

COMPLETE FINDINGS

Survey on Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California 2009



State of California
Natural Resources
Agency



*An Element
of the California
Outdoor
Recreation
Planning
Program*



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Complete Findings for the Survey on Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California

An Element of the
California Outdoor Recreation
Planning Program

September 2009

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Governor

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is required of every state in order to be eligible for grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The LWCF Act requires the SCORP to include the following: a) the name of the state agency with authority to act for California in dealing with the Secretary of the Interior for the purposes of the LWCF Act, b) an evaluation of the demand for and supply of the outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the state, c) a program for the implementation of the Plan, d) certification by the governor that ample opportunity for public participation has taken place in Plan development, e) other necessary information as may be determined by the Secretary.

The 2007 *Survey on Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California* included a telephone survey, an adult mail survey, youth focus groups, and a youth mail survey in order to provide a comprehensive view of the outdoor recreation patterns and preferences of Californians. The measurement of various items on the surveys was changed substantially from earlier surveys (2002, 1997, etc.) in order to attempt to increase response rates, improve the readability of the survey instruments, and to provide a contemporary view of outdoor recreation in California. For example, the 2008 telephone survey focused on physical activity that occurs in parks. Similarly, the adult mail survey added components on leisure constraints, issues regarding global warming, and enhanced measures of latent demand for recreation activities. Finally, the youth survey addressed issues important to California's youth and included items regarding the recently developed and Governor endorsed California Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights (COBR).

The sampling procedures resulted in a telephone survey of 2,780 Californians of which, 1,227 also completed a mail/online survey. In addition, 397 youth participated in the youth mail survey.

Findings from the 2008 Adult Surveys

Activity Participation

- More than two-thirds (67.8%) of Californians reported spending the same or more time in outdoor recreation activities compared to five years ago (Table 13).
- The majority participated in moderate (41%) to light (36%) levels of physical activity during park visits. Seventy percent of respondents spent over 30 minutes being physically active in parks (Tables 19, 20).
- Most Californians participated in walking for fitness or pleasure (74%). Other activities with high percentages of participants included picnicking in picnic areas; driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery; beach activities; and visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums (Table 25).

- Walking for fitness or pleasure; camping in developed sites; bicycling on paved surfaces; and day hiking on trails were the four top activities that Californians would like to participate in more often (Table 28).
- Most (77%) Californians had been physically active in the past month. Eighty-seven percent reported participated in moderate physical activity and 52% reported participated in vigorous physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time (Table 16).
- Respondents were asked to rate the level of importance for each recreational activity. For Californians, having fun; being with family and friends; relaxing; and viewing scenic beauty were the four most important factors. (Table 41).
- Park companions under the age of 18 most frequently participated in playing (73%); sports (37%); walking (22%); and picnicking (21%) (Table 32).
- More than half of Californians used community/facility buildings (64%); open spaces to play (59%); picnic tables/pavilions (58%); unpaved multipurpose trails (53%); and paved trails during their last park visit (Table 33).
- Respondents on average went to parks with five other companions over the age of 18 who were primarily family (56%) or both family and friends (31%) (Tables 11, 12).

Preferences and Priorities

- More than two-thirds of Californians thought that more governmental agency emphasis should be placed on cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers, and streams in park and recreation areas and protecting historic resources (Table 40).
- The park facilities and services that Californians thought were most important to them were play areas for young children; wilderness type areas where no vehicles or development are allowed; environmental and outdoor education programs; multi-use turf areas for field sports; picnic sites for large groups; trails for multiple, non-motorized activities; and hard surface trails (Table 34).
- The majority of Californians agreed that (87.5%) recreation programs help improve people's health; (81.5%) fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area; and (83.4%) rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced (Table 43).

Frequency of Park Visits

- Most Californians (73.7%) had visited a park within the last month (Table 8).
- The majority of Californians visited highly developed parks and recreation areas; developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas; historical or cultural

buildings, sites, or areas; and natural and undeveloped areas 1 to 5 days during the past 12 months (Table 9).

Climate Change Preferences

- The majority of Californians agreed that reducing climate-changing gases; anticipating the effects of climate change; and educating visitors are management actions that park agencies should adopt to assist with reducing and adapting to climate change and global warming (Table 47).

Satisfaction with Park Facilities

- Overall, Californians were satisfied with the public outdoor recreation areas, facilities, and services currently available and perceived their overall condition to be the same as they were five years ago. In addition, about one-third (34%) thought their condition had improved (Tables 35-38).

Park Fees

- When Californians were asked which three recreational activities they were willing to pay more for, their response were camping; hunting; fishing; target shooting; horseback riding; sailing; and off-road vehicle use (Tables 29-31).

Privatization Preferences

- When Californians were asked which activity or service would be appropriate for private businesses to provide in public parks and recreation areas, responses includes the rental of recreational equipment (75.3%); the sale of ready-to-eat food and beverages (73.0%);, and the sponsorship of special events (72.5%). Most did not favor privatization of law enforcement (43.2%) or total operation and management of areas (27.9%) (Table 45).

Constraints to Park Use

- Gang activity; alcohol and drug use in parks; and poorly maintained parks were perceived as the factors most limiting participants' physical activity in parks (Tables 21, 22).

Travel Times

- Californians were asked how many minutes they spent traveling to their favorite recreation area and the majority of respondents spent 5 minutes or less driving (30%) or walking (37.6%) (Table 10).

Findings from the 2008 Youth Survey

Activities Participation

- The most common outdoor activities for youth were swimming; soccer; and basketball. When asked why, more than two-thirds of youth responded because it was fun or enjoyable (83.9%) and it allowed them to do something with their friends and family (67.8%) (Tables 68, 69).

- The majority of youth (64%) participated in their favorite activity in areas or parks in their neighborhood (32%) or outside their neighborhood but within their town or city (32%) (Table 70).
- Youth participated in their favorite activities primarily with friends (86%) and immediate family members (57%). Just over one-third (35%) of youth participated in their favorite activity by themselves (Table 71).
- Walking on streets/sidewalks/paths/trails in their community (85.9%); swimming in a pool (82.9%); and jogging or running (79.8%) were the outdoor recreation activities with the largest percentage of youth participation during the past 12 months (Table 73).
- The activities California youth would like to do more often include horseback riding; sledding/ice-skating/snow play; snowboarding; swimming in a pool; and using jet skis or wave runners (Table 74).
- At least 80% of youth had participated in six of the 10 activities from the California Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights before the age of 14. These activities included playing in the water; playing in a safe place; hiking/biking/riding on a trail; exploring nature outdoors; visiting a California historic site/museum; and learning to swim (Table 76).
- The most common responses given when youth were asked why they did not participate in these 10 activities before the age of 14 were they don’t know/don’t remember, the activity was boring, or they had no reason (odd numbered Tables 77-95).
- The most common reasons given for why youth participate in these 10 activities are to be with family or friends; it is fun or enjoyable; and the activity is part of an organized or educational trip (even numbered Tables 78-96).
- More than half of the youth respondents found it difficult to participate in outdoor activities because sometimes they are too busy (91%); they would rather be on the internet (68%), and it is too hot or cold outside (68%) (Tables 97, 98).
- The most common actions that could help California youth participate in outdoor activities more often would be providing more recreation areas closer to their home; providing areas for activities that are just for kids their age; and providing recreation equipment (Tables 99,100).

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for the preparation and timely revision of a comprehensive California Outdoor Recreation Plan. This plan provides policy guidance and basic information of value to public agencies – federal, state, local and special districts engaged in providing outdoor recreation lands, facilities and services throughout the state.

The 2007 *Survey on Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California* is an essential element of the California Outdoor Recreation Plan. It is the basis for the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP), which is the priority rating system for selecting projects funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Similar surveys were undertaken in 1987, 1992, 1997, and 2002.

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo researchers from the Recreation, Parks and Tourism Administration Program collaborated with the University of Utah, and Devine Tarbell and Associates, Inc. to develop the 2008 surveys. On-going consultation took place with staff from the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The 2008 telephone (Appendix D), mail/online (Appendix E) surveys were significantly modified to better address the opinions and attitudes of Californians. Diagnostics Plus, Inc., a marketing research firm, administered the surveys.

In addition, a youth survey (Appendix F) was developed and completed. The first youth survey was conducted in 2002, and the 2008 study attempted to build upon the initial study with an extended mail/online survey preceded by youth focus groups conducted in key geographical regions of the state.

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo and University of Utah researchers completed the data analyses and interpretation, presentation of the findings and the report writing.

Cal Poly researchers surveyed a random sample of Californians. This sample of California's population has a confidence level of 95%, with an error factor of plus or minus five percent. When analyzing subsets of the data, readers should use a sufficient sample size to maintain this level of confidence when interpreting data. This may require combining data categories to achieve sufficient sample sizes. Using an online sample size calculator, such as that provided by Raosoft, Inc. (<http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>) can help readers identify appropriate sample sizes and confidence levels.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund, California Department of Parks and Recreation, The US Department of the Interior-National Park Service, the California State University Agriculture Research Initiative and a United States Department of Agriculture McIntire-Stennis grant provided funding for this project.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand Californians' opinions and attitudes about outdoor recreation and self-reported levels of physical activity in places where Californians recreate.

The primary goals of this study included:

- to learn about the recreational activities Californians are engaged in and what they'd like to do more;
- to learn about Californians' opinions and attitudes regarding recreation facilities, programs, services and policies;
- to learn about Californians' physical activity in parks;
- to assess changes in responses compared to prior surveys.

Specifically, the study aimed to:

- 1) Determine the importance of providing public park and recreation facilities and services;
- 2) Determine the frequency of participation in specific outdoor recreation activities as well as the interest levels for participating in these activities more often;
- 3) Determine the frequency of visiting different types of outdoor recreation areas and facilities;
- 4) Determine levels of physical activity in parks;
- 5) Determine the importance of potential benefits associated with participation in outdoor recreation activities;
- 6) Identify preferences and priorities for management decisions pertaining to outdoor recreation facilities, programs, operations, and policies;
- 7) Identify constraints that discourage participation in physical activity in parks;
- 8) Identify preferences for potential management decisions that could help California reduce and adapt to climate change and global warming;
- 9) Evaluate Hispanic/Non-Hispanic differences in user participation in outdoor recreation activities, support facilities and services.

Changes in the 2007 Survey

The 2007 surveys included many items that were similar to the 2002 surveys. However, substantial changes were made in the 2007 surveys, including the following:

Telephone Survey

- Travel time to recreation places included the options of walking, driving, or other transportation;
- Removed questions about budget cuts;
- Moved outdoor recreation lands and facilities opinion statements to mail survey;
- Added questions about marital status and employment status;
- Added questions from the Physical Activity in Park Settings to measure frequency, type, and duration of physical activity in parks, amenities, activities, and companions during physical activity.

Adult Mail/Online Survey

- Revised facilities/services measurement to “within California” rather than measuring “within your local community and “outside your local community”;
- Revised facilities/services measure from 10-point priority to 5-point importance scale
- Reworded the description of a significant number of activities;
- Reduced the number of activities measured from 55 to 39;
- Revised latent demand measurement to provide information on latent demand for all 39 activities rather than the top 5 activities;
- Revised economic items from “value of one day’s worth of each [most important] activity” to willingness to pay using an ordinal scale;
- Changed measure of visitation to types of outdoor recreation areas during the past 12 months from an ordinal scale to a ratio scale;
- Removed questions about opposition or support for solutions to budget cuts;
- Revised benefits items from a 4-point to a 5-point importance scale;
- Changed agreement statements about outdoor recreation lands and facilities from a 4-point to a 5-point Likert scale;
- Developed an emphasis scale to measure preferences for specific facilities, protection, acquisitions, programs and services;
- Added constraints questions;
- Added questions about park agencies’ response to climate change;
- Removed questions about information sources and internet access.

Youth Surveys

- Conducted youth focus groups in order to develop a revised youth mail survey;
- Created a youth survey using vocabulary suitable for youth ages 12-17 with relevant activities, constraints, reasons for a favorite activity, and analysis of the 10 activities in the California Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights.

METHODOLOGY

The research design for the 2008 Opinions and Attitudes Survey included several survey research methods in order to obtain a sample representative of the residents of California. Four general approaches were employed: (1) a telephone survey, (2) an adult mail/online survey (3) youth focus groups, and (4) a youth mail/online survey. The Cal Poly Human Subjects Review Committee approved the study procedures. The survey procedures followed a modified Dillman approach to data collection (Dillman, 2000).

Telephone Survey Methodology

Using the 2002 telephone survey as an initial basis, the 2008 telephone survey was revised to include content from the Physical Activity in Parks Setting (PAPS) survey instrument. A consortium of public health and leisure research scholars developed the PAPS to measure physical activity levels and facility use within a park setting. The survey was administered to residents of California using a random sample of telephone numbers within the state. Calls were made between April and June 2008 with a target of 2,500 completed interviews. If a potential interview participant was not reached following six phone call attempts, the number was no longer called. The sampling procedure included a request by the interviewer to speak with a member of the household who was 18 years of age or older with the birth date closest to the date of the call. If a Spanish-speaking household was contacted, a subsequent interview was conducted in Spanish. The procedures resulted in 2,004 completed interviews. The refusal rate for participation in the survey was 77% (n=6,229). In order to reach the target of 2,500 interviews, an additional 499 surveys were completed using an online panel during July 2008. Furthermore, it was determined that the interviews should be expanded to other counties of the state (the original target was the four largest geographical regions in California). An online panel with residents of these other counties during July and August resulted in an additional 277 completed surveys for a total sample size of 2,780 subjects.

Adult Mail/Online Survey Methodology

Following participation in the telephone survey, each interviewee was asked to complete a second survey via mail or online. A \$1 bill was provided as an incentive to complete the mail back survey. As an additional incentive, once the completed survey was received, participants were entered into a drawing to win one of three California State Parks getaway packages. Incentives were explained to the participant over the telephone. A total of 1,350 (67.4%) participants agreed to complete the mail back survey.

A link to the online survey as well as a unique login ID and password were provided in the cover letter. Within 24 hours, an email was also sent containing the link to the survey. Of those 1,350 who agreed to complete the survey, 601 (44.5%) completed and returned it (388 by mail and 213 online). Spanish speaking households were sent a Spanish version of the mail survey packet.

Approximately three weeks after the initial mail packet was sent, all participants were mailed a reminder postcard about the importance of their participation in the study. Contact information for Diagnostics Plus (phone and email) was provided on the reminder postcard in the event the participant did not receive the packet.

If the mail survey was not received within approximately one week, participants were contacted by telephone to remind them to complete the survey and to determine why it had not been completed. Participants were called a second time approximately one week later if they responded that they intended to send the survey back but it still had not been received. Participants received up to three reminder phone calls (approximately 1 week apart). If an email address was provided, they also received an email reminder that included a link to the online version of the survey. Participants also received up to three email reminders (approximately 1 week apart) as needed.

The online panel members who finished the telephone survey could also complete the mail survey. Four hundred forty of them (88%) completed the mail survey.

In addition to identifying a sample representative of the four largest geographical regions of the state, an online panel was used to complete 277 telephone surveys from other California counties including: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Nevada, Plumas, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, Tuolumne, and Ventura Counties. The online panel vendor sent email invitations to members of their panel to complete the survey. Panel members who completed the telephone survey also had the option of participating in the mail survey. One hundred eighty six (67.1%) completed the mail survey. Data collection for these counties took place from July 25th, 2008 to August 1st, 2008.

In summary, the overall data collection procedures for the adult survey resulted in 2,780 participants in the telephone survey and 1,227 participants in the mail/online survey.

Youth Focus Groups Methodology

In order to develop an expanded 2008 youth survey, prior to implementation of the mail/online survey, youth focus groups were conducted within the four geographic regions representing 90% of California's population. Researchers contacted community recreation centers within these regions to invite participation in the study. The participating centers were ultimately self-selected and represented the Los Angeles Metro Area, San Diego, Modesto, and Livermore. Parental consent forms were sent to the youth prior to participation and were collected during the focus groups.

Ten semi-structured interview questions for the focus groups were initially designed based on the Oregon State Parks 2008-12 SCORP (Oregon State Parks, 2007). In order to verify the relevance of the focus group survey to California youth, an expert panel was consulted to review the questions.

Research assistants recorded responses to focus group questions using digital recording devices and field notes. Eight focus group sessions were recorded and seven of those recordings were useable and transcribed by a research assistant. Field notes were utilized for the eighth session.

A researcher and a research assistant reviewed transcribed results. In order to attain inter-rater reliability, both reviewed one focus group transcription at one time, and then the remaining six were themed and coded separately. There was 90% inter-rater reliability. To resolve the discrepancy, original transcriptions were re-reviewed to examine themes. To develop larger themes (also known as axial themes) (Strauss & Corbin, 1990), past research on outdoor opinions was consulted (Iso-Ahola, Jackson & Dunn, 1994; Jackson, 1987; Jackson, 1994). A third researcher reviewed the three to seven themes that emerged per question.

The youth participating in the focus groups were participants in programs at community recreation centers. They were divided into groups based on age (10-13 and 14-17). Participants were assumed to be residents of the geographic regions. A total of 72 California youth participated in the focus groups. Males and females were equally represented. Most respondents were Hispanic (n=25), Caucasian (n=21) or African American (n=16). Other populations represented were Asian, Native American, and multiracial. Key findings of the focus groups can be found in Appendix C.

Youth Mail/Online Survey Methodology

The results of the youth focus groups were incorporated into the design of the youth mail/online survey. During the telephone interview, participants were asked if there were any children between the ages of 12-17 living in the household. If so, the parent or legal guardian of the child was asked permission to send the child a youth survey through the mail. Children who returned the completed youth survey received a \$5 check as an incentive. If the parent/guardian gave permission, a copy of the youth survey as well as an additional postage paid envelope was included with the adult mail packet (note: If the adult did not agree to complete the mail survey but gave permission for the child to complete the survey, the mail packet only contained the youth survey information but was still addressed to the parent). A youth cover letter was also sent that explained the survey, contact information, and requested signatures of both the parent and child. Two copies of the youth cover letter were sent - one copy to sign and return with the youth mail survey and one copy to keep. Spanish speaking households were sent a Spanish version of the youth survey. Postcard reminders were sent following the same procedures as employed in the adult mail/online survey.

A total of 456 (22.8%) participants reported having children 12 to 17 years of age living in the household. Of these households, 304 (66.7%) agreed to complete the youth mail survey. Youth also had the option of completing the survey online. A link to the survey as well as a unique login ID and password was provided in the cover letter. Youth also had the option of receiving the link to the online version of the mail survey immediately by email. Within 24 hours an email was sent that contained the link to the survey, (emails with the link were sent directly to the parent/guardian). Of the 304 youth who agreed to complete the survey, 88 (29%) completed and returned it (73 mailed the survey back and 15 completed it online).

As expected, the percentage of households with youth ages 12-17 in the telephone sample was not adequate to collect a target of 400 youth mail surveys. For this reason, along with the lower than expected return rate for the youth mail survey, an online youth panel was used to complete 309 surveys. Data collection for the panel took place from July 17, 2008 to July 24, 2008.

Since this data could not be linked to telephone interviews for demographic information, demographic questions were added to the survey (number of years living in California, number of years living in current community, household race/ethnicity, county and zip code). The online panel vendor sent email invitations to youth ages 13-17 (for 12 year olds, the invite was sent to the parents) in the four defined regions. Quotas were set to get approximately the same number of interviews from each age. Due to research restrictions when working with youth younger than 13 years of age, parents of 12-year-old participants were required to answer the demographic questions. The data collection procedures resulted in the receipt of 397 youth surveys.

SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA ADULTS

Overall, the sample surveyed was representative of each region within generally a 95% confidence level with a confidence interval of ± 5 . The sample was representative of males and females, and contained a range of age groups from 18 years of age to 65 and older. Further, the majority of those sampled specified their household as white, however the sample did include households of Hispanic or Latino of Mexican descent, Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and other races. While we cannot be sure the sample is representative of all races in California, it does include races identified in the 2000 Census. Most of those surveyed were married (53%), however the sample also included those who were single, living with a partner, divorced, widowed, and separated. Although just over 39% of those surveyed had identified having children under the age of 18 living in their home, the majority did not. Respondents were generally well educated, with at least some college or higher degrees, employed full or part-time, and had lived in their area for a substantial amount of time (on average 16 years). The sample also seemed relatively split between lower, medium, and higher incomes at approximately 30% each.

Adult Socio-Demographics

An evaluation of socio-demographics of respondents included gender, age, household ethnicity, marital status, household status, education, employment, household income, and residence. A summary of the results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

With respect to adults, 51% of respondents were male and 49% were female (Table 1). The majority identified their household as "white" (59%), were married (53%), had earned at least an associates degree (51%), were either employed full-time or a student (53%), and earned at least \$35,000 per year. Sixty-two percent of respondents ranged from 25 to 54 years of age and the majority lived as a couple, either with or without children at home (59%).

Table 1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.		
Characteristic	%	n
Gender (Q32)		
Male	51.4	1430
Female	48.6	1350
Age (Q30A)		
18 to 24	13.8	385
25 to 34	21.7	602
35 to 44	22.5	625
45 to 54	17.8	494
55 to 64	10.6	294
65 or older	13.4	372
Household Ethnicity (Q30)		
White	58.8	1636
Hispanic or Latino of Mexican Descent	25.1	697
Asian	9.7	271
Black or African American	5.5	152
Other Hispanic or Latino	5.1	142

Table 1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.		
Characteristic		
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.7	75
Some other race	2.3	64
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.2	34
Mixed	0.5	11
Marital Status (Q27A)		
Single, never married	28.3	786
Married	53.1	1475
Living with partner	3.7	102
Separated	0.9	24
Divorced	7.9	221
Widowed	4.7	132
Household Status (Q28)		
Living alone	15.7	437
Couple with no children under 18 at home	24.6	684
Couple with one or more children under 18 at home	34.3	953
Single person(s) with children under 18 at home	5.2	145
Single person with children over 18 at home	8.4	233
Another living situation	1.5	43
Living with roommates (no relation)	6.9	193
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses		

Table 2. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents.		
Characteristic	%	n
Education (Q27)		
Did not graduate high school	5.8	160
High school graduate	18.2	506
Some college but no degree	24.0	667
Associate degree	11.0	305
Bachelor's degree	26.1	726
Master's degree	9.2	256
Professional degree	2.0	55
Doctorate degree	2.7	75
Employment Status (Q28A)		
Employed full time	45.3	1258
Employed part time	11.3	315
Retired	14.8	411
Student	7.4	207
Homemaker	9.6	267
Not employed, but looking for work	4.0	111

Table 2. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents.		
Characteristic	%	n
Not employed and not looking for work	1.3	35
Other	4.9	135
Household Income (Q29)		
Under \$20,000	15.3	425
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15.2	423
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.3	369
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.4	484
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.1	282
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8.5	236
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.9	82
\$200,000 or more	3.3	91
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses		

Respondents for the survey were targeted from seven regions in California: Central Coast, Central Valley, Los Angeles, Northern California, San Francisco Bay Area, Sierra, and Southern California.

The percent of the surveyed population in each region closely matches the percent of the total population in each region according to California Census data. This comparison, and the confidence interval for each region, is shown in Table 3 below.

The sample size with a particular percent confidence interval set at the 95% confidence level will produce answers that are 95 times out of a hundred within plus or minus the number of percentage points of the answer that would be produced if asked of the entire population.

Table 3. Region Where Respondents Lives.					
	Regional Number of Respondents	Regional Percent of Total Respondents	95% Confidence Level: Confidence Intervals	Regional Percent of Total State Population	Regional Population (Census data, 2008 est.)
Central Coast	136	4.8%	±8.40	3.8%	1,386,767
Central Valley	405	14.6%	±4.87	15.9%	5,861,564
Los Angeles	814	29.3%	±3.43	29.0%	10,659,789
Northern CA	59	2.1%	±12.76	1.9%	705,343
San Francisco	596	21.4%	±4.01	19.2%	7,046,719
Sierra	56	2.1%	±13.10	2.2%	804,810
Southern CA	714	25.7%	±3.67	28.0%	10,291,674
Totals	2780	100.00%	±1.85	100.00%	36,756,666
Adult Telephone Survey (Q31)					

On average, the subjects had lived in California for 31 years and in their current community for 16 years (Table 4).

Table 4. Respondent Residence Characteristics.				
Characteristic	Mean	Mode	Range	n
Years lived in California	30.7	20	1 - 95	2780
Years lived in current community	15.8	3	1 - 80	2780
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q1, Q2)				

Adult Outdoor Recreation Behavior

Overall, a majority of adult Californians visit parks fairly frequently (at least once per week). They also visit a range of facility types, from highly developed to nature oriented park and recreation areas, cultural and historic buildings or sites, and natural or undeveloped areas—all of which appear to be important to significant portions of California’s population.

In summary, Californians visit the outdoors! Data from the 2008 survey suggest that Californians are frequent users of public parks and recreation areas and that they visit these areas with others. Since the largest percentage of respondents spends less than 5 minutes traveling to recreation areas, the importance of local public parks and recreation areas that are accessible and convenient for users should not be underestimated.

Adult Frequency of Outdoor Recreation Area Visitation

Respondents were asked a series of questions about the frequency of their park visits within the last 12 months. The majority had visited a park within either the last month or the last six months (88%) (Table 5).

Characteristic	%	n
Visited within the last month	73.7	2049
Visited within the last 6 months	14.3	397
Visited within the last 12 months	5.4	150
Visited more than 1 year ago	6.6	184
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q3, Q4, Q3B, Q3C)		

A small percentage of respondents reported last visiting a park more than one year ago (6.6%), with the majority (54%) of these infrequent visitors last going to a park either 1 to 2 years ago or 5 or more years ago (Table 6). According to research conducted by Southeastern Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service, there were 740 million visits to state parks in the United States in 2007 alone. With almost two-thirds of respondents visiting parks within the last month, this number and the research by the Forest Service reflect a trend toward increasing park visitation nationally since a low of 711 million visits in 2006 (Cordell, Betz & Green, 2008)

Number of Years Ago	%	n
1 to 2 years ago	25.0	46
2 to 3 years ago	17.4	32
3 to 4 years ago	8.7	16
4 to 5 years ago	8.7	16
5 or more years ago	29.3	54
Never visited a park	3.8	7
Don't know	7.1	13
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q3C)		

Those Californians who said they visited a park within the last month also frequent parks at least once a week or more. On average, these Californians visited parks approximately 6 days in their most recent month surveyed and spent 8.5 hours at the park during their last visit (Table 7) (Chart 1). In the past 12 months, the majority (62%) reported visiting parks either one or more times per week or once or twice a month (Table 8).

Characteristic	Mean	Mode	Range	n	Don't Know
# days visited in last month	5.9	2.0	1 - 31	2007	42
# hours spent during last visit	8.5	2.0	.03- 336	2681	91

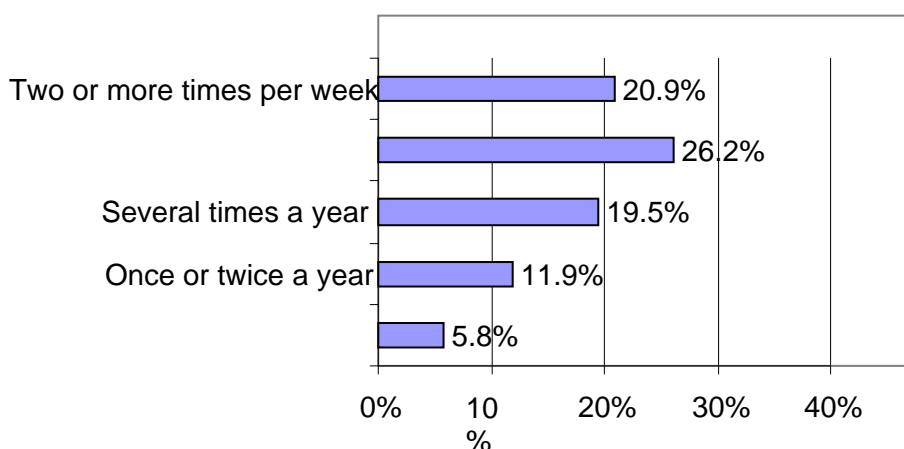
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q4, Q5)

Visitation in Past 12 months	%	n
Two or more times per week	20.9	580
About once a week	14.6	404
Once or twice a month	26.2	726
Several times a year	19.5	542
Once or twice a year	11.9	331
Not at all	5.8	162
Don't know	1.0	28

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q6)

In summary, park visits are important to Californians, with the vast majority visiting within the last month, and less than eleven percent not visiting a park within the last year.

Chart 1. Use of Parks by Californians During the Past 12 Months (Q6)



Respondents were asked to report how many days they spent visiting different types of outdoor recreation areas in the past 12 months. The areas included: 1) highly developed parks and recreation areas; 2) developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas; 3) historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas; and 4) natural and undeveloped areas. The majority of

Californians reported visiting each of these areas 1 to 5 days during the past 12 months (Table 9) (Charts 1 through 5).

Table 9. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Outdoor Recreation Areas During the Past 12 Months.												
Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0 days		1-5 days		6-10 days		11-20 days		21-50 days		>50 days	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Highly developed parks and recreation areas: In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	9.9	122	31.8	390	14.0	172	13.3	163	14.9	183	16.1	197
Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas: Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	12.3	151	41.5	509	15.0	184	11.5	141	9.0	111	10.0	131
Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas: Regardless of location	22.2	272	47.9	588	13.3	163	6.0	74	2.6	32	8.0	98
Natural and undeveloped areas: Large areas in natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	21.9	269	41.2	505	11.4	140	9.4	115	6.2	76	9.9	122
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q4)												

Chart 2. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Highly Developed Parks and Recreation Areas (Q4)

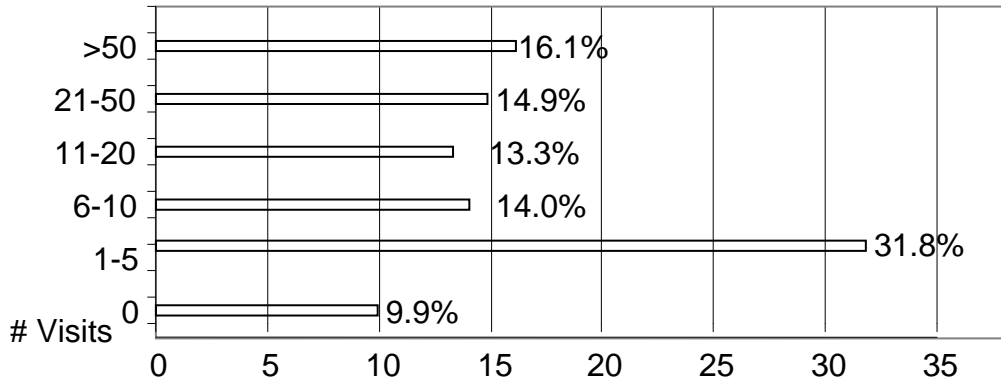


Chart 3. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Developed Nature-Oriented Parks and Recreation Areas (Q4)

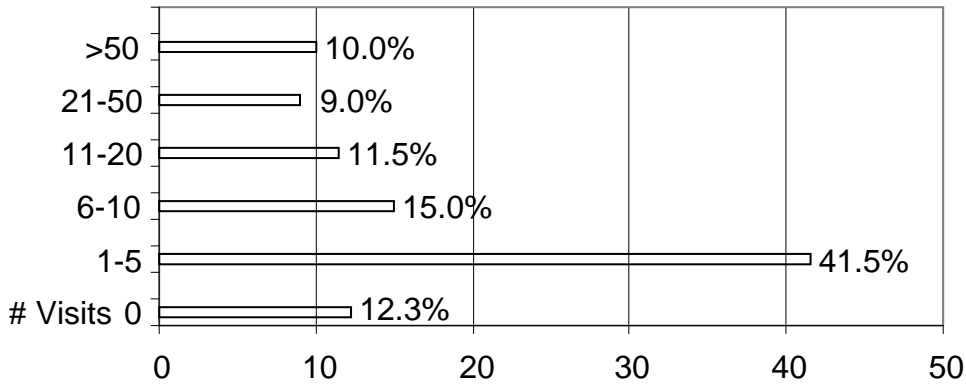


Chart 4. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Historical or Cultural Buildings, Sites or Areas (Q4)

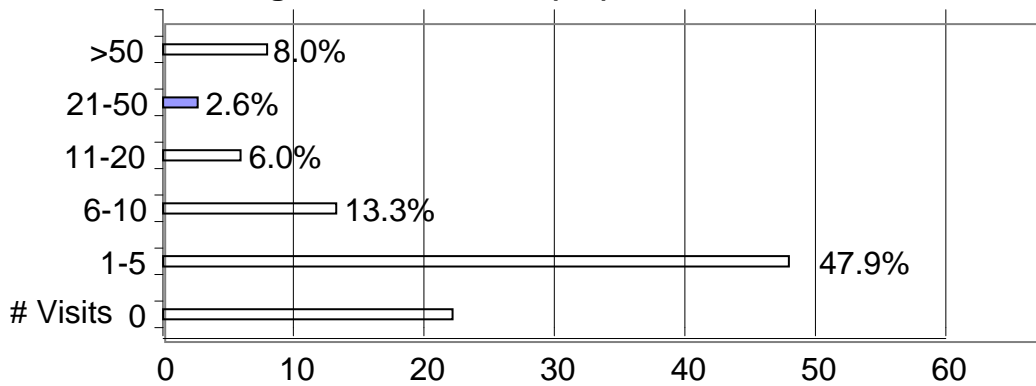
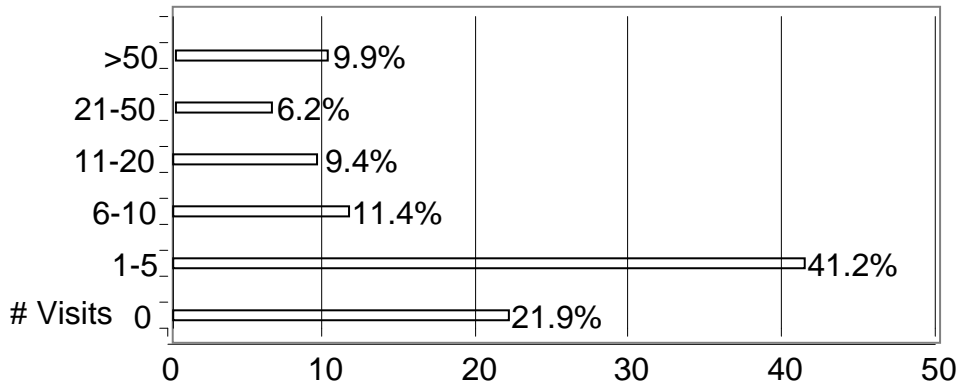


Chart 5 . The Number of Days Respondents Visited Natural and Undeveloped Areas (Q4)



Even though our nature-based numbers are less than developed parks, Californians still like nature-based areas more than people in the other western states do. For example, in a recent Recreation Statistics Update Report (published by the U.S. Forest Service), the nature-based outdoor tourism activities of residents of the eight most populated metro areas in the Western U.S. were analyzed. On average, residents of the San Francisco and Los Angeles metro areas were more likely to engage in nature-based outdoor tourism activities compared to residents in Phoenix, Seattle, and Denver. Residents of San Francisco outpaced their Los Angeles neighbors (Cordell & Betz, 2005). In general, Californians not only enjoy the outdoors, but they are more likely to engage in nature-based outdoor tourism activities than their Western neighbors are.

Adult Distances Traveled to Park and Recreation Areas

Californians were asked how long it takes them to get from their homes to the park or recreation area where they most often recreate. On average, Californians spent 30 minutes driving and 17 minutes walking to the place they most often frequented for recreation (Table 10). The majority of Californians spent 30 minutes or less driving (72%) or 10 minutes or less walking (59%) to recreation areas (Table 10). Proximity to parks and recreation areas is important, as the cost of transportation increased over the past year. Specifically, while data for this study were being collected, gasoline prices reached a peak of \$4.32 per gallon (Energy Information Administration, 2008). Californians also reported using other modes of transportation including bicycles, public transportation, wheelchairs, and skateboards.

Table 10. Travel Time from Respondent's Residence to Place They Most Often Go for Recreation.

Distance in Minutes	5 minutes or less		6-10 minutes		11-20 minutes		21-60 minutes		More than 60 minutes	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Driving	30.0	617	20.0	414	21.8	450	19.2	397	9.2	191
Walking	37.6	387	20.9	215	22.6	223	17.0	175	1.8	19
Other										
Bicycle	24.7	19	35.1	27	22.1	17	14.3	11	3.9	3
Public Transportation	11.6	5	9.3	4	23.3	10	39.5	17	16.3	7
Wheelchair/Cart	50.0	2	25.0	1	25.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Skateboard	66.7	2	0.0	0	33.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q11)

Adult Visitor Group Characteristics

Californians travel to parks with family and friends (family-56%; family and friends-31%) (Table 11). Fewer than 15% of respondents went alone, with a pet, or an organized group. Other respondents traveled with a care provider, co-workers, daycare children, or a personal trainer. Although the number of companions who accompanied respondents to parks varied, respondents on average went to parks with nearly five other companions over the age of 18 and three companions under the age of 18 (Table 12).

Table 11. Companions Who Accompany Respondents to a Park.		
Companion	%	n
Just Family	55.6	1542
Both Family and Friends at the same time	31.2	864
Just Friends	24.7	684
No one	14.8	411
Pet	13.0	360
Organized group	10.0	278
Other:		
Care Provider	.04	1
Co-Workers	.04	.1
Daycare Children	.04	1
Personal Trainer	.04	1
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q16)		

Table 12. Number of Companions Respondents Visited a Park With.					
Companions	Mean #	Mode	n	Don't Know	
				%	n
# of people 18 years and older	4.7	2	2374	2.7	67
# of people less than 18 years of age	2.8	0	2384	2.3	56
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q17, 18)					

Adult Level of Activity and Time Spent in Outdoor Recreation

Californians Enjoy the Outdoors! Data from the 2008 survey suggest that Californians are active in outdoor recreation, participate in a wide variety of outdoor activities, and the majority participate in activities not requiring highly specialized skills such as walking, picnicking, sightseeing, beach activities, and visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums. While participation levels are lower in more specialized recreation activities, Californians are willing to spend more money to participate in these activities. Although walking was identified as the most common activity, Californians desire to walk more often and to camp more in developed sites, bicycle on paved surfaces, and day hike on trails.

Adult Time Spent in Outdoor Recreation

The following section provides a breakdown of results regarding activity levels and the outdoors. To put these results in context, resources compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) were consulted regarding average American use of leisure time. The amount of time spent engaged in a leisure activity depends on a number of factors, including age, employment status, and number of children under the age of 18 in the household. According to the American Time Use Survey conducted by the BLS (2008), in 2007 Americans spent an average of 4.57 hours engaged in leisure and sport activities during the week and 6.37 hours on weekends and holidays. However, nearly half of that time was spent watching television (2.62 hours). Adults aged 75 and over had the largest amount of leisure time (7.8 hours per day), while employed adults with children under the age of six in their households had the least amount of leisure time (3.4 hours per day). From 2006 to 2007, there was a slight increase in the total amount of leisure time (BLS, 2008). While these numbers do not measure leisure time in the outdoors, they provide a useful contrast for the results of this survey.

When Californians were asked if they were spending more time, about the same amount of time, or less time in outdoor recreation activities than five years ago, 67.8% reported spending the "same" or "more time", and 31.3% reported "less time" (Table 13). In comparison to the 2002 survey, the number spending the "same" or "more time" decreased 2.3% from a 2002 total of 70.1%. In addition, the number spending less time increased 2.1% from 29.2% in 2002 to 31.3% in 2008. Thus, the results demonstrate that the amount of time spent in outdoor recreation decreased slightly between 2002 and 2008.

Californians who said they were spending less time in outdoor recreation activities than they did five years ago were asked why in an open-ended question. Their reasons were coded into categories however; the majority of the reasons could not be addressed by park and recreation agencies (Table 15). The primary reasons Californians were spending less time in outdoor recreation activities were work (21.1%), issues related to aging (18.8%), and less time due to busy schedules (14.4%). In total, these results indicate that Californians are not following the national trend of increased use of outdoor spaces (as reported by Cordell et al., 2008).

Table 13. Amount of Time Respondents Currently Spend in Outdoor Recreation Activities Compared to 5 Years Ago.

Amount of Time	n	%
More time	1040	37.4
About the same	846	30.4
Less time	869	31.3
Don't know	24	0.9
Refused	1	0.0

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q7)

Table 14. Amount of Time Respondents Spend in Outdoor Recreation Activities Compared to 5 Years Ago, 1997 to 2008.

Amount of Time	1997	2002	2008
More time	34.0	34.0	37.4
About the same	28.7	36.1	30.4
Less time	n/a	29.2	31.3

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q7)

Table 15. Reasons Respondents Spend Less Time in Outdoor Activities Than They Did 5 Years Ago- Open-Ended Responses (n = 869).

Reason	%	n
Work	21.1	183
Aging	18.8	163
Less Time/Too Busy	14.4	125
Children Growing /Grown Up	8.6	75
Health Issues	6.8	59
Other Interests/Lifestyle Changed	6.0	52
Young Children	4.9	43
School	4.6	40
Other Obligations	4.1	36
Cost	2.8	24
Disability	2.4	21
Crowding	2.2	19
Too Far Away	2.1	18
Fuel Prices	2.0	17
Crime/Safety	1.7	15
No Reason/Don't Know	1.7	15
Caring for Other People	1.6	14
Lazier	1.6	14
Too Hot/Too Sunny	1.5	13
No Companions	1.3	11
Participate on Private Property Now	1.0	9
Lack of Transportation	0.9	8
Parks Not Maintained	0.9	8
Rather Be Indoors	0.8	7

Table 15. Reasons Respondents Spend Less Time in Outdoor Activities Than They Did 5 Years Ago- Open-Ended Responses (n = 869).

Reason	%	n
Do Not Belong to Organized Team Anymore	0.6	5
Dog Older/Gone	0.6	5
No Place Worth Going/Fewer Opportunities Where Live	0.6	5
Homeless People in Parks	0.5	4
Too Difficult to Get to a Park	0.5	4
Do Not Have a Reason to Go	0.3	3
Do Not Own RV Anymore	0.3	3
Different Friends	0.2	2
Difficult to Get Reservations	0.2	2
Fires	0.2	2
No Parking	0.2	2
Organized Sport Schedules	0.2	2
Schedule Changed	0.2	2
Too Many Park Restrictions	0.2	2
Do Not Like Clientele of Public Parks	0.1	1
Do Not Like to Go Anywhere	0.1	1
Do Not Own Boat Anymore	0.1	1
Do Not Own Cabin Anymore	0.1	1
Go to a Gym Now Instead	0.1	1
Insecurity	0.1	1
Music	0.1	1
No Alcohol Permitted	0.1	1
No Fishing Opportunities in California	0.1	1
Park Funds Cut	0.1	1
Poor Environmental Quality	0.1	1
Poor Hunting/Fishing Quality	0.1	1
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q8)		

Adult Time Spent in Physical Activity

Californians were asked to indicate their level of physical activity in the past month. In general, the majority (77%) had been physically active (Table 16). Eighty-seven percent reported participating in moderate activity for at least 10 minutes at a time and 52% reported participating in vigorous physical activity (Moderate activities were defined as causing small increases in breathing or heart rate such as brisk walking or bicycling and vigorous activities causing large increases in breathing or hear rate such as running or aerobics.). Among those reporting moderate levels of activity, the highest percentage participated three times per week (21%) and most commonly spent an average of 72 minutes in the activity (Table 17). Likewise, the highest percentage of those reporting vigorous levels of activity also reported participating three times per week (25%) and spent an average of 74 minutes in the activity (Table 18). According to the National Center for Health Statistics (2007), approximately 31% of adults engage in regular physical activity during their leisure time. Results of the current research suggest Californians meet (and exceed) the national average.

Table 16. Respondents Participation in Other Physical Recreation Activities or Exercises.

Activity	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Participated in other physical activities or exercises during past month.	77.4	2152	22.2	616	0.4	11
Participated in moderate physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time.	87.2	2424	11.8	328	0.9	26
Participated in vigorous physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time.	51.8	1441	46.5	1293	1.6	45

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q20)

# Days per week:	%	n		
< 1	1.1	27		
1	5.5	134		
2	13.7	331		
3	20.8	504		
4	13.7	333		
5	17.1	414		
6	5.2	126		
7	22.5	542		
Mean Days	4.3			
Do not do any moderate physical activity for at least 10 min	0.2	6		
Don't Know	0.3	7		
	Mean	Mode	Range	n
Amount of time per day participated in moderate activity (minutes)	72.1	60.0	1 - 1440	2359
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q21, Q22, Q23)				

Vigorous Physical Activity				
# days per week participated in vigorous activity:	%	n		
< 1	2.2	32		
1	15.7	226		
2	20.2	290		
3	25.5	366		
4	13.7	197		
5	11.0	158		
6	3.8	55		
7	7.7	111		
Mean Days	3.2			
Do not do any vigorous physical activity for at least 10 min	0.1	2		
Don't Know	0.1	2		
	Mean	Mode	Range	n
Amount of time per day participated in vigorous activity (minutes)	74.0	60.0	5 - 840	1409
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q24, Q25, Q26)				

When specifically asked about their levels of physical activity in parks, the majority of Californians (77%) reported participating in either light (standing or walking at a slow pace) to moderate (walking at a moderate pace, playing tennis) levels of activity during park visits

(Table 19). In fact, only 8.9% said they mostly sat while at parks. During their time at parks, nearly 26% of Californians reported spending 31 to 60 minutes being physically active whereas the highest percentage (29.6%) spent 30 minutes or less (Table 20). However, 22% said they spent more than 2 hours being physically active in parks.

Table 19. Respondents' Level of Activity When Visiting Parks.		
Activity Level	%	n
Mostly sitting	8.9	247
Mostly light activities	36.1	1000
Mostly moderate activities	40.6	1125
Mostly vigorous activities	13.6	377
Don't know	0.7	20
Refused	0.1	4
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q14)		

Table 20. Respondents' Time Spent Physically Active in Parks.		
Minutes	%	n
Less than 10 minutes	10.2	268
11 – 30 minutes	19.4	509
31 – 60 minutes	25.9	680
61 – 90 minutes	8.2	216
91 – 120 minutes	13.8	363
More than 2 hours	22.4	587
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q12)		

Californians (adults) were asked to what extent certain factors might limit their level of physical activity at parks. Gang activity, alcohol, and drug use in parks, and poorly maintained parks were perceived as the most limiting (Table 21 and 22). The least limiting factors were handicap accessibility and the availability of commercial visitor services. This could be because many parks meet the Americans with Disabilities Act compliance standards. Additional open-ended comments associated with this question indicated that access to amenities (n = 18), facilities/opportunities (n = 18), and crowding (n = 14) were also factors perceived as potentially limiting respondents' physical activity in parks (Table 23) (Appendices A-2). Safety and the physical condition of the parks appear to be the largest barriers to physical activity at parks.

Table 21. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks.

Factor ¹	Limit Activity		
	Mean ²	Mode	n
Gang activity in park	4	5	1218
Alcohol and drug use in park	4	5	1218
Poorly maintained park	3	5	1217
Poorly maintained trail conditions	3	5	1214
Poor lighting in park	3	3	1215
Park does not have the facilities I like to use	3	3	1214
Lack of scenic beauty	3	3	1214
Not enough time	3	3	1208
Fear of crime from others in the park	3	3	1218
I am physically active elsewhere	3	3	1210
Trail design	3	3	1213
Limited park hours	3	3	1213
No restrooms	3	1	1208
Personal safety concerns	3	1	1216
Park is too far away from where I live	3	1	1214
No one to be physically active with	3	1	1215
Costs of activity	3	1	1205
Weather	3	1	1207
Personal health problems	2	1	1215
I am not physically active	2	1	1209
Lack of skills and abilities	2	1	1210
Don't feel welcome in park	2	1	1210
Lack of public transportation to park	2	1	1208
Dogs are not allowed	2	1	1201
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	2	1	1200
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	2	1	1208

¹ Rated on a scale from 1 = not at all to 5 = a lot.

² Rounded to the nearest whole number.

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q9)

Table 22. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks.

Factor ¹	Not at All		2		3		4		A lot	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Gang activity in park	15.3	186	8.0	98	13.7	167	13.5	164	49.5	603
Alcohol and drug use in park	17.7	216	10.1	123	16.6	202	16.5	201	39.1	476
Poorly maintained park	16.8	204	14.4	175	20.3	247	22.0	268	26.5	323
Poorly maintained trail conditions	16.3	198	15.6	189	23.5	285	20.9	254	23.7	288
Poor lighting in park	16.6	202	14.6	177	25.8	314	20.9	254	22.1	268
Park does not have the facilities I like to use	19.9	242	14.6	177	29.8	362	19.5	237	16.2	197
Lack of scenic beauty	19.6	238	13.7	166	29.1	353	20.8	253	16.8	204
Not enough time	18.6	225	11.8	143	30.2	265	25.4	307	13.9	168
Fear of crime from others in the park	22.9	279	16.7	204	24.1	294	15.3	186	20.9	255
I am physically active elsewhere	19.3	234	13.7	166	35.1	425	18.1	219	13.7	16
Trail design	22.3	270	19.4	235	29.3	355	17.0	206	12.1	147
Limited park hours	25.1	305	15.3	185	27.8	337	19.5	236	12.4	150
No restrooms	28.6	346	13.5	163	24.0	290	16.0	193	17.9	216
Personal safety concerns	28.6	348	19.5	237	23.4	284	14.6	178	13.9	169
Park is too far away from where I live	31.9	387	11.2	136	24.5	297	17.1	207	15.4	187
No one to be physically active with	34.8	423	12.7	154	25.7	312	14.5	176	12.3	150
Costs of activity	31.2	376	16.3	197	27.8	335	13.5	163	11.1	134
Weather	34.7	419	13.4	162	28.6	345	13.6	164	9.7	117
Personal health problems	43.6	530	12.2	148	20.1	244	12.6	153	11.5	140
I am not physically active	43.6	527	15.6	189	24.7	299	10.2	123	5.9	71
Lack of skills and abilities	37.9	458	20.7	251	30.4	368	8.1	98	2.9	35
Don't feel welcome in park	49.6	600	13.0	157	18.6	225	9.3	112	9.6	116
Lack of public transportation to park	51.3	620	14.4	174	19.5	236	8.0	97	6.7	81
Dogs are not allowed	55.2	663	11.7	140	18.1	217	6.7	81	8.3	100
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	58.8	705	11.8	141	19.6	235	5.2	62	4.8	57

Table 22. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks.

Factor ¹	Not at All		2		3		4		A lot	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	55.4	669	12.8	155	20.9	253	5.5	67	5.3	64

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q9)

Table 23. Other Factors Respondents Perceive Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity-Open-Ended Responses.

Factor	n
Access to Amenities	18
Facilities/Opportunities	18
Crowding	14
Safety	9
Cost	8
Actions of Others	5
Health	4
Activity Viewed Unfavorable	2
Bugs	2
No Companions	2
Time	1
Transportation	1
Other	1

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q9)

Californians may be constrained due to safety concerns. Even though the majority of Californians are physically active, they perceive issues of safety and security as potentially limiting future activity. Specifically, factors such as gang activity, the prevalence of substance abuse in parks, and poorly maintained park facilities are perceived as having the greatest influence in reducing their physical activity in parks.

Activities of Adult Californians

Californians identified being quite active in outdoor recreation and participated in a number of activities. The most common activities were walking (49%), playing (30%), sedentary activities (24%), and eating/picnicking (24%) (Table 24). Other common activities reported in the open-ended comments included camping (n = 24), boating (n =19), photography (n = 16), and sightseeing (n = 16) (Appendix A-3). Respondents participated the least in fishing (5%), active water sports (4%), tennis (2%), marital arts /tai chi/yoga (<1%), and in-line skating (<1%). These statistics are echoed by results from a U. S. Forest Service study of visitors to the Angeles National Forest in 2004. In that study, walking and day hiking were very popular, while participation in fishing and water sports were not (USDA, 2005).

Activity	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Walking	49.0	1360	50.8	1408	0.1	4
Playing	30.5	845	69.3	1923	0.1	4
Sedentary activities	24.1	667	75.8	2101	0.1	4
Eating/picnicking	24.0	666	75.8	2102	0.1	4
Sports	18.6	515	81.2	2253	0.1	4
Hiking	16.8	467	83.0	2301	0.1	4
Wildlife viewing	12.7	352	87.1	2416	0.1	4
Jogging/running	12.5	348	87.3	2420	0.1	4
Dog walking	9.2	254	90.7	2514	0.1	4
Swimming	8.5	235	91.3	2533	0.1	4
Bicycling	8.0	223	91.8	2545	0.1	4
Fishing	5.2	145	94.6	2623	0.1	4
Active water sports	4.0	110	95.9	2658	0.1	4
Tennis	2.2	61	97.6	2707	0.1	4
Martial arts/tai chi/yoga	0.7	20	99.1	2748	0.1	4
In-line skating	0.5	15	99.3	2753	0.1	4
Other	9.7	269	90.1	2499	0.1	4

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q15)

Activity Participation and Latent Demand for Adult Californians

Californians were asked to report the number of days they spent participating in specific outdoor recreation activities and which ones they would like to participate in more often.

Generally, Californians like to be outdoors. The most popular activities among Californians were: 1) Walking for fitness or pleasure (74%); 2) Picnicking in picnic areas (67%); 3) Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery (60%); 4) Beach activities (59%); and 5) Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums (58%) (Table 25). On average, Californians spent more days during the past 12 months walking for fitness or pleasure (73 days) and jogging or running for exercise than any other activity (Table 26).

Compared to the more recent 2002 survey however, fewer Californians participated in virtually all recreation activities. The most compelling differences were seen in the following activities: using open turf areas, visiting historic or cultural sites, driving for pleasure/sightseeing, wildlife viewing/bird watching/viewing natural scenery, motor boating/personal watercraft, attending outdoor cultural events, beach activities, and hunting (Table 27). In addition, Californians spent fewer days participating in each recreation activity than they had in 2002 (Table 27).

Results indicating that Californians like to be outdoors echo a national trend toward increased participation in outdoor activities. According to Cordell et al (2008), since 1994 participation in wildlife viewing, bird watching, camping and backpacking have increased. However, the 2002 Public Opinions data paints a different picture, one of declining attendance in outdoor recreation in California.

Table 25. Recreation Activity Participation of Respondents During the Past 12 Months.

Activity	Number of Days		
	Mean Days	% Participated	n
Walking for fitness or pleasure	72.9	74.2	910
Jogging and running for exercise	60.6	39.8	488
Bicycling on paved surfaces	37.9	36.3	446
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	33.4	25.6	314
Skateboarding	32.4	7.4	91
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	30.0	32.8	403
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	26.9	45.9	563
Outdoor photography	25.5	33.3	408
Swimming in a pool	25.0	50.9	624
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	21.9	59.8	734
Using open turf areas	20.9	33.3	408
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails	20.4	15.9	195
Golf	20.0	12.6	154
Hunting	16.5	3.8	47
Tennis	16.1	12.6	155

Table 25. Recreation Activity Participation of Respondents During the Past 12 Months.

Activity	Number of Days		
	Mean Days	% Participated	n
Day hiking on trails	15.9	46.9	576
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	15.2	14.1	173
Beach activities	14.9	59.2	726
Off-highway vehicle use	14.8	12.9	158
Sail boating	14.4	5.9	73
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	12.9	7.8	96
Fishing – freshwater	12.8	21.4	262
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing, and bouldering	11.0	12.1	148
Fishing – saltwater	10.7	10.8	132
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	10.4	31.2	383
Target shooting	10.2	11.3	139
RV/trailer camping with hookups	9.1	11.2	137
Motor boating, personal watercraft	8.7	14.8	182
Visiting historic or cultural sites	8.0	54.8	672
Picnicking in picnic areas	7.4	67.0	822
Attending outdoor cultural events	7.1	56.3	691
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables	6.9	39.0	479
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	6.2	58.4	716
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	5.8	7.9	97
Snowboarding	5.5	8.6	105
Snowmobiling	5.1	3.6	44
Paddle sports	4.7	15.0	184
Cross-country skiing	4.6	4.2	51
Backpacking	4.5	10.7	131
Other:		0.0	
Activities with dog	110.2	0.5	6
Scuba/Snorkeling	101.0	0.2	2
Gym	100.5	0.2	2
Farmer's market	52.0	0.1	1
Tetherball	50.0	0.1	1
Yoga/Tai Chi	42.3	0.2	3
Badminton	40.0	0.2	2
Family activities	40.0	0.1	1
Racquetball	32.5	0.2	2
Airsofting	30.0	0.1	1
Bocce ball	23.5	0.2	2
Scientific exploration	21.0	0.1	1
Reading	15.0	0.1	1

Table 25. Recreation Activity Participation of Respondents During the Past 12 Months.

Activity	Number of Days		
	Mean Days	% Participated	n
BBQ	12.0	0.1	1
Horseshoes	12.0	0.1	1
Relaxing	10.0	0.1	1
Painting/art	7.0	0.1	1
Frisbee	6.3	0.2	3
Caving	5.0	0.1	1
Paintball	5.0	0.1	1
Antique shows	3.0	0.1	1
Backcountry horseback riding	3.0	0.1	1
Car events	3.0	0.1	1
Kite flying	3.0	0.1	1
Concerts	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dancing	n/a	n/a	n/a
Exercise	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ping-pong	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rollerblading	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shuffleboard	n/a	n/a	n/a
Squash	n/a	n/a	n/a

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q2)

Table 26. Recreation Activity Participation of Respondents During the Past 12 Months, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity*	Percent Participated	
	2002	2008
Walking for fitness or pleasure	91.1	74.2
Jogging and running for exercise	35.6	39.8
Bicycling on paved surfaces	45.8	36.3
Skateboarding	9.1	7.4
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	43.5	32.8
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	75.1	45.9
Swimming in a pool	59.5	50.9
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	90.2	59.8
Using open turf areas	65.5	33.3
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails	24.0	15.9
Golf	23.0	12.6
Hunting	23.0	3.8
Tennis	18.8	12.6
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	20.4	14.1
Beach activities	82.2	59.2

Table 26. Recreation Activity Participation of Respondents During the Past 12 Months, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity*	Percent Participated	
	2002	2008
Off-highway vehicle use	19.8	12.9
Sail boating	10.4	5.9
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	19.2	7.8
Fishing - freshwater	34.0	21.4
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing, and bouldering	19.4	12.1
Fishing - saltwater	17.8	10.8
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	46.7	31.2
Target shooting	16.5	11.3
RV/trailer camping with hookups	19.9	11.2
Motor boating, personal watercraft	42.7	14.8
Visiting historic or cultural sites	85.5	54.8
Picnicking in picnic areas	76.7	67.0
Attending outdoor cultural events	82.6	56.3
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables	49.8	39.0
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	80.1	58.4
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	18.0	7.9
Snowboarding	10.2	8.6
Snowmobiling	4.6	3.6
Paddle sports	23.0	15.0
Cross-country skiing	7.1	4.2
Backpacking	20.1	10.7

* Not all activities were the same in the 2002 and 2008 surveys. Therefore, only those used in both surveys are displayed. (2008 Q2)

Table 27. Mean Recreation Activity Participation of Respondents During the Past 12 Months, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity*	Mean Number of Participation Days	
	2002	2008
Walking for fitness or pleasure	102.8	72.9
Jogging and running for exercise	65.0	60.6
Bicycling on paved surfaces	42.9	37.9
Skateboarding	35.2	32.4
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	33.4	30.0
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	33.7	26.9
Swimming in a pool	31.1	25.0
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	34.7	21.9

Table 27. Mean Recreation Activity Participation of Respondents During the Past 12 Months, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity*	Mean Number of Participation Days	
	2002	2008
Using open turf areas	27.2	20.9
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails	21.3	20.4
Golf	24.1	20.0
Hunting	20.7	16.5
Tennis	19.3	16.1
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	16.5	15.2
Beach activities	17.0	14.9
Off-highway vehicle use	14.7	14.8
Sail boating	11.2	14.4
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	20.0	12.9
Fishing - freshwater	17.0	12.8
Fishing - saltwater	12.1	10.7
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	11.2	10.4
Target shooting	15.7	10.2
RV/trailer camping with hookups	15.4	9.1
Motor boating, personal watercraft	13.9	8.7
Visiting historic or cultural sites	8.3	8.0
Picnicking in picnic areas	11.7	7.4
Attending outdoor cultural events	8.7	7.1
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables	11.2	6.9
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	7.5	6.2
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	6.7	5.8
Snowboarding	6.7	5.5
Snowmobiling	5.0	5.1
Paddle sports	7.7	4.7
Cross-country skiing	4.6	4.6
Backpacking	4.5	4.5

Note: Average number of participation days for the activity's participants

* Not all activities were the same in the 2002 and 2008 surveys. Therefore, only those used in both surveys are displayed. (2008 Q2)

As a representation of unmet latent demand, when asked which recreation activities they would like to participate in more often, the majority of Californians chose: 1) Walking for fitness or pleasure; 2) Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables; 3) Bicycling on paved surfaces; and 4) Day hiking on trails (Table 28).

Activity	Would Participate More Often	
	% Yes	n
Walking for fitness or pleasure	45.6	559
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables	45.0	552
Bicycling on paved surfaces	44.7	548
Day hiking on trails	44.1	541
Picnicking in picnic areas	41.9	514
Beach activities	41.7	512
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	41.4	508
Visiting historic or cultural sites	39.9	490
Attending outdoor cultural events	39.0	478
Off-highway vehicle use	37.3	458
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	36.8	451
Swimming in a pool	36.4	447
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	32.4	397
Outdoor photography	28.4	348
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	28.2	346
Jogging and running for exercise	27.3	335
Fishing – freshwater	23.1	284
Using open turf areas	22.7	279
Backpacking	20.9	256
Paddle sports	20.4	250
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails	19.7	242
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	18.7	230
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	17.8	219
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing, and bouldering	17.7	217
RV/trailer camping with hookups	17.0	209
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	16.7	205
Fishing – saltwater	16.0	196
Motor boating, personal watercraft	15.9	195

Table 28. Recreation Activities Respondents Would Like to Participate in More Often.

Activity	Would Participate More Often	
	% Yes	n
Target shooting	15.5	190
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	14.3	176
Snowboarding	13.3	163
Tennis	13.1	161
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	13.0	159
Golf	12.8	157
Sail boating	12.6	154
Snowmobiling	12.1	148
Cross-country skiing	8.8	108
Skateboarding	8.1	100
Hunting	7.2	88
Other:		
Activities with dog	0.1	1
Scuba/Snorkeling	0.1	1
Gym	0.1	1
Farmer's Market	0.0	0
Tetherball	0.1	1
Yoga/Tai Chi	0.2	2
Badminton	0.4	5
Family Activities	0.0	0
Racquetball	0.2	2
Airsofting	0.1	1
Bocce Ball	0.1	1
Scientific Exploration	0.1	1
Reading	0.0	0
BBQ	0.1	1
Horseshoes	0.2	2
Relaxing	0.0	0
Painting/Art	0.1	1
Frisbee	0.1	1
Caving	0.1	1
Paintball	0.0	0
Antique shows	0.1	1
Backcountry horseback Riding	0.1	1
Car Events	0.1	1
Kite Flying	0.0	0

Table 28. Recreation Activities Respondents Would Like to Participate in More Often.

Activity	Would Participate More Often	
	% Yes	n
Concerts	0.1	1
Dancing	0.1	1
Exercise	0.1	1
Ping-Pong	0.1	1
Rollerblading	0.1	1
Shuffleboard	0.1	1
Squash	0.1	1

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q2)

Willingness to Pay for Activities

Californians were asked to indicate how much they would be willing to pay to participate in their three favorite activities. Responses varied greatly. In general, respondents were willing to pay more for activities that required the use of facilities, equipment/skills, or fuel, such as camping, hunting, fishing, target shooting, horseback riding, sailing, and off-road vehicle use (see Tables 29 through 31 below). Respondents were willing to pay greater fees for overnight facilities and specialized activities. Respondents were less likely to pay for activities that did not require any specialized personal equipment or equipment/facilities provided by parks. For example, more respondents indicated they would not be willing to pay any amount for jogging and exercise (n=31). In this example, however, individuals who use parks for jogging and exercise do use a “facility” in that the park provides established trails. Therefore, individuals may be less willing to pay for a facility if it is not as physically obvious as more developed structures like restrooms. They may also be less willing to pay for an activity that they already perceive as “free.” For example, many respondents indicated that they would not pay to participate in surfing, day hiking, and walking for fitness and pleasure. These activities tend to occur in public spaces where participation costs little to nothing.

Table 29. Favorite Activity of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not including backpacking)	5.3	5	7.4	7	18.1	17	22.3	21	46.8	44
Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	27.5	14	25.5	13	29.4	15	11.8	6	5.9	3
RV/trailer camping with hookups	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	12.5	2	87.5	14
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	14.3	2	0.0	0	21.4	3	42.9	6	21.4	3
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing, and bouldering	0.0	0	0.0	0	50.0	1	0.0	0	50.0	1
Walking for fitness or pleasure	70.5	79	17.9	20	8.9	10	2.7	3	0.0	0

Table 29. Favorite Activity of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Jogging and running for exercise (on trails, streets, sidewalks, paths)	72.1	31	11.6	5	11.6	5	0.0	0	4.7	2
Day hiking on trails	41.5	22	30.2	16	26.4	14	0.0	0	1.9	1
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	28.6	2	42.9	3	28.6	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	2
Bicycling on paved surfaces	50.0	13	23.1	6	23.1	6	3.8	1	0.0	0
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails (mountain biking)	50.0	4	25.0	2	25.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	18.2	4	36.4	8	18.2	4	0.0	0	27.3	6
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	40.0	6	40.0	6	6.7	1	0.0	0	13.3	2
Outdoor photography	25.0	4	18.8	3	43.8	7	0.0	0	12.5	2
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	6
Snowboarding	0.0	0	9.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	90.9	10
Snowmobiling	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	23.1	3	0.0	0	23.1	3	7.7	1	46.2	6
Swimming in a pool	15.6	5	53.1	17	21.9	7	6.3	2	3.1	1

Table 29. Favorite Activity of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	50.0	4	37.5	3	0.0	0	12.5	1	0.0	0
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	41.2	21	15.7	8	33.3	17	2.0	1	7.8	4
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	46.7	7	13.3	2	33.3	5	0.0	0	6.7	1
Paddle sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing, rafting)	0.0	0	25.0	1	50.0	2	0.0	0	25.0	1
Sail boating	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	3
Motor boating, personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runners, waterskiing, wakeboarding)	0.0	0	0.0	0	40.0	4	40.0	4	20.0	2
Fishing - freshwater	15.8	3	0.0	0	36.8	7	15.8	3	31.6	6
Fishing - saltwater (includes catching abalone, clams, crabs, etc.)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	25.0	1	75.0	3
Hunting (large or small game with a firearm)	33.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	66.7	2
Target shooting (including pistol and skeet)	0.0	0	0.0	0	40.0	2	0.0	0	60.0	3
Visiting historic or cultural sites	7.7	1	0.0	0	46.2	6	30.8	4	15.4	2
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	0.0	0	0.0	0	40.0	4	20.0	2	40.0	4

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	0.0	0	3.8	1	19.2	5	11.5	3	65.4	17
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	55.0	11	25.0	5	20.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0
Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities - games, relax, sunning, etc.)	33.3	1	66.7	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	21.6	11	7.8	4	17.6	9	7.8	4	45.1	23
Golf	0.0	0	4.8	1	0.0	0	9.5	2	85.7	18
Tennis	30.8	4	23.1	3	30.8	4	7.7	1	7.7	1
Total N	258		137		167		68		193	
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the number of responses (Q3)										

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not including backpacking)	4.0	2	0.0	0	18.0	9	32.0	16	46.0	23
Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grill)	18.6	11	35.6	21	35.6	21	8.5	5	1.7	1

Table 30. Second Favorite Activities of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
RV/trailer camping with hookups	0.0	0	0.0	0	18.2	2	9.1	1	72.7	8
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	20.0	3	6.7	1	13.3	2	26.7	4	33.3	5
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing, and bouldering	57.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	42.9	3
Walking for fitness or pleasure	69.6	55	12.7	10	11.4	9	0.0	0	6.3	5
Jogging and running for exercise (on trails, streets, sidewalks, paths)	63.6	21	15.2	5	15.2	5	3.0	1	3.0	1
Day hiking on trails	34.5	20	31.0	18	32.8	19	1.7	1	0.0	0
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	22.2	2	44.4	4	22.2	2	0.0	0	11.1	1
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	0.0	0	0.0	0	50.0	1	0.0	0	50.0	1
Bicycling on paved surfaces	60.9	28	19.6	9	17.4	8	0.0	0	2.2	1
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails (mountain biking)	11.1	2	38.9	7	33.3	6	11.1	2	5.6	1
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	27.0	10	21.6	8	27.0	10	2.7	1	21.6	8
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	31.8	7	22.7	5	36.4	8	4.5	1	4.5	1
Outdoor photography	65.5	19	10.3	3	10.3	3	3.4	1	10.3	3

Table 30. Second Favorite Activities of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	5
Snowboarding	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	9
Cross-country skiing	33.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	66.7	2
Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	0.0	0	0.0	0	22.2	2	22.2	2	55.6	5
Swimming in a pool	41.2	21	39.2	20	15.7	8	3.9	2	0.0	0
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	35.0	7	10.0	2	50.0	10	0.0	0	5.0	1
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	36.1	22	32.8	20	19.7	12	4.9	3	6.6	4
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	14.3	1	0.0	0	57.1	4	0.0	0	28.6	2
Paddle sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing, rafting)	0.0	0	11.1	1	33.3	3	33.3	3	22.2	2
Sail boating	25.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	25.0	1	50.0	2
Motor boating, personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runners, waterskiing, wakeboarding)	0.0	0	0.0	0	16.7	1	0.0	0	83.3	5
Fishing - freshwater	26.9	7	11.5	3	23.1	6	19.2	5	19.2	5
Fishing - saltwater (includes catching abalone, clams, crabs, etc.)	0.0	0	0.0	0	50.0	2	25.0	1	25.0	1

Table 30. Second Favorite Activities of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Hunting (large or small game with a firearm)	0.0	0	0.0	0	20.0	1	0.0	0	80.0	4
Target shooting (including pistol and skeet)	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Visiting historic or cultural sites	0.0	0	10.0	2	45.0	9	15.0	3	30.0	6
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	0.0	0	15.0	3	40.0	8	25.0	5	20.0	4
Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	6.9	2	10.3	3	20.7	6	20.7	6	41.4	12
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	83.3	10	16.7	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities - games, relax, sunning, etc.)	60.0	6	20.0	2	20.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	27.8	5	38.9	7	11.1	2	5.6	1	16.7	3
Golf	0.0	0	0.0	0	8.3	1	16.7	2	75.0	9
Tennis	50.0	6	16.7	2	8.3	1	8.3	1	16.7	2
Total N	273		158		186		68		145	
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the number of responses (Q3)										

Table 31. Third Favorite Activity of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets a	0.0	0	8.5	5	25.4	15	8.5	5	57.6	34
Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grill	36.0	18	20.0	10	38.0	19	2.0	1	4.0	2
RV/trailer camping with hookups	8.3	1	0.0	0	41.7	5	8.3	1	41.7	5
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	12.5	1	12.5	1	50.0	4	12.5	1	12.5	1
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing	37.5	3	12.5	1	37.5	3	0.0	0	12.5	1
Walking for fitness or pleasure	59.1	26	22.7	10	15.9	7	0.0	0	2.3	1
Jogging and running for exercise (on trails, streets, sidewalks)	80.0	24	13.3	4	6.7	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Day hiking on trails	37.5	15	35.0	14	25.0	10	2.5	1	0.0	0
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	66.7	6	22.2	2	11.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	20.0	1	0.0	0	20.0	1	20.0	1	40.0	2
Bicycling on paved surfaces	63.0	17	11.1	3	14.8	4	11.1	3	0.0	0
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails (mountain biking)	45.5	5	0.0	0	27.3	3	0.0	0	27.3	3

Table 31. Third Favorite Activity of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural s	28.6	12	21.4	9	33.3	14	0.0	0	16.7	7
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	32.0	8	20.0	5	32.0	8	8.0	2	8.0	2
Outdoor photography	37.1	13	20.0	7	17.1	6	11.4	4	14.3	5
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	6
Snowboarding	0.0	0	5.3	1	10.5	2	5.3	1	78.9	15
Cross-country skiing	0.0	0	0.0	0	25.0	1	50.0	2	25.0	1
Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	0.0	0	0.0	0	71.4	5	0.0	0	28.6	2
Swimming in a pool	37.5	18	45.8	22	14.6	7	2.1	1	0.0	0
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	44.4	4	44.4	4	11.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, p	35.1	20	17.5	10	33.3	19	5.3	3	8.8	5
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	0.0	0	40.0	2	40.0	2	0.0	0	20.0	1
Paddle sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing, rafting	16.7	1	33.3	2	0.0	0	33.3	2	16.7	1
Sail boating	0.0	0	0.0	0	25.0	1	0.0	0	75.0	3
Motor boating, personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runners,	12.5	1	0.0	0	50.0	4	25.0	2	12.5	1

Table 31. Third Favorite Activity of Respondents and How Much They Would Pay to Participate.

Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Fishing - freshwater	5.3	1	36.8	7	31.6	6	10.5	2	15.8	3
Fishing - saltwater (includes catching abalone, clams, crabs)	33.3	4	0.0	0	33.3	4	0.0	0	33.3	4
Target shooting (including pistol and skeet)	0.0	0	9.1	1	63.6	7	18.2	2	9.1	1
Visiting historic or cultural sites	8.9	4	15.6	7	48.9	22	15.6	7	11.1	5
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	9.7	3	16.1	5	48.4	15	9.7	3	16.1	5
Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments)	2.5	1	10.0	4	30.0	12	17.5	7	40.0	16
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	66.7	10	33.3	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities - games, relax, sunning, etc.)	40.0	8	25.0	5	25.0	5	10.0	2	0.0	0
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	17.4	4	8.7	2	30.4	7	0.0	0	43.5	10
Golf	6.7	1	0.0	0	13.3	2	13.3	2	66.7	10
Tennis	23.1	3	30.8	4	30.8	4	0.0	0	15.4	2
Total N	233		152		228		55		154	
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the number of responses (Q3)										

Activity Types for Companions Under 18 Years of Age

Adults reported that park companions under the age of 18 most frequently participated in playing (73%) followed by sports (37%), walking (22%), and picnicking/eating (21%) (Table 32). Other common youth-companion activities reported in the open-ended comments were skateboarding (n=24), Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) riding (n=11), water activities, and beach activities (n=10) (Appendix A-4).

Activity	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Playing	73.2	1199	26.5	433	0.3	5
Sports	37.3	610	62.4	1022	0.3	5
Walking	22.2	364	77.5	1268	0.3	5
Eating/picnicking	20.5	336	79.2	1296	0.3	5
Jogging/running	20.0	328	79.7	1304	0.3	5
Swimming	16.2	265	83.5	1367	0.3	5
Bicycling	15.4	252	84.3	1380	0.3	5
Hiking	11.8	193	87.9	1439	0.3	5
Sedentary activities	9.1	149	90.6	1483	0.3	5
Wildlife viewing	6.2	102	93.5	1530	0.3	5
Fishing	5.1	84	94.6	1548	0.3	5
Active water sports	4.5	73	95.2	1559	0.3	5
Dog walking	4.0	66	95.7	1566	0.3	5
In-line skating	3.1	51	96.6	1581	0.3	5
Tennis	2.3	37	97.4	1595	0.3	5
Martial arts/tai chi/yoga	0.2	4	99.5	1628	0.3	5
Other	10.4	177	88.9	1455	0.3	5

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q19)

Facilities and Amenities

In summary, facilities and services are important to Californians! Overall, Californians were satisfied with the facilities and services currently available and perceived their overall condition to be the same or better than they were five years ago. However, for a significant portion of Californians, poor maintenance is a barrier to outdoor recreation. Respondents commonly used community buildings, open spaces, picnic tables/pavilions, and paved and unpaved trails at public park and recreation areas. Most Californians rated these facilities as important along with wilderness type areas and environmental and outdoor education programs.

Facilities and Amenities Utilized During Adult's Last Park Visit

When asked about the types of facilities and amenities used during their last park visit, respondents most commonly used community/facility buildings (64%), open spaces to play (59%), picnic tables/pavilions (58%), unpaved multipurpose trails (53%), and paved trails (50%) (Table 33). Fewer than 20% of respondents reported using amusement areas (19%), tennis or basketball courts (19%), dog park areas (16%), botanical gardens (15%), and skate parks (6%). The most common facilities or amenities reported in open-ended comments were campgrounds (n=15), food concessions (n=14), water fountains (n=11), and exercise trails and structures (n=9) (Appendix A-5).

Facility/Amenity	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Community facility/building	64.1	1778	35.3	978	0.6	17
Open space to play	59.2	1641	40.5	1122	0.4	10
Picnic table, picnic pavilion	57.6	1598	41.9	1163	0.4	12
Unpaved multipurpose trail	52.9	1466	46.7	1294	0.5	13
Paved trail	49.8	1380	49.7	1379	0.5	14
Scenic observation/wildlife viewing area	43.7	1211	55.6	1541	0.8	21
Beach or water recreation area	39.7	1102	59.8	1657	0.5	14
Playground	39.3	1091	60.1	1666	0.6	16
Organized sports fields	20.7	575	78.6	2180	0.6	18
Amusement area	19.5	541	79.9	2217	0.5	15
Tennis or basketball courts	19.4	538	80	2218	0.6	17
Dog park area	15.7	434	83.6	2318	0.8	21
Botanical garden	14.5	401	84.7	2349	0.8	23
Swimming Pool	6.4	177	93.1	2581	0.5	15
Skate park	6.3	175	93.3	2587	0.4	11
Other	6.3	176	93.3	2586	0.0	0

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q13)

Outdoor Recreation Facilities and Services

When asked about park and recreation facilities and services, adults rated the following as the most important: 1) Play activity areas for tots and young children; 2) Wilderness type areas where no vehicles or development are allowed; 3) Areas and facilities for environmental and outdoor education programs; 4) Multi-use turf areas for field sports such as softball, baseball, soccer, and/or football; 5) Picnic sites for large groups; 6) Trails for multiple, non-motorized activities such as hiking, mountain biking or horseback riding; and 7) Hard surface trails for biking, jogging, and fitness walking (Table 38). Facilities with the relatively lowest average scores were: 1) Areas for the legal use of off-highway vehicles such as motorcycles, dune buggies, 4-wheel drive vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles; and 2) Public hunting areas especially managed for waterfowl like ducks and geese.

Table 34. Importance of California Park and Recreation Facilities and Services.

Facility/Service	Importance ¹		
	Mean ²	Mode	n
Play activity areas for tots and young children	4	5	1222
Wilderness type areas where no vehicles or development are allowed	4	5	1221
Areas and facilities for environmental and outdoor education programs	4	5	1221
Multi-use turf areas for field sports such as softball, baseball, soccer, and/or football	4	5	1220
Picnic sites for large groups	4	4	1221
Trails for multiple, non-motorized activities such as hiking, mountain biking or horseback riding	4	5	1220
Hard surface trails for biking, jogging, and fitness walking	4	5	1221
Courts for activities such as tennis, basketball, and volleyball	4	5	1221
Trails solely for a single activity such as hiking, mountain biking, or horseback riding	4	5	1219
Recreation facilities at lakes, rivers and reservoirs	4	5	1221
Facilities in the local community that can be used for day youth camps	4	4	1216
Community swimming pools	4	4	1219
Multi-purpose buildings with rooms that can be used for community meetings and facilities for cultural events, senior or teen programs	4	5	1222
Developed fishing areas with piers and/or fish cleaning stations	4	4	1220
Facilities in the local community for overnight camping	3	3	1220
Community skateboard parks	3	3	1219
Launch ramps, marinas, and other boating facilities	3	3	1220
Sheltered lodging facilities such as rustic cabins, yurts, and tent cabins	3	3	1218
Off-leash dog parks	3	3	1219
RV campgrounds with electrical and water hookups, sewer dump stations, or pull-through sites	3	3	1221
Commercial visitor services within public parks and	3	3	1220

Facility/Service	Importance ¹		
	Mean ²	Mode	n
outdoor recreation areas such as hotels, motels, restaurants, or shops			
Areas for the legal use of off-highway vehicles such as motorcycles, 'dune buggies, 4-wheel drive vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles	3	3	1220
Public hunting areas especially managed for waterfowl like ducks and geese	3	1	1219

¹ Rated on a scale from 1 = not at all important to 5 = very important.
² Rounded to the nearest whole number.
 Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q1)

Adult respondents were asked several questions about various park facilities and services. Overall, the majority of respondents were satisfied with the public outdoor recreation areas, facilities, and services currently available (Table 34). In fact, less than 3% reported any dissatisfaction with park facilities and services.

Overall, satisfaction with outdoor recreation areas, facilities and services showed little change in 2008 when compared to prior years (Table 35). However, the percentage of Californians who said that areas, facilities, and services were not as good as they were five years ago slightly increased in 2008 when compared with 2002, while those who said they were about the same decreased. Thus, most Californians believe that conditions of parks and recreation areas, facilities and services worsened slightly between 2002 and 2008. This finding coincides with results shown earlier (Table 22) that indicate that a significant portion of respondents feel that the condition of facilities is a major barrier to use of recreation facilities and participation in outdoor activities.

Level of Satisfaction	%	n
Not at all satisfied	2.7	76
Somewhat satisfied	23.6	656
Satisfied	46.5	1292
Very satisfied	25.6	713
Don't know	1.5	42
Refused	0.0	1
Mean ¹	3.0	

¹ Rated on a scale from 1 = not at all satisfied , 2 = somewhat satisfied, 3 = satisfied, and 4 = very satisfied
 Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q9)

Table 36. Percent Respondent Satisfaction with Public Outdoor Recreation Areas, Facilities and Services Currently Available, 1987 to 2008.

Level of Satisfaction	1987 %	1992 %	1997 %	2002 %	2008 %
Not at all satisfied	3.1	5.0	3.4	4.6	2.7
Unsatisfied	6.4	9.8	7.5		
Neutral	27.7	34.8	29.2		
Somewhat satisfied				23.7	23.6
Satisfied	34.0	28.2	32.7	51.3	46.5
Very satisfied	28.7	21.4	27.3	20.4	25.6

NOTE: Outdoor recreation within and outside local communities was split into two separate questions for the 2002 survey. Therefore, data displayed in this table for 2002 are averages of both responses to yield overall satisfaction for comparison purposes. In addition, the scale was modified in 2002 and 2008 by adding "somewhat satisfied" and dropping the "neutral" and "unsatisfied" response categories. Therefore, comparisons of the 2002 and 2008 data with prior years must be made with caution. (Q9)

Concerning just 2008 opinions on the condition and operation of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, the majority (38.4%) of adults living in California for at least 5 years thought their condition to be the same as five years ago (Table 36). However, 34% thought their condition had improved.

Compared to previous years, perceptions of the overall condition and operation of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities varied slightly (Table 37). In 1987, the majority thought the overall condition was better than 5 years prior. However, by 1992, the majority thought conditions had worsened and were not as good as they were in 1987. From 1997 onward, respondents indicated that conditions were remaining the same.

Table 37. Respondents' Perception of Overall Condition and Operation of Public Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities.

Condition	%	n
Better than 5 years ago	34.0	885
The same as 5 years ago	38.4	1001
Not as good as they were 5 years ago	18.6	484
Don't know	9.0	234
Refused	0.1	2

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q10)

Table 38. Percent of Respondents' Perception of Overall Condition and Operation of Public Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities, 1987 to 2008.

Condition	1987 %	1992 %	1997 %	2002 %	2008 %
Better than 5 years ago	37.8	28.7	34.6	34.7	34.0
The same as 5 years ago	36.2	32.1	35.9	48.1	38.4
Not as good as they were 5 years ago	18.2	32.9	25.8	17.3	18.6
Not here 5 years ago	7.7	6.4	3.7	*	*

* The 2002 and 2008 survey respondents were asked how many years they had lived in their local communities. Those who said they had lived in their local communities less than 5 years were not asked their opinions on this issue.

NOTE: In 1987, 1992, 1997, and 2008 this item was asked as a single question. For the 2002 study, this item was split into conditions of outdoor recreation (1) within local communities, and (2) outside local communities. Therefore, data displayed in this table for 2002 are averages of both responses to yield overall satisfaction for comparison purposes. Adult Telephone Survey, (Q10)

Adult Attitudes and Beliefs Regarding Outdoor Recreation

Californians want parks, people, and facilities to be protected! The majority of Californians believe law enforcement in parks is important and fees generated at parks should be used to maintain them. They think more emphasis should be placed on cleaning up pollution, protecting resources, and improving or maintaining current facilities. Although Californians want park agencies to manage and police their own facilities and resources, they do favor private businesses providing rental equipment, food concessions, sponsorships, and park facilities and maintenance. They also believe parks and recreation agencies should take substantial action on global climate change.

Adult Opinions on State and Federal Agency Emphasis

The quality of the environment is very important to outdoor recreationists in California. Respondents were asked to rate the level of emphasis that should be placed on a variety of park and recreation facilities, programs, and services (39). The majority of adult Californians suggested most emphasis should be placed on: 1) Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas; 2) Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas; 3) Protecting natural resources; 4) Protecting historic resources; and 5) Remodeling and improving existing facilities. Providing more organized activities/special events and building new facilities were perceived as needing about the same emphasis they were currently receiving.

Compared to 2002, the amount of emphasis Californians thought should be placed on certain ideas remained relatively the same with a few exceptions. In 2008, a greater percentage of respondents thought that more emphasis was needed in maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas and fewer thought that acquiring more parkland, providing educational programs, and building more facilities should receive more emphasis (Table 40).

Aspect of Outdoor Recreation	Less Emphasis		About the Same Emphasis		More Emphasis		Don't Know/Unsure	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	2.1	26	14.1	171	77.8	945	6.0	73
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	1.5	18	21.8	265	71.9	874	4.9	59
Protecting natural resources	2.5	31	20.5	250	71.5	870	5.4	66
Protecting historic resources	2.9	35	25.2	307	66.6	810	5.3	65
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	2.5	31	25.1	305	65.2	793	7.2	87
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	6.4	78	33.0	401	50.2	610	10.4	127

Table 39. Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation.

Aspect of Outdoor Recreation	Less Emphasis		About the Same Emphasis		More Emphasis		Don't Know/ Unsure	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Providing educational programs	5.3	64	38.5	468	49.3	599	6.9	84
Providing more organized activities and special events	10.5	127	44.1	536	36.0	438	9.4	114
Building new facilities	10.6	128	45.8	556	34.0	412	9.6	117

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q8)

Table 40. Amount of Emphasis Respondents Think that State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Certain Ideas, 2002 vs. 2008.

Idea	Less Emphasis		About the Same Emphasis		More Emphasis	
	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	n/a	2.1	n/a	14.1	n/a	77.8
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	2.2	1.5	40.4	21.8	57.4	71.9
Protecting natural resources	3.7	2.5	26.5	20.5	69.8	71.5
Protecting historic resources	3.0	2.9	31.3	25.2	65.7	66.6
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	4.4	2.5	32.6	25.1	63.0	65.2
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	7.4	6.4	34.8	33.0	57.7	50.2
Providing educational programs	5.5	5.3	27.8	38.5	66.7	49.3
Providing more organized activities and special events	7.2	10.5	37.3	44.1	55.6	36.0
Building new facilities	9.4	10.6	33.8	45.8	56.8	34.0

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q8)

Adult Opinions on Outdoor Recreation in California

Californians were asked a variety of questions assessing their opinions about outdoor recreation. When asked about the importance of a variety of items influencing the choice of their favorite activities, they rated the following as the most important: 1) to have fun; 2) to be with family and friends; 3) to relax; and 4) to view the scenic beauty (Tables 41 and 42). As found in the 2002 study, meeting new people was the least important factor influencing participation in their favorite activity.

Californians clearly recognize the benefits of participation in outdoor recreation and value traditional experiences that lead to social, emotional, physical, and health benefits.

Statement	Not at all Important		2		3		4		Very Important	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
To have fun	0.6	7	1.1	13	8.8	107	24.4	297	65.1	791
To be with family and friends	5.6	68	3.8	46	11.4	139	18.6	226	60.7	739
To relax	1.3	16	2	24	10.1	123	27.6	336	59.0	718
To view the scenic beauty	2.6	32	3	36	12.3	149	27	328	55.1	669
To keep fit and healthy	2.4	29	3.5	42	19.8	241	27.8	338	46.5	565
To experience a change from daily routines	4.3	52	3.1	38	16.7	203	30	365	45.8	557
To get away from crowded situations	4.6	56	4.2	51	17.5	212	28.5	346	45.2	549
To feel safe and secure	6.9	83	6.5	79	20.6	250	22	267	43.9	532
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	23.9	289	6	73	15	181	13.5	163	41.7	504
To feel harmony with nature	7.3	89	8	97	20.9	253	24.5	297	39.3	477
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	8	97	6.8	82	19.7	239	27.4	332	38.2	463
To experience challenge and excitement	8.3	101	10.1	122	23.5	284	27.8	337	30.3	367
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	18	217	14.2	171	24.2	292	17.5	211	26.2	317
To learn something new	11.4	138	11	133	23.5	285	28.8	349	25.4	308
To meet new people	23.2	280	19.4	234	28.6	346	15.9	192	13.0	157
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q5)										

Items	Importance ¹		
	Mean ²	Mode	n
To have fun	5	5	1215
To relax	4	5	1217
To view the scenic beauty	4	5	1214
To be with family and friends	4	5	1218
To keep fit and healthy	4	5	1215
To experience a change from daily routines	4	5	1215
To get away from crowded situations	4	5	1214
To feel safe and secure	4	5	1211
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	4	5	1213
To feel harmony with nature	4	5	1213
To experience challenge and excitement	4	5	1211
To learn something new	4	4	1213
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	3	5	1210
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	3	5	1208
To meet new people	3	3	1209
¹ Rated on a scale from 1 = not at all important to 5 = very important. ² Rounded to the nearest whole number Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q5)			

Californians were also asked to indicate their level of agreement with statements concerning outdoor recreation lands and facilities in California. The majority either “agreed” or “strongly agreed” with the following statements: 1) Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs (70%); and 2) Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed (55%) (Tables 43 and 44). Statements that received the highest levels of agreement were: 1) Recreation programs help improve people’s health (52% strongly agree); 2) Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area (52% strongly agree); and 3) Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced (83% either agree or strongly agree).

Table 43. Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning Outdoor Recreation Lands and Facilities in California.

Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neither Disagree or Agree		Agree		Strongly Agree	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Recreation programs help improve people's health	0.7	8	0.9	11	11.0	134	35.9	438	51.6	629
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	1.3	16	3.6	44	13.6	166	29.9	365	51.6	630
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	0.7	9	1.9	23	13.9	170	34.5	422	48.9	598
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	1.2	15	3.4	42	17.3	211	36.1	441	42.0	513
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	1.4	17	2.0	24	16.2	198	39.1	477	41.4	505
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	1.2	15	2.6	32	21.2	259	37.4	457	37.5	458
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	1.6	20	3.3	40	25.8	315	36.3	443	33.0	403
Open space lands are needed where I live	2.0	24	6.7	82	21.2	258	37.7	460	32.4	395
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	2.4	29	4.9	60	23.1	281	41.8	509	27.8	339
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	4.8	58	11.9	145	28.9	347	34.4	420	20.5	250
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	7.3	89	10.4	127	39.3	480	26.5	323	16.5	202
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q6)										

Table 44. Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning Outdoor Recreation Lands and Facilities in California.

Statement	Level of Agreement ¹		
	Mean	Mode	n
Recreation programs help improve people's health	4.4	5	1220
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	4.3	5	1222
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	4.3	5	1221
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	4.2	5	1221
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	4.1	5	1222
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	4.1	5	1221
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	4.0	4	1221
Open space lands are needed where I live	3.9	4	1219
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	3.9	4	1218
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	3.5	4	1220
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	3.3	3	1221

¹ Rated on a scale where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree.
 Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q6)

Adult Respondent Preferences for Privatization

Activities and Services in Public Parks

When asked which activities or services were appropriate for a private firm to provide in a public park and recreation area, most adults supported: 1) Rental of recreational equipment such as boats, camping equipment; 2) Food services such as the sale of ready-to-eat food and beverages; 3) Sponsorship of contests, races, and special events; 4) General maintenance of facilities and grounds; and 5) operation of campgrounds, other lodging, marinas and boat launching facilities (Table 45). A growing acceptance of private services in public parks may indicate that respondents may feel private businesses are more prepared with more resources available to provide these services (Table 46).

Table 45. Activities or Services Respondents Think are Appropriate for a Private Firm to Provide in Public Park and Recreation Areas.

Activity/Service	Yes		No		Uncertain	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Rental of recreational equipment such as boats, camping equipment	75.3	915	11.9	144	12.8	156
Food services such as the sale of ready-to-eat food and beverages	73.0	889	11.9	145	15.0	183
Sponsorship of contests, races, and special events	72.5	882	12.4	151	15.1	184
General maintenance of facilities and grounds	57.6	701	29.5	359	13.0	158
Operation and maintenance of campgrounds or other lodging facilities	55.5	676	29.1	354	15.4	187
Operation of marinas and boat launching facilities	51.2	624	26.5	323	22.2	271
Guided nature walks, educational activities	48.9	596	34.9	426	16.2	197
Patrol and law enforcement duties	43.2	526	44.3	540	12.6	153
Total operation and management of the park or recreation area	27.9	339	55.2	672	16.9	206

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q7)

Table 46. Activities or Services Respondents Think are Appropriate for a Private Firm to Provide in Public Park and Recreation Areas, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity/Service	Yes %		No %		Uncertain %	
	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008
Rental of recreational equipment such as boats, camping equipment	68.2	75.3	19.7	11.9	12.1	12.8
Food services such as the sale of ready-to-eat food and beverages	72.0	73.0	14.3	11.9	0.2	15.0
Sponsorship of contests, races, and special events	61.5	72.5	21.1	12.4	17.4	15.1
General maintenance of facilities and grounds	44.4	57.6	42.3	29.5	13.3	13.0
Operation and maintenance of campgrounds or other lodging facilities	42.8	55.5	43.3	29.1	13.8	15.4

Table 46. Activities or Services Respondents Think are Appropriate for a Private Firm to Provide in Public Park and Recreation Areas, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity/Service	Yes %		No %		Uncertain %	
	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008
Operation of marinas and boat launching facilities	50.3	51.2	29.6	26.5	20.0	22.2
Guided nature walks, educational activities	30.2	48.9	55.5	34.9	14.8	16.2
Patrol and law enforcement duties	30.3	43.2	59.6	44.3	10.1	12.6
Total operation and management of the park or recreation area	16.5	27.9	70.9	55.2	12.6	16.9

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q7)

California Adults' Opinions on Park Agencies' Role in Addressing Climate Change

Californians were asked to indicate their level of agreement with statements regarding management actions that park agencies could adopt to assist with mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Management actions included: 1) reduce climate-changing gases; 2) anticipate the effects of climate change; 3) educate Californians; and 4) do nothing. Californians were in agreement with all actions except “do nothing” where 54% strongly agreed that this was not a solution (Tables 47 and 48) (Charts 6-9). In open-ended comments, Californians said that information and education (n=16), increased recycling efforts and the use of green products (n=16), and more public transportation or forms of transportation that use alternative energy (n=13) should be considered by California park agencies in their efforts to reduce and adapt to climate change and global warming (Table 49) (Appendix A-6).

Table 47. Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming.		
Statement	Level of Agreement¹	
	Mean	n
<u>Reduce climate-changing gases:</u> Park agencies should develop energy efficient facilities, create paths and bike trails that provide alternatives to motorized travel, and plant trees to offset carbon output from pollution.	4.2	1213
<u>Anticipate the effects of climate change:</u> Park agencies should identify hazards (i.e., buildings close to unstable shorelines that could result from rising seas); manage parks to help protect wild animals and plants affected by global climate change.	4.0	1212
<u>Educate Californians:</u> Park agencies should educate park visitors about global climate change and ways in which people can reduce the effects of global climate change in California (i.e., through education programs at parks, interpretive materials, setting examples in park operations).	3.8	1212
<u>Do nothing:</u> Park agencies should not be involved with efforts to reduce or adapt to climate change and global warming.	2.1	1211
¹ Rated on a scale where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree. Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q10)		

Table 48. Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming.

Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neither Disagree or Agree		Agree		Strongly Agree		Don't Know	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<u>Reduce climate-changing gases:</u> Park agencies should develop energy efficient facilities, create paths and bike trails that provide alternatives to motorized travel, and plant trees to offset carbon output from pollution.	5.4	65	3.1	37	11.3	137	29.3	355	48.4	587	2.6	31
<u>Anticipate the effects of climate change:</u> Park agencies should identify hazards (i.e., buildings close to unstable shorelines that could result from rising seas); manage parks to help protect wild animals and plants affected by global climate change.	6.2	75	4.7	57	15.8	191	30.6	371	39.8	482	3.0	36

Table 48. Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming.

Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neither Disagree or Agree		Agree		Strongly Agree		Don't Know	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<u>Educate Californians:</u> Park agencies should educate park visitors about global climate change and ways in which people can reduce the effects of global climate change in California (i.e., through education programs at parks, interpretive materials, setting examples in park operations).	9.2	111	5.9	71	19.0	230	29.5	358	35.0	424	1.6	19
<u>Do nothing:</u> Park agencies should not be involved with efforts to reduce or adapt to climate change and global warming.	53.4	647	17.7	214	12.3	149	5.7	69	8.1	98	2.8	34

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q10)

Chart 6. Respondent Agreement with Park Agencies' Role in Reducing Climate Changing Gases (Q10)

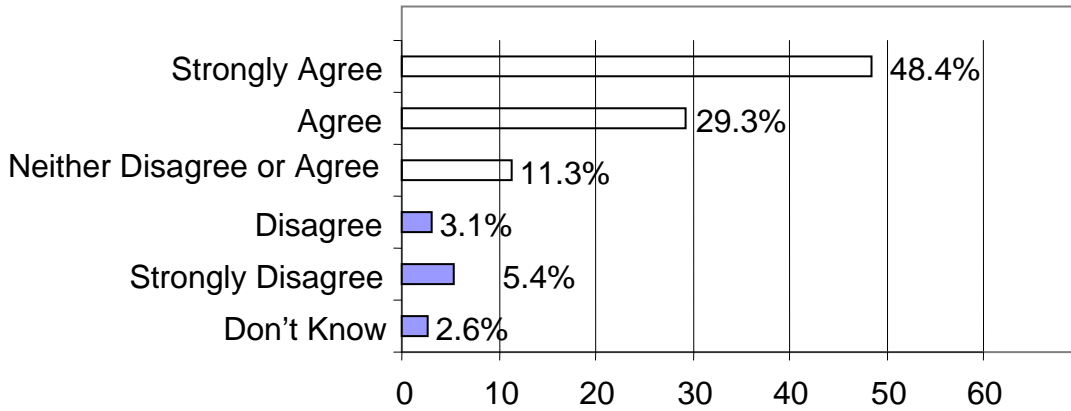


Chart 7. Respondent Agreement with Park Agencies' Role in Anticipating the Effects of Climate Change (Q10)

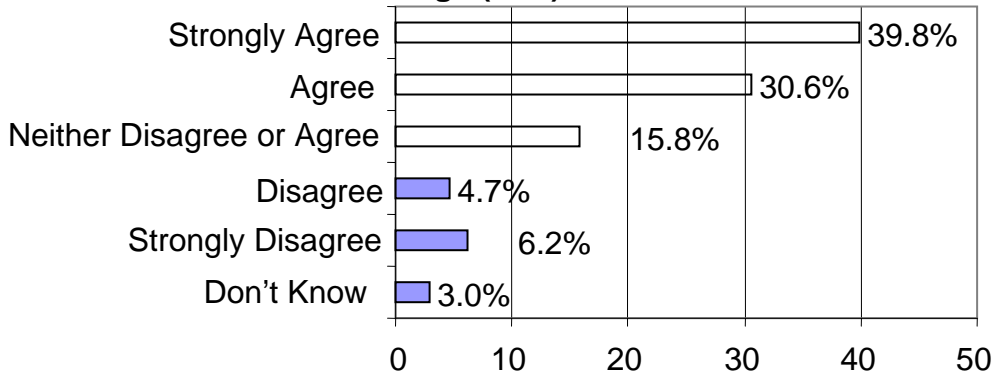


Chart 8. Respondent Agreement with Park Agencies' Role in Educating Californians (Q10)

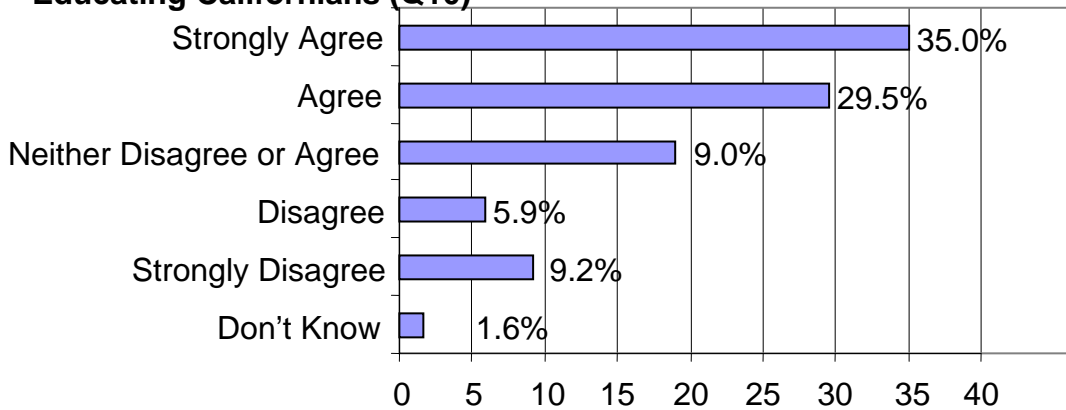


Chart 9. Respondent Agreement with Park Agencies' Doing Nothing

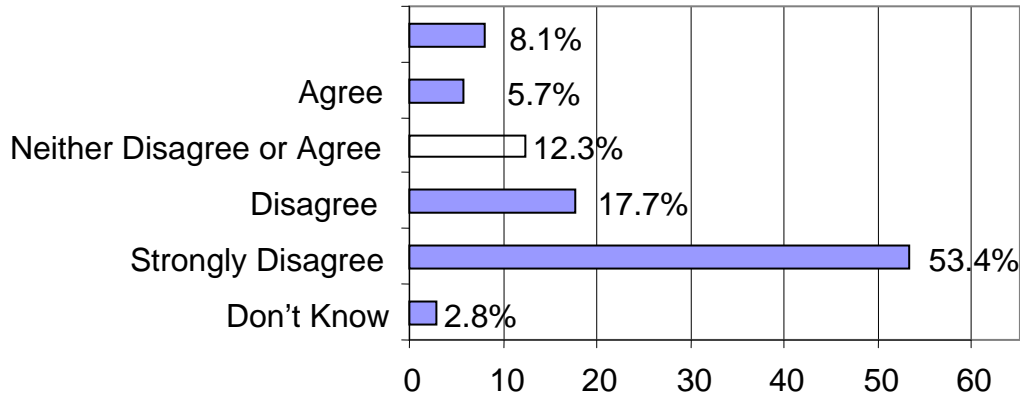


Table 49. Other Open-Ended Responses Concerning Management Actions that California Park Agencies Could Adopt to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming

Management Actions	n
Information/Education	16
Recycling/Green Products	16
Transportation	13
Cooperation/Partnerships	9
Alternative Energy	7
Unsure/Don't Believe in Global Warming	6
Clean Parks/Littering	6
Can't Do Anything About It	4
Natural Resource Conservation/Preservation	4
More Research	4
Management	3
Politics	2
Water Conservation	2
Access	1
Other	6

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q10)

ADULT HISPANIC RECREATION PATTERNS

In California, the changes in ethnicity patterns influence outdoor recreation. Much of this change is attributed to rapid growth in the Hispanic population. According to a May 1, 2008 US Census Bureau News release, as of July 1, 2007, California had the largest population of Hispanics (13.2 million) in the country. Los Angeles is the California county with the largest Hispanic population, with nearly 5 million residents estimated in 2006. California was also ranked number one in having the largest Hispanic population gain (almost 2 million) from 2000 to 2006. The growth rate of Hispanics from 2000-2004 was nearly 35%.

Hispanic Growth in California 2000-2004							
	Population (July 1)	Numeric Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Migration	Percent of Total CA Pop.
2000	11,085,435						32.51%
2001	11,475,024	389,589	259,349	29,502	229,847	159,742	32.99%
2002	11,894,846	419,822	261,548	30,439	231,109	188,713	33.61%
2003	12,315,332	420,486	267,135	32,131	235,004	185,482	34.22%
2004	12,707,735	392,403	270,696	33,797	236,899	155,504	34.81%
Average		405,575	264,682	31,467	233,215	172,360	

The rapid growth in the Hispanic population is an important factor, since this ethnic group will have a substantial influence on outdoor recreation within the state. To address the effects of growth in the Hispanic population on outdoor recreation in California, a comparison of the attitudes, preferences, and recreation behaviors between Hispanics and non-Hispanics is presented in this section. Hispanic survey respondents are those who identified their household as Mexican-American or Other Hispanic (e.g., Central or South American). Respondents who selected one of the remaining categories were grouped into non-Hispanic respondents. This same procedure was utilized in 1997 and 2002.

Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Confidence Level, Confidence Intervals					
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total Respondents	95% Confidence Level: Confidence Intervals	Percent of Total State Population	State Population (Census data, 2008 est.)
Hispanic	694	25.0%	±3.71	36.6%	13,452,939
Non-Hispanic	2074	75.0%	±2.15	63.4%	23,303,726
Totals	2768	100.00%	±1.85	100.00%	36,756,665
http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06000.html					

The telephone and mail surveys (2008) were conducted in both English and Spanish. This section presents a discussion of similarities and differences in opinions and attitudes of Hispanics and non-Hispanics concerning park and recreation issues. Tables in this section also include a t-value or a χ^2 value, which assess whether the differences between the two

groups are statistically significant. T-values determine if differences in means between two groups of data are statistically significant. Chi squared is a statistical test that measures whether the apparent differences between survey responses from these two groups, Hispanics and Non-Hispanics, are significant for a particular question. P-values are the measure of probability that different responses from the groups happened by chance. For example, a p-value of .01 ($p = .01$) means there is a 1 in 100 chance the result, or difference between responses, occurred by chance. Asterisks (*) signify that Hispanic and Non-Hispanic data are significantly different from one another and are discussed in the narrative.

Hispanics visited parks two or more times per week during the past 12 months significantly more than non-Hispanics (26.3 versus 19.1%). Hispanics spent more days visiting highly developed parks and recreation areas than any other recreation area, and the fewest number of days visiting historical or cultural areas. Hispanics were more likely to visit parks with just family members. Although the majority of Non-Hispanics also visited parks with family members, they were also more likely to visit parks alone, with friends, an organized group, or their pet than were Hispanics. On average, both Hispanics and non-Hispanics visited parks with approximately 5 people. Hispanics reported going to parks with more people under the age of 18 than did non-Hispanics.

Adult Hispanic Outdoor Recreation Behavior

Adult Hispanic Frequency of Outdoor Recreation Area Visitation

A cross-tabulation of visitation frequencies by Hispanics and non-Hispanics showed that a significantly larger percentage of Hispanics (26.3%) than non-Hispanics (19.1%) visited parks two or more times per week during the past 12 months (Table 50). The majority of non-Hispanics (27.4%) reported visiting parks less frequently with visits occurring only once or twice per month.

Table 50. A Comparison of Hispanics and Non-Hispanics on Frequency of Park Visitation in Past 12 Months.

Visitation in Past 12 months	Hispanics		Non-Hispanics	
	%	n	%	n
Two or more times per week***	26.3	183	19.1	397
About once a week***	16.8	117	13.8	287
Once or twice a month***	22.6	157	27.4	569
Several times a year***	19.1	133	19.7	409
Once or twice a year***	10.4	72	12.5	259
Not at all***	3.3	23	6.7	139
Don't know***	1.4	10	0.9	18

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses
 *** p <.001 (Q3B)

Adult Hispanic Distances Traveled to Park and Recreation Areas

The largest percentage of Hispanics spent 5 minutes or less driving (29.2%) or walking (42.3%) from their residence to the place they most often go for recreation (Table 51). This trend was similar for non-Hispanics and cross-tabulation analysis found no significant differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics for their travel time to recreation areas.

Distance in Minutes	5 minutes or less		6-10 minutes		11-20 minutes		21-60 minutes		More than 60 minutes	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Driving	29.2 (145)	30.0 (471)	19.2 (95)	20.3 (319)	21.0 (104)	22.0 (346)	21.4 (106)	18.5 (291)	9.3 (46)	9.2 (145)
Walking	42.3 (102)	36.2 (285)	21.2 (51)	20.8 (164)	23.7 (57)	22.3 (176)	11.6 (28)	18.7 (147)	1.2 (3)	2.0 (16)
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q11)

Adult Hispanic Types of Recreation Areas Visited

Hispanics spent more days visiting highly developed parks and recreation areas than any other recreation area (Table 52). Hispanics spent the fewest number of days visiting historical or cultural areas. Although Hispanics spent slightly more days than non-Hispanics visiting highly developed parks and recreation areas and slightly fewer days visiting natural and developed areas, when comparing overall recreation area visitation behavior between Hispanics and non-Hispanics, no significant differences were found.

Table 52. A Comparison of Hispanics and Non-Hispanics on The Number of Days Respondents Visited Outdoor Recreation Areas During the Past 12 Months.

Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Mean days	n	Mean days	n
<i>Highly developed parks and recreation areas:</i> In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	29.8	317	26.0	825
<i>Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas:</i> Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	14.3	320	13.4	811
<i>Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas:</i> Regardless of location	5.3	308	5.6	805
<i>Natural and undeveloped areas:</i> Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	8.8	312	10.7	806
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q4)				

Adult Hispanic Visitor Group Characteristics

Hispanics primarily reported visiting parks with their family (65.9%) followed by both friends and family (27.6%) (Table 53). They rarely went alone (10.2%), with a pet (9.5%), or with an organized group (7.2%). These results are echoed in the study conducted by the U.S. Forest Service on visitors to the Angeles National Forest, where over 70% of Hispanic males indicated they visit parks as part of a family gathering (2007). While this trend was similar for non-Hispanics, the cross-tabulation of the frequencies showed statistically significant differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Hispanics were more likely to visit parks with just family members. Although the majority of Non-Hispanics also visited parks with family members, they were also more likely to visit parks alone, with friends, an organized group, or their pet than were Hispanics.

Table 53. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on Companions Who Accompany Respondents to a Park.		
Companion	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	% (n)	% (n)
No one***	10.2 (71)	16.3 (339)
Just Family***	65.9 (458)	51.9 (1079)
Just Friends***	19.0 (132)	26.4 (548)
Both Family and Friends at the same time*	27.6 (192)	32.3 (671)
Organized group**	7.2 (50)	10.9 (227)
Pet**	9.5 (66)	14.1 (293)
Other	0.1 (1)	0.6 (12)
Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q16)		
* p <.05		
** p <.01		
*** p<.001		
1 Cannot perform χ^2 test because there are not enough cases within each of the "other" activities.		

When comparing Hispanics and non-Hispanics on the number of companions that visited parks with them, there were no significant differences in the number of companions over the age of 18 (Table 54). On average, both Hispanics and non-Hispanics visited parks with approximately 5 people. There were differences, however, in the number of companions under the age of 18. Hispanics reported going to parks with more people under the age of 18 than did non-Hispanics.

Table 54. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on Number of Companions Respondents Visited a Park With.

Companions	Hispanic n = 639	Non-Hispanic n = 1805
	Mean	Mean
# of people 18 years and older	4.6	4.7
# of people less than 18 years of age***	3.7	2.5

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q17, Q18)
 *** p<.001

Adult Hispanic Levels of Activity and Time Spent in Outdoor Recreation

The most limiting factors for being active at parks for Hispanic respondents were gang activity in parks and poorly maintained parks or trail conditions. One difference between Hispanic and Non-Hispanic limiting factors for activity at parks was that Non-Hispanics more frequently attributed their limited physical activity in parks to being physically active elsewhere than did Hispanics. Walking for fitness or pleasure was the activity with the highest participation for Hispanics and Non-Hispanics alike. Hispanics were more likely to have participated in sports, jogging/running, and playing than were non-Hispanics. Hispanics were less likely to have participated in hiking and fishing than were non-Hispanics. Hispanics expressed less interest in fishing more often than did non-Hispanics. Like Non-Hispanics, the majority of Hispanics were not willing to pay for their favorite activities.

Adult Hispanic Time Spent in Physical Activity

Hispanics were asked to rate factors that might limit their level of physical activity in parks. The most limiting factors were gang activity in parks and poorly maintained parks or trail conditions (Table 55). When compared to non-Hispanics, only one significant difference was found. Non-Hispanics more frequently attributed their limited physical activity in parks to being physically active elsewhere than did Hispanics.

Table 55. A Comparison of Hispanics and Non-Hispanics on How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks.

Factor ¹	Hispanic n = 325	Non-Hispanic n = 893
	Mean ²	Mean ²
No one to be physically active with	3	3
Fear of crime from others in the park	3	3
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	3	3
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	3	3
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	3	3
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	3	3
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	3	3
Poor lighting in park	3	3
Alcohol and drug use in park	4	4
Gang activity in park	4	4

Table 55. A Comparison of Hispanics and Non-Hispanics on How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks.

Factor ¹	Hispanic n = 325	Non-Hispanic n = 893
	Mean ²	Mean ²
Lack of scenic beauty	3	3
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	2	2
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	3	3
Park is too far away from where I live	3	3
I am physically active elsewhere*	3	3
I am not physically active	2	2
Not enough time	3	3
Lack of skills and abilities	2	2
Costs of activity	3	3
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	2	2
No restrooms	3	3
Lack of public transportation to park	2	2
Don't feel welcome in park	2	2
Weather	3	3
Dogs are not allowed	2	2
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	2	2

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q9)

¹ Rated on a scale from 1 = not at all important to 5 = very important.

² Rounded to the nearest whole number

* p < .05

Activities of Adult Hispanic Respondents

Hispanics were asked to indicate which activities they had participated in during their last park visit. The most common activities were walking (51.3%), playing (10.8%), sports (31.7%), sedentary activities (25.8%), and eating/picnicking (24.8%) (Table 56). Activities that exhibited the lowest participation among Hispanics included active water sports (3.5%), fishing (3.2%), tennis (2.9%), in-line skating (0.9%), and martial arts (0.7%). While these trends were similar among non-Hispanics, cross tabulation analysis showed several significant differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic activity participation. Hispanics were more likely to have participated in sports, jogging/running, and playing than were non-Hispanics. In contrast, Hispanics were less likely to have participated in hiking and fishing than were non-Hispanics.

Table 56. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on Activities Participated in During Their Last Park Visit.

Activity	Yes		No	
	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Sports (baseball, soccer, football, basketball)***	31.7 (220)	14.2 (295)	68.3 (474)	85.8 (1779)
Walking (excluding dog walking)	51.3 (356)	48.4 (1004)	48.7 (338)	51.6 (1070)
Dog walking	8.5 (59)	9.4 (195)	91.5 (635)	90.6 (1879)
Hiking***	9.8 (68)	19.2 (399)	90.2 (626)	80.8 (1675)
In-line skating	0.9 (6)	0.4 (9)	99.1 (688)	99.6 (2065)
Tennis	2.9 (20)	2.0 (41)	97.1 (674)	98.0 (2033)
Swimming	9.8 (68)	8.1 (167)	90.2 (626)	91.39 (1907)
Jogging/running***	20.2 (140)	10.0 (208)	79.8 (554)	90.0 (1866)
Active water sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing)	3.5 (24)	4.1 (86)	96.5 (670)	95.9 (1988)
Fishing*	3.2 (22)	5.9 (123)	96.8 (672)	94.1 (1951)
Martial arts/tai chi/yoga	0.7 (5)	0.7 (15)	99.3 (689)	99.3 (2059)
Bicycling	9.1 (6.3)	7.7 (160)	90.9 (631)	92.3 (1914)
Playing (e.g. Frisbee, playing catch with a ball, flying a kite, playing with children)***	40.8 (283)	27.1 (562)	59.2 (411)	72.9 (1512)
Sedentary activities (e.g., sitting, reading, supervising children)	25.8 (179)	23.5 (488)	74.2 (515)	76.5 (1586)

Table 56. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on Activities Participated in During Their Last Park Visit.

Activity	Yes		No	
	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Wildlife viewing (including bird watching)	11.2 (78)	13.2 (274)	88.8 (616)	86.8 (1800)
Eating/picnicking	24.8 (172)	23.8 (494)	75.2 (522)	76.2 (1580)
Other	5.9 (41)	11.0 (228)	94.1 (653)	89.0 (1846)

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q15)

* p <.05

*** p<.001

¹ Cannot perform χ^2 test because there are not enough cases within each of the "other" activities.

Activity Participation and Latent Demand for Adult Hispanic Respondents

On average, Hispanics spent the greatest number of days walking, jogging/running, skateboarding, playing organized team sports, and bicycling on paved surfaces during the past 12 months (Table 57). Although participation levels in recreation activities varied between Hispanics and non-Hispanics, cross-tabulation found no statistically significant differences in the number of days either group participated in each activity.

Activity	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Mean days	n	Mean days	n
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not including backpacking)	6.1	122.0	7.2	357.0
Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	7.2	215.0	7.5	606.0
RV/trailer camping with hookups	10.7	36.0	8.5	101.0
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	4.5	38.0	4.5	93.0
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing and bouldering)	11.1	45.0	11.0	103.0
Walking for fitness or pleasure	79.2	246.0	70.5	664.0
Jogging and running for exercise (on trails, streets, sidewalks, paths)	72.2	133.0	55.3	352.0
Day hiking on trails	15.7	159.0	16.0	417.0
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	50.5	31.0	23.0	60.0
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	7.0	28.0	15.4	68.0
Bicycling on paved surfaces	32.5	118.0	39.8	328.0
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails (mountain biking)	17.7	53.0	21.5	142.0
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	22.0	197.0	21.9	537.0
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	24.5	145.0	27.7	418.0
Outdoor photography	25.8	102.0	25.4	306.0
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	4.1	27.0	6.4	70.0
Snowboarding	5.3	21.0	5.5	84.0
Cross-country skiing	5.6	14.0	4.2	37.0
Snowmobiling	3.9	9.0	5.4	35.0
Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	10.4	41.0	16.3	117.0
Swimming in a pool	26.6	162.0	24.5	462.0
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	9.9	99.0	10.6	284.0

Table 57. A Comparison of Hispanics and Non-Hispanics on Recreation Activity Participation During the Past 12 Months.				
Activity	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Mean days	n	Mean days	n
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	14.2	191.0	15.2	535.0
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	10.0	48.0	17.2	125.0
Paddle sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing, rafting)	3.5	51.0	5.2	133.0
Sail boating	3.0	20.0	18.7	53.0
Motor boating, personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runners, waterskiing, wakeboarding)	6.2	49.0	9.6	133.0
Fishing - freshwater	8.0	66.0	14.4	196.0
Fishing - saltwater (includes catching abalone, clams, crabs, etc.)	7.3	35.0	11.9	97.0
Hunting (large or small game with a firearm)	11.3	15.0	18.9	32.0
Target shooting (including pistol and skeet)	5.1	45.0	12.7	94.0
Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	6.7	177.0	7.2	514.0
Visiting historic or cultural sites	8.1	172.0	8.0	500.0
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	6.2	183.0	6.2	532.0
Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities - games, relax, sunning, etc.)	20.3	99.0	21.1	309.0
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	30.0	102.0	30.0	301.0
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	32.8	66.0	31.4	235.0
Golf	21.0	43.0	19.6	111.0
Tennis	21.5	44.0	14.0	111.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q2)				

When asked if they would like to have participated in these recreation activities more often, the majority of Hispanics indicated they would like to have spent more time in the following activities:

- Walking for fitness or pleasure
- Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables
- Picnicking in picnic areas
- Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums
- Visiting historic or cultural sites
- Beach activities
- Bicycling on paved surfaces
- Day hiking on trails

No statistically significant differences were found between Hispanics and non-Hispanics regarding latent demand for recreation activities with the exception of freshwater fishing (Table 58). Hispanics expressed less interest in fishing more often than did non-Hispanics.

Activity	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	% Yes	n	% Yes	n
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not including backpacking)	41.3	136	42.1	37.8
Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	43.8	144	45.4	408
RV/trailer camping with hookups	16.4	54	17.3	155
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	20.4	67	21.0	189
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing and bouldering)	17.0	56	17.9	161
Walking for fitness or pleasure	44.4	146	46.0	413
Jogging and running for exercise (on trails, streets, sidewalks, paths)	27.7	91	26.9	242
Day hiking on trails	44.1	145	44.1	396
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	8.8	29	7.9	71
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	15.5	51	13.9	125
Bicycling on paved surfaces	45.3	149	44.4	399
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces	20.4	67	19.5	175
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	35.3	116	37.3	335
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	31.6	104	32.6	293
Outdoor photography	28.0	92	28.5	256
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	12.8	42	13.0	117
Snowboarding	14.0	46	13.0	117
Cross-country skiing	7.9	26	9.1	82
Snowmobiling	11.2	37	12.4	111
Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	37.1	122	37.4	336
Swimming in a pool	34.3	113	37.2	334
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	27.1	89	28.6	257
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	40.4	133	42.2	379
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	14.6	48	17.5	157
Paddle sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing, rafting)	19.8	65	20.6	185
Sail boating	12.2	40	12.7	114
Motor boating, personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runners, waterskiing, wakeboarding)	15.2	50	16.1	145
Fishing - freshwater*	18.8	62	24.7	222
Fishing - saltwater (includes catching abalone, clams, crabs, etc.)	13.4	44	16.9	152

Table 58. A Comparison of Hispanics and Non-Hispanics on Recreation Activities Respondents Would Like to Participate in More Often.

Activity	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	% Yes	n	% Yes	n
Hunting (large or small game with a firearm)	6.7	22	7.3	66
Target shooting (including pistol and skeet)	15.8	52	15.4	138
Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	38.0	125	39.3	353
Visiting historic or cultural sites	40.1	132	39.9	358
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	41.3	136	41.4	372
Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities - games, relax, sunning, etc.)	21.9	72	23.1	207
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	19.1	63	18.6	167
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	15.5	51	18.7	168
Golf	14.9	49	12.0	108
Tennis	12.8	42	13.3	119

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q2)
* p < .05

The majority of Hispanics were not willing to pay for their favorite activities (Table 60). Although responses among non-Hispanics varied slightly, there were no significant differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics on how much they were willing to pay for their favorite activities.

Table 60. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on How Much Respondents Would Pay to Participate in Their Top Three Favorite Activities.

Favorite Activity	\$0		\$1 - \$4		\$5 - \$10		\$11 - \$15		\$16 - \$20	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
First	33.3 (106)	27.2 (238)	17.9 (57)	16.9 (148)	20.1 (64)	23.1 (202)	7.5 (24)	9.1 (80)	21.1 (67)	23.7 (208)
Second	30.1 (94)	27.4 (236)	20.8 (65)	19.6 (169)	24.7 (77)	24.4 (210)	8.7 (27)	10.5 (90)	15.7 (49)	18.1 (156)
Third	27.6 (83)	25.3 (213)	20.3 (61)	19.2 (162)	26.2 (79)	28.7 (242)	5.6 (17)	9.4 (79)	20.3 (61)	17.3 (146)

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q3)

Facilities and Amenities Utilized During Last Adult Hispanic Park Visit

When compared to facility use by non-Hispanics, cross-tabulation analyses showed many significant differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to use:

- Swimming pools
- Picnic tables
- Amusement areas
- Playgrounds
- Tennis or Basketball courts
- Organized sports fields
- Open spaces to play
- Skate parks

Hispanics were less likely than non-Hispanics to use:

- Beach or water recreation areas
- Scenic observation/wildlife viewing area
- Unpaved multipurpose trails

Hispanics were less likely than Non-Hispanics to rate environmental and outdoor education programs and recreation facilities at lakes, rivers and reservoirs as important.

The most common facilities used by Hispanics during their last park visit were open spaces to play (69.4%), picnic tables (66.6%), community facilities/buildings (66.2%), playgrounds (60.0%), and paved trails (51.8%) (Table 61).

Facility/Amenity	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Swimming pool***	9.6 (67)	5.3 (110)	89.6 (623)	94.2 (1958)	0.7 (5)	0.5 (10)
Beach or water recreation area***	33.4 (232)	41.9 (870)	66.2 (460)	57.6 (1197)	0.4 (3)	0.5 (11)
Scenic observation/wildlife viewing area*	38.1 (265)	45.5 (946)	61.0 (424)	53.8 (1117)	0.9 (6)	0.7 (15)
Botanical garden	15.4 (107)	14.1 (294)	83.5 (580)	85.1 (1769)	1.2 (8)	0.7 (15)
Paved trail (e.g., bike trail)	51.8 (360)	49.1 (1020)	47.5 (330)	50.5 (1049)	0.7 (5)	0.4 (9)
Unpaved multipurpose trail (e.g., walking/hiking)**	47.2 (328)	54.8 (1138)	51.9 (361)	44.9 (933)	0.9 (6)	0.3 (7)

Table 61. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on Facilities or Amenities Used During Their Last Park Visit.

Facility/Amenity	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Picnic table, picnic pavilion***	66.6 (463)	54.6 (1135)	32.9 (229)	44.9 (934)	0.4 (3)	0.4 (9)
Community facility/building	66.2 (460)	63.4 (1318)	32.9 (229)	36.0 (749)	0.9 (6)	0.5 (11)
Amusement area (e.g., park train)***	33.5 (233)	14.8 (308)	65.8 (457)	84.7 (1760)	0.7 (5)	0.5 (10)
Playground***	60.0 (471)	32.4 (674)	39.3 (273)	67.0 (1393)	0.7 (5)	0.5 (11)
Tennis or basketball courts***	30.2 (210)	15.8 (328)	68.9 (479)	83.7 (1739)	0.9 (6)	0.5 (11)
Organized sports fields (e.g., baseball, soccer)**	34.5 (240)	16.1 (335)	64.5 (448)	83.3 (1732)	1.0 (7)	0.5 (11)
Open space to play (with kids, Frisbee)***	69.4 (482)	55.8 (1159)	30.1 (209)	43.9 (913)	0.6 (4)	0.3 (6)
Skatepark***	9.6 (67)	5.2 (108)	89.6 (623)	94.5 (1964)	0.7 (5)	0.3 (6)
Dog park area	14.8 (103)	15.9 (331)	84.3 (586)	83.3 (1732)	0.9 (6)	0.7 (15)
Other	3.9 (27)	7.1 (147)	93.4 (649)	91.6 (1903)	2.7 (19)	1.3 (28)

Adult Telephone Survey, n is the # of responses (Q13)

* p <.05

** p <.01

*** p<.001

¹ Cannot perform χ^2 test because there are not enough cases within each of the "other" activities.

Adult Hispanic Outdoor Recreation Facilities and Services

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of a variety of California park and recreation facilities and services. The most important facilities and services to Hispanics were 1) Play activity areas for tots and young children; 2) Multi-use turf areas for field sports such as softball, baseball, soccer, and/or football; 3) Areas and facilities for environmental and outdoor education programs; 4) Hard surface trails for biking, jogging, and fitness walking; and 5) Wilderness type areas where no vehicles or development are allowed (Table 62). These facilities/services were also rated the highest among non-Hispanics. The only significant difference was found for areas and facilities for environmental and outdoor education programs; non-Hispanics rated these as more important than did Hispanics. In addition, recreation facilities at lakes, rivers and reservoirs received a significantly lower importance rating by Hispanics than by non-Hispanics.

Facility/Service¹	Hispanic² n = 328	Non-Hispanic² n = 864
	Mean	Mean
Areas and facilities for environmental and outdoor education programs*	4	4
Multi-use turf areas for field sports such as softball, baseball, soccer, and/or football	4	4
Courts for activities such as tennis, basketball, and volleyball	4	4
Multi-purpose buildings with rooms that can be used for community meetings and facilities for cultural events, senior or teen programs	4	4
Play activity areas for tots and young children	4	4
Facilities in the local community that can be used for day youth camps	4	4
Facilities in the local community for overnight camping	3	4
Off-leash dog parks	3	3
Community swimming pools	4	4
Community skateboard parks	3	3
Picnic sites for large groups	4	4
Trails solely for a single activity such as hiking, mountain biking, or horseback riding	4	4
Trails for multiple, non-motorized activities such as hiking, mountain biking or horseback riding	4	4
Hard surface trails for biking, jogging, and fitness walking	4	4
RV campgrounds with electrical and water hookups, sewer dump stations, or pull-through sites	3	3

Table 62. A Comparison of Hispanics and Non-Hispanics on Importance of California Park and Recreation Facilities and Services.

Facility/Service ¹	Hispanic ² n = 328	Non-Hispanic ² n = 864
	Mean	Mean
Sheltered lodging facilities such as rustic cabins, yurts, and tent cabins	3	3
Commercial visitor services within public parks and outdoor recreation areas such as hotels, motels, restaurants, or shops	3	3
Areas for the legal use of off-highway vehicles such as motorcycles, dune buggies, 4-wheel drive vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles	3	3
Wilderness type areas where no vehicles or development are allowed	4	4
Developed fishing areas with piers and/or fish cleaning stations	4	4
Public hunting areas especially managed for waterfowl like ducks and geese	2	3
Launch ramps, marinas, and other boating facilities	3	3
Recreation facilities at lakes, rivers and reservoirs*	4	4

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q1)

¹ Rated on a scale from 1 = not at all important to 5 = very important.

² Rounded to the nearest whole number

* p < .05

Adult Hispanic Attitudes and Beliefs Regarding Outdoor Recreation

Opinions of Hispanics varied from Non-Hispanics when it came to government emphasis on protecting historic resources, buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes, building new facilities, protecting natural resources, and cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas. Although the majority of Hispanics rated these as needing more emphasis, significantly more non-Hispanics rated these as needing more emphasis.

Hispanics and Non-Hispanics agree that having fun, relaxing, being with family and friends, and viewing scenic beauty were very important factors for participation in their favorite activities. Hispanics strongly agreed that recreation programs help improve people's health, reduce crime and juvenile delinquency, and attract tourists to California. They also strongly agreed that it is important to enforce rules and regulations and that fees generated in parks should be spent in those parks. When compared to non-Hispanics, Hispanics were more likely to strongly agree that open space lands are needed where they live.

Adult Hispanic Opinions on State and Federal Agency Emphasis

The 2002 survey respondents were asked how much emphasis state and federal government agencies should place on aspects of outdoor recreation. Opinions of Hispanics compared with non-Hispanics revealed statistically significant differences for five of these areas, facilities, and programs (Table 63). A significantly larger percentage of Hispanics think more emphasis should be placed on protecting historic resources. The other four significant items included (1) buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes; (2) building new facilities, (3) protecting natural resources, and (4) cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas. Although the majority of Hispanics rated these as needing more emphasis, significantly more non-Hispanics rated these as needing more emphasis.

Table 63. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on How Much Emphasis State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation.

Idea	Less Emphasis		About the Same Emphasis		More Emphasis		Don't Know/ Unsure	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes*	9.2 (30)	5.4 (48)	32.0 (104)	33.3 (297)	46.5 (151)	51.5 (459)	12.3 (40)	9.8 (87)
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	2.5 (8)	1.1 (10)	22.2 (72)	21.7 (193)	70.8 (230)	72.3 (644)	4.6 (15)	4.9 (44)
Providing educational programs	7.1 (23)	4.6 (41)	39.1 (127)	38.3 (341)	45.5 (148)	50.7 (451)	8.3 (27)	6.4 (57)
Building new facilities*	13.6 (44)	9.5 (84)	44.8 (145)	46.2 (411)	29.0 (94)	35.8 (318)	12.7 (41)	8.5 (76)

Table 63. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on How Much Emphasis State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation.

	Less Emphasis		About the Same Emphasis		More Emphasis		Don't Know/ Unsure	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	4.0 (13)	2.0 (18)	21.8 (71)	26.3 (234)	66.2 (215)	64.9 (578)	8.0 (26)	6.8 (61)
Protecting natural resources**	5.5 (18)	1.5 (13)	23.7 (77)	19.4 (173)	65.2 (212)	73.8 (658)	5.5 (18)	5.4 (48)
Protecting historic resources*	5.2 (17)	2.0 (18)	25.5 (84)	25.0 (223)	62.8 (204)	37.9 (606)	6.2 (20)	5.0 (45)
Providing more organized activities and special events	12.6 (41)	9.7 (86)	42.5 (138)	44.7 (398)	33.8 (110)	36.9 (328)	11.1 (36)	8.8 (78)
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas**	4.3 (14)	1.3 (12)	18.5 (60)	12.5 (111)	70.7 (229)	80.4 (716)	6.5 (21)	5.8 (52)

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses, (Q8)

* p < .05

** p < .001

Adult Hispanic Opinions on Outdoor Recreation in California

When asked about the importance of a variety of items influencing the choice of their favorite activities, the majority of Hispanics said having fun, relaxing, being with family and friends, and viewing the scenic beauty were very important for participation in their favorite activities (Table 64). When compared with non-Hispanics, there were no statistically significant differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics on the factors influencing participation in their favorite activity.

Table 64. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on Importance of Items to Respondents' Favorite Activities.

Statement	Not at all Important		2		3		4		Very Important	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
To be with family and friends	7.7 (25)	4.8 (43)	1.8 (6)	4.5 (40)	12.9 (42)	10.9 (97)	17.8 (58)	18.8 (168)	59.8 (195)	61.0 (544)
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	9.5 (31)	7.4 (66)	6.2 (20)	7.0 (62)	20.9 (68)	19.3 (171)	27.7 (90)	27.3 (242)	35.7 (116)	39.1 (347)
To meet new people	25.1 (81)	22.5 (199)	17.0 (55)	20.2 (179)	30.0 (97)	28.1 (249)	16.7 (54)	15.6 (138)	11.1 (36)	13.7 (121)
To learn something new	12.7 (41)	10.9 (97)	11.8 (38)	10.7 (95)	23.8 (77)	23.4 (208)	27.9 (90)	29.1 (259)	23.8 (77)	26.0 (231)
To experience challenge and excitement	9.2 (30)	8.0 (71)	9.5 (31)	10.3 (91)	20.9 (68)	24.4 (216)	30.5 (99)	26.9 (238)	29.8 (97)	30.5 (270)
To relax	2.1 (7)	1.0 (9)	2.1 (7)	1.9 (17)	9.5 (31)	10.3 (92)	24.5 (80)	28.8 (256)	61.8 (202)	58.0 (516)
To view the scenic beauty	3.1 (10)	2.5 (22)	3.1 (10)	2.9 (26)	14.5 (47)	11.5 (102)	24.4 (79)	28.0 (249)	54.9 (178)	55.2 (491)
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	18.4 (59)	17.8 (158)	11.5 (37)	15.1 (134)	26.2 (84)	23.4 (208)	18.1 (58)	17.2 (153)	25.9 (83)	26.4 (234)
To have fun	0.9 (3)	0.4 (4)	0.9 (3)	1.1 (10)	7.4 (24)	9.3 (83)	25.9 (84)	23.9 (213)	64.8 (210)	65.2 (581)
To keep fit and healthy	2.8 (9)	2.2 (20)	3.7 (12)	3.4 (30)	20.7 (67)	19.5 (174)	24.7 (80)	29.0 (258)	48.1 (156)	45.9 (409)
To feel safe and secure	8.7 (28)	6.2 (55)	5.0 (16)	7.1 (63)	23.2 (75)	19.7 (175)	20.7 (67)	22.5 (200)	42.4 (137)	44.5 (395)
To do something your children, grandchildren enjoy	26.2 (85)	23.0 (204)	4.9 (16)	6.4 (57)	15.7 (51)	14.7 (130)	13.6 (44)	13.4 (119)	39.5 (128)	42.4 (376)
To experience a change from daily routines	4.9 (16)	4.0 (36)	4.0 (13)	2.8 (25)	18.8 (61)	16.0 (142)	30.2 (98)	30.0 (267)	42.2 (137)	47.2 (420)
To get away from crowded situations	6.1 (20)	4.1 (36)	4.0 (13)	4.3 (38)	17.8 (58)	17.3 (154)	29.4 (96)	28.2 (250)	42.6 (139)	46.2 (410)
To feel harmony with nature	9.0 (29)	6.7 (60)	6.8 (22)	8.4 (75)	24.1 (78)	19.7 (175)	23.8 (77)	24.7 (220)	36.4 (118)	40.4 (359)

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses, (Q5)

Hispanics strongly agreed that recreation programs help improve people’s health, reduce crime and juvenile delinquency, and attract tourists to California (Table 65). They also strongly agreed with enforcing rules and regulations and that fees generated in parks should be spent in those parks. When compared to non-Hispanics, a significant difference was found for the need to have open space lands where they live. Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to strongly agree that open space lands were needed.

Table 65. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on Respondents’ Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning Outdoor Recreation Lands and Facilities in California.

Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neither Disagree or Agree		Agree		Strongly Agree	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Open space lands are needed where I live*	2.1 (7)	1.9 (17)	8.3 (27)	6.2 (55)	23.6 (77)	20.3 (181)	30.7 (100)	40.3 (360)	35.3 (115)	31.4 (280)
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	3.4 (11)	5.3 (47)	14.7 (48)	10.9 (97)	30.0 (98)	27.9 (249)	31.8 (104)	35.4 (316)	20.2 (66)	20.6 (184)
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	3.1 (10)	2.1 (19)	5.2 (17)	4.8 (43)	27.9 (91)	21.3 (190)	39.9 (130)	42.5 (379)	23.9 (78)	29.3 (261)
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	1.2 (4)	1.2 (11)	2.8 (9)	3.7 (33)	19.3 (63)	16.5 (148)	34.9 (114)	36.5 (327)	41.9 (137)	42.0 (376)
Recreation programs help improve people’s health	0.3 (1)	0.8 (7)	1.2 (4)	0.8 (7)	10.7 (35)	11.1 (99)	36.8 (120)	35.6 (318)	50.9 (166)	51.8 (463)
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	0.9 (3)	1.3 (12)	3.4 (11)	2.3 (21)	22.6 (74)	20.7 (185)	37.3 (122)	37.5 (335)	35.8 (117)	38.1 (341)
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	1.8 (6)	1.2 (11)	1.2 (4)	2.2 (20)	15.6 (51)	16.4 (147)	40.7 (133)	38.5 (344)	40.7 (133)	41.6 (372)
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	1.8 (6)	1.6 (14)	3.7 (12)	3.1 (28)	25.7 (84)	25.8 (231)	37.3 (122)	35.9 (321)	31.5 (103)	33.6 (300)
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	0.6 (2)	0.8 (7)	1.8 (6)	1.9 (17)	14.1 (46)	13.9 (124)	33.3 (109)	35.0 (313)	50.2 (164)	48.5 (434)

Table 65. A Comparison of Hispanics (H) and Non-Hispanics (NH) on Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning Outdoor Recreation Lands and Facilities in California.

Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neither Disagree or Agree		Agree		Strongly Agree	
	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	1.5 (5)	1.2 (11)	4.0 (13)	3.5 (31)	11.6 (38)	14.3 (128)	28.4 (93)	30.4 (272)	54.4 (178)	50.6 (452)
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	8.3 (27)	6.9 (62)	8.3 (27)	11.2 (100)	40.7 (133)	38.8 (347)	25.4 (83)	26.8 (240)	17.4 (57)	16.2 (145)

Adult Mail-Back Survey, n is the # of responses (Q6)

* p < .05

SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH

Youth Socio-Demographics

The socio-demographics of youth respondents included: gender, age, household ethnicity, and residence. Fifty-three percent of the youth respondents were male and 47% female (Table 66). Respondent ages were well distributed with about 17% in each age category of 13, 14, 15, and 16. The majority came from households of White ethnicity (39%). However, Asians (25%) and Hispanics (20%) were also well represented. Nearly 31% resided in Los Angeles County (Table 67).

Table 66. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Youth Respondents.		
Characteristic	%	n
Gender (Q9)		
Male	52.6	209
Female	47.4	188
Age (Q10)		
12	14.4	57
13	17.6	70
14	17.4	69
15	17.1	68
16	17.6	70
17	15.9	63
Household Ethnicity (Q30 from Adult Telephone Survey)		
White	39.0	141
Asian	24.9	92
Hispanic or Latino of Mexican Descent	19.5	73
Other Hispanic or Latino	4.5	16
Black or African American	2.9	11
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.7	10
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.4	9
Asian/White	0.8	3
Indian/Scottish	0.8	3
Indian	0.5	2
Filipino/White	0.3	1
Greek	0.3	1
Irish/Spanish	0.3	1
Asian/Hispanic	0.3	1
Mexican/Pakistani	0.3	1
Middle Eastern	0.3	1
Moroccan	0.3	1
Persian	0.3	1

Table 67. Youth Respondents' County of Residence.		
County	%	n
Los Angeles	30.7	95
Orange	8.7	27
Sacramento	7.8	24
San Diego	7.8	24
San Francisco	5.5	17
Riverside	5.2	16
Santa Clara	5.2	16
Alameda	4.9	15
Contra Costa	4.2	13
Fresno	3.2	10
San Bernardino	3.2	10
Kern	1.9	6
San Mateo	1.9	6
Solano	1.6	5
San Joaquin	1.3	4
Stanislaus	1.3	4
Placer	1.0	3
Shasta	1.0	3
Butte	.6	2
Marin	.6	2
Sonoma	.6	2
Kings	.3	1
Madera	.3	1
Merced	.3	1
Tulare	.3	1
Yuba	.3	1
Adult Telephone Survey (Q31)		

Characteristics of Youth Respondents' Favorite Outdoor Activities

California youth participate in a wide-variety of outdoor activities. Data from the 2008 youth survey suggest that California youth participate in a wide variety of outdoor activities. Their favorite activities, and those with the highest participation levels, included walking, swimming, organized sports, running, and playing in the park. While most of these activities do not require specialized skills or equipment, youth desired to participate more often in activities that do require specialization. Youth primarily participated in outdoor activities because they were “fun and enjoyable”, “to do something with their friends and family”, or to be “outside.”

California youth recreate locally, and often by themselves. The majority of youth used parks or recreation areas within their town or city and usually recreated with friends and immediate family members. Although California youths' recreation activities appeared to be social in nature, more than one third participated in their favorite activity by themselves.

Youths' Favorite Outdoor Activities

Youth respondents were asked to indicate their favorite outdoor activity. The question was open-ended and therefore yielded a wide range of responses (Table 68). The most common outdoor activity reported was swimming (15%), followed by soccer (13%) and basketball (12%).

Activity	%	n
Swimming	15.4	61
Soccer	13.1	52
Basketball	12.1	48
Bicycling	8.8	35
Walking	6.8	27
Football	6.3	25
Tennis	6.3	25
Hiking	5.8	23
Running	5.8	23
Baseball	4.5	18
Camping	4.0	16
Skateboarding	4.0	16
Sports	3.8	15
Volleyball	2.8	11
Softball	2.5	10
Going to the Beach	2.0	8
OHV Riding	1.5	6
Beach Volleyball	1.3	5
Going to the Park	1.3	5
Skating	1.3	5
Snowboarding	1.3	5
Cheerleading	1.0	4
Horseback Riding	1.0	4
Jogging	1.0	4

Table 68. Favorite Outdoor Activity of Youth Respondents.		
Activity	%	n
Shopping	1.0	4
Surfing	1.0	4
Boating	0.8	3
Fishing	0.8	3
Hanging out with Friends	0.8	3
Jumping on a Trampoline	0.8	3
Lacrosse	0.8	3
Mountain Biking	0.8	3
Relaxing	0.8	3
Campfire	0.5	2
Cross Country Running	0.5	2
Dodgeball	0.5	2
Gardening	0.5	2
Golf	0.5	2
Hockey	0.5	2
Martial Arts	0.5	2
Riding a Scooter	0.5	2
Riding Motorcycles	0.5	2
Rollerblading	0.5	2
Rugby	0.5	2
Sunbathing	0.5	2
Swinging	0.5	2
Water Polo	0.5	2
Water Sports	0.5	2
Airsofting	0.3	1
All Outdoor Activities	0.3	1
Badminton	0.3	1
Canoeing	0.3	1
Climbing Trees	0.3	1
Cricket	0.3	1
Driving Remote Control Cars	0.3	1
Exercise	0.3	1
Field Hockey	0.3	1
Frisbee	0.3	1
Having Fun	0.3	1
Hide and Seek	0.3	1
Hula	0.3	1
Jump Rope	0.3	1
Nature Photography	0.3	1
Playing Tag	0.3	1
Playing with Friends	0.3	1
Rafting	0.3	1
Rock Climbing	0.3	1
Rope Climbing	0.3	1
Theater	0.3	1

Table 68. Favorite Outdoor Activity of Youth Respondents.		
Activity	%	n
Track and Field	0.3	1
Weightlifting	0.3	1
(Q1)		

When asked why these activities were their favorites, the majority of youth said it was for “fun and enjoyment” (83.9%) and “to do something with their friends and family” (68%) (Table 69). Fifty-percent said their activity was their favorite because they could be “outside.”

Table 69. Reason Why Youth Respondents’ Outdoor Activities Are Their Favorites.		
Reason	%	n
For fun and enjoyment	83.9	333
To do something with my friends or family	67.8	269
For exercise or fitness	61.5	244
To be outside	49.9	198
(Q2)		

Youths' Favorite Activity Location

Youth prefer local recreational opportunities most likely due to their dependence on adults for transportation beyond their local facilities. California youth respondents were asked for the location where they participated in their favorite activities. Thirty-two percent of youth respondents reported equal participation in their favorite activity in other areas or parks both in and outside of their neighborhood, but within their town or city (Table 70). Less than 12% of youth participated in their favorite outdoor activity in their own yard. Other open-ended responses were reported with the most common location being school (n = 11).

Table 70. Places Where Youth Respondents Participate in Their Favorite Outdoor Activities.		
Place	%	n
Other area or park in my neighborhood	31.5	125
Other area or park outside of my neighborhood, but within my town/city	31.5	125
Other area or park outside my town/city	14.9	59
My yard	13.1	52
Other:	11.8	47
School	2.8	11
Anywhere	1.5	6
Beach	1.3	5
Relative's House	1.0	4
Gym	0.8	3
Desert	0.5	2
Mountains	0.5	2
Trails	0.5	2
Camp	0.3	1
Garage	0.3	1
In the Country	0.3	1
Lake	0.3	1
Local Program	0.3	1
My room	0.3	1
OHV parks	0.3	1
Pools	0.3	1
Ranch	0.3	1
Stadium	0.3	1
Street	0.3	1
Studio	0.3	1
(Q4)		

Youth Group Characteristics

When asked who they participate with, the majority of youth respondents reported participating in their favorite activity with friends (86%) and immediate family members (57%) (Table 71). Interestingly, approximately 35% of youth participated in their favorite activity by themselves.

Table 71. People Youth Respondents Participate With in Their Favorite Outdoor Activities.		
People Participated With	%	n
Friends	85.6	340
Immediate Family	56.5	224
Alone	35.3	140
Extended Family	25.7	102
Other	7.0	26
Sports Team/Camps	5.0	20
Teachers, Church, Community Members	1.1	4
(Q3)		

Youth Respondent Activity Participation and Latent Demand

Three-quarters of youth reported walking on streets/sidewalks/paths/trails in their community, swimming in a pool, jogging or running, and playing in a park. Fewer than 10% of youth reported participating in hunting, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing.

Over the last five years, youth participation in jogging/running, swimming in natural water sources, surfing/boogie boarding, and tennis has increased. Youth participation in wildlife viewing, bicycling on paved surfaces, picnicking, and scenic driving has decreased. Youth expressed unmet demand for horseback riding, sledding/ice-skating/snow play, snowboarding, swimming in a pool, and using jet skis or wave runners.

When asked which activities youth respondents participated in during the past 12 months, at least 75% reported walking on streets/sidewalks/paths/trails in their community, swimming in a pool, jogging or running, and playing in a park (Table 72). Fewer than 10% of youth reported participating in hunting, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing.

Although the 2002 youth survey produced a smaller than expected, number of responses (144), general trends can still be assessed when comparing it to the relatively larger 2008 sample (397). Youth participation in outdoor recreation remained relatively stable from 2002 vs. 2008 for most activities. However, several activities did experience apparent changes in participation. In 2008, more California youth participated in jogging/running, swimming in natural water sources, surfing/boogie boarding, and tennis. Activities with fewer participants in 2008 included wildlife viewing, bicycling on paved surfaces, picnicking, and scenic driving (Table 73).

Table 72. Recreation Activity Participation of Youth Respondents During the Past 12 Months.

Activity	Participated in Past 12 Months	
	% Yes	n
Walking on streets, sidewalks, paths, or trails in your community	85.9	341
Swimming in a pool	82.9	329
Jogging or running	79.8	317
Playing in a park (games, kite flying, catch with a ball, Frisbee, play structure, swing set, etc.)	75.1	298
Beach activities, surf play (including sunbathing, wading, playing on beach)	69.8	277
Attending outdoor events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	67.8	269
Swimming in ocean, lakes, rivers, and streams	67.8	269
Visiting historical or cultural sites, museums, zoos, gardens	64.7	257
Team sports (baseball, soccer, softball, football, basketball, volleyball, etc.)	62.5	248
Bicycling (on paved surfaces)	54.7	217
Day hiking	51.1	203

Table 72. Recreation Activity Participation of Youth Respondents During the Past 12 Months.

Activity	Participated in Past 12 Months	
	% Yes	n
Picnicking	50.6	201
Going on a scenic drive with someone	47.9	190
Camping (tent, recreational vehicle, trailer)	45.1	179
Wildlife viewing and watching	37.3	148
Surfing or boogie boarding	34.5	137
Tennis	34.3	136
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	33.8	134
Sledding, ice skating, snow play	33.5	133
Fishing	29.2	116
Mountain biking (unpaved dirt surfaces, trails)	27.7	110
Exploring tide pools	27.0	107
In-line skating or rollerblading	25.7	102
Off-road vehicle use (motocross, ATVs, dune buggies, 4 wheel drive)	25.4	101
Paddle sports (kayaking, canoeing, rowing, rafting)	24.4	97
Rock climbing	24.4	97
Golf	23.7	94
Target shooting	19.1	76
Horseback riding	17.9	71
Snowboarding	17.9	71
Waterskiing or wakeboarding	16.9	67
Martial arts/tai chi/yoga	15.9	63
Archery	15.1	60
Downhill skiing (snow skiing with a lift)	15.1	60
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	14.4	57
Jet skis or wave runners	12.3	49
Hunting	9.3	37
Snowmobiling	5.5	22
Cross-country skiing	3.3	13
Other:		
Reading/Library	1.8	7
Dance	1.5	6
Exercise (gym, weightlifting)	0.8	3
Theater/Movies	0.8	3
Boating	0.5	2

Table 72. Recreation Activity Participation of Youth Respondents During the Past 12 Months.

Activity	Participated in Past 12 Months	
	% Yes	n
Cheerleading	0.5	2
Gymnastics	0.5	2
Vacation/Travel	0.5	2
Amusement Parks	0.3	1
Bowling	0.3	1
Boxing	0.3	1
Bull-Riding	0.3	1
Dodgeball	0.3	1
Four Square	0.3	1
Handball	0.3	1
Hula	0.3	1
Letterboxing	0.3	1
Play Guitar	0.3	1
Play with Dog	0.3	1
Riding Scooters	0.3	1
Science Fair	0.3	1
Shopping	0.3	1
Track and Field	0.3	1
Trampoline	0.3	1
Video Games	0.3	1
(Q6)		

Table 73. Recreation Activity Participation of Youth Respondents During the Past 12 Months, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity	Participated in Past 12 Months	
	2002 %	2008 %
Walking on streets, sidewalks, paths, or trails in your community	92.0	85.9
Swimming in a pool	80.7	82.9
Jogging or running	54.3	79.8
Beach activities, surf play (including sunbathing, wading, playing on beach)	78.7	69.8
Attending outdoor events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	76.3	67.8
Swimming in ocean, lakes, rivers, and streams	43.7	67.8

Table 73. Recreation Activity Participation of Youth Respondents During the Past 12 Months, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity	Participated in Past 12 Months	
	2002 %	2008 %
Visiting historical or cultural sites, museums, zoos, gardens	75.2	64.7
Bicycling (on paved surfaces)	72.1	54.7
Day hiking	64.2	51.1
Picnicking	72.3	50.6
Going on a scenic drive with someone	68.4	47.9
Wildlife viewing and watching	64.7	37.3
Surfing or boogie boarding	19.2	34.5
Tennis	20.9	34.3
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	34.6	33.8
Sledding, ice skating, snow play	37.1	33.5
Mountain biking (unpaved dirt surfaces, trails)	33.1	27.7
In-line skating or rollerblading	29.5	25.7
Off-road vehicle use (motocross, ATVs, dune buggies, 4 wheel drive)	29.0	25.4
Paddle sports (kayaking, canoeing, rowing, rafting)	31.8	24.4
Rock climbing	27.9	24.4
Golf	23.7	23.7
Target shooting	20.6	19.1
Horseback riding	28.0	17.9
Snowboarding	19.1	17.9
Waterskiing or wakeboarding	17.7	16.9
Archery	11.6	15.1
Downhill skiing (snow skiing with a lift)	17.7	15.1
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	25.2	14.4
Hunting	11.5	9.3
Snowmobiling	3.9	5.5
Cross-country skiing	6.9	3.3
* Not all activities were the same in the 2002 and 2008 surveys. Therefore, only those used in both surveys are displayed. (Q6)		

Among the activities youth participated in, when asked which ones they would like to participate in more, the majority chose: horseback riding (47%), sledding/ice-skating/snow play (45%), snowboarding (45%), swimming in a pool (45%), and jet skis or wave runners (45%) (Table 74).

There is a very large discrepancy in latent demand activities between 2002 and 2008. This is most likely due to the differences in measuring all activities for latent demand in 2008 and an open-ended item that limited latent demand to five activities in 2002.

Activity	Would Participate More Often?	
	% Yes	n
Horseback riding	46.9	186
Sledding, ice skating, snow play	45.1	179
Snowboarding	45.1	179
Swimming in a pool	44.8	178
Jet skis or wave runners	44.6	177
Rock climbing	43.8	174
Beach activities, surf play (including sunbathing, wading, playing on beach)	43.6	173
Off-road vehicle use (motocross, ATVs, dune buggies, 4 wheel drive)	43.1	171
Surfing or boogie boarding	42.8	170
Waterskiing or wakeboarding	42.1	167
Swimming in ocean, lakes, rivers, and streams	41.3	164
Archery	41.1	163
Camping (tent, recreational vehicle, trailer)	41.1	163
Attending outdoor events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	40.8	162
Paddle sports (kayaking, canoeing, rowing, rafting)	39	155
Team sports (baseball, soccer, softball, football, basketball, volleyball, etc.)	38.8	154
Target shooting	38.5	153
Picnicking	38.3	152
Playing in a park (games, kite flying, catch with a ball, Frisbee, play structure, swing set, etc.)	37.8	150
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	37.3	148
Mountain biking (unpaved dirt surfaces, trails)	36.8	146
Snowmobiling	36.8	146
Downhill skiing (snow skiing with a lift)	36.5	145
Exploring tide pools	36.5	145
Visiting historical or cultural sites, museums, zoos, gardens	33.8	134
Going on a scenic drive with someone	33.5	133
Day hiking	33.2	132
Martial arts/tai chi/yoga	32.7	130
Bicycling (on paved surfaces)	32.5	129
Fishing	32	127
Wildlife viewing and watching	30.7	122

Table 74. Activities Youth Respondents Would Like to Participate in More Often.

Activity	Would Participate More Often?	
	% Yes	n
Jogging or running	30.5	121
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	29.5	117
Tennis	29.2	116
Walking on streets, sidewalks, paths, or trails in your community	28.5	113
In-line skating or rollerblading	26.4	105
Hunting	26.2	104
Cross-country skiing	25.7	102
Golf	23.9	95
Other:		
Reading/Library	0.3	1
Dance	0.3	4
Exercise (gym, weightlifting)	0.3	0
Theater/Movies	0.5	1
Boating	0.0	2
Cheerleading	0.3	1
Gymnastics	0.0	2
Vacation/Travel	0.5	2
Amusement Parks	0.3	1
Bowling	0.3	1
Boxing	0.3	1
Bull-Riding	0.3	1
Dodgeball	0.3	1
Four Square	0.0	1
Handball	0.3	1
Hula	0.0	1
Letterboxing	0.3	1
Play Guitar	0.3	1
Play with Dog	0.0	1
Riding Scooters	0.3	1
Science Fair	0.5	0
Shopping	0.3	0
Track and Field	0.3	0

(Q6)

Table 75. Activities Youth Respondents Would Like to Participate in More Often, 2002 vs. 2008.

Activity	Would Participate More Often	
	2002 %	2008 %
Horseback riding	10.0	46.9
Sledding, ice skating, snow play	0.7	45.1
Snowboarding	8.1	45.1
Swimming in a pool	5.1	44.8
Jet skis or wave runners	10.5	44.6
Rock climbing	5.8	43.8
Beach activities, surf play (including sunbathing, wading, playing on beach)	22.3	43.6
Off-road vehicle use (motocross, ATVs, dune buggies, 4 wheel drive)	11.4	43.1
Surfing or boogie boarding	9.5	42.8
Waterskiing or wakeboarding	8.6	42.1
Archery	7.6	41.1
Attending outdoor events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	5.8	40.8
Paddle sports (kayaking, canoeing, rowing, rafting)	0.0	39
Target shooting	3.2	38.5
Picnicking	5.8	38.3
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	3.7	37.3
Mountain biking (unpaved dirt surfaces, trails)	7.6	36.8
Snowmobiling	2.8	36.8
Downhill skiing (snow skiing with a lift)	2.1	36.5
Visiting historical or cultural sites, museums, zoos, gardens	6.5	33.8
Going on a scenic drive with someone	8.3	33.5
Day hiking	7.9	33.2
Bicycling (on paved surfaces)	15.4	32.5
Wildlife viewing and watching	7.4	30.7
Jogging or running	4.9	30.5
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	7.7	29.5
Tennis	5.1	29.2
Walking on streets, sidewalks, paths, or trails in your community	14.0	28.5
In-line skating or rollerblading	4.6	26.4
Hunting	6.0	26.2
Cross-country skiing	14.9	25.7
Golf	4.2	23.9

* Not all activities were the same in the 2002 and 2008 surveys. Therefore, only those used in both surveys are displayed. (Q6)

Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights

Youth are participating in COBR activities. The majority of California youth had participated in 6 of the 10 activities in the California Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights including playing in the water, playing in a safe place, hiking/biking/riding on a trail, exploring nature outdoors, visiting a California historic site/museum, and learning to swim. If they had not participated in these activities before the age of 14, the most common responses given were that they didn’t know or didn’t remember why, they thought the activity was boring, or they had no reason. The fact that many youth indicated “boring” as their primary reason for not participating is interesting and is perhaps related to a lack of exposure to these activities. It may also be related to the increasingly important role technology plays in the lives of California youth, and that activities which do not require technology may be perceived as boring. Those who had participated in them primarily did so because of family and/or friends, they thought the activity was fun and enjoyable, or the activity was part of an organized or educational trip.

Youth Participation in the 10 Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights Activities

Youth respondents were asked to indicate if they had participated in 10 activities before the age of 14 that are included in the California Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights (Table 76). At least 80% had played in the water, played in a safe place, hiked/biked/rode on a trail, explored nature outdoors, visited a California historic site/museum, and learned to swim. The lowest participation was reported for catching a fish. However, nearly 58% had reported doing this, which still reflected the majority of respondents. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, youth participation in fishing (and hunting) has leveled off after a steady period of decline from 1990 to 2000. Although fishing was the least popular activity on the Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights, the fact that over half of the respondents indicated they had engaged in the activity is promising.

Table 76. Activities Youth Respondents Participated in Before the Age of 14.		
Activity	%	n
Play in the water	94.5	375
Play in a safe place	87.7	348
Hike, bike, or ride on a trail	85.1	338
Explore nature outdoors	84.9	337
Visit a California historic site or history museum	84.6	336
Learn to swim	84.4	335
Play on a sports team	75.8	301
Celebrate your heritage	74.1	294
Go camping overnight	73.8	293
Catch a fish	57.9	230
(Q5)		

Why Youth Did and Did Not Participate in the 10 Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights Activities

If youth respondents did not participate in the 10 Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights before the age of 14, they were asked to provide open-ended comments explaining why. Many respondents misinterpreted the question and instead, provided reasons why they did participate. Responses were categorized and revealed similar trends among all 10 activities (Tables 77 through 96). The primary reasons youth respondents did not participate in these 10 activities were that they did not know or didn't remember, they thought the activity was boring, or they did not have a reason. Among those who reported why they did participate, the most common reasons were family or friends, it was fun or enjoyable, and the activity was part of an organized or educational trip. For specific responses, please refer to Appendices B-4 through B-23.

1. Visit a California Historic Site or Museum

Table 77. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Visit</u> a California Historic Site or History Museum Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Don't Know/Don't Remember/No reason	34
Boring/Not Interested	14
Didn't Know of Opportunity	4
Distance	4
Time	3
Other Activities	1
Family	1
Cost	1
Special Needs	1
(Q5)	

Table 78. Reasons Why Youth <u>Visited</u> a California Historic Site or History Museum Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Organized Educational Trip	26
Personal Interest/Education	8
Family	9
Fun/Interesting	5
No Choice	2
(Q5)	

2. **Play in the Water**

Table 79. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Play</u> in the Water Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
No Reason	18
Can Not Swim	1
Time	1
Water Quality	1
(Q5)	

Table 80. Reasons Why Youth <u>Played</u> in the Water Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Fun	32
Temperature	10
Trip/Vacation	5
Family/Friends	4
To Learn	2
Availability	1
Exercise	1
(Q5)	

3. **Play in a Safe Place**

Table 81. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Play</u> in a Safe Place Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
No Reason	37
Boring	6
Location	3
Risk	2
Other	2

Table 82. Reasons Why Youth <u>Played</u> in a Safe Place Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Safety	13
Fun	12
Organized Trip/School	3
Location	1
Other	3
(Q5)	

4. Go Camping Overnight

Table 83. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Go Camping Overnight</u> Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
No Reason	47
No Interest/Boring	16
Time	12
Family/Friends	10
Location	4
Never Tried	4
Environment	3
No Amenities	3
Safety	3
Cost	2
Skills	2
(Q5)	

Table 84. Reasons Why Youth <u>Went Camping Overnight</u> Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Family/Friends	13
Fun/Interested	12
Organized Group Event	5
Enjoy Outdoors	3
(Q5)	

5. Explore Nature Outdoors

Table 85. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Explore Nature Outdoors</u> Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
No Reason	41
Not Interested/Do Not Like It	10
Boring	3
Time	3
Friends	1
No Choice	1
Safety	1

Table 86. Reasons Why Youth <u>Explored Nature</u> Outdoors Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Organized Group	9
Interested/Enjoy	7
Environment	5
Family	4
See New Things	4
Education	2
Available	1
Other	2
(Q5)	

6. Learn to Swim

Table 87. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Learn</u> to Swim Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Don't Know/No Reason	38
Fear	7
No Opportunity	7
Already Know How	5
Time	4
Boring/Not Interested	3
Personal	2
(Q5)	

Table 88. Reasons Why Youth <u>Learned</u> to Swim Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Safety/Education	16
Enjoyment	9
Opportunity	4
Family /Friends	1
(Q5)	

7. Play on a Sports Team

Table 89. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Play</u> on a Sports Team Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	N
No Reason	34
Boring/Not Interested	33
Time	9
Other	8
Skill	5
Cost	4
Family	3
Personal	3
Safety	1
(Q5)	

Table 90. Reasons Why Youth <u>Played</u> on a Sports Team Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Enjoyment/Fun	12
Exercise/Fitness	6
Other	3
School	3
Friends	2
Skill	2
No Choice	1
Competition	1
(Q5)	

8. Hike, Bike, or Ride on a Trail

Table 91. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Hike, Bike, or Ride</u> on a Trail Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
No Reason	41
Boring/Not Interested	7
Equipment	4
Time	3
Other	2
Health	1
No Opportunity	1
(Q5)	

Table 92. Reasons Why Youth Hiked, Biked, or Rode on a Trail Before the Age of 14.

Reason	n
Enjoyment	8
Family/Friends	8
Exercise/Fitness	7
Organized Group	5
Environment	3
Other	3
In Conjunction with Other Activity	1
(Q5)	

9. Catch a Fish

Table 93. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Catch a Fish Before the Age of 14.

Reason	N
No Reason/Don't Know	59
Not Interested/Do Not Like It/Boring	35
No Opportunity	32
Skill/Equipment	18
Do Not Like/Eat Fish	9
Time/Other Obligations	5
Anti-Fishing	4
Other	1
(Q5)	

Table 94. Reasons Why Youth Caught a Fish Before the Age of 14.

Reason	n
Family/Friends	8
Fun/Relaxation	6
Skill	5
Food	4
Interested	3
Organized Group	1
(Q5)	

10. Celebrate Their Heritage

Table 95. Reasons Why Youth <u>Did Not Celebrate</u> Their Heritage Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
No Reason/Don' Know	64
Do Not Have One	12
Not Interested/Do Not Like/Do Not Care	10
Family is Local	5
Not Likely to Happen	3
Boring	2
Other Obligations	2
Other	1
(Q5)	

Table 96. Reasons Why Youth <u>Celebrated</u> Their Heritage Before the Age of 14.	
Reason	n
Family	16
Specific Event	5
Education	2
Enjoyment	2
Food/Party	2
(Q5)	

Although the Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights results seem promising on the surface, there are a number of areas of concern. First, approximately one in four children have not had the opportunity to play on a team, celebrate their heritage or go camping overnight. More alarming, is the fact that nearly every activity received comments about it being boring, or a lack of interest among children. The need to introduce outdoor recreation and education to children at a young age is evident. Personal interest, having fun, and being with friends and family account for the six of the top ten reasons that youth do these activities. Since many of the children are already participating in these activities within formal educational and recreational settings, further emphasis should be placed on these avenues to overcome nationwide concerns about declining participation in outdoor and physical activities among youth.

Constraints to Youth Participation in Outdoor Recreation

California youth are busy. Although youth were active in outdoor activities, they found it difficult to participate because they were too busy. Almost half of youth also said they would rather be on the Internet and that it was too hot or cold outside. This data suggests that when faced with a choice, indoor activities may be preferred over outdoor ones. To help youth participate in outdoor activities more often, they suggested providing more recreation areas closer to their home, areas for activities that are just for kids their age, and having equipment available.

Forty-one percent of the youth respondents were too busy to participate in outdoor activities and 49.6% were sometimes too busy (Table 97). In addition, 47% would sometimes rather be on the Internet and 47% indicated it is sometimes too hot or cold outside. One in four youth (25%) do not have a family member to do outdoor activities with. Other constraints mentioned by youth respondents in their open-ended responses included other obligations (n = 10), no one to participate with (n = 9), too tired or sick (n = 9), and not interested (n = 8) (Table 98) (Appendix B-2). Although this question was asked differently in the 2008 survey, responses in the 2002 identified similar constraints to participation in outdoor activities.

Table 97. Reasons Youth Respondents are Kept from Participating in Outdoor Activities.

Reason	Yes		No		Sometimes	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
I'm too busy (with homework, after-school activities, chores, work)	41.3	164	9.1	36	49.6	197
I'd rather be on the Internet (MySpace, surfing the web) or playing video games	21.2	84	31.6	125	47.2	187
It is too hot or cold outside (or other weather reasons)	21.0	83	31.8	126	47.2	187
It isn't safe to do these activities near where I live (because of crime or gang activity)	11.6	46	73.2	290	15.2	60
My parents or guardians think the activities are too dangerous (I might hurt myself)	11.6	46	65.8	260	22.5	89
A recreation area or park is too far away to walk, drive or ride my bike	21.8	86	56.9	224	21.3	84
My parents or guardians can't afford the activities I would like to do	14.9	59	55.8	221	29.3	116
No one in my family does these activities	25.1	99	52.4	207	22.5	89
I don't know how to do these activities	17.2	68	51.9	295	30.9	122
I'd rather be watching TV	15.9	63	46.2	183	37.9	150
My friends don't want to do the outdoor activities that I want to do	15.2	60	43.5	172	41.3	163
(Q8)						

Table 98. Other Reasons Youth Respondents are Kept from Participating in Outdoor Activities- - Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	n
Other Obligations	10
No One to Participate With	9
Too Tired/Sick	9
Not Interested	8
Parents	7
Distance	6
Clean/Safe	4
Can Not Get There	2
Crowding	2
Cost	1
Weather	1
Other	2
(Q8)	

Youth respondents were asked to select actions that could help them participate in outdoor activities more often (Table 99). The majority suggested: 1) providing more recreation areas closer to their home (65%); 2) providing areas for activities that are just for kids their age (56%); and 3) providing equipment (56%). Providing safer ways to get to recreation areas close to their home was only perceived as helpful by 37% of youth respondents. Other actions reported by youth in open-ended responses primarily included having more opportunities and/or facilities (n = 15) and affordability of recreation activities (n = 11) (Table 100) (Appendix B-3).

Table 99. Actions That Could Help Youth Respondents Participate in Outdoor Activities More Often.

Action	%	n
Provide more recreation areas closer to my home (sports fields, skateboard parks, open space areas)	65.2	259
Provide areas for these activities that are just for kids my age	56.4	224
Provide equipment (like sports equipment, playground equipment)	55.7	221
Provide instruction or lessons	45.8	182
Provide transportation to recreation areas and activities	41.3	164
Provide safer ways to get to recreation areas close to my home	37.3	148
(Q7)		

Table 100. Other Actions That Could Help Youth Respondents Participate in Outdoor Activities More Often- - Open-Ended Responses.

Action	n
More Opportunities/Facilities	15
Affordability	11
Fewer Obligations	3
Safety	3
Opportunities to Meet Others	3
Less Crowding	1
Other	2
(Q7)	

REGIONAL RECREATION PATTERNS

Regional Socio-Demographics

The adult telephone and mail-back survey results were divided into seven regions, each with a percentage of the total survey sample closely matching the percentage of the state's population living in those regions based on the 2000 census. The regions follow county boundaries and are listed below:

Northern California

Shasta
Humboldt
Mendocino
Lake
Tehama
Siskiyou
Lassen
Del Norte
Glenn
Plumas
Trinity
Modoc
Sierra

Sierra

Placer
El Dorado
Nevada
Tuolumne
Calaveras
Amador
Mariposa
Inyo

Mono
Alpine

Central Valley

Sacramento
Fresno
Kern
San Joaquin
Stanislaus
Tulare
Merced
Butte
Yolo
Kings
Sutter
Yuba
Colusa

San Francisco Bay Area

Santa Clara
Alameda
Contra Costa
San Francisco

San Mateo
Sonoma
Solano
Marin
Napa

Central Coast

Monterey
Santa Barbara
San Luis Obispo
Santa Cruz
San Benito

Los Angeles

Los Angeles
Ventura

Southern California

Orange
San Diego
Riverside
San Bernardino
Imperial

According to the demographics in the tables below, the Central Coast, San Francisco and Southern California regions have younger populations of respondents. The Central Valley, Northern California and Sierra regions had relatively older respondents. Los Angeles respondents had an equitable spread of age ranges. Gender divisions were evenly spread across most of the regions, with the exception of the Sierra region where 63% of the respondents were male.

Los Angeles had an ethnically diverse group of respondents, with only 49% of respondents coming from a single category (white). The Sierra region had 93% of its respondents coming from a single ethnic category (white). California's rapidly growing Hispanic population generated large percentages of respondents in the Southern California (29%) and Central Valley (28.4%) regions.

Characteristics		Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gender (Q32)	Male	44.9	49.3	54.8	44.1	48.8	62.5	51.8
	Female	55.1	50.7	45.2	55.9	51.2	37.5	48.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age (Q30A)	18 to 24	19.1	8.7	16.2	6.8	14.3	5.4	14.0
	25 to 34	23.5	23.6	21.4	11.9	20.8	17.9	22.3
	35 to 44	25.0	16.2	21.9	18.6	26.8	21.4	23.1
	45 to 54	13.2	20.6	18.6	25.4	15.1	25.0	17.1
	55 to 64	9.6	11.2	10.6	16.9	9.4	12.5	10.8
	65 or over	9.6	18.4	11.3	20.3	13.4	17.9	12.6
	Refused		1.2	0.1		0.2		0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity (Q30)	White	75	62.9	48.9	89.8	58.7	92.9	59.7
	Hispanic or Latino of Mexican Descent	18.4	28.4	2.9	11.9	16.4	3.6	29.0
	Asian	10.3	4.7	9.8	1.7	16.1	5.4	8.1
	Black or African American	5.2	4.0	8.8		4.9	3.6	3.6
	American Indian or Alaska Native	4.4	3.0	1.8	5.1	2.2	3.6	3.2
	Other Hispanic or Latino, e.g., Guatemalan	2.2	2.2	7.5	1.7	4.9	3.6	5.2

Characteristics		Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.1
	Other race	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.7	3.7	1.8	1.3
	Other mixed race	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3

Ethnicity percentage totals exceed 100% as respondents checked all that applied.
Adult Telephone Survey

Northern California had a small percentage of single/never-married respondents (15.3%). The Central Valley had a large percentage of married respondents (62.2%). The Central Coast and Los Angeles regions had fewer than half of the respondents state that they were married.

The Sierra region had a large percentage of respondents who had not graduated from high school (21.4%). Only 0.7% of respondents from the Central Coast had not graduated from high school. Northern California had many respondents who had some college but not a degree (45.8%). The Central Valley had a great diversity of education levels among its respondents. The Central Coast had a large percentage of respondents with bachelor's degrees or higher (55.8%). The Sierra had a low percentage of Bachelor's degree or higher (9%).

Characteristics		Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Marital status (Q27A)	Single, never married	36.8	21.6	34.3	15.3	28.9	25.0	24.5
	Married	36.8	62.2	47.4	55.9	53.9	64.3	55.6
	Living with partner	8.8	1.7	4.5	5.1	2.9		3.5
	Separated	1.5	0.7	0.6		0.7	1.8	1.3
	Divorced	11.8	7.0	6.9	15.3	7.2	7.1	9.1
	Widowed	2.2	5.5	4.7	8.5	5.2	1.8	4.5
	Refused	2.2	1.2	1.6		1.3		1.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household Status (Q28)	Living alone	17.6	13.9	15.5	20.3	16.9	16.1	15.3
	Couple with no children under 18 at home	22.1	27.1	24.2	39.0	23.5	28.6	23.4

Table 102. Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents by Region.

Characteristics		Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Couple with one or more children under 18 at home	23.5	38.1	29.4	27.1	37.1	32.1	38.2
	Single person(s) with children under 18 at home	8.8	5.2	5.5		4.9	5.4	4.8
	Single person(s) with one or more children under 18 at home/children over 18 at home		7.2	8.6	1.7	9.2		8.7
	Another living situation (specify below)	8.1	2.0	2.3	5.1	1.7	5.4	0.8
	Living with roommates	16.9	3.7	9.8	5.1	3.9	12.5	5.9
	Don't know			0.1				
	Refused	2.9	2.7	4.5	1.7	2.9		2.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education (Q27)	Did not graduate high school	0.7	7.0	5.8	1.7	5.5	21.4	7.0
	High school graduate	11.0	22.6	17.4	16.9	15.9	33.9	19.5
	Some college but no degree	19.1	21.1	24.3	45.8	20.3	7.1	26.8
	Associate degree	13.2	14.2	10.4	10.2	9.7	28.6	10.6
	Bachelor's degree	39.0	22.6	27.9	10.2	29.4	5.4	22.1
	Master's degree	11.0	6.5	9.3	15.3	11.2	1.8	8.4
	Professional degree (i.e. MD, JD, DDS, etc.)	2.9	2.0	1.7		2.2	1.8	2.1
	Doctorate degree (i.e. PhD)	2.9	2.7	2.0		4.4		2.4
	Don't know		0.2	0.4		0.7		
	Refused		1.0	0.7		0.7		1.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adult Telephone Survey								

The Central Coast had a high percentage of respondents with full-time employment (53.7%). A small percentage of student respondents came from Northern California (3.4%).

Characteristics		Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Employment Status (Q28A)	Employed full time	53.7	40.8	46.2	47.5	45.6	44.6	44.7	
	Employed part time	13.2	11.7	12.7	10.2	10.6	12.5	9.9	
	Retired	9.6	19.4	11.2	27.1	14.6	17.9	16.0	
	Student (full or part-time)	9.6	5.2	8.0	3.4	8.2	3.6	7.7	
	Homemaker	5.9	11.2	9.0	5.1	10.1	7.1	10.4	
	Not employed, but looking for work	4.4	3.0	4.7		3.9	5.4	4.1	
	Not employed and not looking for work		0.2	1.7		1.2	1.8	1.7	
	Other (please specify below)	3.7	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.7	7.1	3.9	
	Don't know								0.1
	Refused		2.7	1.2	1.7	1.2			1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Adult Telephone Survey									

Within the Central Coast, the highest percentage of their respondents were in the \$20,000 to \$35,000 income bracket (24.3%). Northern California and Sierra had the highest percentage of their respondents in the \$50,000 to \$75,000 income bracket (28.8% and 28.6%).

Characteristics		Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total annual household income (Q29)	Under \$20,000	12.5	15.9	17.0	10.2	12.2	7.1	17.2
	\$20,000 to \$35,000	24.3	17.9	16.2	18.6	11.1	16.1	13.9
	\$35,000 to \$50,000	16.9	13.4	12.2	25.4	11.9	25.0	12.9
	\$50,000 to	22.1	13.4	17.2	28.8	17.3	28.6	17.4

Characteristics		Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	\$75,000							
	\$75,000 to \$100,000	19.1	11.7	7.6	10.2	10.1	7.1	10.8
	\$100,000 to \$150,000	3.7	7.0	9.5	3.4	9.7	10.7	8.4
	\$150,000 to \$200,000	1.5	1.7	2.9		4.9		2.8
	\$200,000 or more		0.5	3.6		6.0	1.8	3.2
	Don't know		3.5	2.9	3.4	3.7		3.8
	Refused		14.9	10.9		13.1	3.6	9.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Adult Telephone Survey

When asked how long they had lived in California, respondents had lived in California an average of 32 years and in their local communities for 16 years. Sierra respondents had lived in their local community one third of the time they had lived in California. Central Valley respondents lived in their communities for more than half of the time they had lived in California on average.

	Central Coast		Central Valley		Los Angeles		Northern CA		San Francisco		Sierra		Southern CA	
	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo
How many years have you lived in California?	30.2	20.0	35.7	30.0	30.0	20.0	38.1	30.0	29.0	20.0	34.9	52.0	29.2	20.0
How many years have you lived in your current community?	15.3	3.0	19.2	5.0	16.6	10.0	19.6	1.0	15.8	3.0	12.4	3.0	13.1	2.0

Adult Telephone Survey (Q1, Q2)
 \bar{x} = Mean, Mo = Mode

Regional Outdoor Recreation Behavior

Frequency of Outdoor Recreation Area Visitation

Tables 106 through 115 show when respondents from each region made their last park visit, describe the frequency that respondents visited parks within the last month and last 12 months and detail the number of days respondents visited one of four types of outdoor recreation areas in the last 12 months.

Central Coast had a very high percentage of respondents who visited a park in the last month, and 94% had visited a park within the last six months. Northern California had 95% percent of its respondents report visiting a park in the last six months. The greatest percentage of respondents within each region had visited a park within the last month.

Characteristic	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Within the LAST MONTH	83.8	64.7	74.4	83.1	77.3	73.2	72.3
Within the LAST 2 - 6 MONTHS	10.3	19.2	13.0	11.9	12.2	12.5	15.7
Within the LAST 7- 12 MONTHS	1.5	8.9	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.0
More than 12 months ago	4.4	6.0	7.2	0.0	5.4	7.1	5.6
Never	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4
Don't Know	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Adult Telephone Survey (Q3, Q3A, Q3B)

Table 107 shows the data from regional responses to the question “how many days in the last month did you visit a park or outdoor recreation area?” It also shows data from the next question, “During your last park or outdoor recreation area visit, how many minutes did you spend there?”

Characteristic	Central Coast		Central Valley		Los Angeles		Northern CA		San Francisco		Sierra		Southern CA	
	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo	\bar{x}	Mo
# days visited in the last month	6.1	2.0	5.8	2.0	5.7	2.0	5.2	3.0	6.1	2.0	6.5	2.0	6.0	2.0
# hours spent during last visit	11.9	3.0	9.5	2.0	6.8	2.0	13.3	2.0	6.8	1.0	23.6	2.0	9.0	2.0

Adult Telephone Survey (Q4, Q5)

	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
Characteristic	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Two or more times per week	14.0	18.8	22.9	15.3	22.7	18.2	20.4
About once a week	16.9	9.8	14.3	13.6	14.9	18.2	16.7
Once or twice a month	27.2	23.3	25.7	30.5	29.4	23.6	25.3
Several times a year	25.7	23.1	17.7	25.4	17.6	18.2	19.7
Once or twice a year	9.6	17.8	11.5	11.9	9.7	18.2	11.0
Not at all	3.7	7.0	6.8	0.0	5.2	3.6	5.8
Don't know	2.9	0.3	1.2	3.4	0.5	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Adult Telephone Survey (Q6)

Over half of the respondents from the Central Coast, Northern California, and Southern California reported visiting historic or cultural buildings, sites, or areas from one to five days in the last 12 months. Only 19.4% of Sierra region respondents visited these areas more than 11 days per year.

Most Central Coast respondents spent one to five days visiting all four types of outdoor recreation areas during the past twelve months. Of the types, most respondents visited historical or cultural areas one to five days during the past twelve months. The type of park Central Coast region respondents visited most frequently 21-50 days during the past twelve months was highly developed parks and recreation areas.

Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Highly developed parks and recreation areas: In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	17.7	33.3	7.3	18.8	14.6	8.3	100
Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas: Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	7.3	36.5	16.7	24.0	8.3	7.3	100
Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas: Regardless of location	22.9	52.1	13.5	8.3	2.1	1.0	100
Natural and undeveloped areas: Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	26.0	34.4	10.4	14.6	7.3	7.3	100

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q4)

Most Central Valley respondents spent one to five days visiting all four types of outdoor recreation areas during the past twelve months. Of the types, respondents visited historical or cultural areas most frequently one to five days during the past twelve months. The type of park Central Valley region respondents visited most frequently 21-50 days during the past twelve months was highly developed parks and recreation areas.

Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Highly developed parks and recreation areas: In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	9.4	30.6	18.8	10.0	12.5	18.8	100.0
Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas: Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	12.5	39.4	16.3	9.4	10.0	12.5	100.0
Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas: Regardless of location	20.0	42.5	14.4	6.9	1.3	15.0	100.0
Natural and undeveloped areas: Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	23.1	30.6	13.1	11.9	5.0	16.3	100.0

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q4)

Most Los Angeles respondents spent one to five days visiting all four types of outdoor recreation areas during the past twelve months. Of the types, respondents visited historical or cultural areas most frequently one to five days during the past twelve months. The type of park Los Angeles region respondents visited most frequently 21-50 days during the past twelve months was highly developed parks and recreation areas.

Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Highly developed parks and recreation areas: In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	7.9	32.5	12.9	13.2	15.8	17.8	100.0

Table 111. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Outdoor Recreation Areas During the Past 12 Months- Los Angeles Region.

Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas: Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	14.9	43.9	11.4	8.8	9.4	11.7	100.0
Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas: Regardless of location	22.8	45.9	12.6	6.1	3.8	8.8	100.0
Natural and undeveloped areas: Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	24.0	44.4	8.5	7.3	7.0	8.8	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q4)							

Most Northern California respondents spent one to five days visiting all four types of outdoor recreation areas during the past twelve months. Of the types, most respondents visited historical or cultural areas one to five days during the past twelve months. The type of park Northern California region respondents visited most frequently 21-50 days during the past twelve months was highly developed parks and recreation areas and natural and undeveloped areas.

Table 112. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Outdoor Recreation Areas During the Past 12 Months- Northern CA Region.

Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Highly developed parks and recreation areas: In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	12.5	35.0	12.5	12.5	15.0	12.5	100.0
Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas: Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	2.5	40.0	27.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0
Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas: Regardless of location	17.5	57.5	12.5	5.0	2.5	5.0	100.0
Natural and undeveloped areas: Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	10.0	40.0	12.5	12.5	15.0	10.0	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q4)							

Most San Francisco respondents spent one to five days visiting all four types of outdoor recreation areas during the past twelve months. Of the types, respondents visited historical or cultural areas most frequently one to five days during the past twelve months. The type of park San Francisco region respondents visited most frequently over 50 days during the past twelve months was highly developed parks and recreation areas.

Table 113. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Outdoor Recreation Areas During the Past 12 Months- San Francisco Region.							
Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Highly developed parks and recreation areas: In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	9.3	30.4	12.1	14.6	14.6	19.0	100.0
Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas: Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	8.9	39.3	16.2	11.3	12.1	12.1	100.0
Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas: Regardless of location	21.5	43.3	17.4	6.5	3.2	8.1	100.0
Natural and undeveloped areas: Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	22.7	39.3	12.6	9.3	5.3	10.9	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q4)							

Most Sierra respondents spent one to five days visiting all four types of outdoor recreation areas during the past twelve months. Of the types, most respondents visited developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas and natural and undeveloped areas one to five days during the past twelve months. The type of park Sierra region respondents visited most frequently 21-50 days during the past twelve months was highly developed parks and recreation areas.

Table 114. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Outdoor Recreation Areas During the Past 12 Months- Sierra Region.							
Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Highly developed parks and recreation areas: In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	12.9	38.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	9.7	100.0

Table 114. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Outdoor Recreation Areas During the Past 12 Months- Sierra Region.

Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas: Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	9.7	51.6	19.4	9.7	6.5	3.2	100.0
Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas: Regardless of location	22.6	48.4	16.1	9.7	0.0	3.2	100.0
Natural and undeveloped areas: Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	6.5	51.6	16.1	16.1	3.2	6.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q4)							

Most Southern California respondents spent one to five days visiting all four types of outdoor recreation areas during the past twelve months. Of the types, most respondents visited historical or cultural areas one to five days during the past twelve months. The type of park Southern California region respondents visited most frequently 21-50 days during the past twelve months was highly developed parks and recreation areas.

Table 115. The Number of Days Respondents Visited Outdoor Recreation Areas During the Past 12 Months- Southern CA Region.

Type of Outdoor Recreation Area	0	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Highly developed parks and recreation areas: In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks	9.7	31.3	16.8	12.6	15.8	13.9	100.0
Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas: Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	15.2	42.6	14.5	12.3	6.1	9.4	100.0
Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas: Regardless of location	23.5	53.9	10.0	4.2	1.9	6.5	100.0
Natural and undeveloped areas: Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	20.3	45.5	12.6	7.7	5.5	8.4	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q4)							

Regional Distances Traveled to Park and Recreation Areas

The largest percentage of Central Coast respondents reported driving for 5 minutes or less or walking for 21 to 60 minutes to reach their most visited recreation destination.

Table 116. Travel Time from Respondent's Residence to Place Most Often Go for Recreation- Central Coast Region.						
Distance in Minutes	5 or less	6-10	11-20	21-60	> 60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Driving	34.4	18.4	23.2	9.6	14.4	100.0
Walking	22.5	7.5	25.0	32.5	12.5	100.0
Other						
Bicycle	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public Transportation	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Adult Telephone Survey (Q11)						

The largest percentages of Central Valley respondents reported driving for less than five minutes, driving for more than 60 minutes, or walking for five or less minutes to the place they most often visit for recreation.

Table 117. Travel Time from Respondent's Residence to Place Most Often Go for Recreation- Central Valley Region.						
Distance in Minutes	5 or less	6-10	11-20	21-60	> 60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Driving	23.0	16.8	18.4	17.2	24.6	100.0
Walking	35.4	25.0	13.9	16.0	9.7	100.0
Other						
Bicycle	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public Transportation	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Wheelchair/Cart	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Adult Telephone Survey (Q11)						

The largest percentage of Los Angeles respondents spent five minutes or less walking or driving to their most visited recreation destination.

Table 118. Travel Time from Respondent's Residence to Place Most Often Go for Recreation- Los Angeles Region.						
Distance in Minutes	5 or less	6-10	11-20	21-60	> 60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Driving	31.4	20.8	19.9	18.5	9.5	100.0
Walking	34.4	17.5	22.3	14.3	11.5	100.0
Other						
Bicycle	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public Transportation	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Skateboard	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Adult Telephone Survey (Q11)						

The majority of respondents in Northern California spent 21-60 minutes driving or walking to their most frequent recreation destination.

Table 119. Travel Time from Respondent's Residence to Place Most Often Go for Recreation- Northern CA Region.						
Distance in Minutes	5 or less	6-10	11-20	21-60	> 60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Driving	16.1	10.7	19.6	35.7	17.9	100.0
Walking	18.8	18.8	6.3	37.5	18.7	100.0
Other						
Bicycle	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Adult Telephone Survey (Q11)						

The largest percentage of San Francisco respondents spent five minutes or less walking or driving to their most visited recreation destination.

Table 120. Travel Time from Respondent's Residence to Place Most Often Go for Recreation- San Francisco Region.						
Distance in Minutes	5 or less	6-10	11-20	21-60	> 60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Driving	28.0	21.3	21.9	16.8	12.1	100.0
Walking	38.0	19.7	22.3	13.1	7.0	100.0
Other						
Bicycle	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public Transportation	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Wheelchair/Cart	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Skateboard	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Adult Telephone Survey (Q11)						

The greatest percentages of Sierra respondents either drove for 21-60 minutes or walked five minutes or less to reach their most frequently visited recreation destination.

Table 121. Travel Time from Respondent's Residence to Place Most Often Go for Recreation- Sierra Region.						
Distance in Minutes	5 or less	6-10	11-20	21-60	> 60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Driving	21.7	17.4	17.4	28.3	15.2	100.0
Walking	50.0	5.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	100.0
Other						
Bicycle	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public Transportation	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Motorcycle	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Adult Telephone Survey (Q11)						

The largest percentage of Southern California respondents spent five minutes or less walking or driving to their most visited recreation destination.

Table 122. Travel Time from Respondent's Residence to Place Most Often Go for Recreation- Southern CA Region.						
Distance in Minutes	5 or less	6-10	11-20	21-60	> 60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Driving	28.8	17.7	21.9	19.3	12.3	100.0
Walking	33.4	21.5	20.1	12.6	12.3	100.0
Other						
Bicycle	2.1					
Public Transportation	1.0					
Wheelchair/Cart	0.3					
Adult Telephone Survey (Q11)						

Regional Visitor Group Characteristics

A large percentage of Central Valley respondents (63.2%) visited a park with just family. A large percentage of Northern California respondents (50.8%) visited a park with family and friends. Over half of the Central Coast respondents (55.2%) either visited a park alone or with just friends. Almost a third of the Northern California respondents (27.1) visited a park with their pet. It was very unlikely that respondents from the Central Valley would visit a park alone; only 8.3% did so.

	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
Companion	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Just Family	44.1	63.2	52.5	55.9	54.9	50.9	57.4
Both Family and Friends at the same time	39.0	32.3	26.7	50.8	30.4	36.4	32.5
Just Friends	30.9	21.1	25.6	22.0	26.8	20.0	22.8
No One	24.3	8.3	17.2	20.3	14.8	21.8	12.9
Pet	13.2	11.8	12.0	27.1	12.8	10.9	13.8
Organized Group	13.2	10.8	9.5	8.5	8.9	9.1	10.7

Adult Telephone Survey (Q16)

Regional Level of Activity and Time Spent in Outdoor Recreation

Regional Time Spent in Outdoor Recreation

A large percentage of respondents spending the same or more time compared to five years ago came from the Central Coast (75%). Forty-one point one percent of Sierra region respondents spent the same amount of time as they did five years ago.

Amount of Time	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More time	39.7	36.1	38.2	28.8	39.3	28.6	36.7
About the same	35.3	27.1	30.6	33.9	30.2	41.1	30.3
Less time	25.0	36.1	30.2	33.9	29.7	28.6	32.2
Don't Know		0.7	1.0	3.4	0.7	1.8	0.8
Refused					0.2		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Adult Telephone Survey (Q7)

Regional Time Spent in Physical Activity

A large percentage of respondents from the Central Coast (84.6) engaged in physical activities like running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. Within the Sierra (91.1%) and Central Coast (91.2%) regions, the highest percent of respondents participated in ten minutes of moderate physical activity during a usual week. A far smaller percentage, but still almost or more than half of respondents within each regions participated in ten minutes of vigorous activity during a usual week.

Table 126. Respondents Participation in Other Physical Recreation Activities or Exercises and Time Spent in Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Region							
Activity	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Participated in other physical activities or exercises during past month.	84.6	75.4	76.4	79.7	80.0	76.8	76.2
Participated in moderate physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time.	91.2	87.6	84.8	84.7	87.9	91.1	88.4
Participated in vigorous physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time.	55.1	43.3	52.2	59.3	53.5	51.8	53.6
Adult Telephone Survey (Q20, Q21, Q24)							

When asked for the number of days that they participated in moderate physical activity, a large percentage of respondents from the Sierra region (30%) said that they did so three days per week.

Table 127. Respondents Participation in Moderate Physical Activity by Region														
	Central Coast		Central Valley		Los Angeles		Northern CA		San Francisco		Sierra		Southern CA	
# days per week:	%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
< 1	1.6		1.4		0.9		2.0		1.3		2.0		0.8	
1	6.5		4.6		6.7		0.0		5.7		8.0		4.8	
2	14.5		11.4		14.0		14.0		13.8		10.0		14.9	
3	18.5		19.9		22.1		22.0		18.9		30.0		21.4	
4	10.5		12.8		16.2		14.0		11.5		12.0		14.5	
5	19.4		17.7		14.8		22.0		21.2		14.0		15.5	
6	8.1		6.6		5.1		12.0		3.3		4.0		5.3	
7	21.0		25.6		20.2		14.0		24.3		20.0		22.8	
Total	100.0		100		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Mean	4.3		4.5		4.1		4.3		4.3		4.0		4.3	
Do not do any moderate physical activity for at least 10 min	7.4		11.4		14.5		11.9		11.4		7.1		10.5	
Don't Know	1.5		0.7		0.7		3.4		0.7		1.8		1.1	
	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo
Amount of time per day participated in moderate activity (minutes)	78.1	60.0	77.7	30.0	70.8	60.0	94.5	60.0	68.8	30.0	72.4	60.0	70.3	60.0
Adult Telephone Survey (Q22, Q23, Q21, Q20), Me-Mean, Mo-Mode														

Almost a third of the respondents from the Northern California (34.3%) and Sierra (31%) regions participated in three days of at least ten minutes of physical activity in a usual week. Respondents from Northern California spent on average 97.1 minutes participating in vigorous activity.

Table 128. Respondents Participation in Vigorous Physical Activity by Region.														
	Central Coast		Central Valley		Los Angeles		Northern CA		San Francisco		Sierra		Southern CA	
# days per week:	%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
< 1	5.3		2.3		2.4		0.0		1.3		0.0		2.6	
1	14.7		20.9		14.6		20.0		15.1		20.7		14.7	
2	24.0		19.2		20.0		20		22.3		20.7		18.3	
3	22.7		22.7		23.8		34.3		27.0		31.0		26.7	
4	9.3		12.8		16.5		11.4		11.6		24.1		13.1	
5	8.0		11.6		10.1		8.6		13.8		0.0		11.0	
6	8.0		3.5		3.1		2.9		2.5		3.4		5.2	
7	8.0		7.0		9.4		2.9		6.3		0.0		8.4	
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Mean	3.1		3.1		3.3		2.9		3.2		2.7		3.3	
Do not do any vigorous physical activity for at least 10 min	39.0		55.8		46.4		35.6		45.3		42.9		45.0	
Don't Know	5.9		0.7		1.4		5.1		1.2		5.4		1.4	
	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo
Amount of time per day participated in vigorous activity (minutes)	77.7	60.0	71.4	30.0	75.0	60.0	97.1	30.0	72.6	60.0	80.4	60.0	71.7	60.0
Adult Telephone Survey (Q25, Q24, Q26), Me-Mean, Mo-Mode														

Respondents reported varying regional levels of physical activity during their last park visit. More than half of Sierra region respondents reported engaging in mostly light activities when they visited parks (50.9%). San Francisco respondents were more likely to have engaged in moderate or vigorous activities during their last park visit than to participate in light or sedentary activities.

Regions	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
Characteristic	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Mostly sitting	4.4	11.5	9.2	8.5	7.0	5.5	8.9
Mostly light activities (standing, walking or strolling at a slow pace)	43.4	38.1	35.1	44.1	34.9	50.9	36.1
Mostly moderate activities (walking at a moderate pace, playing tennis)	39.7	38.6	38.1	42.4	43.0	38.2	40.6
Mostly vigorous activities (jogging, soccer, playing basketball)	11.8	10.3	16.8	5.1	14.3	5.5	13.6
Don't know	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Refused	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Adult Telephone Survey (Q14)

Most respondents within each region spent either 31 to 60 minutes or over two hours being physically active during their last park visit. A large percentage of respondents within the Sierra (43.6%) and Northern California (42.4%) regions spent over two hours being physically active in parks.

Minutes	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than 10	9.6	11.2	10.1	6.8	9.7	5.5	8.9
11 – 30 minutes	14.7	17.4	19.8	8.5	18.1	9.1	19.7
31 – 60 minutes	17.6	23.1	24.9	20.3	26.7	18.2	25.2
61 – 90 minutes	7.4	4.7	8.1	8.5	7.9	10.9	8.9
91 – 120 minutes	15.4	11.7	14.3	13.6	13.4	12.7	11.8

Table 130. Respondents' Time Spent Physically Active in Parks by Region.

Minutes	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More than 2 hours	35.3	31.8	22.9	42.4	24.2	43.6	25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Adult Telephone Survey (Q12)

Overall, gang activity and alcohol and drug use were the primary factors that limited respondents' level of physical activities in parks.

Almost more than twice the percentage of Central Coast respondents reported that gang activity (49.3%) and alcohol and drugs (41.8%) limited their physical activity at parks a lot compared to any of the other limiting factors. Half or more of Central Coast respondents reported that dog restrictions (52.2%), lack of public transportation (50%), lack of accessibility (56.8%), and lack of commercial visitor services (55.2%) did not limit their physical activity at all in parks.

Table 131. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks - Central Coast Region

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gang activity in park	14.9	6.0	15.7	14.2	49.3	100.0
Alcohol and drug use in park	18.7	7.5	14.9	17.2	41.8	100.0
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	13.4	14.2	23.9	22.4	26.1	100.0
Fear of crime from others in the park	23.1	14.2	23.1	15.7	20.9	100.0
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	14.2	14.2	29.9	21.6	20.1	100.0
Poor lighting in park	16.5	16.5	24.1	23.3	19.5	100.0
Lack of scenic beauty	19.4	7.5	29.1	26.9	17.2	100.0
No restrooms	30.6	11.9	26.9	15.7	14.9	100.0
Not enough time	19.4	14.9	29.9	21.6	14.2	100.0
Costs of activity	25.4	16.4	30.6	14.2	13.4	100.0
Dogs are not allowed	52.2	9.7	19.4	5.2	13.4	100.0
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	26.1	20.1	31.3	9.7	12.7	100.0
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	17.2	15.7	33.6	21.6	11.9	100.0
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	25.6	12.8	29.3	21.8	10.5	100.0
Park is too far away from where I live	33.1	12.8	28.6	15.0	10.5	100.0
I am physically active elsewhere	14.3	19.5	40.6	15.0	10.5	100.0

Table 131. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks - Central Coast Region

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	17.9	20.9	35.1	16.4	9.7	100.0
No one to be physically active with	31.3	17.9	26.9	14.9	9.0	100.0
Weather	29.9	14.9	32.8	13.4	9.0	100.0
Lack of public transportation to park	50.0	13.4	24.6	3.7	8.2	100.0
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	47.0	11.2	18.7	15.7	7.5	100.0
Don't feel welcome in park	49.3	11.2	22.4	9.7	7.5	100.0
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	56.8	15.2	22.7	1.5	3.8	100.0
Lack of skills and abilities	33.6	25.4	32.1	5.2	3.7	100.0
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	55.2	14.2	23.9	3.0	3.7	100.0
I am not physically active	43.7	16.3	25.2	11.1	3.7	100.0
Percents are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.						
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q9)						

Central Valley respondents also felt strongly that gang activity (47.8%) and alcohol and drug use (39.1%) in parks limited their physical activity a lot. More than half of Central Valley respondents reported that not feeling welcome in parks (52.2%), dog restrictions (57.8%), lack of public transportation (50.7%), lack of accessibility (63%), and lack of commercial visitor services (57%) did not limit their physical activity at all in parks.

Table 132. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks - Central Valley Region

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gang activity in park	15.9	9.4	13.8	13.0	47.8	100.0
Alcohol and drug use in park	19.6	10.1	16.7	14.5	39.1	100.0
Fear of crime from others in the park	27.5	18.8	18.8	9.4	25.4	100.0
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	13.0	15.2	25.4	21.0	25.4	100.0
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	18.8	21.0	17.4	17.4	25.4	100.0
No restrooms	30.1	16.2	17.6	16.2	19.9	100.0
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	18.2	13.9	32.1	16.8	19.0	100.0
Poor lighting in park	16.7	17.4	24.6	22.5	18.8	100.0
Park is too far away from where I live	31.9	13.0	23.9	13.0	18.1	100.0

Table 132. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks - Central Valley Region

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	30.4	20.3	19.6	12.3	17.4	100.0
I am physically active elsewhere	19.7	16.8	29.2	17.5	16.8	100.0
Lack of scenic beauty	20.4	13.1	29.9	20.4	16.1	100.0
No one to be physically active with	32.6	14.5	23.2	16.7	13.0	100.0
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	41.3	13.0	21.7	10.9	13.0	100.0
Costs of activity	33.1	19.9	21.3	13.2	12.5	100.0
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	24.8	24.8	26.3	12.4	11.7	100.0
Not enough time	21.3	14.7	28.7	24.3	11.0	100.0
Weather	39.0	15.4	22.8	11.8	11.0	100.0
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	26.3	18.2	22.6	21.9	10.9	100.0
Don't feel welcome in park	52.2	12.5	18.4	6.6	10.3	100.0
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	63.0	12.6	13.3	3.0	8.1	100.0
Dogs are not allowed	57.8	13.3	16.3	4.4	8.1	100.0
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	57.0	14.1	15.6	7.4	5.9	100.0
I am not physically active	41.9	19.9	23.5	8.8	5.9	100.0
Lack of public transportation to park	50.7	15.4	19.1	9.6	5.1	100.0
Lack of skills and abilities	40.4	20.6	27.9	8.1	2.9	100.0
Percents are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.						
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q9)						

Los Angeles respondents also strongly felt that gang activity (50.4%) and drugs and alcohol (41.6%) limited their activity at parks a lot. More than half of Los Angeles respondents reported that dog restrictions (53%), lack of accessibility (54.5%) did not limit their physical activity at all in parks.

Table 133. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks - Los Angeles Region

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gang activity in park	15.0	8.3	12.7	13.6	50.4	100.0
Alcohol and drug use in park	18.3	9.4	14.7	15.9	41.6	100.0
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	16.2	13.9	18.0	22.4	29.5	100.0
Poor lighting in park	15.3	12.1	26.5	20.1	26.0	100.0

Table 133. How Respondents Perceive Certain Factors Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity in Parks - Los Angeles Region

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	15.7	14.2	23.7	22.3	24.0	100.0
Fear of crime from others in the park	21.5	14.7	24.8	15.3	23.6	100.0
No restrooms	28.4	11.2	24.0	15.1	21.3	100.0
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	18.3	12.1	30.2	18.9	20.4	100.0
No one to be physically active with	32.3	15.1	23.1	12.5	16.9	100.0
I am physically active elsewhere	18.0	12.1	34.0	19.5	16.3	100.0
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	27.1	18.0	24.2	15.0	15.6	100.0
Park is too far away from where I live	34.2	9.7	21.2	19.2	15.6	100.0
Lack of scenic beauty	18.0	13.6	29.8	23.6	15.0	100.0
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	22.1	16.8	25.7	20.4	15.0	100.0
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	21.5	16.2	30.7	18.3	13.3	100.0
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	40.7	10.6	23.6	12.7	12.4	100.0
Not enough time	17.7	15.0	28.0	28.3	10.9	100.0
Weather	39.2	12.5	24.3	13.4	10.7	100.0
Costs of activity	31.2	15.4	29.4	13.6	10.4	100.0
Don't feel welcome in park	49.9	13.6	17.7	8.8	10.0	100.0
Dogs are not allowed	53.0	13.4	18.8	5.7	9.2	100.0
Lack of public transportation to park	46.3	15.6	20.6	9.1	8.3	100.0
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	49.1	13.9	21.3	7.7	8.0	100.0
I am not physically active	40.8	16.7	23.8	11.3	7.4	100.0
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	54.5	11.6	21.1	8.3	4.5	100.0
Lack of skills and abilities	36.3	18.9	31.0	10.0	3.8	100.0
<u>Percents are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.</u>						
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q9)						

Only 5% of Northern California respondents said that poor lighting limited their level of physical activity at parks a lot. A small percentage of Northern California respondents (17.5%) said that a poorly maintained park limited their level of physical activity.

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gang activity in park	27.5	10.0	12.5	10.0	40.0	100.0
Alcohol and drug use in park	22.5	12.5	25.0	7.5	32.5	100.0
Lack of scenic beauty	30.0	15.0	25.0	7.5	22.5	100.0
No restrooms	32.5	17.5	12.5	17.5	20.0	100.0
Fear of crime from others in the park	30.0	20.0	25.0	7.5	17.5	100.0
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	22.5	20.0	25.0	15.0	17.5	100.0
Dogs are not allowed	40.0	15.0	22.5	5.0	17.5	100.0
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	35.0	15.0	30.0	5.0	15.0	100.0
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	25.0	25.0	27.5	10.0	12.5	100.0
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	35.0	12.5	27.5	12.5	12.5	100.0
Costs of activity	40.0	17.5	22.5	7.5	12.5	100.0
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	25.0	25.0	17.5	22.5	10.0	100.0
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	55.0	5.0	12.5	17.5	10.0	100.0
Lack of public transportation to park	47.5	17.5	20.0	5.0	10.0	100.0
Don't feel welcome in park	60.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0
Park is too far away from where I live	37.5	10.0	35.0	10.0	7.5	100.0
I am not physically active	42.5	17.5	30.0	2.5	7.5	100.0
Weather	17.5	15.0	37.5	22.5	7.5	100.0
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	51.3	17.9	23.1	2.6	5.1	100.0
No one to be physically active with	37.5	15.0	20.0	22.5	5.0	100.0
Poor lighting in park	22.5	25.0	22.5	25.0	5.0	100.0
I am physically active elsewhere	20.0	10.0	50.0	15.0	5.0	100.0
Not enough time	22.5	5.0	42.5	25.0	5.0	100.0
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	30.0	20.0	32.5	15.0	2.5	100.0
Lack of skills and abilities	40.0	17.5	32.5	7.5	2.5	100.0
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	55.0	25.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Percentages are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q9)

San Francisco had a very small percentage of respondents who said that cost was a limiting factor for their activity at parks (7%).

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gang activity in park	16.4	7.8	11.9	15.6	48.4	100.0
Alcohol and drug use in park	20.5	10.7	17.2	18.0	33.6	100.0
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	18.4	12.3	21.7	23.4	24.2	100.0
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	18.1	14.8	22.6	23.0	21.4	100.0
Lack of scenic beauty	21.5	12.0	27.3	19.8	19.4	100.0
Poor lighting in park	22.6	13.2	27.2	19.8	17.3	100.0
Fear of crime from others in the park	25.0	20.1	21.7	16.0	17.2	100.0
Not enough time	21.6	7.9	34.0	20.7	15.8	100.0
I am physically active elsewhere	23.2	13.3	34.4	15.4	13.7	100.0
Park is too far away from where I live	31.7	11.1	22.2	21.4	13.6	100.0
No restrooms	32.5	12.8	26.3	14.8	13.6	100.0
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	23.5	11.5	28.4	23.5	13.2	100.0
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	33.3	21.8	17.7	15.2	11.9	100.0
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	21.5	21.9	25.6	19.8	11.2	100.0
Weather	33.1	11.2	31.4	14.0	10.3	100.0
No one to be physically active with	38.3	9.1	28.0	14.8	9.9	100.0
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	47.7	10.7	18.5	13.2	9.9	100.0
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	28.0	13.6	27.2	22.2	9.1	100.0
Don't feel welcome in park	51.0	12.8	18.9	8.6	8.6	100.0
Costs of activity	37.2	15.3	29.3	11.2	7.0	100.0
Lack of public transportation to park	54.5	11.6	19.8	8.3	5.8	100.0
Dogs are not allowed	59.6	8.3	19.2	7.5	5.4	100.0
I am not physically active	47.1	14.3	24.6	9.0	4.9	100.0
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	63.3	10.4	18.3	3.8	4.2	100.0
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	62.1	11.1	20.2	4.1	2.5	100.0
Lack of skills and abilities	41.3	16.5	32.2	8.3	1.7	100.0
Percents are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.						
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q9)						

Sierra region respondents felt strongly about gangs (64.5% said it limited them a lot). The Sierra region had a high percentage of respondents reporting that lack of commercial visitor services did not limit their activity at parks at all (67.7%).

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gang activity in park	19.4	6.5	3.2	6.5	64.5	100.0
Alcohol and drug use in park	19.4	9.7	12.9	19.4	38.7	100.0
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	19.4	19.4	29.0	6.5	25.8	100.0
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	22.6	16.1	22.6	16.1	22.6	100.0
Poor lighting in park	19.4	16.1	22.6	19.4	22.6	100.0
Lack of scenic beauty	19.4	19.4	25.8	12.9	22.6	100.0
No one to be physically active with	32.3	6.5	22.6	19.4	19.4	100.0
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	16.1	9.7	32.3	22.6	19.4	100.0
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	35.5	22.6	19.4	3.2	19.4	100.0
Costs of activity	29.0	12.9	16.1	22.6	19.4	100.0
No restrooms	38.7	6.5	19.4	16.1	19.4	100.0
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	22.6	12.9	35.5	12.9	16.1	100.0
Don't feel welcome in park	58.1	3.2	16.1	6.5	16.1	100.0
Fear of crime from others in the park	25.8	16.1	22.6	22.6	12.9	100.0
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	25.8	25.8	25.8	9.7	12.9	100.0
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	19.4	19.4	29.0	19.4	12.9	100.0
Park is too far away from where I live	38.7	12.9	29.0	6.5	12.9	100.0
I am physically active elsewhere	9.7	16.1	35.5	25.8	12.9	100.0
Dogs are not allowed	54.8	6.5	16.1	9.7	12.9	100.0
Not enough time	19.4	9.7	29.0	32.3	9.7	100.0
Weather	48.4	22.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	100.0
Lack of public transportation to park	61.3	16.1	12.9	3.2	6.5	100.0
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	67.7	6.5	19.4	0.0	6.5	100.0
I am not physically active	58.1	3.2	25.8	9.7	3.2	100.0
Lack of skills and abilities	45.2	19.4	25.8	9.7	0.0	100.0
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	67.7	19.4	6.5	6.5	0.0	100.0
Percents are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.						
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q9)						

More than half of Southern California respondents said that gang activity in parks limited their level of physical activity in parks a lot, and more than half said that dog prohibitions, lack of commercial visitor services, and lack of public transportation did not limit their level of physical activity in parks at all.

Factor	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gang activity in park	12.6	8.7	14.9	12.9	50.8	100.0
Alcohol and drug use in park	13.6	11.3	16.8	15.9	42.4	100.0
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	14.6	16.2	18.2	21.8	29.2	100.0
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	14.3	13.3	21.4	22.4	28.6	100.0
Poor lighting in park	13.4	12.7	25.7	22.1	26.1	100.0
Fear of crime from others in the park	20.8	17.9	24.4	14.9	22.1	100.0
No restrooms	24.4	15.5	22.8	16.8	20.5	100.0
Park is too far away from where I live	27.4	11.4	26.4	14.7	20.2	100.0
Lack of scenic beauty	16.3	14.7	28.7	20.8	19.5	100.0
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	16.3	14.7	29.0	21.8	18.2	100.0
Not enough time	16.4	13.2	27.3	26.3	16.8	100.0
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	25.6	20.5	23.4	15.9	14.6	100.0
Costs of activity	28.1	19.2	25.5	12.9	14.2	100.0
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	21.5	18.9	29.6	16.0	14.0	100.0
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	22.9	16.7	29.4	18.0	13.1	100.0
I am physically active elsewhere	19.0	13.7	36.3	19.0	12.1	100.0
Don't feel welcome in park	43.4	12.8	20.7	11.2	11.8	100.0
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	43.3	15.0	19.9	11.1	10.7	100.0
No one to be physically active with	36.7	12.3	26.3	14.6	10.1	100.0
Weather	34.1	12.8	28.5	15.1	9.5	100.0
Dogs are not allowed	55.0	10.3	18.5	8.3	7.9	100.0
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	57.5	11.0	20.9	5.0	5.6	100.0
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	54.3	10.9	23.2	6.0	5.6	100.0
I am not physically active	42.1	14.8	25.0	13.5	4.6	100.0
Lack of public transportation to park	52.0	15.8	19.7	8.6	3.9	100.0
Lack of skills and abilities	35.2	23.4	31.6	6.3	3.6	100.0
<u>Percents are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.</u>						
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q9)						

Activities of Regional Adult Respondents

The highest percentage of respondents within each region walked during their last park visit.

Activity	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Walking	65.4	48.0	48.3	64.4	45.8	60.0	48.0
Wildlife Viewing	45.6	10.0	10.0	39.0	9.7	27.3	10.3
Eating/Picnicking	45.6	20.6	21.1	49.2	20.0	50.9	24.3
Sedentary Activities	44.1	23.4	24.6	30.5	19.5	49.1	21.4
Playing	33.8	29.4	29.6	23.7	28.7	29.1	33.6
Hiking	32.4	14.4	14.0	27.1	22.8	21.8	12.2
Swimming	16.2	6.0	7.7	18.6	6.4	16.4	9.6
Bicycling	13.2	5.7	7.0	8.5	8.1	9.1	9.4
Dog Walking	12.5	8.0	9.3	15.3	8.1	14.5	9.0
Jogging/Running	10.3	10.0	15.0	1.7	11.7	7.3	13.6
Sports	8.8	14.7	22.1	8.5	14.9	7.3	23.3
Active Water Sports	8.8	4.0	3.7	6.8	2.9	7.3	3.8
Other	8.8	11.7	8.8	8.5	9.7	9.1	9.8
Fishing	5.1	9.5	2.8	18.6	4.0	12.7	4.9
Tennis	2.9	1.0	2.8	0.0	3.2	1.8	1.4
In-Line Skating	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Martial arts/tai chi/yoga	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8
Adult Telephone Survey (Q15)							

Walking, sedentary activities, and eating all made the list of the top five activities that most respondents participated in during their last park visit for each region. Wildlife viewing and sports only made the top five lists in the Central Coast, Northern California, and Sierra. Only Northern California and San Francisco had hiking in their top five lists of activities that they participated in during their last park visit.

	1	2	3	4	5
Central Coast	Walking	Wildlife Viewing	Eating	Sedentary Activities	Playing
Central Valley	Walking	Playing	Sedentary Activities	Eating	Sports
Los Angeles	Walking	Playing	Sedentary Activities	Sports	Eating
Northern CA	Walking	Eating	Wildlife Viewing	Sedentary Activities	Hiking
San Francisco	Walking	Playing	Hiking	Eating	Sedentary Activities
Sierra	Walking	Eating	Sedentary Activities	Playing	Wildlife Viewing
Southern CA	Walking	Playing	Eating	Sports	Sedentary Activities
Adult Telephone Survey (Q15)					

Activity Participation and Latent Demand for Regional Adult Respondents

More than half of respondents from within each region walked, picnicked, drove for pleasure, visited outdoor nature museums, and attended outdoor cultural events.

Activity	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Walking for fitness or pleasure	83.3%	66.3%	72.5%	87.5%	76.5%	83.9%	72.9%
Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	80.2%	66.9%	62.3%	65.0%	67.6%	74.2%	67.1%
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	69.8%	60.0%	55.0%	67.5%	63.6%	87.1%	55.5%
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	69.8%	48.8%	59.6%	52.5%	57.5%	74.2%	61.6%
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	67.7%	52.5%	59.6%	60.0%	60.3%	51.6%	55.8%
Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)	63.5%	50.6%	59.6%	55.0%	56.3%	54.8%	53.9%
Visiting historic or cultural sites	58.3%	57.5%	53.8%	70.0%	54.3%	74.2%	49.7%
Day hiking on trails	57.3%	41.3%	45.0%	62.5%	53.0%	61.3%	40.6%
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	55.2%	42.5%	41.2%	72.5%	50.6%	54.8%	41.9%
Swimming in a pool	47.9%	52.5%	51.2%	32.5%	49.0%	58.1%	53.9%
Bicycling on paved surfaces	44.8%	35.0%	35.7%	37.5%	40.1%	38.7%	31.9%
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not including backpacking)	42.7%	47.5%	32.5%	47.5%	44.1%	45.2%	34.8%
Jogging and running for exercise (on trails, streets, sidewalks, paths)	40.6%	33.1%	44.2%	27.5%	42.1%	19.4%	39.0%
Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities - games, relax, sunning, etc.)	40.6%	29.4%	33.0%	37.5%	32.8%	29.0%	33.5%
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	36.5%	38.1%	28.1%	35.0%	32.4%	67.7%	24.5%
Outdoor photography	34.4%	33.8%	31.6%	45.0%	36.4%	32.3%	30.6%
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	30.2%	31.3%	33.0%	37.5%	36.0%	32.3%	31.3%
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails (mountain biking)	21.9%	9.4%	16.1%	20.0%	16.2%	22.6%	15.8%

Table 139a. Recreation Activity Participation of Respondents During the Past 12 Months by Region

Activity	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	18.8%	20.6%	28.1%	22.5%	25.5%	12.9%	25.2%
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	17.7%	10.6%	17.8%	5.0%	9.3%	3.2%	16.8%
Paddle sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing, rafting)	17.7%	18.8%	12.6%	22.5%	17.8%	22.6%	11.0%
Fishing - freshwater	17.7%	29.4%	15.2%	35.0%	19.0%	45.2%	22.9%
Motor boating, personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runners, waterskiing, wakeboarding)	12.5%	16.9%	14.6%	17.5%	13.4%	29.0%	14.2%
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing and bouldering)	11.5%	9.4%	12.9%	17.5%	11.7%	16.1%	11.9%
Fishing - saltwater (includes catching abalone, clams, crabs, etc.)	11.5%	10.0%	10.5%	5.0%	10.1%	12.9%	12.3%
Target shooting (including pistol and skeet)	11.5%	14.4%	12.3%	12.5%	10.5%	29.0%	7.4%
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	10.4%	5.0%	10.2%	7.5%	4.9%	6.5%	8.4%
Snowboarding	10.4%	3.8%	9.6%	2.5%	9.7%	12.9%	8.7%
Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	10.4%	15.0%	14.6%	27.5%	6.5%	6.5%	14.5%
Sail boating	10.4%	2.5%	7.3%	5.0%	4.9%	3.2%	6.1%
Tennis	10.4%	9.4%	17.8%	7.5%	12.6%	9.7%	10.3%
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	9.4%	11.9%	9.6%	15.0%	13.4%	12.9%	8.7%
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	9.4%	3.8%	9.6%	5.0%	6.9%	3.2%	7.4%
Golf	9.4%	11.9%	14.0%	7.5%	12.1%	22.6%	12.3%
RV/trailer camping with hookups	8.3%	15.6%	9.1%	15.0%	8.5%	12.9%	13.2%
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	4.2%	5.0%	9.6%	2.5%	10.9%	9.7%	6.8%
Snowmobiling	4.2%	3.1%	4.1%	2.5%	4.0%	9.7%	2.3%
Cross-country skiing	3.1%	2.5%	5.3%	5.0%	5.3%	9.7%	2.6%
Hunting (large or small game with a firearm)	3.1%	5.6%	4.4%	7.5%	2.8%	6.5%	2.6%
Other:	2.1%	5.6%	6.7%	2.5%	7.3%	9.7%	4.2%
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q2)							

Within the regions, walking and picnicking were both in the top five lists for every region. Only two regions listed attending outdoor cultural events or wildlife viewing in their top five; only three regions had visiting historic or cultural sites; most regions had driving for pleasure or visiting outdoor nature museums.

	1	2	3	4	5
Central Coast	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums
Central Valley	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	Visiting historic or cultural sites	Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums
Los Angeles	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)
Northern CA	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	Visiting historic or cultural sites	Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)
San Francisco	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)
Sierra	Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	Visiting historic or cultural sites
Southern CA	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q2)					

More than half of the respondents in the Central Valley region wanted to camp, walk, and bicycle on paved surfaces more often. More than half of the respondents in the Northern California region wanted to go day hiking and walking more often.

Activity	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not including backpacking)	46.9	55.0	39.8	42.5	46.6	35.5	44.8
Day hiking on trails	40.6	48.8	40.1	50.0	44.9	32.3	47.1
Walking for fitness or pleasure	39.6	52.5	45.9	55.0	44.5	41.9	43.5
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	38.5	46.9	41.8	35.0	36.8	41.9	44.8
Visiting historic or cultural sites	38.5	48.1	37.7	47.5	36.4	29.0	41.3
Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	36.5	46.9	40.9	47.5	40.9	29.0	43.5
Swimming in a pool	34.4	40.6	33.6	27.5	34.8	29.0	41.3
Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	33.3	45.0	42.7	45.0	40.5	29.0	42.3
Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theater)	32.3	39.4	42.7	47.5	36.0	32.3	38.7
Bicycling on paved surfaces	29.2	53.1	40.6	45.0	48.2	22.6	49.0
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	27.1	48.8	34.8	40.0	32.8	45.2	37.7
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	26.0	39.4	26.0	40.0	24.7	38.7	25.8
Outdoor photography	25.0	28.8	28.9	30.0	26.3	19.4	31.0
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	24.0	36.3	30.1	37.5	33.2	25.8	34.8
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	20.8	22.5	18.4	25.0	19.4	25.8	22.9
Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities - games, relax, sunning, etc.)	20.8	22.5	23.4	22.5	21.5	19.4	24.2
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails (mountain biking)	17.7	18.1	17.5	22.5	20.2	19.4	22.9

Table 140a. Recreation Activities Respondents Would Like to Participate in More Often by Region.

Activity	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Paddle sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing, rafting)	17.7	23.1	17.3	30.0	21.1	22.6	21.3
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing and bouldering)	16.7	15.6	18.7	17.5	13.8	22.6	20.6
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	15.6	14.4	19.3	12.5	11.7	12.9	20.3
Jogging and running for exercise (on trails, streets, sidewalks, paths)	14.6	25.6	30.4	17.5	25.5	25.8	31.0
Fishing - freshwater	13.5	30.0	19.0	25.0	19.8	32.3	28.7
Tennis	13.5	12.5	14.3	10.0	10.9	6.5	14.8
Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball	12.5	20.6	18.4	12.5	15.8	9.7	20.6
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	11.5	10.0	15.5	20.0	13.4	3.2	17.4
Sail boating	10.4	11.9	14.0	22.5	8.5	9.7	14.2
Fishing - saltwater (includes catching abalone, clams, crabs, etc.)	9.4	16.9	15.2	22.5	13.8	6.5	20.3
Target shooting (including pistol and skeet)	9.4	17.5	17.0	7.5	13.0	16.1	17.7
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	8.3	9.4	14.0	15.0	12.6	9.7	15.5
Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots	8.3	21.9	18.7	17.5	19.0	9.7	21.3
Golf	8.3	11.3	14.3	7.5	9.3	19.4	16.1
RV/trailer camping with hookups	7.3	21.9	17.5	15.0	10.9	12.9	22.3
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	7.3	5.0	9.4	2.5	6.9	9.7	10.3
Snowboarding	7.3	11.3	15.2	10.0	13.0	12.9	14.8
Snowmobiling	7.3	13.8	12.9	10.0	11.3	9.7	12.9
Cross-country skiing	6.3	8.8	9.4	17.5	9.3	6.5	7.7
Motor boating, personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runners, waterskiing, wakeboarding)	6.3	19.4	16.7	15.0	14.6	19.4	17.1
Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	4.2	50.0	35.4	25.0	38.5	12.9	46.5
Hunting (large or small game with a firearm)	1.0	10.0	8.2	5.0	4.5	9.7	8.7
Other	1.0	6.3	6.7	7.5	3.2	12.9	6.5

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q2)

Within the regions, the top five activities that respondents most frequently wanted to participate in more often were camping, walking, day hiking, and beach activities. The outlying activities were visiting outdoor nature museums (Los Angeles), freshwater swimming (Sierra), and driving for pleasure (Sierra).

	1	2	3	4	5
Central Coast	Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not incl.backpacking)	Day hiking on trails	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	Visiting historic or cultural sites
Central Valley	Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not incl. backpacking)	Bicycling on paved surfaces	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	Day hiking on trails
Los Angeles	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums	Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theater)	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)
Northern CA	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Day hiking on trails	Visiting historic or cultural sites	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theater)
San Francisco	Bicycling on paved surfaces	Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not incl. backpacking)	Day hiking on trails	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)
Sierra	Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	Walking for fitness or pleasure	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not incl. backpacking)
Southern CA	Bicycling on paved surfaces	Day hiking on trails	Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not incl.backpacking)	Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q2)					

Activity Types for Regional Companions Under 18 Years of Age

Overall, the most frequently reported activity of youth companions was playing. In the Central Coast, the next most frequently reported activity was eating/picnicking. In the Central Valley, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sierra, and Southern California regions the next most frequently reported activity was sports. In Northern California, it was walking.

Activity	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Playing	70.5	73.1	72.8	64.3	74.5	73.2	73.6
Eating/Picnicking	52.5	15.8	19.3	42.9	15.1	20.5	20.1
Walking	47.5	17.3	20.2	46.4	18.6	22.2	23.3
Swimming	29.5	18.1	12.0	32.1	11.6	16.2	18.3
Sedentary Activities	27.9	7.3	10.0	10.7	5.5	9.1	8.1
Wildlife Viewing	27.9	4.6	5.7	17.9	5.5	6.2	4.5
Sports	24.6	34.6	41.7	39.3	35.7	37.3	38.0
Hiking	23.0	10.4	8.9	28.6	13.3	11.8	10.3
Dog Walking	13.1	1.9	4.8	10.7	2.3	4.0	3.6
Fishing	13.1	6.5	2.4	17.9	4.9	5.1	3.8
Jogging/Running	11.5	18.1	23.0	10.7	22.3	20.0	19.0
Bicycling	9.8	10.8	13.9	17.9	16.5	15.4	19.2
Active Water Sports	6.6	4.2	4.3	17.9	2.0	4.5	4.9
Other	6.6	20.0	6.3	3.6	10.7	10.8	11.0
Tennis	3.3	1.2	2.4	0.0	2.6	2.3	2.7
In-Line Skating	0.0	2.7	4.8	3.6	1.2	3.1	3.8
Martial arts/tai chi/yoga	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Adult Telephone Survey (Q19)							

Facilities and Amenities

Facilities and Amenities Utilized During Last Regional Adult Park Visit

Respondents from the Central Coast (64%), Northern California (76.3%), and San Francisco (59.9%) regions used unpaved multipurpose trails frequently during their last park visit. Central Valley (62.4%), Southern California (66.8%), Sierra (67.3%), and Los Angeles (66.8%) respondents frequently used community facilities, buildings, or restrooms. A uniformly small percentage of respondents within all seven regions used pools (0 - 8.8%) and skate parks (0 – 7.2%) during their last park visit and less than 20% visited botanical gardens (7.3% - 17.6%).

Facility/Amenity	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unpaved multipurpose trail (e.g., walking/hiking)	64.0	52.2	47.4	76.3	59.9	63.6	48.7
Beach or water recreation area	63.2	36.6	38.1	57.6	35.2	52.7	40.2
Community facility/building/restrooms	59.6	62.4	66.8	72.9	58.2	67.3	66.8
Scenic observation/wildlife viewing area	55.1	47.0	39.8	71.2	42.6	58.2	41.5
Picnic table, picnic pavilion	54.4	60.4	57.7	64.4	53.7	61.8	58.9
Open space to play (with kids, Frisbee)	52.9	60.0	58.8	39.0	59.6	36.4	63.4
Paved trail (e.g., bike trail)	48.5	49.0	44.7	44.1	59.2	52.7	48.5
Playground	23.5	39.8	41.6	18.6	38.6	23.6	43.0
Botanical garden	13.2	10.9	17.6	15.3	15.3	7.3	12.9
Dog park	11.0	12.9	15.2	18.6	18.5	7.3	16.6
Organized sports fields (e.g., baseball, soccer)	10.3	17.7	23.1	13.6	20.0	9.1	23.9
Swimming pool	8.8	5.0	8.2	3.4	5.5	0.0	6.0
Amusement area (e.g., park train)	8.1	20.6	22.7	6.8	17.4	9.1	21.0
Tennis or basketball courts	7.4	16.4	24.3	1.7	18.6	3.6	21.1
Other	5.1	6.7	6.1	8.5	7.2	5.5	5.5
Skating park	2.9	6.7	7.2	1.7	6.5	0.0	6.3
Adult Telephone Survey (Q13)							

Outdoor Recreation Facilities and Services

Within each regions, most respondents were satisfied with public outdoor recreation areas, facilities, and services currently available.

Level of Satisfaction	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Not at all satisfied	2.2	4.0	2.7	3.4	1.0	5.4	3.4
Somewhat satisfied	16.2	21.9	25.9	22.0	23.2	23.2	23.9
Satisfied, or	44.1	48.8	47.4	32.2	46.0	46.4	46.2
Very satisfied	36.0	23.6	22.0	40.7	29.0	25.0	24.8
Don't know	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	1.5
Refused							0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percents are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.

Adult Telephone Survey (Q9)

In the Central Coast, Central Valley, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sierra, and Southern California regions, most respondents thought that the overall condition and operation of outdoor recreation facilities was the same or better than it was five years ago. In the Northern California region, most respondents thought that the overall condition and operation of outdoor recreation facilities was the same or not as good as it was five years ago.

Condition	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better than 5 years ago	21.8	32.9	38.3	23.2	30.3	25.5	36.4
The same as 5 years ago	47.6	38.1	35.7	37.5	39.7	43.1	38.8
Not as good as they were five years ago	19.4	19.8	17.1	35.7	21.1	15.7	15.9
Don't know	11.3	9.1	8.8	1.8	8.8	15.7	8.9
Refused			0.1	1.8			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percents are based on valid percentages and total number of responses; these may be less than the total number of respondents per region.

Adult Telephone Survey (Q10)

When rating the importance of various outdoor recreation facilities and services, respondents from San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the Central Coast did not think it was important to provide public hunting areas managed for waterfowl. San Francisco respondents also did not think that off-highway vehicles are important. Northern California respondents thought OHV areas were important.

Facility/Service ¹	Central Coast		Central Valley		Los Angeles		Northern CA		San Francisco		Sierra		Southern CA	
	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo
Areas and facilities for environmental and outdoor education programs	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
Multi-use turf areas for field sports such as softball, baseball, soccer, and/or football	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5
Courts for activities such as tennis, basketball, and volleyball	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5
Multi-purpose buildings with rooms that can be used for community meetings and facilities for cultural events, senior or teen programs	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Play activity areas for tots and young children	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
Facilities in the local community that can be used for day youth camps	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4
Facilities in the local community for overnight camping	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	3
Off-leash dog parks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Community swimming pools	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4
Community skateboard parks	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Picnic sites for large groups	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4
Trails solely for a single activity such as hiking, mountain biking, or horseback riding	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4
Trails for multiple, non-motorized activities such as hiking, mountain biking or horseback riding	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5

Table 145. Importance of California Park and Recreation Facilities and Services by Region

Facility/Service ¹	Central Coast		Central Valley		Los Angeles		Northern CA		San Francisco		Sierra		Southern CA	
	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo	Me	Mo
Hard surface trails for biking, jogging, and fitness walking	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5
RV campgrounds with electrical and water hookups, sewer dump stations, or pull-through sites	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3
Sheltered lodging facilities such as rustic cabins, yurts, and tent cabins	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3
Commercial visitor services within public parks and outdoor recreation areas such as hotel, motels, restaurants, or shops	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Areas for the legal use of off-highway vehicles such as motorcycles, dune buggies, 4-wheel drive vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	3	3
Wilderness type areas where no vehicles or development are allowed	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5
Developed fishing areas with piers and/or fish cleaning stations	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Public hunting areas especially managed for waterfowl like ducks and geese	2	1	3	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	1
Launch ramps, marinas, and other boating facilities	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	4	5	3	3
Recreation facilities at lakes, rivers, and reservoirs	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	5

¹ Rated on a scale from 1 = not at all important to 5 = very important.

² Rounded to the nearest whole number; Me-Mean , Mo = mode

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q1)

Regional Adult Attitudes and Beliefs Regarding Outdoor Recreation

Regional Adult Opinions on State and Federal Agency Emphasis

Respondents within each region thought that more governmental emphasis should be placed on most of these outdoor recreation aspects.

A small percentage of Central Coast respondents wanted more emphasis on building more facilities and providing more organized activities and special events.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	8.3	36.5	40.6	14.6	100.0
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	1.0	27.1	62.5	9.4	100.0
Providing educational programs	3.1	38.5	45.8	12.5	100.0
Building new facilities	13.5	49.0	20.8	16.7	100.0
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	2.1	25.0	58.3	14.6	100.0
Protecting natural resources	4.2	14.6	72.9	8.3	100.0
Protecting historic resources	5.2	17.7	66.7	10.4	100.0
Providing more organized activities and special events	8.3	47.9	28.1	15.6	100.0
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	0.0	13.5	77.1	9.4	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q8)					

A large percentage of Central Valley respondents wanted more emphasis on maintaining or caring for and cleaning up water pollution at park and recreation areas.

Table 147. Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation- Central Valley Region.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	7.5	33.3	47.2	11.9	100.0
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	1.3	21.5	72.8	4.4	100.0
Providing educational programs	6.3	32.9	54.4	6.3	100.0
Building new facilities	12.0	46.2	31.0	10.8	100.0
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	2.5	25.3	65.8	6.3	100.0
Protecting natural resources	3.1	23.3	69.2	4.4	100.0
Protecting historic resources	3.1	23.9	68.6	4.4	100.0
Providing more organized activities and special events	12.7	43.7	34.8	8.9	100.0
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	1.9	17.7	75.3	5.1	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q8)					

A large percentage of Los Angeles repondents (83.4%) wanted more emphasis on cleaning up polluted water resources in park and recreation areas. Los Angeles respondents also wanted more emphasis on buying additional parkland and open space (75.3%).

Table 148. Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation- Los Angeles Region.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	1.9	17.7	75.3	5.1	100.0
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	2.1	19.2	76.0	2.7	100.0
Providing educational programs	4.7	36.4	53.8	5.0	100.0
Building new facilities	9.8	42.1	40.7	7.4	100.0
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	1.8	21.6	70.4	6.2	100.0
Protecting natural resources	2.1	17.8	76.0	4.1	100.0
Protecting historic resources	2.1	23.7	70.7	3.6	100.0

Table 148. Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation- Los Angeles Region.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Providing more organized activities and special events	7.1	40.8	45.0	7.1	100.0
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	1.2	11.5	83.4	3.8	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q8)					

Within the Northern California region, respondents were most likely to agree with each other that they wanted more emphasis on park maintenance (70%) and cleaning up polluted water resources (72.5%).

Table 149. Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation- Northern CA Region.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	15.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	100.0
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	0.0	27.5	70.0	2.5	100.0
Providing educational programs	5.0	45.0	45.0	5.0	100.0
Building new facilities	10.0	57.5	25.0	7.5	100.0
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	0.0	22.5	67.5	10.0	100.0
Protecting natural resources	2.5	30.0	60.0	7.5	100.0
Protecting historic resources	0.0	42.5	50.0	7.5	100.0
Providing more organized activities and special events	12.5	55.0	27.5	5.0	100.0
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	2.5	17.5	72.5	7.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q8)					

Within the San Francisco region, respondents were also most likely to agree with each other that they wanted more emphasis on park maintenance (75%) and cleaning up polluted water resources (75.8%).

Table 150. Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation- San Francisco Region.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	4.1	32.1	56.0	7.8	100.0
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	1.2	18.4	75.0	5.3	100.0
Providing educational programs	5.8	40.7	46.1	7.4	100.0
Building new facilities	11.5	48.8	29.1	10.7	100.0
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	3.7	28.7	61.9	5.7	100.0
Protecting natural resources	2.0	22.5	70.9	4.5	100.0
Protecting historic resources	2.0	27.9	65.6	4.5	100.0
Providing more organized activities and special events	13.5	48.4	27.9	10.2	100.0
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	3.7	13.1	75.8	7.4	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q8)					

A large percentage of Northern California respondents wanted more emphasis on maintaining or caring for and protectin natural resources at park and recreation areas.

Table 151. Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation- Sierra Region.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	9.7	38.7	38.7	12.9	100.0
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	0.0	35.5	64.5	0.0	100.0
Providing educational programs	6.5	51.6	35.5	6.5	100.0
Building new facilities	16.1	54.8	22.6	6.5	100.0

Table 151.Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation- Sierra Region.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	0.0	45.2	51.6	3.2	100.0
Protecting natural resources	0.0	32.3	61.3	6.5	100.0
Protecting historic resources	0.0	41.9	54.8	3.2	100.0
Providing more organized activities and special events	16.1	51.6	25.8	6.5	100.0
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	0.0	29.0	67.7	3.2	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q8)					

A large percentage of Southern California respondents wanted more emphasis on natural resource protection and cleaning up water pollution at park and recreation areas.

Table 152. Emphasis of State and Federal Government Outdoor Recreation Agencies in California Should Place on Aspects of Outdoor Recreation- Southern CA Region.

Idea	Less Emphasis	About the Same Emphasis	More Emphasis	Don't Know/ Unsure	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	6.5	32.5	47.4	13.6	100.0
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	1.6	23.7	68.2	6.5	100.0
Providing educational programs	5.5	39.9	47.1	7.5	100.0
Building new facilities	8.5	44.1	38.2	9.2	100.0
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	3.2	24.4	64.9	7.5	100.0
Protecting natural resources	2.9	20.1	70.1	6.8	100.0
Protecting historic resources	4.2	24.0	64.9	6.8	100.0
Providing more organized activities and special events	10.4	41.4	37.8	10.4	100.0
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	2.9	14.0	76.2	6.8	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q8)					

Regional Adult Opinions on Outdoor Recreation in California

In the Central Coast, the most important factor influencing respondents' choice of a favorite activity is to be with family and friends. The second most important factors are relaxing and having fun. The least important factors in this region were meeting new people and doing something that your children or grandchildren will enjoy.

Table 153. Importance of Items to Respondents' Favorite Activities- Central Coast Region.						
Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To be with family and friends	7.3	4.2	12.5	15.6	60.4	100.0
To relax	1.0	2.1	11.5	28.1	57.3	100.0
To have fun	1.0	0.0	10.4	31.3	57.3	100.0
To view the scenic beauty	1.0	4.2	11.5	29.2	54.2	100.0
To experience a change from daily routines	6.3	6.3	13.5	35.4	38.5	100.0
To get away from crowded situations	7.3	4.2	16.7	33.3	38.5	100.0
To keep fit and healthy	1.0	3.1	22.9	35.4	37.5	100.0
To feel harmony with nature	7.3	11.5	24.0	25.0	32.3	100.0
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	27.1	9.4	16.7	15.6	31.3	100.0
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	8.3	11.5	26.0	26.0	28.1	100.0
To feel safe and secure	8.3	5.2	25.0	35.4	26.0	100.0
To experience challenge and excitement	8.3	10.4	27.1	29.2	25.0	100.0
To learn something new	10.4	9.4	34.4	29.2	16.7	100.0
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	21.9	14.6	27.1	20.8	15.6	100.0
To meet new people	32.3	19.8	33.3	10.4	4.2	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q5)						

In the Central Valley, the most important factors influencing respondents' choice of a favorite activity is to relax and have fun. The second most important factor is viewing scenic beauty. The least important factors in this region were meeting new people and doing something that your children or grandchildren will enjoy.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To relax	1.3	1.9	11.5	19.1	66.2	100.0
To have fun	0.0	1.3	10.8	21.7	66.2	100.0
To view the scenic beauty	1.3	1.3	13.5	22.6	61.3	100.0
To be with family and friends	7.0	4.4	10.1	20.3	58.2	100.0
To feel safe and secure	5.2	4.5	20.0	17.4	52.9	100.0
To experience a change from daily routines	3.9	3.2	16.1	23.9	52.9	100.0
To get away from crowded situations	5.1	3.2	14.1	26.9	50.6	100.0
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	16.1	3.9	17.4	13.5	49.0	100.0
To keep fit and healthy	2.5	1.9	23.6	24.2	47.8	100.0
To feel harmony with nature	7.1	7.1	14.8	23.2	47.7	100.0
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	9.0	5.2	21.3	28.4	36.1	100.0
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	15.7	13.1	22.9	16.3	32.0	100.0
To experience challenge and excitement	11.0	9.7	18.8	30.5	29.9	100.0
To learn something new	10.4	9.1	19.5	32.5	28.6	100.0
To meet new people	24.0	19.5	27.3	15.6	13.6	100.0

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q5)

In Los Angeles, the most important factor influencing respondents' choice of a favorite activity is to have fun. The second and third most important factors are to be with family and friends and to relax. The least important factors in this region were meeting new people and doing something that your children or grandchildren will enjoy.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To have fun	0.6	1.5	5.0	24.6	68.3	100.0
To be with family and friends	5.0	2.9	9.7	19.1	63.3	100.0
To relax	0.9	2.1	7.9	29.9	59.2	100.0
To view the scenic beauty	2.1	2.9	10.9	28.5	55.6	100.0
To keep fit and healthy	2.6	3.2	17.9	26.4	49.9	100.0

Table 155. Importance of Items to Respondents' Favorite Activities- Los Angeles Region.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To feel safe and secure	3.8	7.6	20.8	19.9	47.8	100.0
To experience a change from daily routines	2.9	2.6	15.9	30.9	47.6	100.0
To get away from crowded situations	3.5	3.8	17.3	29.3	46.0	100.0
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	7.6	4.4	19.6	26.7	41.6	100.0
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	24.0	5.6	17.8	13.9	38.6	100.0
To feel harmony with nature	5.3	8.8	20.0	28.2	37.6	100.0
To experience challenge and excitement	7.0	8.8	19.9	32.0	32.3	100.0
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	13.6	13.0	26.0	20.1	27.4	100.0
To learn something new	8.8	10.9	24.0	29.6	26.7	100.0
To meet new people	21.2	14.4	32.4	17.4	14.7	100.0

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q5)

In the Northern California, the most important factor influencing respondents' choice of a favorite activity is to have fun. The second and third most important factors are relaxing and viewing scenic beauty. The least important factors in this region were meeting new people and doing something that your children or grandchildren will enjoy.

Table 156. Importance of Items to Respondents' Favorite Activities- Northern CA Region.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To have fun	0.0	0.0	7.5	30.0	62.5	100.0
To relax	0.0	0.0	7.5	35.0	57.5	100.0
To view the scenic beauty	2.5	0.0	7.5	32.5	57.5	100.0
To be with family and friends	7.5	7.5	12.5	17.5	55.0	100.0
To feel harmony with nature	2.5	7.5	20.0	15.0	55.0	100.0
To get away from crowded situations	2.5	0.0	12.5	35.0	50.0	100.0
To keep fit and healthy	0.0	2.5	20.0	30.0	47.5	100.0
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	7.5	5.0	22.5	20.0	45.0	100.0
To feel safe and secure	10.0	7.5	10.0	30.0	42.5	100.0
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	22.5	7.5	17.5	12.5	40.0	100.0
To experience a change from daily routines	2.5	5.0	17.5	35.0	40.0	100.0

Table 156. Importance of Items to Respondents' Favorite Activities- Northern CA Region.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	10.3	12.8	17.9	23.1	35.9	100.0
To experience challenge and excitement	7.7	17.9	17.9	25.6	30.8	100.0
To learn something new	5.1	12.8	20.5	35.9	25.6	100.0
To meet new people	25.6	20.5	28.2	17.9	7.7	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q5)						

In San Francisco, the most important factor influencing respondents' choice of a favorite activity is to have fun. The second and third most important factors are to be with family and friends and to relax. The least important factors in this region were meeting new people and doing something that your children or grandchildren will enjoy.

Table 157. Importance of Items to Respondents' Favorite Activities- San Francisco Region.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To have fun	0.4	0.8	11.2	24.9	62.7	100.0
To be with family and friends	6.2	5.3	11.9	15.2	61.3	100.0
To relax	1.2	2.1	11.9	26.7	58.0	100.0
To view the scenic beauty	2.5	4.1	14.0	24.3	55.1	100.0
To keep fit and healthy	3.3	2.5	19.3	25.5	49.4	100.0
To experience a change from daily routines	4.9	4.1	19.3	26.2	45.5	100.0
To get away from crowded situations	3.3	5.8	18.1	28.8	44.0	100.0
To feel harmony with nature	7.4	7.0	21.5	23.1	40.9	100.0
To feel safe and secure	11.3	7.5	20.4	20.4	40.4	100.0
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	31.8	5.4	11.2	12.4	39.3	100.0
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	8.3	11.6	18.6	27.7	33.9	100.0
To experience challenge and excitement	8.3	12.8	22.3	24.0	32.6	100.0
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	20.7	15.4	22.8	14.9	26.1	100.0
To learn something new	17.3	12.3	21.0	23.5	25.9	100.0
To meet new people	28.1	25.2	21.5	15.3	9.9	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q5)						

In the Sierra, the most important factor influencing respondents' choice of a favorite activity is to view the scenic beauty. The second and third most important factors are to relax and to be with family and friends. The least important factors in this region were to achieve spiritual fulfillment and to do something that your children or grandchildren will enjoy.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To view the scenic beauty	3.2	0.0	9.7	16.1	71.0	100.0
To relax	0.0	3.2	6.5	29.0	61.3	100.0
To be with family and friends	3.2	6.5	19.4	12.9	58.1	100.0
To have fun	0.0	3.2	6.5	32.3	58.1	100.0
To get away from crowded situations	0.0	3.2	16.1	29.0	51.6	100.0
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	16.1	3.2	16.1	16.1	48.4	100.0
To experience a change from daily routines	0.0	0.0	19.4	32.3	48.4	100.0
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	0.0	6.5	22.6	25.8	45.2	100.0
To feel safe and secure	0.0	12.9	19.4	29.0	38.7	100.0
To keep fit and healthy	0.0	19.4	22.6	25.8	32.3	100.0
To feel harmony with nature	9.7	16.1	25.8	19.4	29.0	100.0
To learn something new	6.5	29.0	12.9	35.5	16.1	100.0
To experience challenge and excitement	0.0	22.6	45.2	16.1	16.1	100.0
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	38.7	12.9	22.6	9.7	16.1	100.0
To meet new people	12.9	19.4	45.2	16.1	6.5	100.0

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q5)

In Southern California, the most important factor influencing respondents' choice of a favorite activity is to have fun. The second and third most important factors are to be with family and friends and to relax. The least important factors in this region were to do something that your children or grandchildren will enjoy, to achieve spiritual fulfillment, and to meet new people.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To have fun	1.0	1.0	10.1	21.8	66.2	100.0
To be with family and friends	4.5	2.3	12.3	21.4	59.4	100.0
To relax	2.3	1.9	10.7	28.9	56.2	100.0

Table 159. Importance of Items to Respondents' Favorite Activities- Southern CA Region.

Statement	Not at all Important	2	3	4	Very Important	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
To view the scenic beauty	4.5	3.2	13.0	29.5	49.7	100.0
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	21.4	7.1	12.7	13.0	45.8	100.0
To keep fit and healthy	2.3	3.9	19.0	30.7	44.1	100.0
To feel safe and secure	7.5	5.2	21.2	22.1	44.0	100.0
To experience a change from daily routines	5.5	1.9	16.6	32.8	43.2	100.0
To get away from crowded situations	6.5	4.6	19.9	25.8	43.1	100.0
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	8.5	5.2	17.3	28.7	40.4	100.0
To feel harmony with nature	10.1	6.5	23.1	23.4	37.0	100.0
To experience challenge and excitement	9.4	7.2	27.7	26.1	29.6	100.0
To learn something new	11.7	9.4	25.0	28.2	25.6	100.0
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	19.5	15.3	23.7	16.2	25.3	100.0
To meet new people	19.0	19.9	27.8	16.0	17.3	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q5)						

Half of Central Coast respondents strongly agreed that recreation programs help improve people's health. Over half also agreed with the remaining statements, with the exception of recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed, and private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities.

Table 160. Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning Outdoor Recreation Lands and Facilities in California- Central Coast Region.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recreation programs help improve people's health	0.0	1.0	15.6	33.3	50.0	100.0
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	0.0	2.1	12.5	39.6	45.8	100.0
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	2.1	1.0	19.8	37.5	39.6	100.0

Table 160. Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning Outdoor Recreation Lands and Facilities in California- Central Coast Region.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	0.0	1.0	18.8	45.8	34.4	100.0
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	1.0	0.0	16.7	52.1	30.2	100.0
Open space lands are needed where I live	2.1	6.3	22.9	43.8	25.0	100.0
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	1.0	2.1	27.1	45.8	24.0	100.0
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	3.1	8.3	32.3	38.5	17.7	100.0
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	1.0	5.2	34.4	42.7	16.7	100.0
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	3.1	16.7	31.3	33.3	15.6	100.0
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	8.3	9.4	47.9	21.9	12.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q6)						

Over half of Central Valley respondents strongly agreed that fees collected at an area should stay in an area, rules should be enforced, and recreation programs help improve people’s health. The majority of respondents agreed with the remaining statements, with the exception of private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	1.9	5.0	13.8	23.1	56.3	100.0
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	0.0	1.9	13.8	29.4	55.0	100.0
Recreation programs help improve people’s health	0.0	1.3	10.7	37.1	50.9	100.0
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	0.6	1.9	10.0	40.6	46.9	100.0
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	0.0	5.0	17.5	33.8	43.8	100.0
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	1.9	3.1	19.4	35.0	40.6	100.0
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	1.9	3.2	23.4	34.8	36.7	100.0
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	0.6	5.0	28.8	32.5	33.1	100.0
Open space lands are needed where I live	2.5	6.3	25.9	38.0	27.2	100.0
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	2.5	6.9	24.5	42.8	23.3	100.0
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	8.8	11.3	32.5	25.0	22.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q6)						

Over half of Los Angeles respondents strongly agreed that recreation programs help improve people’s health, and that fees collected at an area should stay in an area. The majority of respondents agreed with the remaining statements, with the exception of recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed, and private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities.

Table 162. Respondents’ Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning Outdoor Recreation Lands and Facilities in California- Los Angeles Region.						
Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recreation programs help improve people’s health	0.6	0.6	8.2	35.2	55.4	100.0
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	1.5	2.9	11.1	32.0	52.5	100.0
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	0.6	2.6	13.5	34.9	48.4	100.0
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	0.9	4.1	13.2	36.4	45.5	100.0
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	0.6	2.6	20.5	35.5	40.8	100.0
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	1.2	2.6	19.4	36.1	40.8	100.0
Open space lands are needed where I live	1.2	5.9	21.1	35.8	36.1	100.0
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	1.8	3.5	24.0	36.7	34.0	100.0
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	1.8	4.7	20.8	46.6	26.1	100.0
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	5.6	13.8	31.1	31.7	17.9	100.0
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	7.0	9.4	39.9	28.2	15.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q6)						

Over half of Northern California respondents strongly agreed that fees collected at an area should stay in that area, and that rules should be enforced. The majority of respondents agreed with the remaining statements, with the exception of private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	0.0	2.5	12.5	27.5	57.5	100.0
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	0.0	2.5	15.0	30.0	52.5	100.0
Recreation programs help improve people's health	0.0	0.0	10.0	45.0	45.0	100.0
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	0.0	0.0	10.0	47.5	42.5	100.0
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	0.0	0.0	17.5	45.0	37.5	100.0
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	2.5	2.5	15.0	47.5	32.5	100.0
Open space lands are needed where I live	0.0	17.9	17.9	35.9	28.2	100.0
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	0.0	10.0	15.0	50.0	25.0	100.0
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	5.0	5.0	30.0	37.5	22.5	100.0
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	0.0	10.0	27.5	45.0	17.5	100.0
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	12.5	12.5	37.5	30.0	7.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q6)						

Over half of San Francisco respondents strongly agreed that recreation programs help improve people’s health. The majority of respondents agreed with the remaining statements, with the exception of private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recreation programs help improve people’s health	1.2	0.4	11.1	36.5	50.8	100.0
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	0.8	0.8	15.6	36.5	46.3	100.0
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	1.2	6.2	18.9	28.8	44.9	100.0
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	2.5	1.2	15.6	36.5	44.3	100.0
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	2.0	2.9	20.9	31.6	42.6	100.0
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	3.3	1.2	23.4	34.0	38.1	100.0
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	2.5	3.3	23.4	33.2	37.7	100.0
Open space lands are needed where I live	1.2	4.9	19.3	39.1	35.4	100.0
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	2.9	6.2	21.1	38.8	31.0	100.0
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	5.8	14.8	26.3	30.0	23.0	100.0
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	8.2	11.1	39.1	24.3	17.3	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q6)						

Over half of Sierra respondents strongly agreed that fees collected at an area should stay in that area, and that rules should be enforced. The majority of respondents agreed with the remaining statements, with the exception of private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	0.0	3.2	3.2	25.8	67.7	100.0
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	0.0	6.5	6.5	35.5	51.6	100.0
Recreation programs help improve people's health	0.0	3.2	16.1	35.5	45.2	100.0
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	0.0	3.2	9.7	41.9	45.2	100.0
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	0.0	6.5	12.9	38.7	41.9	100.0
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	3.2	0.0	25.8	32.3	38.7	100.0
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	6.5	0.0	25.8	35.5	32.3	100.0
Open space lands are needed where I live	6.5	6.5	32.3	25.8	29.0	100.0
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	6.5	6.5	22.6	35.5	29.0	100.0
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	0.0	0.0	25.8	48.4	25.8	100.0
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	6.5	16.1	51.6	19.4	6.5	100.0

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q6)

Over half of Southern California respondents strongly agreed that fees collected at an area should stay in that area, and that rules should be enforced. The majority of respondents agreed with the remaining statements, with the exception of private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	1.6	2.3	13.6	29.8	52.8	100.0
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	1.0	1.6	12.0	35.0	50.5	100.0
Recreation programs help improve people's health	1.0	1.3	12.3	35.1	50.3	100.0
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	1.6	3.6	17.5	36.6	40.8	100.0
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	1.6	2.6	17.9	38.0	39.9	100.0
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	1.0	1.9	20.8	40.3	36.0	100.0
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	0.6	3.2	24.7	36.4	35.1	100.0
Open space lands are needed where I live	2.9	8.1	19.0	38.1	31.9	100.0
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	2.6	3.9	24.9	42.7	25.9	100.0
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	5.2	9.4	29.1	35.3	21.0	100.0
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	5.2	10.0	38.5	28.8	17.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q6)						

Regional Adult Respondent Preferences for Privatization

Of all the activities and services, Los Angeles respondents were most likely to agree that sponsorship of special events was the most appropriate. San Francisco (74.9%), Central Coast (78.1%), Central Valley (76.7%), Sierra (71%), and Southern California (77.9) respondents thought that recreation equipment rentals were the most appropriate. Northern California (75%) and Sierra (71%) respondents thought that food services were the most appropriate (75%).

Activity/Service	Central Coast	Central Valley	Los Angeles	Northern CA	San Francisco	Sierra	Southern CA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food services such the sale of ready-to-eat food and beverages	72.9	69.6	77.2	75.0	71.0	71.0	71.8
Sponsorship of contests, races, and special events	77.1	72.3	74.3	57.5	71.8	67.7	72.3
General maintenance of facilities and grounds	50.0	59.7	62.1	50.0	52.5	38.7	60.8
Patrol and law enforcement duties	40.6	47.2	45.6	40.0	38.8	25.8	45.0
Guided nature walks, educational activities	56.3	49.1	51.5	47.5	45.3	29.0	48.9
Operation and maintenance of campgrounds or other lodging facilities	56.3	59.1	58.9	47.5	49.4	48.4	56.6
Rental of recreational equipment such as boats	78.1	76.7	73.1	67.5	74.9	71.0	77.9
Total operation and management of the park or recreation area	18.8	28.3	32.2	15.0	26.9	12.9	29.6
Operation of marinas and boat launching facilities	51.0	57.9	47.9	60.0	49.8	41.9	52.6

Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q7)

Regional Adult Respondents' Opinions on Park Agencies' Role in Addressing Climate Change

A majority of Central Coast respondents strongly agree that California park agencies should reduce climate-changing gases and strongly disagree that nothing should be done.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Educate Californians	13.5	4.2	8.3	38.5	33.3	2.1	100.0
Reduce climate-changing gases	9.4	2.1	7.3	28.1	51.0	2.1	100.0
Anticipate the effects of climate change	11.5	1.0	13.5	30.2	42.7	1.0	100.0
Do nothing	60.4	18.8	8.3	2.1	9.4	1.0	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q10)							

A large percentage of Central Valley respondents also strongly agree that California park agencies should reduce climate-changing gases.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Educate Californians	14.1	6.4	21.2	26.3	31.4	0.6	100.0
Reduce climate-changing gases	9.6	4.5	14.1	27.6	43.6	0.6	100.0
Anticipate the effects of climate change	8.3	7.7	17.9	30.1	32.7	3.2	100.0
Do nothing	47.4	17.3	13.5	7.7	10.9	3.2	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q10)							

A majority of Los Angeles respondents strongly agree that California park agencies should reduce climate-changing gases and strongly disagree that nothing should be done.

Table 170. Respondents Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning California Park Agencies Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming-Los Angeles							
Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Educate Californians	7.4	4.7	17.5	31.1	38.2	1.2	100.0
Reduce climate-changing gases	4.4	2.7	8.3	29.6	53.0	2.1	100.0
Anticipate the effects of climate change	5.6	4.1	14.5	31.1	42.9	1.8	100.0
Do nothing	57.9	16.9	11.6	5.3	6.5	1.8	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q10)							

A majority of Northern California respondents strongly agree that California park agencies should reduce climate-changing gases and strongly disagree that nothing should be done.

Table 171. Respondents Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning California Park Agencies Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming-Northern CA							
Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Educate Californians	2.5	2.5	27.5	27.5	40.0	0.0	100.0
Reduce climate-changing gases	0	2.5	17.5	22.5	55.0	2.5	100.0
Anticipate the effects of climate change	0.0	2.5	22.5	30.0	42.5	2.5	100.0
Do nothing	62.5	12.5	20.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q10)							

A large percentage of San Francisco respondents strongly agree that California park agencies should reduce climate-changing gases and anticipate the effects of climate change.

Table 172. Respondents Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning California Park Agencies Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming-San Francisco							
Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Educate Californians	7.0	6.1	18.9	29.5	36.5	2.0	100.0
Reduce climate-changing gases	3.3	2.5	10.7	34.0	46.7	2.9	100.0
Anticipate the effects of climate change	4.5	2.5	13.2	32.1	44.9	2.9	100.0
Do nothing	54.7	18.5	11.9	5.3	7.0	2.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q10)							

A large percentage of Sierra respondents strongly agree that California park agencies should reduce climate-changing gases.

Table 173. Respondents Level of Agreement with Statements Concerning California Park Agencies Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming-Sierra							
Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Educate Californians	12.9	16.1	25.8	22.6	22.6	0.0	100.0
Reduce climate-changing gases	9.7	3.2	22.6	19.4	41.9	3.2	100.0
Anticipate the effects of climate change	12.9	12.9	9.7	22.6	35.5	6.5	100.0
Do nothing	35.5	16.1	16.1	6.5	19.4	6.5	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q10)							

A large percentage of Southern California respondents strongly agree that California park agencies should reduce climate-changing gases and strongly disagree that nothing should be done.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Educate Californians	9.4	6.5	21.2	27.4	33.2	2.3	100.0
Reduce climate-changing gases	4.9	3.6	13.1	28.1	46.4	3.9	100.0
Anticipate the effects of climate change	5.5	6.2	18.6	30.0	35.2	4.6	100.0
Do nothing	49.2	18.2	12.7	7.2	8.1	4.6	100.0
Adult Mail-Back Survey (Q10)							

FINAL OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

General Findings

Californians are visiting parks, yet feel as though more maintenance and care should be given to them. This includes law enforcement efforts, pollution control, and overall maintenance for facilities.

Californians are concerned about the health of the environment, with more than two-thirds suggesting that pollution, maintenance of existing facilities, and preservation of cultural and historic heritage should receive focus by recreation and park providers.

Californians support private businesses in the provision of rental equipment, food services, sponsorship of events, operation of camping, lodging, and marina facilities, and maintenance of parks at publicly managed parks. Most Californians believe the job of law enforcement and management of areas should remain with the public park and recreation agencies.

Californians think park and recreation agencies should address climate change by reducing green house gases, education, and management actions to mitigate the impacts. They agree that doing nothing is not an option. Therefore, it appears that agencies providing park resources and recreation can play a proactive role in education and mitigating the impacts of global climate change.

Hispanic respondents felt even more strongly than non-Hispanics that state and federal government agencies should place more emphasis on protecting historic resources.

Californians visit a diversity of park types in general - from natural to cultural and developed to remote or wilderness areas. Hispanics visit highly developed parks and recreation areas more frequently than non-Hispanics and visit natural and developed areas less frequently. Park and recreation providers should take care to maintain this diversity.

Hispanic Recreation Patterns

The Hispanic population will have a substantial and growing influence on outdoor recreation within the state. Park and recreation providers should focus increased attention on addressing the significant differences between Hispanic and Non-Hispanic recreation behavior, activity participation and choices of facilities and amenities that include:

- Hispanics reported going to parks with more people under the age of 18 than did non-Hispanics.

- Hispanics were more likely to have participated in sports, jogging/running, and playing than were non-Hispanics. In contrast, Hispanics were less likely to have participated in hiking and fishing than were non-Hispanics.
- Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to use:
 - Swimming pools
 - Picnic tables
 - Amusement areas
 - Playgrounds
 - Tennis or Basketball courts
 - Organized sports fields
 - Open spaces to play
 - Skate parks
- Hispanics were less likely than non-Hispanics to use:
 - Beach or water recreation areas
 - Scenic observation/wildlife viewing area
 - Unpaved multipurpose trails

Locale is important. Recreation providers should continue to evaluate the accessibility of local parks for all citizens in California. Although Hispanics visited parks more frequently during the last 12 months compared to non-Hispanics, there were no significant differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics for their travel time to recreation areas. It appears that having local parks will continue to encourage increased use by local community members.

Large majorities of Californians are physically active; however, more Hispanic respondents reported that a barrier to their physical activity in parks was because they were physically active elsewhere. Therefore, parks and recreation facilities and areas/resources should continue to provide increased access and promote safe and accessible venues for physical activity.

Constraints to participation appear to focus on issues relative to safety (perceived gang activity and alcohol and drugs), as well as poor facilities maintenance. Respondents from all five regions identified gang activity as the biggest factor limiting their level of physical activity in a park. These concerns are expressed equally between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic survey respondents. Californians are generally pleased with existing facilities, with the exception of the constraints mentioned above. Park and recreation providers should continually seek ways to provide a safe environment as well as maintain existing facilities. Additionally, continuing to provide access to trailways or safe walking, hiking activities will help meet the demands of outdoor recreationists in California.

Youth Characteristics

Youth generally participate in activities in and around their neighborhoods or in their community—therefore the provision of local recreation activities for all youth should remain a high priority, with safe accessibility to these activities.

Youth continue to enjoy access to safe opportunities for walking, bicycling, playing, and swimming at paths, trails, sidewalks, swimming pools, and parks. Increasing access to safe and local venues for these activities should remain a high priority for continued youth participation.

Youth identified an increased desire to have greater access to snow play activities (sledding, ice-skating, snow boarding), swimming in a pool, and motorized water sports. We recommend maintaining opportunities for winter activities for youth from both urban and rural environments.

It appears youth are participating in six of the 10 activities identified by the Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights. We recommend that programs continue to focus on all 10 activities, but perhaps pay special attention to fishing, celebrating their heritage, camping overnight, and playing on a team.

Because youth appear to be “too busy” often times to participate in outdoor activities, our recommendation is to continue to provide accessible activities close to home and in safe environments, and providing the equipment necessary to participate.

Regional Differences

Park and recreation providers can address the regional differences in recreation behavior, activity participation and choices of facilities and amenities reported by respondents from the Central Coast, Central Valley, Los Angeles, Northern California, San Francisco, Sierra and Southern California regions. Regional providers should focus on the regional differences detailed in the regional survey analysis. Concentrating their efforts to provide recreation opportunities tailored to their residents and considering their regional preferences.

For example, respondents from the San Francisco and Los Angeles regions were most likely to agree that they wanted more emphasis on park maintenance and cleaning up polluted water resources. Providers in these regions should focus their efforts in these areas.

Central Valley and Sierra park and recreation providers also need to focus on providing more local park and recreation opportunities. The largest percentages of Central Valley respondents reported driving for less than five minutes, driving for more than 60 minutes, or walking for five or less minutes to the place they most often visit for recreation. The largest percentages of Sierra respondents either drove for 21-60

minutes or walked five minutes or less to reach their most frequently visited recreation destination.

Recreation providers should pay particular attention to the specific activity participation patterns, demand for more activity opportunities and factors limiting physical activity at parks expressed by respondents from their regions.

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Appendix A: Open-Ended Responses - Adult Respondents

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
94601	19
95616	12
90011	11
92126	11
94080	11
90046	10
91331	10
91367	10
92154	10
93003	10
93405	10
94954	10
90034	9
90808	9
91335	9
92037	9
92503	9
92780	9
95060	9
95112	9
91320	8
91343	8
92570	8
92703	8
93101	8
93955	8
94518	8
95020	8
90002	7
90026	7
90201	7
91304	7
91306	7
91745	7
91801	7
91910	7
92105	7
92544	7
92882	7

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
93063	7
93307	7
93611	7
94110	7
94509	7
94510	7
94538	7
95969	7
90003	6
90032	6
90042	6
90044	6
90630	6
90631	6
90640	6
90650	6
90744	6
91016	6
91303	6
91911	6
92104	6
92128	6
92404	6
92627	6
92708	6
92805	6
93401	6
93703	6
94044	6
94109	6
94116	6
94521	6
94558	6
94568	6
94591	6
94801	6
95062	6
95111	6
95123	6

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
95124	6
95404	6
95476	6
95624	6
95630	6
95687	6
90007	5
90019	5
90027	5
90045	5
90066	5
90280	5
90604	5
90620	5
90638	5
90703	5
90731	5
90804	5
90805	5
91311	5
91326	5
91342	5
91403	5
91406	5
91505	5
91711	5
91730	5
91754	5
91803	5
92021	5
92024	5
92026	5
92083	5
92122	5
92127	5
92130	5
92307	5
92311	5
92324	5
92376	5
92507	5

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
92509	5
92553	5
92626	5
92683	5
92804	5
92807	5
92870	5
92886	5
93111	5
93230	5
93308	5
93312	5
93536	5
93555	5
93950	5
94103	5
94117	5
94501	5
94533	5
94602	5
94611	5
95014	5
95076	5
95127	5
95209	5
95240	5
95336	5
95521	5
95818	5
95822	5
95825	5
96001	5
90006	4
90018	4
90024	4
90025	4
90029	4
90031	4
90043	4
90047	4
90065	4

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
90069	4
90241	4
90250	4
90255	4
90275	4
90501	4
90605	4
90723	4
90813	4
90815	4
91001	4
91006	4
91040	4
91042	4
91104	4
91360	4
91402	4
91423	4
91601	4
91605	4
91710	4
91723	4
91750	4
91761	4
91766	4
91770	4
91786	4
91789	4
91941	4
91977	4
92027	4
92054	4
92064	4
92065	4
92071	4
92123	4
92264	4
92392	4
92506	4
92563	4
92592	4

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
92617	4
92646	4
92647	4
92677	4
92879	4
92880	4
93001	4
93021	4
93065	4
93117	4
93257	4
93309	4
93420	4
93436	4
93446	4
93551	4
93711	4
93722	4
94025	4
94062	4
94070	4
94102	4
94118	4
94121	4
94403	4
94531	4
94544	4
94559	4
94580	4
94703	4
94705	4
94709	4
94803	4
94806	4
94903	4
94965	4
95035	4
95051	4
95116	4
95118	4
95136	4

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
95205	4
95337	4
95355	4
95376	4
95501	4
95608	4
95618	4
95620	4
95621	4
95660	4
95678	4
95695	4
95826	4
95831	4
95843	4
95973	4
90004	3
90016	3
90017	3
90020	3
90022	3
90039	3
90059	3
90063	3
90064	3
90068	3
90220	3
90221	3
90247	3
90262	3
90265	3
90266	3
90405	3
90503	3
90504	3
90505	3
90601	3
90603	3
90660	3
90807	3
91007	3

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
91010	3
91030	3
91106	3
91107	3
91206	3
91214	3
91321	3
91325	3
91344	3
91350	3
91351	3
91355	3
91377	3
91387	3
91401	3
91405	3
91504	3
91506	3
91604	3
91607	3
91702	3
91722	3
91744	3
91748	3
91764	3
91768	3
91780	3
91790	3
91942	3
92008	3
92020	3
92025	3
92029	3
92040	3
92078	3
92082	3
92084	3
92101	3
92110	3
92115	3
92119	3

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
92129	3
92220	3
92236	3
92284	3
92301	3
92314	3
92336	3
92337	3
92345	3
92354	3
92374	3
92501	3
92505	3
92508	3
92562	3
92591	3
92620	3
92624	3
92637	3
92648	3
92673	3
92691	3
92692	3
92701	3
92704	3
92706	3
92802	3
92806	3
92808	3
92832	3
92833	3
92843	3
93004	3
93010	3
93041	3
93215	3
93280	3
93292	3
93311	3
93422	3
93454	3

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
93455	3
93458	3
93702	3
93705	3
93710	3
93720	3
93726	3
93907	3
93933	3
94010	3
94014	3
94015	3
94019	3
94030	3
94089	3
94107	3
94112	3
94305	3
94506	3
94517	3
94523	3
94526	3
94534	3
94536	3
94542	3
94550	3
94553	3
94556	3
94566	3
94574	3
94577	3
94598	3
94606	3
94610	3
94704	3
94708	3
94941	3
94952	3
94960	3
95023	3
95050	3

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
95054	3
95120	3
95125	3
95129	3
95132	3
95210	3
95215	3
95219	3
95340	3
95350	3
95403	3
95407	3
95409	3
95492	3
95503	3
95610	3
95632	3
95670	3
95747	3
95819	3
95820	3
95833	3
95926	3
95928	3
95949	3
95963	3
96002	3
96003	3
96007	3
96150	3
90001	2
90008	2
90014	2
90015	2
90023	2
90035	2
90036	2
90041	2
90049	2
90057	2
90230	2

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
90242	2
90245	2
90249	2
90254	2
90272	2
90274	2
90292	2
90293	2
90301	2
90403	2
90602	2
90670	2
90680	2
90706	2
90710	2
90716	2
90720	2
90740	2
90802	2
90806	2
90810	2
91024	2
91103	2
91105	2
91108	2
91202	2
91208	2
91340	2
91354	2
91362	2
91436	2
91501	2
91502	2
91701	2
91706	2
91709	2
91731	2
91732	2
91741	2
91762	2
91776	2

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
91784	2
91791	2
92010	2
92014	2
92019	2
92028	2
92056	2
92057	2
92081	2
92103	2
92108	2
92116	2
92118	2
92120	2
92124	2
92131	2
92139	2
92173	2
92201	2
92211	2
92225	2
92227	2
92232	2
92240	2
92241	2
92243	2
92251	2
92252	2
92260	2
92262	2
92308	2
92316	2
92325	2
92335	2
92344	2
92377	2
92395	2
92407	2
92504	2
92530	2
92545	2

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
92555	2
92557	2
92571	2
92584	2
92595	2
92605	2
92606	2
92610	2
92612	2
92614	2
92630	2
92649	2
92653	2
92656	2
92672	2
92679	2
92694	2
92782	2
92801	2
92821	2
92831	2
92835	2
92840	2
92844	2
92860	2
92865	2
92867	2
92869	2
92881	2
92883	2
93033	2
93035	2
93105	2
93110	2
93210	2
93225	2
93240	2
93256	2
93291	2
93444	2
93449	2

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
93535	2
93552	2
93560	2
93612	2
93635	2
93638	2
93644	2
93647	2
93657	2
93704	2
93727	2
93728	2
93901	2
93905	2
93940	2
94066	2
94086	2
94087	2
94122	2
94127	2
94133	2
94134	2
94401	2
94404	2
94502	2
94513	2
94520	2
94547	2
94555	2
94560	2
94564	2
94565	2
94578	2
94582	2
94583	2
94587	2
94588	2
94596	2
94609	2
94621	2
94928	2

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
94949	2
95003	2
95033	2
95037	2
95110	2
95119	2
95121	2
95122	2
95126	2
95148	2
95204	2
95207	2
95212	2
95236	2
95242	2
95304	2
95341	2
95348	2
95351	2
95354	2
95356	2
95357	2
95366	2
95367	2
95380	2
95382	2
95388	2
95401	2
95405	2
95448	2
95464	2
95482	2
95490	2
95603	2
95628	2
95640	2
95648	2
95661	2
95667	2
95677	2
95682	2

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
95691	2
95758	2
95765	2
95823	2
95827	2
95828	2
95829	2
95835	2
95838	2
95864	2
95901	2
95946	2
95966	2
95991	2
96019	2
96022	2
96094	2
12345	1
90005	1
90013	1
90028	1
90033	1
90037	1
90048	1
90061	1
90077	1
90116	1
90122	1
90211	1
90212	1
90222	1
90232	1
90240	1
90260	1
90270	1
90277	1
90278	1
90305	1
90326	1
90402	1
90502	1

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
90606	1
90621	1
90701	1
90704	1
90712	1
90715	1
90717	1
90746	1
90755	1
90803	1
91011	1
91101	1
91201	1
91204	1
91205	1
91301	1
91307	1
91310	1
91316	1
91324	1
91345	1
91352	1
91356	1
91384	1
91552	1
91602	1
91642	1
91704	1
91724	1
91737	1
91739	1
91740	1
91746	1
91752	1
91755	1
91763	1
91765	1
91767	1
91769	1
91773	1
91775	1

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
91810	1
91901	1
91905	1
91913	1
91914	1
91915	1
91932	1
91945	1
91950	1
92004	1
92007	1
92009	1
92030	1
92058	1
92069	1
92087	1
92102	1
92106	1
92109	1
92111	1
92112	1
92113	1
92121	1
92223	1
92231	1
92234	1
92263	1
92270	1
92276	1
92318	1
92321	1
92329	1
92365	1
92371	1
92382	1
92386	1
92405	1
92408	1
92536	1
92543	1
92546	1

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
92549	1
92551	1
92567	1
92572	1
92582	1
92583	1
92586	1
92602	1
92604	1
92625	1
92629	1
92651	1
92663	1
92674	1
92675	1
92688	1
92705	1
92707	1
92726	1
92823	1
92868	1
93012	1
93023	1
93036	1
93060	1
93072	1
93109	1
93212	1
93218	1
93219	1
93221	1
93223	1
93234	1
93241	1
93247	1
93263	1
93265	1
93270	1
93274	1
93277	1
93305	1

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
93306	1
93402	1
93427	1
93428	1
93433	1
93442	1
93464	1
93465	1
93483	1
93510	1
93514	1
93527	1
93534	1
93550	1
93602	1
93610	1
93614	1
93618	1
93626	1
93630	1
93636	1
93646	1
93654	1
93656	1
93662	1
93706	1
93723	1
93725	1
93923	1
93924	1
93926	1
93928	1
93944	1
93960	1
94002	1
94005	1
94011	1
94040	1
94043	1
94061	1
94085	1

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
94108	1
94114	1
94115	1
94123	1
94124	1
94131	1
94132	1
94301	1
94303	1
94306	1
94402	1
94508	1
94511	1
94514	1
94525	1
94530	1
94535	1
94539	1
94541	1
94545	1
94546	1
94549	1
94552	1
94561	1
94563	1
94571	1
94572	1
94579	1
94585	1
94590	1
94599	1
94605	1
94607	1
94608	1
94612	1
94618	1
94619	1
94702	1
94706	1
94707	1
94720	1

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
94805	1
94901	1
94904	1
94930	1
94931	1
94937	1
94940	1
94945	1
94947	1
95002	1
95008	1
95026	1
95032	1
95046	1
95064	1
95066	1
95070	1
95108	1
95117	1
95128	1
95131	1
95138	1
95203	1
95206	1
95220	1
95223	1
95228	1
95245	1
95255	1
95257	1
95305	1
95307	1
95315	1
95320	1
95322	1
95327	1
95338	1
95352	1
95358	1
95361	1
95363	1

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
95368	1
95370	1
95379	1
95408	1
95422	1
95425	1
95430	1
95436	1
95437	1
95446	1
95451	1
95471	1
95472	1
95488	1
95491	1
95519	1
95531	1
95540	1
95570	1
95614	1
95623	1
95626	1
95641	1
95645	1
95650	1
95662	1
95665	1
95666	1
95673	1
95683	1
95685	1
95688	1
95689	1
95694	1
95709	1
95726	1
95776	1
95815	1
95821	1
95824	1
95834	1

Table A-1. Respondents' Zip Codes.	
Zip Code	n
95841	1
95842	1
95916	1
95917	1
95927	1
95945	1
95953	1
95954	1
95959	1
95961	1
95965	1
95988	1
96080	1
96087	1
96088	1
96090	1
96092	1
96097	1
96101	1
96130	1
96137	1
96146	1
96160	1
96161	1
96722	1
Adult Telephone Survey (Q31)	

Table A-2. Other Factors Respondents Perceive Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity- - Open-Ended Responses.
Factor
Access to Amenities
access to potable water, parking
campsites not available
clean bathrooms?
different food; more activities in the lake like swimming
I only go to parks where dogs are allowed. I would like to see more dog friendly parks.
lack of parking
more benches, shaded areas, water fountains for people and pets. 911 help call boxes, bulletin boards for neighbor/personal notices.
no place to buy water
no pools.
no restrooms or water
private changing areas for removing wet clothes etc...
proper shade at parks, in my neighborhood, the parks are new
restrooms & water
shade, water, picnic tables.
there aren't clean bathrooms
poor bathrooms
water fountains don't work.
we need more lighting; no more alcohol and drug
Facilities/Opportunities
although there is a park close to my home, the park does not have a full basketball court - just two half courts. I really only go to the park to play basketball so this is a big deterrent.
disrepair of sidewalks and parking lot
illumination
inability to avoid equestrian and dog use trail routes.
lack of maintenance of facilities especially restrooms
many of the parks near me in Santa Clarita have hiking only trails.
much is due to either lack of monies, or the parks are run down, & not designed for the disabled!
no organized sports and activities for adults and the younger generation
not enough horse activities
not enough parking or parking is too far away
only clean parks are in the next city
poorly marked trails.
restrooms areas not clean.
senior activities.

Table A-2. Other Factors Respondents Perceive Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity- - Open-Ended Responses.
Factor
the lack of dirt trails. cement/asphalt is too hard on my knees. but if a park also has dirt/sand trails then I'm there.
there are not that many good parks in my area.
vandalized or graffitied facilities lack of water fountains
we've been to many parks since we moved back to ca three years ago, esp. the last year, and since I was a kid growing up here, there are fewer rangers, so when we arrive and try to find trailheads, it can be frustrating
Crowding
crowded--too many people for space.
crowds, expense, noise, over use of facilities, over development, de-naturizing of nature
facilities too crowded
how busy the park is, generally.
how crowded the park is.
lack of space when a lot of people are present during peak times.
overcrowdedness
overcrowding
overcrowding as meeting places for illegal immigrants. some parks in south san diego carry huge mexican crowds.
the area was too crowded.
too crowded
too many people
too many people for the park to handle; some of our regional parks have this problem so you just keep driving and don't stop.
too much noise and people
Safety
dangerous wild animals, cougars, bears, coyotes. mosquito infestation from ponds,etc. or abundance of poison oak.
depends upon the park. I feel safer in some parks than others.
mountain lions are a problem and you can't walk alone, but I need to deal with that because I think they have as much right as anyone to be there.
multi-use trails can be hazardous for hikers, bikers and horse riders
my family visits parks that don't have homeless people in dangerous areas. mountain lions live in those areas.
gangs especially
if I don't feel that it is a safe or appropriate place to have my children
safety first concern
when the parks are dirty people hanging out that seem threatening lack of lighting

Table A-2. Other Factors Respondents Perceive Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity- - Open-Ended Responses.
Factor
Cost
charging for parking
entrance fees/costs
entry fees.
fees too high
high cost of gas
I would like to see more free outdoor programs for all ages.
parking and other required fees not posted ergo: fear of getting a ticket.
user fees
Actions of Others
educate people, especially Hispanic people, not to throw trash at the park or lake, where you can find ducks, which I love to watch and it really angers me that they do not respect animals
have less racism within other people, give preference or services equally.
hillbillies shooting automatic weapons while drinking, but I don't
it's generally dirty. people leave their garbage, enforcing rules, and having rules for people leaving trash and enforcing those rules.
people driving on the beaches
Health
disabled
I am handicapped & my position is if there were more disabled accessible walking trails that would help.
I am hypertensive so I limit my walking and cannot run or jog at all and I was a sprinter in high school. I did love to run (born to run!)
I don't do much physical activity since I have 2 artificial hips and an artificial knee. I enjoy taking a picnic lunch to a park that has tables and benches.
Activity Viewed Unfavorable
biking is encouraged, but skating is treated like some kind of crime
kill-joy stick-up-the-ass park rangers making people turn off music and pour out alcoholic beverages on weekends/holidays in city parks
Bugs
mosquitoes
flying insects at dusk.
No Companions
lack of companions
spouse not as interested as I am in some activities e.g. overnight hiking, camping.

Table A-2. Other Factors Respondents Perceive Might Limit Their Level of Physical Activity- - Open-Ended Responses.	
Factor	
Time	
	not enough time
Transportation	
	I have no transportation to get to a park.
Other	
	unfounded laws that restrict hunting (like using non-lead bullets in hunting zones).
	Adult mail-back survey (Q9)

Table A-3. Other Activities Respondents Participated in During Their Last Park Visit- Open-Ended Responses.	
Activity	N
Camping	24
Boating	19
Photography	16
Sightseeing	16
Party/Special Event	14
Exercise	13
Baseball	12
Beach Activities	12
Golf	12
OHV	12
Concerts/Movies/Theater	8
Horseback Riding	8
Dancing	7
Climbing	6
Skateboarding	6
Horseshoes	5
Jet Ski	5
Museum/Nature Center	5
Soccer	5
Socializing	5
Water Activities	5
Dog Activities	4
Eating	3
Feeding Wildlife	3
Fishing	3

Table A-3. Other Activities Respondents Participated in During Their Last Park Visit- Open-Ended Responses.	
Activity	N
Kids	3
Scuba Diving	3
Sitting	3
Trains	3
Walking	3
Amusement Park/Zoo	2
Art	2
Badminton	2
Basketball	2
Campfire	2
Cards	2
Disc Golf	2
Driving	2
Gold Panning	2
Nature Exploration	2
Park Maintenance	2
Playground	2
Setting up Events	2
Aerobics	1
Airsoft/Paintball	1
Biking	1
Bocce	1
Croquet	1
Cross Country Skiing	1
Drinking	1
Football	1
Frisbee	1
Gardening	1
Gathering	1
Handball	1
Hunting	1
Jogging	1
Kickball	1
Organized Games	1
Parade	1
Par course	1
Pick Up Trash	1
Play Music	1
Race Cars	1

Activity	N
Racquetball	1
Remote Control Vehicles	1
Scooter	1
Sports	1
Stroller	1
Surfing/Boarding	1
Tour Bus	1
Volleyball	1
Whale Watching	1
Adult Telephone Survey (Q15)	

Activity	N
Skateboarding	25
OHV	11
Water Activities	11
Beach Activities	10
Boating	9
Feeding Wildlife	8
Playground	8
Surfing/Boarding	6
Trains	6
Amusement Park/Zoo	5
Camping	5
Climbing	5
Scooter	5
Stroller	5
Biking	4
Dancing	4
Horseback Riding	4
Horseshoes	4
Museum/Nature Center	4
Roller Skating	4
Concerts/Movies	3
Nature Exploration	3
Art	2
Golfing	2

Table A-4. Other Activities Respondents' Companions <18 Years of Age Participated in During Their Last Park Visit- Open-Ended Responses.

Activity	N
Organized Games	2
Party/Holiday Event	2
Rock Climbing	2
Sightseeing	2
Singing/Karaoke	2
Badminton	1
Baseball	1
Bocce	1
Campfire	1
Darts	1
Fishing	1
Flying Kites	1
Football	1
Gardening	1
Gathering	1
Gold Panning	1
Handball	1
Hunting	1
Jet Ski	1
Martial Arts	1
Photography	1
Pick Up Trash	1
Ping Pong	1
Play with Dog	1
Played X-Box in Motor home	1
Racquetball	1
Sitting	1
Sleep	1
Sliding	1
Soccer	1
Sports	1
Sunbathing	1
Table Games	1
Tennis	1
Throw Rocks	1
Walking	1
Adult Telephone Survey (Q19)	

Table A-5. Other Facilities or Amenities Used During Their Last Park Visit- Open-Ended Responses.	
Facility/Amenity	N
Campgrounds	15
Food Concession	14
Water Fountain	11
Exercise Trail/Structures	10
Fishing Areas/Piers	9
Golf Course	8
Boat Ramp/Dock	7
Museum	6
Sports Fields/Courts	6
Boat Rental	5
Parking Lot	5
Benches	4
Fire Ring/Pits	4
Interpretive Center/Classroom	4
Ranger Station	4
RV Hook-ups	4
Shower	4
Special Entertainment	4
Store/Gift Shop/Vendors	4
Cabins	3
Dog Areas	3
Horseback Riding Facilities	3
Zoo/Farm	3
Amphitheater	2
Batting Cage	2
BBQ Stand	2
Beach	2
Bleachers	2
Cart Track	2
Library	2
OHV Areas	2
Park Rangers	2
Port-a-Potty	2
Recreation Center	2
Shuttles	2
Volleyball Court	2
Bikes	1
Disk Golf	1

Table A-5. Other Facilities or Amenities Used During Their Last Park Visit- Open-Ended Responses.	
Facility/Amenity	N
Dog Clean-up Bags	1
Farmer's Market	1
Guided Tours	1
Handicap Facilities	1
Ice Skating Area	1
Running Tracks	1
Sidewalks	1
Train Facilities	1
Adult Telephone Survey (Q13)	

Table A-6. Other Statements Respondents Provided Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming- Open-Ended Responses.	
Statement	
Information/Education	
allow education about climate change by non profit organizations hosted by the state/federal parks	
don't preach at your visitors. providing information is one thing, but people come to these facilities to get away from lectures and formal instruction.	
educate and offer mass transit	
educate people regarding how to stay healthy in different weather situations	
educate the park visitors on how that particular park encourages and supports native plant and animal life.	
educational flyers	
have fun education programs about global warming etc. designed for children	
I believe in education but should not try to foresee changes.	
nothing, it is up to the general public to learn and lots of people just don't care. these people don't go to the parks so they have to be educated by other means	
park agencies should educate and give opportunities to community members to assist with park clean-up or planting of more trees.	
parks/recreation is not responsible for educating the public at this level. there is much educ	
promote volunteer programs for education and restoration purposes. target k-12 (particularly at the earl	
public commercial announcements informing public about climate & parks.	
public meetings seminars, concerts and festivals in the park to increase awareness like global warming awareness day.	
they should be an educational force , not restricted access to wild like areas.	

Table A-6. Other Statements Respondents Provided Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming- Open-Ended Responses.

Statement
youth programs on awareness and activities to follow as examples of proper earth care
Recycling/Green Products
do not allow concessionaires to use non-recyclable items.
emphasis on recycling, including irrigation with reclaimed water.
encourage and provide ability for recycling on site - no bins are on most sites.
encourage recycling with appropriate receptacles available
expand recycling in parks for waste brought into them, and use inmates to expand clean up functions
in addition to educating the public, all parks or recreation facilities should provide ample recycling bins (with signs that
make recycling in park and rec areas easier
make sure there are recycling facilities (bins, etc.) in parks themselves, easily accessed just like trash cans are, so people will be encouraged to recycle.
more recycle containers all over the city would help. also more education is key! I think teaching all residents/homeowners etc about eco friendly living is a place to start. also implementing laws for home builders
parks should have recycling programs easily available.
penalize individuals who are caught littering or do not clean after using the facilities. encourage the use of green products inside the park and recycling by providing separate trashcans for aluminum, plastic and organics. eco-friendly facilities
perhaps start recycling programs at the parks.
promote more recycling at the public parks.
putting in recycling bins for various materials
recycle, recycle, recycle!!!
use recycle bins at parks
Transportation
get rid of all motorized off road vehicles. limit access of rvs. encourage tent camping.
give incentives to folks who ride bikes in, drive hybrids in
improve parking facilities so that people are not driving around looking for a place to park.
lakes areas should manage the amount of gas powered engines allowed. cut the amount of boats, jet skis because of pollution.
limit car use, prohibit or charge suvs & huge rvs a painful fee.

Table A-6. Other Statements Respondents Provided Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming- Open-Ended Responses.

Statement
public transportation is too restrictive: increase the amount of public transportation at state and national parks, forests, & monuments for better access and less impact.
reduce use of motorized vehicles by staff - more walking and biking
stop driving around in suvs! use energy efficient vehicles; educate guests about the costs of their choices in their daily lives
there could be city (Pasadena) programs for the disabled were we could be driven to the beach on mt wilson. etc.
use battery or hybrid vehicles
use fuel-efficient vehicles for park business, encourage carpooling and driving less, have clear recycling containers, ban plastic.
use of electric vehicles in parks when possible.
we should have more public transportation.
Cooperation/Partnerships
all of the care takers have to cooperate for a better quality of healthy life.
everybody should do their part
everyone needs to be aware and help out where they can.
good start. it is the responsibility of all of us and if we make the people aware of these things, we will be able to maintain our earth green and livable.
make it a group effort by getting the community involved and get the community to take responsibility too.
organize clean ups in a community.
organize youth group activities to increase "green" actions
partner with environmental/habitat protection groups
we all need to do our part for saving the earth.
Alternative Energy
increased use of solar and wind power for park facilities, use of cell phone/s technology/ies in interpretation and education.
install solar panels to power park facilities
parks could utilize any fry oil from food facilities to produce biofuel to run park vehicles.
solar for part of the lighting if possible. start out with bigger trees in new parks!!!
solar or wind power - recycle bins - closer free river access
store solar energy for light sources.
you should make companies clean up their messes all over the world. all new houses and business should have solar power

Table A-6. Other Statements Respondents Provided Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming- Open-Ended Responses.
Statement
Unsure/Don't Believe in Global Warming
I do not believe in global warming.
I don't believe in global warming I believe our climate goes in cycles so I don't want to answer these questions.
I don't know enough about it to comment.
I have not yet decided if I completely buy into the entire theory of climate change man created global warming is a hoax. promote resource conservation the public can do themselves. plant trees, drive economically, limit lawns, recycle, advocate nuclear energy.
what climate change?
Clean Parks/Littering
be sure that parks are clean.
planting trees is always a good idea and make sure trash cans get emptied so the trash doesn't get put on the ground.
show the effects that littering has on wildlife and environment.
stress cleanliness, pick up after yourself.
the parks are dirty; they need to clean and maintain them.
we all need to be aware of what we are doing that causes pollution in consult the American (illegible). they have it down pat! we generate way too much garbage.
Can't Do Anything About It
global warming is cyclic. stop complaining.
I believe that man is too puny to have much effect - if any - on climate change. the main cause of "global warming" is the sun. responsible research puts man's effects at #9 of 9 causes. a few years ago, there was the same talk about "global cooling".
please stop brainwashing us about global warming. it's god's work, leave it alone!
take care of the parks and god will do the rest.
Natural Resource Conservation/Preservation
acquire land with public money and not allowing public access - with minor exceptions: brushy peak - livermore park & rec.
perhaps planting native plants in the park and having a plaque describing the goal can create a beautiful setting while educating at the same time.
protect wildlife and plants not just because of climate change
stop over fishing from commercialized fisherman
More Research

Table A-6. Other Statements Respondents Provided Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming- Open-Ended Responses.	
Statement	
actually do real research and realize that global warming is not caused by anything listed in this survey.	
do research and measure changes in all park areas.	
first, identify if there is global warming. then if there is, is it a naturally occurring phenomena or is it a political phenomena. start doing some critical thinking in this area.	
this is ridiculous; we should research the facts & myths of global warming not give in to this stupid ideology based on feelings. the climate is on a 10 year cooling trend- you disappoint me with the above.	
Management	
clear brush and dead trees regularly and see that trees are growing the proper distance apart to reduce the likelihood of forest fires. thin out trees when necessary and sell the wood to make money for park maintenance.	
green building; refurbish existing instead	
parks should lead the way about good stewards of the kind.	
Politics	
get off the global warming political bandwagon.	
global climate change is not something that parks need to rush into dealing with. mistakes are made when everyone rushes to jump on the newest political or social hot topic. let's only make changes that we know are going to do more good than harm.	
Water Conservation	
...reduce water use.	
consider artificial grass in open areas, ball fields, etc. to conserve water used in irrigation	
Access	
change some access to trails so environment can revert back to natural state. limit the amount of buses allowed per day or eliminate altogether. make park shuttles electric or "clean" fuel users.	
Other	
do not allow hybrid companies to sell their cars here, the nickel mined in Canada produces too much of the climate	
don't listen to the current administration	
economic incentive/ government rebates	

Table A-6. Other Statements Respondents Provided Concerning California Park Agencies' Efforts to Reduce and Adapt to Climate Change and Global Warming- Open-Ended Responses.

Statement

make sure the park facilities (buildings, furniture, lighting etc.) is as environmentally friendly as possible

offer incentives to people who can show they are reducing their carbon footprint

park agencies should warn global climate change is before assigning blame.

Adult Telephone Survey (Q10)

Appendix B: Open-Ended Responses – Youth Respondents

Table B-1. Youth Respondents' Zip Codes	
Zip Code	n
90703	4
92130	3
92683	3
94112	3
94539	3
90601	2
90660	2
90712	2
91006	2
91325	2
91342	2
91387	2
91731	2
91744	2
91775	2
92069	2
92129	2
92346	2
92555	2
92673	2
93215	2
93274	2
94080	2
94086	2
94133	2
94134	2
94501	2
94531	2
95124	2
95125	2
95127	2
95620	2
95630	2
95758	2
95828	2
95829	2
1824	1
9548	1
90001	1

Table B-1. Youth Respondents' Zip Codes	
Zip Code	n
90016	1
90023	1
90025	1
90037	1
90042	1
90062	1
90063	1
90065	1
90210	1
90230	1
90248	1
90275	1
90280	1
90291	1
90292	1
90405	1
90604	1
90630	1
90631	1
90650	1
90706	1
90723	1
90744	1
90745	1
90808	1
90815	1
91007	1
91010	1
91024	1
91042	1
91104	1
91303	1
91324	1
91343	1
91350	1
91351	1
91352	1
91506	1
91601	1

Table B-1. Youth Respondents' Zip Codes	
Zip Code	n
91607	1
91701	1
91702	1
91706	1
91709	1
91710	1
91711	1
91733	1
91746	1
91754	1
91766	1
91767	1
91770	1
91776	1
91784	1
91789	1
91801	1
91902	1
91914	1
91941	1
91978	1
92009	1
92019	1
92024	1
92056	1
92057	1
92078	1
92122	1
92131	1
92139	1
92154	1
92173	1
92253	1
92320	1
92324	1
92336	1
92392	1
92503	1
92505	1
92509	1
92530	1

Table B-1. Youth Respondents' Zip Codes	
Zip Code	n
92557	1
92562	1
92563	1
92587	1
92612	1
92614	1
92626	1
92629	1
92630	1
92648	1
92677	1
92679	1
92691	1
92704	1
92780	1
92806	1
92821	1
92880	1
93210	1
93230	1
93309	1
93312	1
93313	1
93505	1
93534	1
93535	1
93551	1
93612	1
93638	1
93640	1
93704	1
93711	1
93725	1
93727	1
93730	1
94014	1
94024	1
94030	1
94044	1
94070	1
94109	1

Table B-1. Youth Respondents' Zip Codes	
Zip Code	n
94122	1
94306	1
94403	1
94513	1
94523	1
94530	1
94546	1
94547	1
94553	1
94563	1
94566	1
94567	1
94580	1
94583	1
94585	1
94598	1
94618	1
94619	1
94706	1
94928	1
95008	1
95014	1
95020	1
95035	1
95037	1
95070	1
95129	1
95209	1
95219	1
95337	1
95351	1

Table B-1. Youth Respondents' Zip Codes	
Zip Code	n
95358	1
95363	1
95368	1
95376	1
95407	1
95662	1
95670	1
95677	1
95687	1
95815	1
95818	1
95820	1
95821	1
95823	1
95826	1
95833	1
95835	1
95842	1
95843	1
95969	1
95993	1
96001	1
96003	1
96140	1
913342	1
Adult Telephone Survey (Q31)	

Table B-2. Other Reasons Youth Respondents are Kept from Participating in Outdoor Activities - Open-Ended Responses.
Reason
Other Obligations
during the winter, it gets dark so early, by the time my homework is done, it is too dark to play outside.
family doesn't have time to do activities
I am on the ice or ballet about 12-13 hours per week in addition to school.

Table B-2. Other Reasons Youth Respondents are Kept from Participating in Outdoor Activities - Open-Ended Responses.

Reason
I don't find it to be convenient
I don't have time. I have school during the day and do my homework after I get out of school.
it gets too late
jobs at the stores in town
other activities take over it
sometimes there isn't a parent or guardian watching my sister and I so we can't go outside.
traveling
No One to Participate With
friends don't want to do it
I'm not motivated. no one I like to play with lives near me.
I don't have anyone to do it with or who wants to do it
I don't know where to go/ no one will do it with me.
I don't want to do them alone
I have no one to do them with
it is a game that needs more than 2 people and there aren't enough people
people don't have time.
there is no one to hang out with. everyone is busy so I stay home and do stuff.
Too Tired/Sick
I'm too tired
I'm too tired from school to go do anything.
I am too sick to play
I don't have the energy
I get dehydrated quite easily
I suffer from severe migraines.
sometimes I'm sick
too lazy
too tired to play at times
Not Interested
I'm not very outdoorsy in the first place
I don't enjoy being outside
I don't have an interest in doing some of the activities mentioned
I don't want to
I just don't feel like it.
I only surf
not really fun sometimes
too boring
Parents
my mom is paranoid about everything

Table B-2. Other Reasons Youth Respondents are Kept from Participating in Outdoor Activities - Open-Ended Responses.

Reason
my mom is strict
my parents are very busy
my parents do not like me to walk to the park alone
my parents don't have time to drive me to activities
my parents don't want to drive me sometimes.
parents won't allow me to ride my bike because there are no sidewalks
Distance
go swimming--pool is far away
I don't live near the snow.
not one near
nothing in my neighborhood; not even a park
number one reason would be no transportation to areas where I could do the activities.
too far away to get there myself
Clean/Safe
I wish the park near my house was cleaner
I would rather be addressing security issues.
injuries
it's not safe
Can Not Get There
can't get there
transportation is difficult
Crowding
too much crowds.
where there are large amounts of people, I don't go.
Cost
too expensive
Weather
in the summer, most of the time it is too hot to do anything except swim outside.
Other
either I'm in trouble or parents don't want to
too many dogs out without a leash
(Q8)

Table B-3. Other Actions That Could Help Youth Respondents Participate in Outdoor Activities More Often- - Open-Ended Responses.

Action
Affordability
affordable classes
cheaper lessons
lower prices of lessons for something
make them free
make equipment cheaper
make gas cheaper!!!
make some activities more accessible and affordable
provide everything free of charge
provide them at a low cost or free of charge
reduce costs
more money and cool parents.
Fewer Obligations
having more free time
less homework
to have time
Less Crowding
areas that attract me the most include places that have few crowds.
More Opportunities/Facilities
bmx dirt trails
more unpaved trails. dirt trails are ideal.
a skate park close my home that has an age limit for kids, and has tutors or teachers that help you become a better skater.
have more community pools
make a sports team in the area and a field for any sport
more activities
need more skateboarding and bike parks, too far way right now
more place to ride/race off road motorcycles.
offer a more variety of clubs
add paved sidewalk
more target shooting places
provide more camp grounds or better opportunity to make reservations
provide Olympic sized pools in schools or close to them
more private areas
supply the kids with musical instruments
Safety
less violence in neighborhood, so no one needs to be agitated about getting kidnapped, or some sort.
more security

Table B-3. Other Actions That Could Help Youth Respondents Participate in Outdoor Activities More Often- - Open-Ended Responses.
Action
break up some of the gangs that frequent my area so I could walk to the park
Opportunities to Meet Others
a sign-up sheet where people can play a game together and get to know each other better.
offer small group games. like sign-up board to play at a certain time with random kids my age.
events to help kids meet other kids their age that go to the park
Other
get license to drive
have my parents trust me as a 13 year old to be outside without an adult
(Q7)

**Why Youth Did and Did Not Participate in the
10 Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights**

1. Visit a California Historic Site or Museum

Table B-4. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Visit a California Historic Site or History Museum Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Don't Know/Don't Remember/No reason	
don't know of any	1
don't remember	1
no reason	30
haven't got around to it yet	1
just never went	1
Boring/Not Interested	
not interested	7
boring	1
I don't have the will to go	1
not interested	1
not interested in historic sites	1
not too interested	1
sounds boring	1
too boring	1
Didn't Know of Opportunity	
I don't know where one is	1
I don't know where there is one	1
never heard of one	1
we do not know where there is one	1
Distance	
it is too far	1
not one near by	1
too far	1
too far away	1
Time	
no time	2
I have no time	1
Other Activities	
I'd rather watch TV	1
Family	
my mom said no	1
Cost	
too expensive	1

Table B-4. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Visit a California Historic Site or History Museum Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
Special Needs	
special needs, learning disability	1
(Q5)	

Table B-5. Reasons Why Youth Visited a California Historic Site or History Museum Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
Organized Educational Trip	
field trip	6
school	5
educational	3
fieldtrip	2
school field trip	2
4th grade school trip	1
classroom field trip	1
field trip	1
on a school field trip	1
school field trip	1
school field trip	1
school field trip	1
school project	1
Personal Interest/Education	
for historical education	1
for information	1
for knowledge	1
learn the history before me	1
to learn about California's history	1
to learn more	1
to learn something outside of my "bubble"	1
to see it	1
Family	
family camping	1
family outing	1
family trip	1
family visit	1
my family went there	1
on vacation	1
personal enjoyment family outing	1
time with family/friends	1
vacation	1

Table B-5. Reasons Why Youth Visited a California Historic Site or History Museum Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
Fun/Interesting	
for fun	1
fun	1
I love history	1
it's fun	1
it's interesting	1
No Choice	
I had to	1
mom made me	1
(Q5)	

2. Play in the Water

Table B-6. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Play in the Water Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
No Reason	
no reason	18
Can Not Swim	
can't swim	1
Time	
no time	1
Water Quality	
I don't trust how clean the water is	1
(Q5)	

Table B-7. Reasons Why Youth Played in the Water Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
Fun	
fun	8
for fun	9
to have fun	4
it's fun	2
for fun and exercise	1
fun with friends	1
fun, exercise	1
I love to swim	1
it's fun swimming	1

Table B-7. Reasons Why Youth Played in the Water Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
love the water	1
party	1
recreation	1
to have a fun time while getting exercise	1
Temperature	
it was hot	2
because it's hot	1
cool off	1
hot	1
hot outside and went to the pool	1
it was hot	1
to cool down	1
to cool down during summer	1
to cool off in the summer heat.	1
Trip/Vacation	
camping	1
field trip	1
field trip and personal enjoyment family outing	1
vacation	1
vacation	1
Family/Friends	
spending family time	1
time with family/friends	1
visit friend	1
with friends	1
To Learn	
to learn how to swim	2
Availability	
I have a pool	1
Exercise	
to have a fun time while getting exercise	1
(Q5)	

3. Play in a Safe Place

Table B-8. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Play in a Safe Place Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
No Reason	
no reason	37
Boring	
boring	1
it's boring	1
too boring	1
not exciting enough	1
not fun	1
safe places are lame	1
Location	
Modesto's not safe	1
never heard of a safe place in Los Angeles	1
there are no safe places	1
Risk	
because I live dangerously	1
like to be dangerous	1
Other	
logical I guess	1
because I don't want to get hurt	1
(Q5)	

Table B-9. Reasons Why Youth Played in a Safe Place Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Safety	
all parks are safe in my town	1
because it's safe	1
better to be safe than sorry	1
dangerous places are bad	1
I'm always in a safe place	1
it is safe	2
just in case	3
safer playing safe	1
to be safe, of course	1
too dangerous	1
Fun	
for fun	2
fun	3

Table B-9. Reasons Why Youth Played in a Safe Place Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
fun and safe	1
fun with friends	1
good	1
to have a fun time	1
to have fun	2
to have fun and be safe at the same time	1
Organized Trip/School	
field trip	1
field trip and personal enjoyment family outing	1
school	1
Location	
close to house	1
Other	
to play	1
where my parents can see me	1
to get outside	1
(Q5)	

4. Go Camping Overnight

Table B-10. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Go Camping Overnight Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
No Reason	
no reason	47
No Interest/Boring	
boring	1
don't like camping	3
I don't like camping outside!	1
I have little interest in nature	1
I've never been camping before, and I'd rather sleep inside	1
not interested	7
prefer to be indoors.	1
we don't like to sleep outside	1
Time	
have not taken the chance yet	1
haven't had time to	1
I have not had the opportunity	1
I never got the chance	1

Table B-10. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Go Camping Overnight Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
it's hard to go	1
never got a chance	1
never got around to it	1
no time	2
not enough time	1
opportunity has not presented itself	1
too busy	1
Family/Friends	
family doesn't like camping	1
household doesn't like "roughing" it	1
my family doesn't camp	1
my family never took me	1
parents don't want to	1
parents never took me	1
parents wouldn't let me	1
prohibited by parents	1
no one to camp with	1
they didn't take me (pick me)	1
Location	
no nice places in my area to do this	1
there is no place to camp near by	1
wasn't a good camping place	1
we don't have any	1
Never Tried	
I've never tried it	3
never planned a trip	1
Environment	
mosquitoes	1
outdoor environment	1
the bugs	1
No Amenities	
I dislike the fact that I can't shower	1
I wouldn't survive.	1
I'm too high maintenance	1
Safety	
not safe	1
too dangerous	2
Cost	
too expensive	2

Table B-10. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Go Camping Overnight Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Skills	
I do not know	1
too scared	1
(Q5)	

Table B-11. Reasons Why Youth Went Camping Overnight Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Family/Friends	
family fun	1
fun with family	2
spend time with family	1
hang out with cousins	1
hanging out with my brother	1
motorcycle trip with dad	1
vacation	2
vacation	1
with family	1
to be with friends	2
Fun/Interested	
camping is cool	1
I enjoy camping every once in a while	1
exciting	1
for fun	1
for fun, , time with family/friends	1
for the experience	2
it's fun	1
fun	1
fun experience	1
to have fun	1
fun	1
Organized Group Event	
boy scouts	1
girl scouts	3
to help the w.o.w. program	1
Enjoy Outdoors	
enjoy the outdoors	1
for the outdoor fun	1
great to be outdoors once in awhile	1
(Q5)	

5. Explore Nature Outdoors

Table B-12. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Explore Nature Outdoors Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
No Reason	
I don't know	1
no reason	40
Not Interested/Do Not Like It	
bugs on me	1
I don't have the will	1
not interested	1
not interested	5
rather play video games	1
too nitty-gritty for me	1
Boring	
boring	2
its boring	1
Time	
don't have time	2
not much time to spend outdoors for nature.	1
Friends	
friend not wanting to do it	1
No Choice	
I was forced to	1
Safety	
outdoors are not safe	1
(Q5)	

Table B-13. Reasons Why Youth Explored Nature Outdoors Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Organized Group	
boy scouts	1
field trip	2
field trip and personal enjoyment family outing	1
girl scouts	1
outdoor school	1
school field trip	2
to help the w.o.w. program	1

Table B-13. Reasons Why Youth Explored Nature Outdoors Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Interested/Enjoy	
enjoyment	1
fun	2
fun experience	1
interesting	1
it's fun	1
its enjoyable	1
Environment	
because of the animals	1
it's pretty	1
to explore scenery	1
to see nature	2
Family	
family fun	1
family trip	1
hang out with cousins	1
vacation	1
See New Things	
see new things	1
like to see what's out there	1
there isn't a lot in the city	1
no nature around me	1
Education	
education	1
to learn about my surroundings and relax	1
Available	
because it's there	1
Other	
recreation	1
went on nature walks when I was little	1
(Q5)	

6. Learn to Swim

Table B-14. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Learn to Swim Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Don't Know/No Reason	
no reason	37

Table B-14. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Learn to Swim Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
I don't know	1
Fear	
because I am afraid of water	1
I don't want to drown!	1
I have a fear of drowning	1
I have not learned yet scared	1
safety	1
scared	1
too afraid to	1
No Opportunity	
I don't know how to swim	1
never took professional lessons	1
no close swimming classes	1
no one to learn from	1
nowhere to swim.	1
parents never took me	1
we don't have one in our community.	1
Already Know How	
already know how	3
already know how to swim	1
I have known how to swim since I was 9 months old	1
Time	
have not had time	1
classes conflict with family's schedule	1
I haven't had time	1
no time	1
Boring/Not Interested	
boring	1
not interested	2
Personal	
I don't like taking swimming lessons because it makes me feel exposed.	1
unable to follow instructions	1
(Q5)	

Table B-15. Reasons Why Youth Learned to Swim Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Safety/Education	
it is necessary	1
it's a basic life skill.	1
it's a good thing to know	1
might save a life	1
so I don't drown	4
so that I can save myself if drowning and to have fun	1
swimming is a good technique to know for your life	1
to be able to swim	1
to be able to swim correctly	1
to be safe	1
to be safe in water	1
to learn	1
wanted to learn	1
Enjoyment	
because I love swimming	1
fun	3
fun, you need to know if you live close to the water like I do	1
how can anyone live without knowing how to swim!?	1
it sounded like fun	1
so I could do something during the summer	1
to enjoy water sports	1
Opportunity	
I have a pool	1
school	1
signed up by parents	1
summer course	1
Family /Friends	
family party	1
(Q5)	

7. Play on a Sports Team

Table B-16. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Play on a Sports Team Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
No Reason	
no reason	34

Table B-16. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Play on a Sports Team Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.

Reason	N
Boring/Not Interested	
because I was bored	1
didn't feel like it	1
didn't want to	1
dislike sports	1
don't like playing sports	1
don't like sports	1
don't like sports that much	2
don't think I am good enough	1
I am not interested	1
I don't like sports	1
I don't want too	1
I have no interest of it	1
it does not interested me	1
no interest	1
no interest in sports	1
not a sports fan	1
not interested	9
not interested in sports	1
not interested in team play	1
not interested, not enough time	1
not interested.	1
not very interested but have played team sport in pe	1
not that interested in sports	1
sports teams bore me	1
Time	
don't have enough time	1
have not really found time yet	1
I'm very busy doing what I have to do	1
not enough time	2
practice conflict with family's schedule	1
too busy	1
too busy to attend practices, games, etc.	1
too busy with school	1
Skill	
can't play sport well	1
not athletic	2
not good at sports	1
not really good at sports.	1
Cost	
it's too expensive	4

Table B-16. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Play on a Sports Team Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Family	
big family...not a necessary expense	1
my mom does not let me	1
never received enough support from parents.	1
Personal	
I'm too shy	1
not an actual team due to health	1
still making up my mind on joining a team	1
Safety	
I might break my nose	1
Other	
cheer	2
I like individual sports	1
I only like to play for fun	1
I'm not on a team	1
not really into sports that have teams, I do gymnastics, I also do color guard at school	1
rather just play for fun	1
very competitive	1
(Q5)	

Table B-17. Reasons Why Youth Played on a Sports Team Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Enjoyment/Fun	
because I like playing sports	1
fun	4
fun, meet new people	1
I love sports	1
I was interested in the activity	1
it was fun and had a sport to do	1
it's exciting	1
looked like fun	1
to have a fun time with friends competitively	1
Exercise/Fitness	
exercise	1
fitness	1
for exercise	1
to exercise	1
to get exercise and be a part of a team	1

Table B-17. Reasons Why Youth Played on a Sports Team Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
to stay in shape	1
School	3
school	1
school tennis	1
tennis. school	1
Friends	2
to make new friends and be active	1
it's fun to spend time with friends	1
Skill	2
because I'm awesome at it	1
to build leadership and team building skills	1
No Choice	1
I was forced against my will by my dad	1
Competition	1
I love competition	1
Other	3
earn respect	1
I signed up	1
keeps me busy	1
(Q5)	

8. Hike, Bike, or Ride on a Trail

Table B-18. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Hike, Bike, or Ride on a Trail Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
No Reason	
no reason	41
Boring/Not Interested	
boredom	1
boring	1
didn't like	1
I don't like it	1
not interested	2
not, are you kidding?	1
Equipment	
I don't have a bike	1
I don't own a bike	2

Table B-18. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Hike, Bike, or Ride on a Trail Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
no bike	1
Time	
I never had the time	1
no time	1
too busy with chores	1
Other	
it is too hot and scary	1
too dangerous	1
Health	
physically unable	1
No Opportunity	
haven't had a chance to do	1
(Q5)	

Table B-19. Reasons Why Youth Hiked, Biked, or Rode on a Trail Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Enjoyment	
for fun	2
I love doing that type stuff	1
it's fun	1
its fun	1
leisure	1
riding bikes is cool	1
have a fun time	1
Family/Friends	
bike riding with my brothers	1
family	1
family trip	1
fun with family	1
fun with friends	1
fun, time with family/friends	1
just spending quality time with my dad	1
to be with family	1
Exercise/Fitness	
exercise	1
for the exercise	1
good exercise	2
a good workout	1

Table B-19. Reasons Why Youth Hiked, Biked, or Rode on a Trail Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
to get exercise	1
to stay in shape	1
Organized Group	
boy scouts	1
field trip and personal enjoyment family outing	1
go with girl scouts	1
school camping trip	1
school trip	1
Environment	
see the views of the ocean	1
nature	1
to see the world	1
Other	
I was forced against my will	1
relax	1
something different	1
In Conjunction with Other Activity	
camping	1
(Q5)	

9. Catch a Fish

Table B-20. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Catch a Fish Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
No Reason/Don't Know	
don't know	1
no reason	58
Not Interested/Do Not Like It/Boring	
don't fish	2
don't like to fish	9
not interested	20
boring	4
No Opportunity	
no one to go with	9
did not get a chance	3
never been fishing	15
no place to go	5

Table B-20. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Catch a Fish Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Skill/Equipment	
don't know how	4
not good at it	3
no equipment	5
tried but never caught one	5
too hard	1
Do Not Like/Eat Fish	
do not eat fish	2
fish smell	3
fish are icky	1
fish creep me out	1
do not like fish	2
Time/Other Obligations	
homework	1
it takes too much time	1
no time	1
too busy	2
Anti-Fishing	
I am against fishing	1
I am vegetarian and don't kill fish	1
I don't want to kill the fish	1
killing animals is not my idea of fun	1
Other	
I rather buy my own fish	1
(Q5)	

Table B-21. Reasons Why Youth Caught a Fish Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Family/Friends	
because my grandpa has a boat	1
cause my dad wished to teach us	1
family time	1
fishing with my dad	1
I spend time with my grandfather when I go fishing	1
I went with my grandpa	1
time with family	1
my daddy loves to fish and takes me	1
Fun/Relaxation	

Table B-21. Reasons Why Youth Caught a Fish Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
for fun	3
fun	1
fun with family and friends	1
relaxing	1
Skill	
good experience	1
haven't had the fortunate luck to catch one, but have gone fishing	1
I have been fishing but have never caught a fish	1
to learn how to	1
to learn	1
Food	
food	1
to eat	1
to eat while camping	1
yummylicious :]	1
Interested	
decided to go fishing	1
looked like something I wanted to do	1
sounded interesting	1
Organized Group	
had the opportunity to do so on a school camping trip, but no fish was biting.	1
(Q5)	

10. Celebrate Their Heritage

Table B-22. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Celebrate Their Heritage Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
No Reason/Don' Know	64
no reason	63
I don't know	1
Do Not Have One	12
don't have one	1
don't have someone to do it with	1
have none	1
I don't have a religion	1
I don't have any heritage	1
just never did.	1

Table B-22. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Celebrate Their Heritage Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
my family doesn't do that	1
my family never had one of these days to do that.	1
never have found a festival celebrating our culture	1
never have one	1
never knew there was something like that	1
there are no special festivities	1
Not Interested/Do Not Like/Do Not Care	10
dislikes celebrations	1
don't care; it's not important	1
I never really thought my heritage was that important	1
not interested	2
not that much into religion	1
not too interested.	1
we don't celebrate	1
we don't celebrate our heritage	1
we don't really care...	1
Family is Local	5
all my family lives in my town	1
I don't have a big family	1
my families do it	1
no such thing in our family, or not really much.	1
they live too far from me.	1
Not Likely to Happen	3
as if we're gonna see a festival from the Czech republic	1
don't celebrate our culture	1
Italian - no one celebrates Christopher Columbus anymore.	1
Boring	2
boring	1
boring, don't care	1
Other Obligations	2
no time.	1
I missed our family reunion because I had semester exams in school	1
Other	1

Table B-22. Reasons Why Youth Did Not Celebrate Their Heritage Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
I like to pretend I'm not Mexican	1
(Q5)	

Table B-23. Reasons Why Youth Celebrated Their Heritage Before the Age of 14, Open-Ended Responses.	
Reason	N
Family	16
family	2
family is distanced	1
family thing	1
fun, family	1
good to spend time with family	1
because it's tradition	1
most family out of state	1
my extended family does not live near.	1
none of my family lives in ca	1
to be with family and relatives	1
to honor my families traditions	1
to see family	2
to see my distant family members	1
yes it fun to see my family	1
Food/Party	2
I'm Italian so bring on the spaghetti!	1
to party	1
Specific Event	5
birthday	1
Chinese new year	1
little sister's school event/ church	1
once a year my family get together for a family reunion	1
once in Maine	1
Education	2
history means a lot	1
knowledge	1
Enjoyment	2
I like to celebrate it	1
it's fun	1
(Q5)	

Appendix C: Youth Focus Groups

Introduction Questions:

The youth were asked which month they prefer being outside, if they had swam in the ocean, and if they had stayed the night in a tent. The months that they preferred to be outside were throughout the year. Over half had swam in the ocean and stayed the night in a tent.

Table C-1. Focus Group Questions and Responses:
When you think about the outdoors, what kinds of things pop into your mind?
Environment – trees, flowers, water, animals
Activities – camping/tents, skateboarding, biking (road and mountain), walking (with or without a dog), football, hiking, fishing, hunting, sports, baseball, swimming, basketball, games
Community – people (hippies and mountain men), happiness/fun, active/fit, clean environment, wilderness versus industrialization
Place – specific places were listed (Santa Cruz, Costa Rica)
What activities do you do in the outdoors?
Exercise-oriented – swimming, hiking
Outdoor recreational – camping, hunting, fishing
Team sports – football, basketball, soccer, baseball
Mechanized activities – biking (mountain, dirt, road), motorcycling, three/four wheeling
Passive activities – sit/eat outside, sleeping outside, walking (thinking/talking), people watching, looking at scenery
Other – paintball, inline skating, archery
Are there any outdoor activities that would you like to participate in, that you haven't tried yet? What are these activities?
Exercise-oriented – swimming, running, hiking
Outdoor recreational – mountain/rock climbing, snowboarding/skiing, kayaking, scuba diving Team sports – ice hockey, soccer, football, basketball, lacrosse
Mechanized – skydiving, biking (dirt, BMX, motorcycle, ATV), water-ski, drive a plane
Other – bungee jumping, travel more, jump off rocks, ice skating, paintball
What do you enjoy most about being outdoors? Why? What do you like about doing these activities outdoors?
Environment – weather (fresh air, sun), water, everything, hearing outdoor noise
Physical – active, running, hitting the ball, doing tricks, physical challenge, tackling/contact
Personal – fun/enjoyment, forget about stress/peaceful/relaxing, experience new places/things, getting away from family/parents, explore, freedom, to get better, competitive
Social – friends, being with people, family
Other – safety, eating smores, away from technology

Table C-1. Focus Group Questions and Responses:
What don't you enjoy about outdoor activities? Is there anything you don't like about the outdoors or doing things outdoors?
Environment – weather (temperature, rain, hail, wind, darkness, sun burn), bugs/stings
Physical – injuries/health (allergies, asthma), exercise and sweating
Personal – safety (gangs, hobos, gambling in park)
Social – other kids messing with others, seeing kids fight
What keeps you from participating in outdoor activities? What keeps you from doing more in the outdoors (or being outside more)?
Environment – weather (thunderstorms, rain and too cold outside, heat), creatures
Physical – health/injuries
Personal – time schedule, lazy/effort, scared, competitive/skill level
Social – family influence (parents, chores, curfew, grounded), school/homework (teachers, principles, detention, tests), friend influence, lack of supervision/safety
Amenities - technology/electronics (videogames, internet, TV, Myspace, downloading, guitar hero, x-box), lack of nice/big/close locations, lack of equipment, transportation
There are people whose job is to manage parks. What can they do to get kids interested in doing things outdoors?
Social - safe environment (no drinking, no smoking, no drugs, no homeless people, more lighting, park security), bathrooms, environment/maintain beauty
Amenities - courts/fields/parks (football, baseball, open grass), sports equipment (volleyball net, soccer net tetherball, boxing gloves), more games in the centers (pool table, air hockey, foosball, video games), motocross track/bike track (with jumps), jungle gyms (for teens, teeter totter), swimming pool, skateparks, waterparks, organized activities/fairs/festivals, new/creative games, make convenient/closer, bigger weight rooms, mini golf course, trails/camping areas
Have you participated in an outdoor activity because someone brought you to that location or taught you that activity? Was it your parents, school, organizations that you belong to?
Many of the participants did state that they do an outdoor activity because someone did bring them to a location or taught them an activity. The following individuals were listed as people that influenced these youth to participate in outdoor activities: dad, mom, sibling, family, friend, a club/camp/center, or a school/teacher. Many activities were listed such as baseball, tennis, kayaking, biking, camping, skateboarding, wilderness skills, football, and surfing.
Do you recreate in the same places that your parents visited as kids? What do your parents say about this place?
Many youth indicated that they visited and used the same location as their parents or the same structure (a specific house). Others said they go to the same environment as their parents (such as a specific beach) or did the same activity (such as dirt biking).

Appendix D: Public Opinions and Attitudes Telephone Survey

CALIFORNIA OUTDOOR RECREATION TELEPHONE SURVEY

Survey on Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California

Telephone Survey Instrument

INTRO Hello. My name is ____ and I'm from Diagnostics Plus calling on behalf of the California Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a survey on California parks and recreation facilities. This is not a sales call and the survey will take about 10 minutes to complete. Are you the person in the home who has had the most recent birthday and is 18 or older? **[KEEP GOING TO NEXT MOST RECENT BIRTHDAYS UNTIL SOMEONE CAN DO THE SURVEY. IF NO ONE AVAILABLE, SCHEDULE A CALLBACK FOR WHEN SOMEONE WILL BE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO INTRO 2]**

Do you have a few minutes now to answer these questions? [IF NOT NOW, ASK FOR THE BEST TIME TO CALL BACK.]

YES

NO **[IF NOT NOW, ASK FOR THE BEST TIME TO CALL BACK.]**

INTRO2. This survey is being conducted to obtain your ideas on how to improve recreation opportunities for the residents of California and to understand park use among adults. You are not required to answer any question you do not wish to answer, and your responses will remain completely anonymous and confidential. This call may be monitored by my supervisor for quality control purposes only.

Q1. How many years you have lived in California? [IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ENTER "0"]

1 = Yes **[SKIP TO Q1]**

2 = No

See Tables 3, 4, 105

____ Number of years

Q2. How many years have you lived in your current community? **[IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ENTER "0"]**

____ Number of years

See Tables 3, 4, 105

Next, we'd like to ask you some questions about activities you do while at parks. By park we mean public parks, forests, lakes, rivers, beaches and open spaces.

Q3. Within the LAST MONTH (i.e. last 30 days), did you visit a park or outdoor recreation area?

1 = Yes **[SKIP TO Q4]**

2 = No

See Tables 5, 6, 50, 106

[ASK IF Q3 = "NO" OR "DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE"]

Q3A. Within the LAST SIX MONTHS did you visit a park or outdoor recreation area?

1 = Yes **[SKIP TO Q5]**

2 = No

[ASK IF Q3A = "NO" OR "DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE"]

Q3B. Within the LAST 12 MONTHS did you visit a park or outdoor recreation area?

- 1 = Yes **[SKIP TO Q5]**
- 2 = No

[ASK IF Q3B = "NO" OR "DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE"]

Q3C. When was the last time you visited a park or outdoor recreation area? **[DO NOT READ]**

- 1 = 1 to 2 years ago (up to 2 years) **[SKIP TO Q5]**
- 2 = 2 to 3 years ago (up to 3 years) **[SKIP TO Q5]**
- 3 = 3 to 4 years ago (up to 4 years) **[SKIP TO Q5]**
- 4 = 4 to 5 years ago (up to 5 years) **[SKIP TO Q5]**
- 5 = 5 or more years ago **[SKIP TO Q5]**
- 6 = Never visited a park **[SKIP TO Q7]**

Q4. How many days in the LAST MONTH (i.e., last 30 days) did you visit a park or outdoor recreation area?

____ Number of days See Tables 5, 7, 9, 107, Charts 2-5

Q5. DURING your LAST park or outdoor recreation area visit, how many minutes did you spend there?

____ Number of minutes See Tables 7, 107

Q6. How frequently did you use one or more parks or recreation areas during the past 12 MONTHS?

- 1 = Two or more times per week See Tables 8, 108, Chart 1
- 2 = About once a week
- 3 = Once or twice a month
- 4 = Several times a year
- 5 = Once or twice a year, or
- 6 = Not at all

Q7. In general, do you spend more time, about the same amount of time, or less time in outdoor recreation activities than you did 5 years ago?

See Tables 13, 14, 125

- 1 = More time **[SKIP TO Q9]**
- 2 = About the same **[SKIP TO Q9]**
- 3 = Less time

Q8. **[IF Q7 = LESS TIME]** If you're spending less time, can you tell us why? _____

See Table 15

Q9. Overall, how would you rate your satisfaction with public outdoor recreation areas, facilities and services currently available to you? Would you say that you are...?

See Tables 35, 36, 143

- 1 = Not at all satisfied
- 2 = Somewhat satisfied
- 3 = Satisfied, or
- 4 = Very satisfied

[IF Q1 = 5 YEARS OR MORE]

Q10. Now, I'd like you to think about the overall condition and operation of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Would you say their condition today is...

See Tables 37, 38, 144, A-6

- 1 = Better than 5 years ago
- 2 = The same as 5 years ago, or
- 3 = Not as good as they were five years ago

Q11. How many minutes are you from your home to the place you most often go to for your recreation? Please estimate minutes in walking time, driving time or another mode of transportation. **[Only one estimate is needed. If they can provide more than one estimate please enter all.]**

See Tables 10, 51, 116-122

- 1 = Driving (specify # of minutes ____)
- 2 = Walking (specify # of minutes ____)
- 3 = Other (specify other and # of minutes____)

Q12. Of those **[insert from Q5]** _____ minutes you said you spent in a park DURING your LAST park visit, how many of those total minutes did you spend being physically active? By physically active we mean doing any physical movement rather than sitting (e.g., walking, biking).

See Tables 20, 129

____ Number of minutes

The next question asks whether or not you used certain facilities or amenities DURING your LAST park visit. Please listen to the following and tell me whether or not you used these amenities. **[READ, CHECK YES/NO FOR EACH]**

See Tables 33, 61, 142, A-5

Q13. Did you use the...

No Yes Don't Know

- | | | | |
|---|------|------|--------|
| 1 = Swimming pool | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 2 = Beach or water recreation area | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 3 = Scenic observation/wildlife viewing area | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 4 = Botanical garden | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 5 = Paved trail (e.g., bike trail) | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 6 = Unpaved multipurpose trail (e.g., walking/hiking) | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 7 = Picnic table, picnic pavilion | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 8 = Community facility/building | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 9 = Amusement area (e.g., park train) | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 10 = Playground | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 11 = Tennis or basketball courts | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 12 = Organized sports fields (e.g., baseball, soccer) | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 13 = Open space to play (with kids, Frisbee) | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 14 = Skate park | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 15 = Dog park area | ___N | ___Y | ___D/K |
| 16 = Any other place not mentioned _____ | | | |

Q14. On a typical visit, in general, which of the following BEST describes your level of activity when visiting parks? **[READ, CHECK ONE]**

See Tables 19, 129

- 1 = Mostly sitting
- 2 = Mostly light activities (standing, walking or strolling at a slow pace)
- 3 = Mostly moderate activities (walking at a moderate pace, playing tennis)
- 4 = Mostly vigorous activities (jogging, soccer, playing basketball)

Q15. What types of activities did you do DURING your LAST park visit? **[DO NOT READ LIST. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]** See Tables 24, 56, 138a, 138b, A-3

- 1 = Sports (baseball, soccer, football, basketball)
- 2 = Walking (excluding dog walking)
- 3 = Dog walking
- 4 = Hiking
- 5 = In-line skating
- 6 = Tennis
- 7 = Swimming
- 8 = Jogging/running
- 9 = Active water sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing)
- 10 = Fishing
- 11 = Martial arts/tai chi/yoga
- 12 = Bicycling
- 13 = Playing (e.g. Frisbee, playing catch with a ball, flying a kite, playing with children)
- 14 = Sedentary activities (e.g., sitting, reading, supervising children)
- 15 = Wildlife viewing (including bird watching)
- 16 = Eating/picnicking
- 17 = Other (please list) _____

Q16. When you go to a park who do you usually go with? **[READ, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]**

- No one (I usually go alone) **[SKIP TO Q20]** See Tables 11, 53, 123
- Just Family
- Just Friends
- Both Family and Friends at the same time
- Organized group **[SKIP TO Q20]**
- Pet **[SKIP TO Q20]**
- Other (please list) _____ **[SKIP TO Q20]**

Q17. When you go to a park with friends or family, including yourself, how many people are 18 years of age or older?

See Tables 12, 54

_____ Number of persons

Q18. How many people are less than 18 years of age? See Tables 12, 54

_____ Number of persons **[IF "0" SKIP TO Q20]**

Q19. Thinking of those who were less than 18 years of age, what types of activities did they do at a park?

[DO NOT READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

See Tables 32, 141, A-4

- 1 = Sports (baseball, soccer, football, basketball)
- 2 = Walking (excluding dog walking)
- 3 = Dog walking
- 4 = Hiking
- 5 = In-line skating
- 6 = Tennis
- 7 = Swimming
- 8 = Jogging/running
- 9 = Active water sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing)
- 10 = Fishing
- 11 = Martial arts/tai chi/yoga
- 12 = Bicycling
- 13 = Playing (e.g., Frisbee, playing catch with a ball, flying a kite, playing with children)
- 14 = Sedentary activities (e.g., sitting, reading, resting, supervising children)
- 15 = Wildlife viewing (including bird watching)
- 16 = Eating/picnicking
- 17 = Other (please list) _____

Q20. During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

See Tables 16, 126, 127

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

We are interested in two types of physical activity - vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate, while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

Q21. Now, thinking about the moderate activities you do when you are not working in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate?

See Tables 17, 126, 127

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No **[SKIP TO Q24]**

Q22. How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

___ Days per week (code as 1-7) See Tables 17, 127

0 = Less than once a week

8 = Do not do any moderate physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time

Q23. On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities? See Tables 17, 127

_: _ Hours and minutes per day

Q24. Now, thinking about the vigorous activities you do in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate? See Tables 18, 126, 128

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No **[SKIP TO Q27]**

Q25. How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

See Tables 18, 128

___ Days per week (code as 1-7)

0 = Less than once a week

8 = Do not do any vigorous physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time

Q26. On days when you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

See Tables 18, 128

_:__ Hours and minutes per day

Q27. And now a few last questions for classification purposes. Your answers will remain confidential. What is the highest grade or level of education you have completed? **[DO NOT READ, UNLESS PROMPTING IS NEEDED]**

See Tables 1, 2, 102

1 = Did not graduate high school

2 = High school graduate

3 = Some college but no degree

4 = Associate degree

5 = Bachelor's degree

6 = Master's degree

7 = Professional degree (i.e. MD, JD, DDS, etc.)

8 = Doctorate degree (i.e. PhD)

Q27A. What is your marital status? **[DO NOT READ, UNLESS PROMPTING OR CLARIFYING IS NEEDED]**

1 = Single, never married

2 = Married

3 = Living with partner

4 = Separated

5 = Divorced

6 = Widowed

Q28. Which of the following best describes your household? **[READ LIST, CHECK ONE]**

1 = Living alone

See Tables 1, 2, 102, 103

2 = Couple with no children under 18 at home

3 = Couple with one or more children under 18 at home

4 = Single person(s) with children under 18 at home

5 = Another living situation (specify) _____

6 = Single person with child/children over 18 living at home

7 = Living with roommates

Q28A. Which one of the following **best** describes your employment status?

1 = Employed full time

2 = Employed part time

3 = Retired

4 = Student (full or part-time)

5 = Homemaker

6 = Not employed, but looking for work

7 = Not employed and not looking for work

8 = Other (please specify) _____

Q29. Please stop me when I read the category that best describes your total annual household income before taxes. Is it... **[READ LIST]** See Tables 2, 104

- 1 = Under \$20,000
- 2 = \$20,000 to \$34,999
- 3 = \$35,000 to \$49,999
- 4 = \$50,000 to \$74,999
- 5 = \$75,000 to \$99,999
- 6 = \$100,000 to \$149,999
- 7 = \$150,000 to \$199,999
- 8 = \$200,000 or more

Q30. Which of the following racial or ethnic backgrounds best describes your household? Is it...? **[CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]** See Tables 1, 66, 101

- Hispanic or Latino of Mexican Descent
- Other Hispanic or Latino, e.g., Guatemalan
- White (non-Hispanic)
- Black or African American
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Some other race (please specify) _____
- Mixed (please specify) _____

Q30A. Which of the following best describes your age? **[READ LIST]**

- 1 = 18 to 24
- 2 = 25 to 34
- 3 = 35 to 44
- 4 = 45 to 54
- 5 = 55 to 64
- 6 = 65 or older

Q31. What is your zipcode at your home? _____ See Tables 3, 67, A-1, B-1

PHVERIFY I'd like to verify that your phone number is xxx-xxx-xxxx.

Q32. **INTERVIEWER CODE GENDER:** See Tables 1, 101

- 1 = Male
- 2 = Female

MAILER We'd like to send you a brief follow-up questionnaire with more questions concerning outdoor recreation issues, which you can fill out and mail back to us or complete online. As a token of our appreciation for agreeing to participate in the mail or online survey, you will be sent a dollar in the mail today. Also, once you complete the mail survey you will be automatically entered to win one of three valuable state park getaway experiences. Would you be willing to participate in this follow-up survey? **[ONLY IF NEEDED: The three getaway experiences include: 1) Segway tours on Angel Island including barbecue oysters at the Cove Café; or 2) a two-night stay in a cabin in the redwoods at Big Basin Redwood State Park; or 3) a two-night stay on the Monterey Peninsula at Asilomar which includes breakfast for two each morning.]**

- 1 = Yes **[MLABEL]**
- 2 = No **[SKIP TO MAILKID]**

MLABEL What is your name, mailing address and email?

Name _____
Mailing Address _____
City _____
Email _____

MAILKID Are there any children between the ages of 12-17 living in your home?

MAILKID2 [IF MAILKID = YES] Are you the parent or legal guardian of these children?
MAILKID3 [IF MAILKID2 = YES] We would like to include a very short questionnaire about youth activities for one of your children to fill out. Your child will be sent \$5 once we receive the completed survey. May we send your child this questionnaire?
[SKIP TO CONCLUDE] [IF MAILKID3 = NO, Do not send youth survey.]

MAILKID4 [IF MAILKID2 = NO] We would like to include a very short questionnaire about youth activities for one of the children in your household to fill out. Is there a parent or legal guardian there who can give us permission to send the survey?

YES - Guardian available now [SKIP TO MAILKID6]
YES - Schedule callback for guardian
NO - [SKIP TO CONCLUDE]

MAILKID6 Hello. My name is ____ and I'm from Diagnostics Plus calling on behalf of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Recently we conducted a survey regarding outdoor recreation and physical activity survey with a member of your household. I am calling back to ask your permission to send a very short questionnaire about youth activities for one of your children to fill out. Your child will be sent \$5 once we receive the completed survey. May we send you this questionnaire?

[YES = CONTINUE]
[NO = Thank you for your time]

MLABEL What name and mailing address would you like the youth survey sent to?

Name _____
Mailing Address _____
City _____
Email _____

CONCLUD That concludes our survey. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation! Your answers will be very helpful. The mailing will likely go out in a week. Have a nice evening.

**California Department of Parks and Recreation
OUTDOOR RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE**

Conducted for



by

**Recreation, Parks, & Tourism Administration Program,
Cal Poly San Luis Obispo
Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Department
University of Utah
Diagnostics Plus, Inc.**

Dear California Resident,

Thank you for completing the telephone survey on outdoor recreation and physical activity in California. You should have already received a token of our appreciation for your participation in this survey. This questionnaire includes questions about your participation in outdoor recreation. By completing and returning this questionnaire, you are assisting in decisions about outdoor recreation management at the local community level and throughout the state. The information that you provide is very important to the future of outdoor recreation for all ages in California. Please carefully complete this questionnaire and return it in the enclosed postage paid envelope.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS:

- Use a dark colored ballpoint pen such as blue or black. A No. 2 pencil can also be used.
- Do not use other colors of ballpoint pens such as pink or red.
- Do not use markers or felt tip pens which can bleed through the page.
- Erase cleanly any marks you wish to change.
- Mark solid marks that fill the response completely:

CORRECT: ●

INCORRECT: ✓ ● ◐

Q1. Please indicate how important you think it is to provide the following park and recreation facilities and services within California. Please fill in the circle that corresponds with your answer for each facility or service.

See Tables 34, 62, 145

	Not at all Important			Very Important	
Areas and facilities for environmental and outdoor education programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Multi-use turf areas for field sports such as softball, baseball, soccer, and/or football	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Courts for activities such as tennis, basketball, and volleyball	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Multi-purpose buildings with rooms that can be used for community meetings and facilities for cultural events, senior or teen programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Play activity areas for tots and young children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilities in the local community that can be used for day youth camps	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilities in the local community for overnight camping	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Off-leash dog parks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community swimming pools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community skateboard parks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Picnic sites for large groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trails solely for a single activity such as hiking, mountain biking, or horseback riding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trails for multiple, non-motorized activities such as hiking, mountain biking or horseback riding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hard surface trails for biking, jogging, and fitness walking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
RV campgrounds with electrical and water hookups, sewer dump stations, or pull-through sites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sheltered lodging facilities such as rustic cabins, yurts, and tent cabins	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Commercial visitor services within public parks and outdoor recreation areas such as hotels, motels, restaurants, or shops	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Areas for the legal use of off-highway vehicles such as motorcycles, dune buggies, 4-wheel drive vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wilderness type areas where no vehicles or development are allowed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Developed fishing areas with piers and/or fish cleaning stations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public hunting areas especially managed for waterfowl like ducks and geese	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Launch ramps, marinas, and other boating facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation facilities at lakes, rivers and reservoirs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q2. For each activity below, please estimate the total number of days you participated in that activity **during the past 12 months**. This includes those days when you only participated in an activity for a short period of time. For example, a two-hour bike ride would be considered one day. If you did not participate in an activity during the past 12 months, please leave the space for the activity blank. Also, for each activity please fill in the circle in the second column if you would like to engage in this activity or engage in it more often.

See Tables 25-28, 57-58, 139a, 139b, 140a, 140b

	<u>Days in the past 12 months</u>	<u>Would do more often</u>
Picnicking in picnic areas (with tables, fire pits, or grills)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables (not including backpacking)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
RV/trailer camping with hookups	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Backpacking (overnight hiking)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Backcountry activities such as mountaineering, rock climbing, and bouldering	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Walking for fitness or pleasure	_____	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>		
Jogging and running for exercise (on trails, streets, sidewalks, paths)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Day hiking on trails	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Horseback riding, horse shows and events	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Bicycling on paved surfaces	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Bicycling on unpaved surfaces and trails (mountain biking)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>		
Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Outdoor photography	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Downhill (Alpine) skiing	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Snowboarding	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Cross-country skiing	_____	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>		
Snowmobiling	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Off-highway vehicle use (motorcycles, 4-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Swimming in a pool	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Swimming in freshwater lakes, rivers and/or streams	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, surf play, wading, playing on beach)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Surfing or boogie boarding, windsurfing	_____	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>		
Paddle sports (kayaking, rowing, canoeing, rafting)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Sail boating	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Motor boating, personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runners, waterskiing, wakeboarding)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing - freshwater	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing - saltwater (includes catching abalone, clams, crabs, etc.)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting (large or small game with a firearm)	_____	<input type="radio"/>
Target shooting (including pistol and skeet)	_____	<input type="radio"/>

- Attending outdoor cultural events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre) _____ ○
- Visiting historic or cultural sites _____ ○
- Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, gardens or arboretums _____ ○
- Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities - games, relax, sunning, etc.) _____ ○
- Using play equipment, play structures, tot-lots _____ ○

- Organized team sports such as soccer, football, baseball, softball, basketball _____ ○
- Golf _____ ○
- Tennis _____ ○
- Other (please specify) _____ ○

Q3. Of the activities listed in question 2 above, please select up to your three favorite activities (in order of most favorite to least favorite). Write each activity in the space provided then fill in the circle indicating how much you would be willing to pay to participate in that activity.

See Tables 29-31, 60

I would be willing to pay:

	\$1-\$4	\$5-\$10	\$11-\$15	\$16-\$20	\$0
Favorite Activity: _____	○	○	○	○	○
2 nd Most Favorite Activity: _____	○	○	○	○	○
3 rd Most Favorite Activity: _____	○	○	○	○	○

Q4. During the past year, how many days did you visit each of the following types of outdoor recreation areas? See Tables 9, 52, 109-115

Please write the number of days for each type of recreation area.

<u>Type of Outdoor Recreation Area</u>	<u>Days visited in the past 12 months</u>
<i>Highly developed parks and recreation areas:</i> In or near urban areas that may include playgrounds, sports facilities, and highly developed beaches; for example, city parks.....	_____
<i>Developed nature-oriented parks and recreation areas:</i> Located outside or on the fringe of urban areas, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and information centers. Generally includes national, state, large county and regional parks, beaches, reservoirs, and state and national recreation areas	_____
<i>Historical or cultural buildings, sites, or areas:</i> Regardless of location.....	_____
<i>Natural and undeveloped areas:</i> Large areas in a natural or nearly natural condition, with few developments; for example, forests, deserts, mountains, wetlands, and seashores	_____

Q5. Please consider your favorite outdoor recreation activity from question 3. How important were the following items in your choice to engage in the activity? Please indicate your response by filling in the circle that best corresponds with the level of importance for each item.

See Tables 41-42, 64, 153-159

	Not at all Important			Very Important	
To be with family and friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To be with others who enjoy the same things you do	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To meet new people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To learn something new	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To experience challenge and excitement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To relax	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To view the scenic beauty	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To have fun	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To keep fit and healthy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To feel safe and secure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To experience a change from daily routines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To get away from crowded situations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To feel harmony with nature	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q6. The following is a list of statements concerning outdoor recreation lands and facilities in California. Please indicate your level of agreement by filling in the circle for each statement.

See Tables 43-44, 65, 160-166

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree or Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Agree
Open space lands are needed where I live	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation areas for camping or overnight use are needed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation facilities, such as picnic or camping sites, are needed at lakes and reservoirs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation programs help reduce crime and juvenile delinquency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation programs help improve people's health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation and park agencies create jobs and help the economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The availability of parks, and recreation areas and facilities attract tourists to California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation areas and facilities increase property values	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rules and regulations in parks and outdoor recreation areas should be enforced	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fees collected at each park, wildlife and recreation area should be spent on that area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Private businesses should provide some of the outdoor recreation services at government owned facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q7. Many government outdoor recreation providers contract out some of their work and services to private, profit-making firms. Please indicate which of the following activities or services you think are appropriate for a private firm to provide in public park and recreation areas. Please fill in the circle that corresponds with your answer for each work or service.

See Tables 45-46, 167

<u>Work or Services</u>	Provision by a Private Firm:		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Uncertain</u>
Food services such as the sale of ready-to-eat food and beverages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sponsorship of contests, races, and special events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
General maintenance of facilities and grounds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patrol and law enforcement duties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Guided nature walks, educational activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Operation and maintenance of campgrounds or other lodging facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rental of recreational equipment such as boats, camping equipment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Total operation and management of the park or recreation area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Operation of marinas and boat launching facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q8. How much emphasis do you think that state and federal government agencies that normally provide outdoor recreation areas and facilities in California should place on each of the following ideas? Please fill in the circle that corresponds with your answer for each idea.

See Tables 39-40, 63, 146-152

<u>Idea</u>	<u>Less emphasis</u>	<u>About the same emphasis</u>	<u>More emphasis</u>	<u>Don't know/ Unsure</u>
	Buying additional parkland and open space for recreation purposes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Maintaining or caring for park and recreation areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing educational programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Building new facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Remodeling and improving existing facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Protecting natural resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Protecting historic resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing more organized activities and special events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cleaning up pollution of the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams in park and recreation areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q9. The following factors might discourage you from being more physically active in a park. How much do each of the following factors limit your level of physical activity?

See Tables 21-23, 55, 131-137, A-2

Factor	Not at all			A lot	
No one to be physically active with	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fear of crime from others in the park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Personal safety concerns (e.g., fear of injury, poorly maintained equipment)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Poorly maintained park (e.g., excess trash, run down facilities)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Park does not have the facilities I like to use (e.g., fitness stations, trails)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Poorly maintained trail conditions (e.g., unsafe surface, no lighting at night)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>					
Trail design (e.g., difficulty accessing trail)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Poor lighting in park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol and drug use in park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gang activity in park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of scenic beauty	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Personal health problems (e.g., difficulty walking, breathing)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>					
Limited park hours (e.g., fitness facilities, pool)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Park is too far away from where I live	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am physically active elsewhere	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am not physically active	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Not enough time	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of skills and abilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>					
Costs of activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Park is not accessible for individuals with a physical disability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No restrooms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of public transportation to park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Don't feel welcome in park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Weather	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>					
Dogs are not allowed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Commercial visitor services, like food services or gift shops, are not available	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify) _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q10. California is beginning a major effort to reduce and adapt to climate change and global warming. The following is a list of statements regarding management actions that park agencies could adopt to assist with this effort. Please fill in the circle that corresponds with your level of agreement for each action.

See Tables 47-49, 168-174, Charts 6-9

<u>Management Actions</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Neither Disagree or Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>
<u>Educate Californians:</u> Park agencies should educate park visitors about global climate change and ways in which people can reduce the effects of global climate change in California (i.e., through education programs at parks, interpretive materials, setting examples in park operations).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<u>Reduce climate-changing gases:</u> Park agencies should develop energy efficient facilities, create paths and bike trails that provide alternatives to motorized travel, and plant trees to off-set carbon output from pollution.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<u>Anticipate the effects of climate change:</u> Park agencies should identify hazards (i.e., buildings close to unstable shorelines that could result from rising seas); manage parks to help protect wild animals and plants affected by global climate change.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<u>Do nothing:</u> Park agencies should not be involved with efforts to reduce or adapt to climate change and global warming.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<u>Other action (please specify):</u> _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q11. Finally, please use the space below for any comments you may have about public parks and outdoor recreation areas, services and facilities in California. Thank you for your assistance.

Thank you for your time and participation in the survey. Please return your completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope, and thank you for taking your time to assist us. If a child in your household completed a youth questionnaire, please also include it in the envelope. Thank you again!



California Department of Parks and Recreation
OUTDOOR RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE



California Department of Parks and Recreation

**OUTDOOR RECREATION
YOUTH
QUESTIONNAIRE**

Conducted for



by

**Recreation, Parks, & Tourism Administration Program,
Cal Poly San Luis Obispo
Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Department
University of Utah
Diagnostics Plus, Inc.**

Dear California Youth,

In this survey we are going to ask you questions about the kinds of things you like to do for fun outside. Please read each question very carefully and answer it the best you can. If you don't know what a question means, it's okay to ask your mom, dad, guardian or another adult to explain it to you. But we want your answers to be about your own activities and thoughts, not the activities and thoughts of someone else. The information that you provide is very important to the future of outdoor recreation for all ages in California. Once we receive your completed survey you will be sent \$5 in the mail.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS:

- Use a dark colored ballpoint pen such as blue or black. A No. 2 pencil can also be used.
- Do not use other colors of ballpoint pens such as pink or red.
- Do not use markers or felt tip pens which can bleed through the page.
- Erase cleanly any marks you wish to change.
- Mark solid marks that fill the response completely:

CORRECT: ●

INCORRECT: ✓ ● ◐

1. What is your favorite outdoor activity? _____
See Table 68

2. Why is this your favorite activity? (please fill in one or more circles) See Table 69
 - To do something with my friends or family
 - For fun and enjoyment
 - For exercise or fitness
 - To be outside
 - Other (please write out) _____

3. Who do you do this activity with? (please fill in one or more circles) See Table 71
 - Alone (yourself)
 - Immediate family (parents, brothers, sisters)
 - Extended family (grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins)
 - Friends
 - Other (write what other people) _____

4. Where do you most often do this activity? (please fill in only ONE circle) See Table 70
 - My yard
 - Other area or park in my neighborhood
 - Other area or park outside of my neighborhood, but within my town/city
 - Other area or park outside my town/city
 - Other (please indicate where) _____

5. Please fill in the circles below for the activities that you have done before the age of 14. If you have **not** done any of these activities please write the reasons why you have not done them. For example, reasons you may not have done an activity might be that you are not interested, it is too dangerous, it is too expensive, you prefer to be indoors, you'd rather spend time on a computer or watching T.V., you are too busy with chores, homework or other recreation activities, or you don't have someone to do it with. There may be other reasons that you can think of to write below.

See Tables 76-96, B4-B23

Activity:

Reasons you did not participate:

Visit a California historic site or history museum

Reasons: _____

Play in the water (either at a swimming pool, river, lake, or the ocean)

Reasons: _____

Play in a safe place

Reasons: _____

Go camping overnight

Reasons: _____

Explore nature outdoors

Reasons: _____

Learn to swim

Reasons: _____

Play on a sports team

Reasons: _____

Hike, bike, or ride on a trail

Reasons: _____

Catch a fish

Reasons: _____

Celebrate your heritage (your family history or traditions at an event, family reunion, festival)

Reasons: _____

6. Please tell us about your participation in outdoor activities. For each activity, fill in the circle if you participated in it **during the past 12 months**. If you **did not** do an activity, leave the circle blank. Also, for each activity (whether you have done it or not in the past 12 months) fill in the circle if you would like to do the activity more often. See Tables 72-75

Participated in the past 12 months	Would like to do more	Activity
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Mountain biking (unpaved dirt surfaces, trails)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Day hiking
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Backpacking (overnight hiking)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Rock climbing
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Horseback riding
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Walking on streets, sidewalks, paths, or trails in your community
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Jogging or running
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Skateboarding (skate parks, paths, sidewalks)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	In-line skating or rollerblading
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Camping (tent, recreational vehicle, trailer)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Picnicking
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Fishing
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Hunting
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Archery
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Target shooting
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Off-road vehicle use (motocross, ATVs, dune buggies, 4 wheel drive)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Swimming in a pool
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Swimming in ocean, lakes, rivers, and streams
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Surfing or boogie boarding
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Paddle sports (kayaking, canoeing, rowing)

6. (continued)

Participated in the past 12 months	Would like to do more	Activity
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Beach activities, surf play (including sunbathing, wading, playing on beach)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Waterskiing or wakeboarding
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Jet skis or wave runners
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Visiting historical or cultural sites, museums, zoos, gardens
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Playing in a park (games, kite flying, catch with a ball, Frisbee, play structure, swing set, etc.)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Exploring tide pools
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Wildlife viewing and watching
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Going on a scenic drive with someone
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Snowboarding
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Attending outdoor events (festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theatre)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Downhill skiing (snow skiing with a lift)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Cross-country skiing
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sledding, ice skating, snow play
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Snowmobiling
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Team sports (baseball, soccer, softball, football, basketball, volleyball, etc.)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tennis
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Golf
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Bicycling (on paved surfaces)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Martial arts/tai chi/yoga
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Other activity (please write out)_____
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Other activity (please write out)_____

7. What could be done that would help you to participate in outdoor activities more often?

See Tables 99-100, B-3

- Provide areas for these activities that are just for kids my age
- Provide equipment (like sports equipment, playground equipment)
- Provide more recreation areas closer to my home (sports fields, skateboard parks, open space areas)
- Provide safer ways to get to recreation areas close to my home
- Provide transportation to recreation areas and activities
- Provide instruction or lessons
- Other (write in what would help) _____

8. Do the reasons below keep you from doing outdoor activities? Please fill in a circle for yes, no, or sometimes for each reason.

See Tables 97-98, B-2

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	I'm too busy (with homework, after-school activities, chores, work)
Yes	No	Sometimes	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	I'd rather be on the Internet (myspace, surfing the web) or playing video games
Yes	No	Sometimes	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	I'd rather be watching TV
Yes	No	Sometimes	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	My parents or guardians can't afford the activities I would like to do
Yes	No	Sometimes	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A recreation area or park is too far away to walk, drive or ride my bike
Yes	No	Sometimes	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	My parents or guardians think the activities are too dangerous (I might hurt myself)
Yes	No	Sometimes	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	My friends don't want to do the outdoor activities that I want to do
Yes	No	Sometimes	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	No one in my family does these activities
Yes	No	Sometimes	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	I don't know how to do these activities
Yes	No	Sometimes	

<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	It isn't safe to do these activities near where I live (because of crime or gang activity)
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	It is too hot or cold outside (or other weather reasons)
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Sometimes	Other (please write the reason or reasons)_____

9. Are you? Girl (female) Boy (male) See Table 66

10. How old are you? _____ See Table 66

Thank you for completing the survey! Please give this questionnaire back to your parents, guardian or another adult and ask them to mail it with their completed questionnaire.