

## APPENDIX A: REGIONAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NOVA USERS FOR 13 NOVA ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

Raw data collected for the 2013 SCORP were analyzed to parse out quantitative data specifically related to NOVA recreation. Although the SCORP did not specifically ask how respondents accessed a recreation opportunity (i.e., if they accessed it via a nonhighway road), NOVA-related activities discussed in the SCORP represent the major activities that take place in a nonhighway, nonmotorized, or off-road vehicle location or setting.

In all, NOVA includes 39 recreational activities from 13 of the 16 activity categories as defined by SCORP. The following table lists all of the SCORP-defined activities, with NOVA-related recreation highlighted in grey.

### Participation Rates in All of the Activities

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	56.8
Sightseeing—public facility	23.7
Sightseeing—cultural or historical facility	25.3
Sightseeing—scenic area	47.7
Nature Activities	81.4
Visiting nature interpretive center	29.2
Interpretive center—individual, family, informal group	26.1
Interpretive center—organized club, group, or school	3.3
Wildlife viewing/photographing	59.0
Wildlife viewing/photographing—plants	9.1
Wildlife viewing/photographing—birds	34.1
Wildlife viewing/photographing—land animals	40.4
Wildlife viewing/photographing—marine life	6.4
Gathering/collecting things in nature setting	27.2
Gathering/collecting—berries or mushrooms	14.9
Gathering/collecting—shells, rocks, or vegetation	18.4
Gathering/collecting—firewood	6.7
Gathering/collecting—Christmas tree	4.2
Gardening, flowers or vegetables	56.7
Gardening, flowers or vegetables—community garden/pea patch	2.3
Gardening, flowers or vegetables—yard/home	55.5
Fishing or Shellfishing	34.1
Fishing for shellfish	11.3
Fishing for finfish	27.1

Fishing—total freshwater	26.3
Fishing—total saltwater	15.6
Fishing from bank, dock, or jetty—saltwater	7.4
Fishing from bank, dock, or jetty—freshwater	17.3
Fishing from private boat	18.5
Fishing from private boat—saltwater	9.2
Fishing from private boat—freshwater	13.0
Fishing with guide or charter	3.1
Fishing with guide or charter—saltwater	1.7
Fishing with guide or charter—freshwater	1.8
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	80.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or cooking out—site specifically designated	43.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or cooking out—location not specifically designated	6.3
Picnicking, BBQing, or cooking out—group facility	26.6
Water-Related Activities	75.2
Beachcombing	32.6
Beachcombing—saltwater	28.2
Beachcombing—freshwater	11.4
Swimming or wading at beach	38.8
Swimming or wading at beach—saltwater	27.7
Swimming or wading at beach—freshwater	17.4
Surfboarding	2.1
Wind surfing	1.0
Wind surfing—saltwater	0.4
Wind surfing—freshwater	0.7
Inner tubing or floating	17.1
Boating—any boating	35.6
Boating—any boating—saltwater	13.5
Boating—any boating—freshwater	29.0
Boating—whitewater rafting	2.8
Boating—general, except whitewater rafting	32.8
Boating—canoeing, kayaking, rowing, manual craft	11.1
Boating—canoeing, kayaking, rowing, manual craft—saltwater	3.7
Boating—canoeing, kayaking, rowing, manual craft—freshwater	9.0
Boating—sail boating	3.5
Boating—sail boating—saltwater	2.1
Boating—sail boating—freshwater	1.9
Boating—sail boating—less than 26 feet	1.6
Boating—sail boating—26 feet or more	1.8
Boating—using personal watercraft	5.2
Boating—using personal watercraft—saltwater	1.0

Boating—using personal watercraft—freshwater	4.7
Boating—motorboating other than personal watercraft	24.8
Boating—motorboating other than personal watercraft—saltwater	9.3
Boating—motorboating other than personal watercraft—freshwater	21.3
Boating—motorboating—less than 26 feet	20.0
Boating—motorboating—26 feet or more	4.5
Boating—using a charter service or guide	1.8
Boating—using a marina	7.7
Boating—using public transient moorage facilities	2.3
Boating—using a boat ramp	22.5
Water skiing	7.4
Water skiing—saltwater	1.3
Water skiing—freshwater	6.8
Scuba or skin diving	1.6
Scuba or skin diving—saltwater	1.2
Scuba or skin diving—freshwater	0.7
Snorkeling	3.7
Snorkeling—saltwater	1.9
Snorkeling—freshwater	1.9
Using a splash park	8.1
Using a spray park	6.4
Snow and Ice Activities	31.3
Snowshoeing	6.7
Sledding, inner tubing, or other snow play	15.5
Snowboarding	7.1
Snowboarding—downhill facility	6.5
Snowboarding—location not specifically designated	1.1
Skiing, downhill	10.4
Skiing, cross country	4.5
Snowmobiling	2.7
ATV riding on snow or ice	2.4
Ice skating	3.3
Ice skating—outdoors	1.7
Ice skating—indoors	2.0
Ice hockey	0.5
Ice hockey—outdoors	0.1
Ice hockey—indoors	0.3
Air Activities	3.8
Bungee jumping	0.6
Paragliding or hang gliding	0.2

Hot air ballooning	0.2
Sky diving/parachuting from plane/glider	0.8
Base jumping	0.0
Flying gliders, ultralights, or other aircraft	1.5
Taking chartered sightseeing flight	0.2
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	90.0
Walking with a pet	51.6
Walking with a pet—on leash in park	25.1
Walking with a pet—off leash in dog park	11.5
Walking with a pet—location not specifically designated	21.3
Walking without a pet	71.3
Walking without a pet—sidewalks	38.7
Walking without a pet—roads or streets	39.5
Walking without a pet—park or trail setting	35.3
Walking without a pet—outdoor track	2.9
Walking without a pet—indoor facility	0.9
Hiking	53.9
Hiking—trails	51.0
Hiking—urban trails	17.5
Hiking—rural trails	18.5
Hiking—mountain or forest trails	36.4
Hiking—off trail	10.9
Climbing or mountaineering	10.0
Climbing or mountaineering—alpine areas/snow or ice	3.6
Climbing or mountaineering—rock climbing indoors	1.9
Climbing or mountaineering—rock climbing outdoors	4.6
Bicycle Riding	36.9
Bicycle riding—roads or streets	26.6
Bicycle riding—trails	24.4
Bicycle riding—urban trails	17.3
Bicycle riding—rural trails	10.8
Bicycle riding—mountain or forest trails	8.0
Bicycle riding—no established trails	6.9
Bicycle riding—racing/on race course	0.9
Bicycle riding—velodrome	0.5
Bicycle riding—BMX	0.6
Bicycle touring	2.6
Bicycle touring—day trip	2.3
Bicycle touring—overnight trip	0.7
Horseback Riding	7.7
Horseback riding—stables or grounds	2.8
Horseback riding—roads or streets	1.3

Horseback riding—trails	3.9
Horseback riding—urban trails	0.5
Horseback riding—rural trails	2.3
Horseback riding—mountain or forest trails	2.7
Horseback riding—no established trails	2.7
Off-Roading for Recreation	15.3
Off-roading—motorcycle	4.2
Off-roading—motorcycle—off-road facility	0.9
Off-roading—motorcycle—roads or streets	2.0
Off-roading—motorcycle—trails	2.7
Off-roading—motorcycle—urban trails	0.9
Off-roading—motorcycle—rural trails	1.4
Off-roading—motorcycle—mountain or forest trails	1.8
Off-roading—motorcycle—no established trails	1.7
Off-roading—ATV/dune buggy	7.3
Off-roading—ATV/dune buggy—off-road facility	1.5
Off-roading—ATV/dune buggy—roads or streets	1.8
Off-roading—ATV/dune buggy—trails	5.2
Off-roading—ATV/dune buggy—urban trails	1.4
Off-roading—ATV/dune buggy—rural trails	2.3
Off-roading—ATV/dune buggy—mountain or forest trails	4.0
Off-roading—ATV/dune buggy—no established trails	2.8
Off-roading—4-wheel drive vehicle	9.5
Off-roading—4-wheel drive vehicle—off-road facility	1.7
Off-roading—4-wheel drive vehicle—roads or streets	1.8
Off-roading—4-wheel drive vehicle—trails	6.6
Off-roading—4-wheel drive vehicle—urban trails	1.4
Off-roading—4-wheel drive vehicle—rural trails	3.0
Off-roading—4-wheel drive vehicle—mountain or forest trails	4.0
Off-roading—4-wheel drive vehicle—no established trails	2.5
Camping	42.4
Camping—with a kayak/canoe	2.4
Camping—with a kayak/canoe—site specifically designated	1.2
Camping—with a kayak/canoe—location not specifically designated	1.4
Camping—in a boat	2.4
Camping—in a boat—on open water	0.6
Camping—in a boat—state park or site specifically designated	1.3
Camping—in a boat—location not specifically designated	0.8
Camping—in a boat—in a marina	0.7
Camping—with a bicycle	1.2
Camping—with a bicycle—campground	1.1

Camping—with a bicycle—location not specifically designated	0.4
Camping—backpacking/primitive location	8.3
Camping—backpacking/primitive location—self-carry packs	7.7
Camping—backpacking/primitive location—pack animals	0.3
Camping—tent camping with car/motorcycle	26.5
Camping—tent w/ car/motorcycle—campground	21.2
Camping—tent w/ car/motorcycle—location not specifically designated	7.9
Camping—RV camping	14.2
Camping—RV camping—campground	11.2
Camping—RV camping—location not specifically designated	4.7
Hunting or Shooting	21.4
Hunting	9.4
Hunting—archery equipment	2.2
Hunting—firearms	8.5
Hunting—modern firearms	8.0
Hunting—rifle	6.2
Hunting—shotgun	4.1
Hunting—handgun	1.0
Hunting—blackpowder firearms	1.2
Hunting—blackpowder rifle	1.2
Hunting—blackpowder shotgun	0.3
Hunting—blackpowder handgun	0.3
Hunting—big game	8.0
Hunting—birds or small game	4.8
Hunting—waterfowl	1.9
Shooting	17.4
Shooting—archery equipment	3.6
Shooting—modern firearms	15.7
Shooting—rifle	11.4
Shooting—shotgun	8.4
Shooting—handgun	10.9
Shooting—blackpowder firearms	2.5
Shooting—blackpowder rifle	2.4
Shooting—blackpowder shotgun	1.0
Shooting—blackpowder handgun	1.5
Target shooting	15.3
Trap shooting	4.6
Skeet	4.0
Sporting clays	3.5
Other target or clay sports	1.7
Recreational Activities	82.7

Playground use	36.9
Playground use—park facility	30.0
Playground use—school facility	13.8
Aerobics or fitness activities, but not weights	37.8
Aerobics or fitness activities, but not weights—at a facility	26.4
Aerobics or fitness activities, but not weights—not at home	30.1
Weight conditioning	27.6
Weight conditioning—at a facility	20.6
Weight conditioning—not at home	20.9
Jogging or running	36.2
Jogging or running—streets or sidewalks	23.2
Jogging or running—trails	17.2
Jogging or running—urban trails	11.4
Jogging or running—rural trails	7.8
Jogging or running—mountain or forest trails	4.9
Jogging or running—outdoor track	2.7
Jogging or running—indoor track	2.2
Swimming (all, except at beach)	51.6
Swimming in pool	38.2
Swimming in pool—outdoors	18.1
Swimming in pool—indoors	24.2
Swimming in natural waters	35.7
Roller or inline skating	4.7
Roller or inline skating—roads, sidewalks, other places	0.3
Roller or inline skating—trail at outdoor facility	1.8
Roller or inline skating—indoor facility	2.2
Skateboarding	2.9
Skateboarding—roads, sidewalks, places not specifically designated	1.1
Skateboarding—trail	0.6
Skateboarding—skate park or court	2.4
Badminton	6.0
Badminton—outdoor facility	2.2
Badminton—indoor facility	0.8
Handball, racquetball, or squash	4.2
Handball, racquetball, or squash—outdoor facility	0.4
Handball, racquetball, or squash—indoor facility	3.5
Volleyball	10.3
Volleyball—outdoor facility	5.8
Volleyball—indoor facility	3.3
Basketball	16.8
Basketball—outdoor facility	9.1

Basketball—indoor facility	7.8
Tennis	10.1
Tennis—outdoor facility	9.1
Tennis—indoor facility	2.2
Field sports	11.0
Football	5.3
Rugby	0.2
Lacrosse	0.4
Soccer	7.0
Soccer—outdoors	6.2
Soccer—indoors	0.7
Baseball	5.4
Softball	7.8
Golf	15.5
Golf—driving range	5.1
Golf—pitch-n-putt	1.6
Golf—9- or 18-hole course	13.3
Indoor Community Facilities	28.4
Activity center	5.5
Arts and crafts class or activity	3.5
Class or instruction	7.4
Social event	14.8
Frisbee Activities	16.8
Frisbee—disc golf (also called frisbee golf)	4.5
Frisbee—ultimate frisbee or frisbee football	3.0

## SIGHTSEEING USERS

The table below shows the regional participation rates for NOVA sightseeing users, which consists of sightseeing in scenic areas. Note that the overall sightseeing activity category, with a participation rate of 57%, includes sightseeing at a public facility and sightseeing at a cultural or historical facility, which are not included under NOVA.

Three regions ranked as having over 50% of Washington residents participating in NOVA sightseeing activities: the Islands, the North Cascades, and the Peninsulas. The Coast (40%) and South Central (41%) show the lowest participation rates.

Regional Participation Rates of NOVA Sightseeing Users (%)	
The Islands	55
North Cascades	52
Peninsulas	51
King/Seattle	49
South West	46
North East	46
Columbia Plateau	44
The Palouse	43
South Central	41
The Coast	40

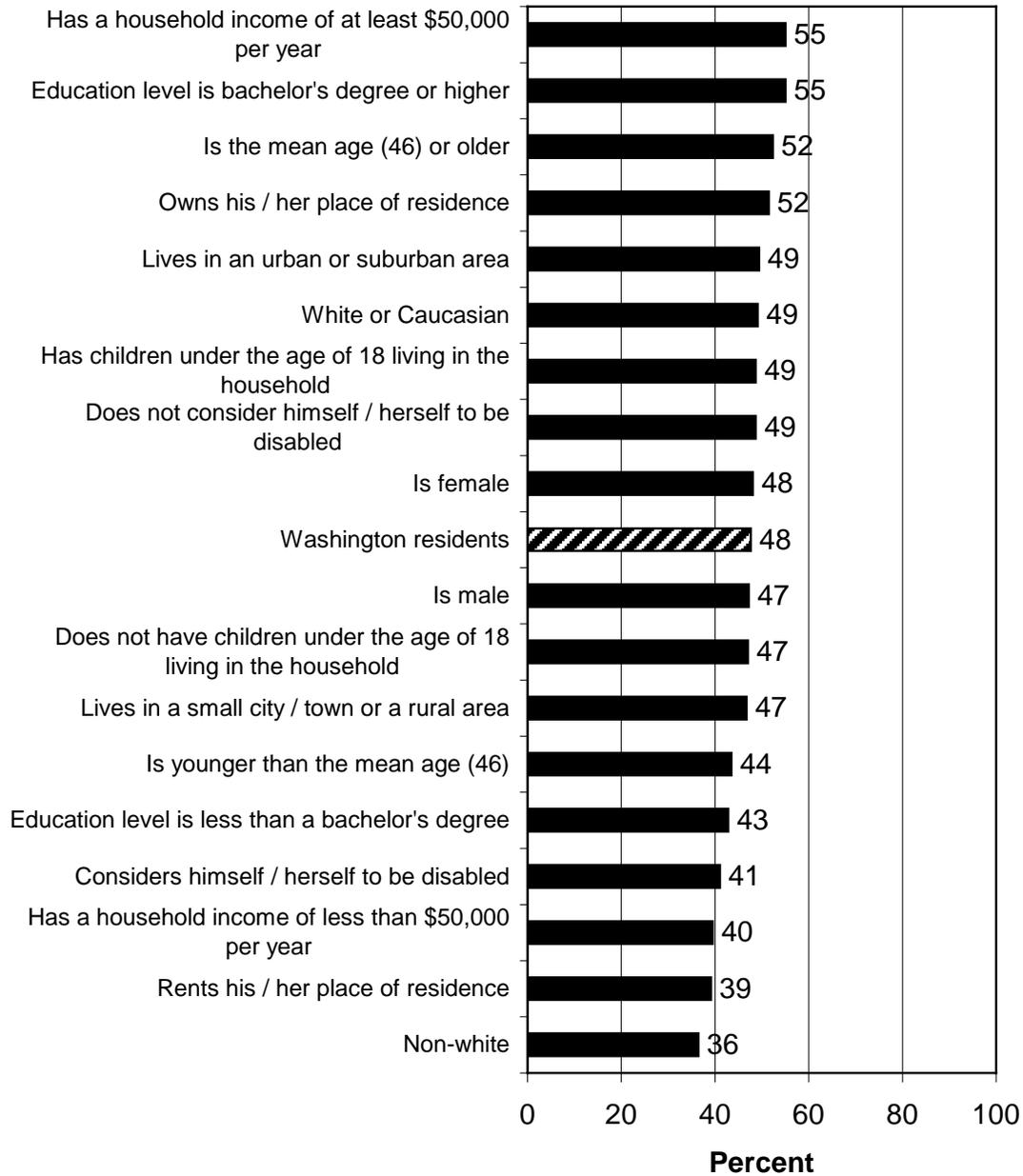
In total, 48% of Washington residents participate in sightseeing in a scenic area. As the following graph shows, the demographic groups *most likely* to engage in sightseeing in a scenic area (i.e., groups with a participation rate greater than 50%) include:

- People with a household income of at least \$50,000 per year,
- People with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher,
- People at a mean age of 46 years or older, and
- People who own their place of residence.

Meanwhile, the groups *least likely* to participate in sightseeing (i.e., groups with a participation rate of 40% or less) include

- Residents who are non-white/non-Caucasian,
- People who rent their place of residence, and
- People with a household income of less than \$50,000 per year.

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in sightseeing in a scenic area in Washington in 2012:**



## NATURE ACTIVITIES—WILDLIFE VIEWING/PHOTOGRAPHING

In the SCORP, this recreation category (nature activities) includes 16 different types of nature activities. The NOVA Program includes two of these, one of which is observing or photographing wildlife or nature.

Participation rates in each Washington region are shown below. At the top of the ranking are the Islands at 68% and the Peninsulas at 65%, while the lowest participation occurs in South Central (50%).

Regional Participation Rates of Wildlife Viewing or Photographing (%)	
The Islands	68
Peninsulas	65
North Cascades	62
South West	59
North East	59
The Palouse	58
King/Seattle	58
Columbia Plateau	55
The Coast	55
South Central	50

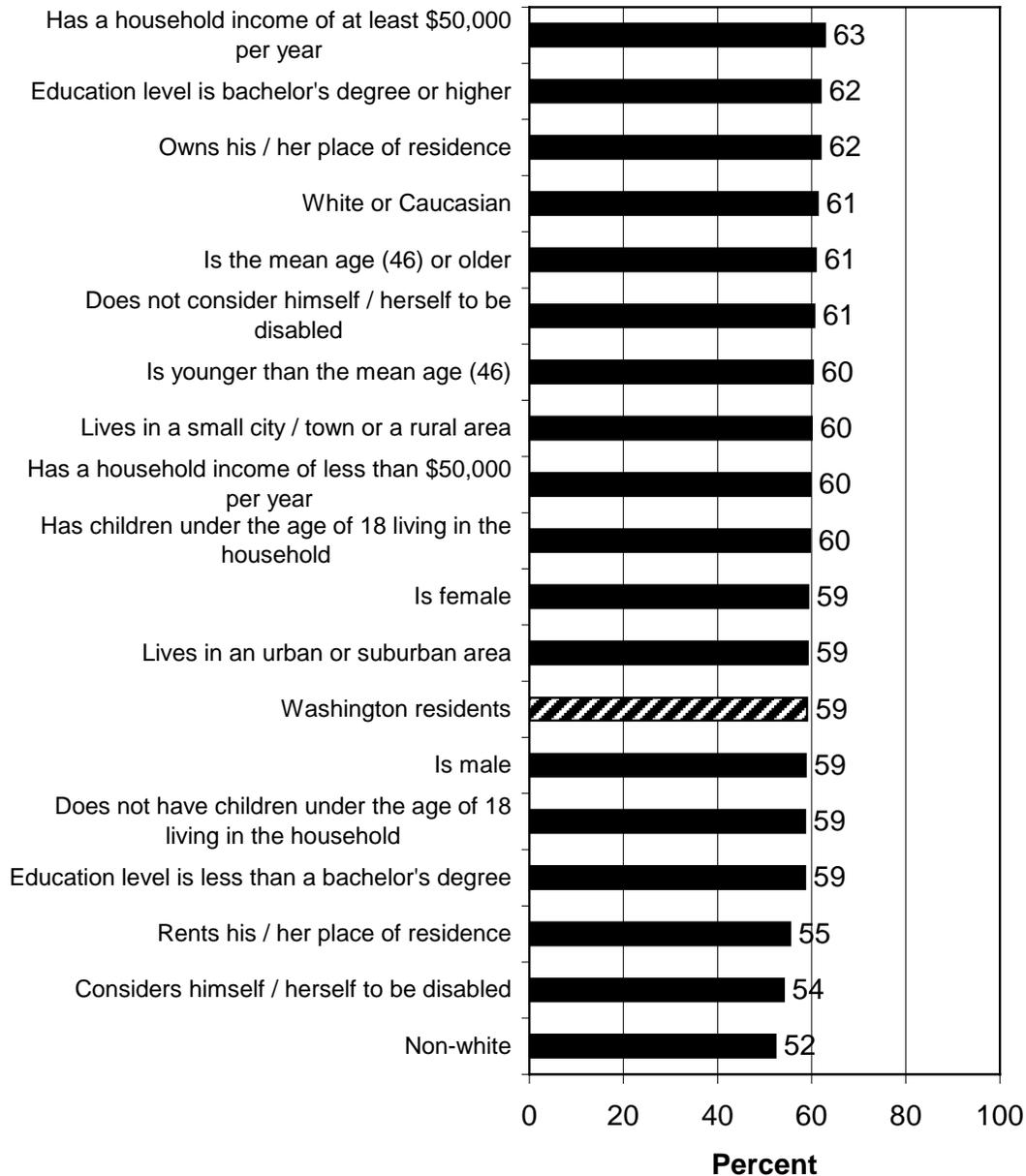
In total, 59% of Washington residents participate in wildlife viewing or photographing. The following chart shows that the demographic groups *most likely* to engage in wildlife viewing or photographing include:

- those with an annual household income of at least \$50,000 (63% of this group participates),
- those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher (62%), and
- those who own their place of residence (62%).

In contrast, the groups *least likely* to engage in the activity include:

- non-white/non-Caucasian residents (52%),
- those who consider themselves to be disabled (54%), and
- those who rent their place of residence (55%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in observing or photographing wildlife or nature in Washington in 2012:**



## NATURE ACTIVITIES—GATHERING/COLLECTING THINGS IN A NATURE SETTING

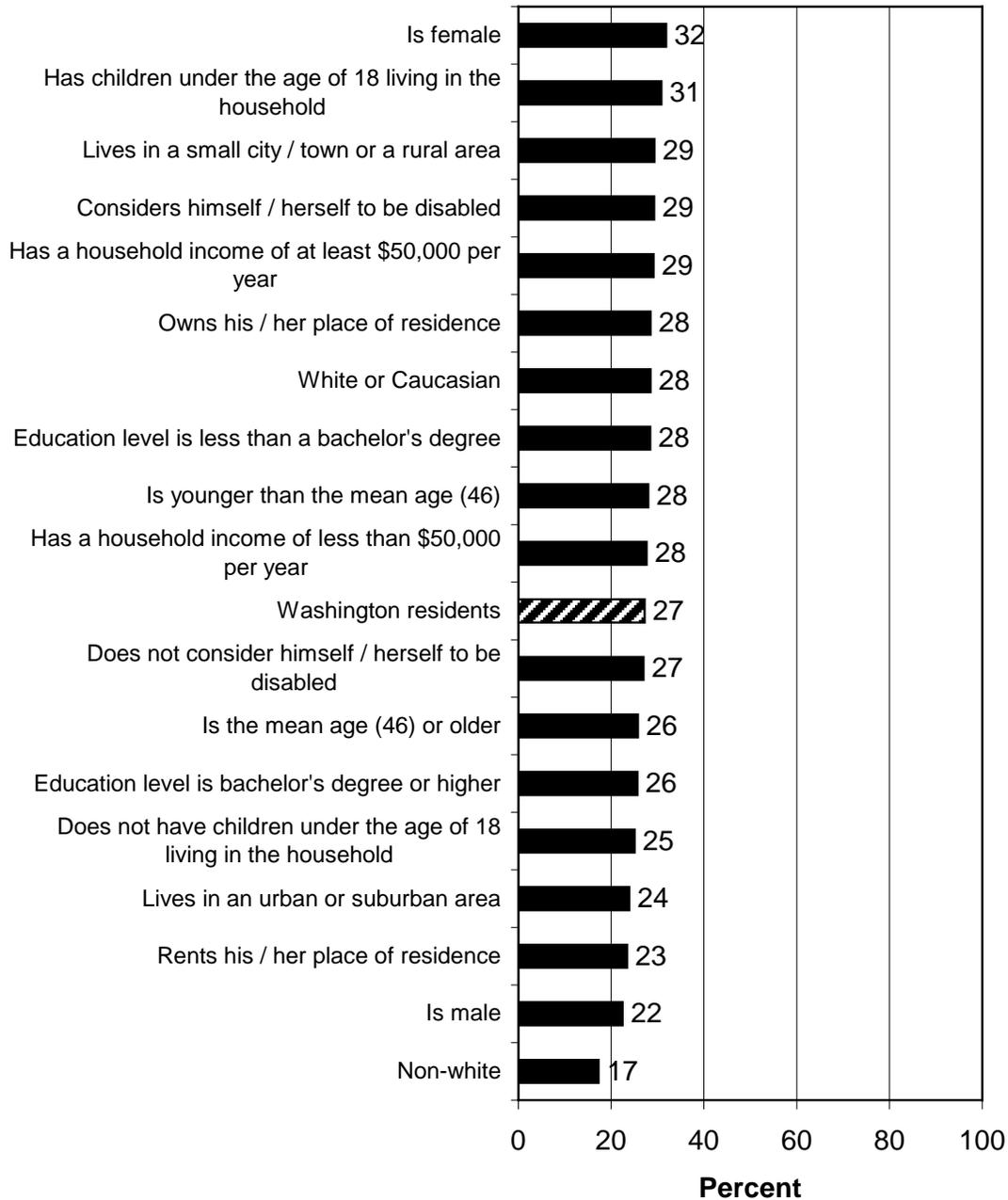
The other nature activity from the SCORP that falls within a NOVA classification is gathering/collecting things in a nature setting, which has a 27% participation rate among Washington residents.

Items gathered by recreationists can include berries or mushrooms (15% of Washington residents do this); shells, rocks, or vegetation (18%); firewood (7%); and Christmas trees (4%). As shown in the table below, the region with the most gathering/collecting participation is the Islands at 39%. Meanwhile, less than a quarter of residents participate in the Palouse (23%) and South Central (24%).

Regional Participation Rates of Gathering or Collecting Things in a Nature Setting (%)	
The Islands	39
North East	32
The Coast	32
Peninsulas	30
North Cascades	28
South West	26
King/Seattle	26
Columbia Plateau	25
South Central	24
The Palouse	23

The following graph shows that the demographic groups *most likely* to engage in gathering/collecting include female residents (32% participate) and those who have children under the age of 18 living in the household (31%). Meanwhile, demographic groups *least likely* to engage in the activity include non-white/non-Caucasian residents (17%) and male residents (22%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in gathering or collecting in a nature setting in Washington in 2012:**



## FISHING OR SHELLFISHING

In total, 34% of Washington residents participate in fishing—both freshwater and saltwater—or shellfishing activities.

This overall category includes the following activities:

- fishing for finfish (27% of Washington residents participate)
- total freshwater fishing (26%)
- fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty in freshwater (17%)
- total saltwater fishing (16%)
- fishing from a private boat in freshwater (13%)
- fishing for shellfish (11%)
- fishing from a private boat in saltwater (9%)
- fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty in saltwater (7%)
- fishing with a guide or charter in saltwater (2%)
- fishing with a guide or charter in freshwater (2%).

The following table shows fishing participation by region. Nearly half of residents in the Columbia Plateau and the Coast regions participate, both with rates of 47%. In contrast, only 26% of residents in the King/Seattle region go fishing or shellfishing.

Regional Participation Rates of Fishing or Shellfishing (%)	
Columbia Plateau	47
The Coast	47
Peninsulas	46
The Islands	45
The Palouse	43
South West	38
North East	37
North Cascades	34
South Central	33
King/Seattle	26

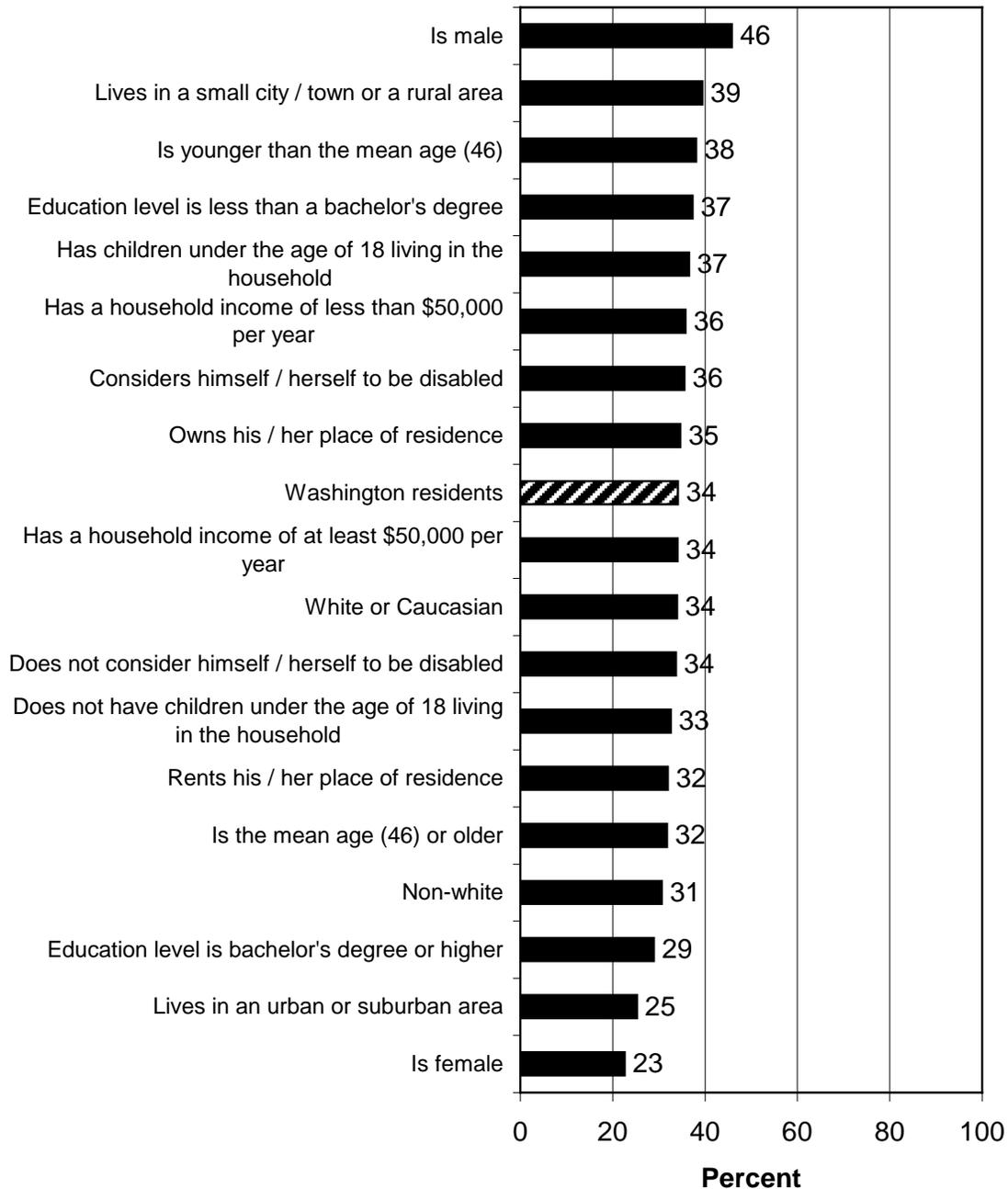
The following graph shows that the demographic groups in Washington State most likely to engage in fishing include:

- male residents (46% of males participate),
- those who live in a small city/town or rural area (39%), and
- those younger than the mean age of 46 years (38%).

The demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity include:

- female residents (23%),
- those who live in an urban or suburban area (25%), and
- those with an education level of a bachelor’s degree or higher (29%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in fishing or shellfishing in Washington in 2012:**



## PICNICKING, BARBECUING, OR COOKING OUT

In all, 81% of Washington residents participate in picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out. Within this SCORP activity category, NOVA includes picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out at a specifically designated site (43% of Washington residents do this) or at a group facility (27%).

The table below shows that the regions with the highest participation in picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out are the Coast (68% of Washington residents) and the South West (63%), while the Islands region has the lowest participation rate of 47%.

Regional Participation Rates of Picnicking, Barbecuing, or Cooking Out (%)	
The Coast	68
South West	63
North East	57
North Cascades	57
Peninsulas	56
Columbia Plateau	56
South Central	54
The Palouse	53
King/Seattle	52
The Islands	47

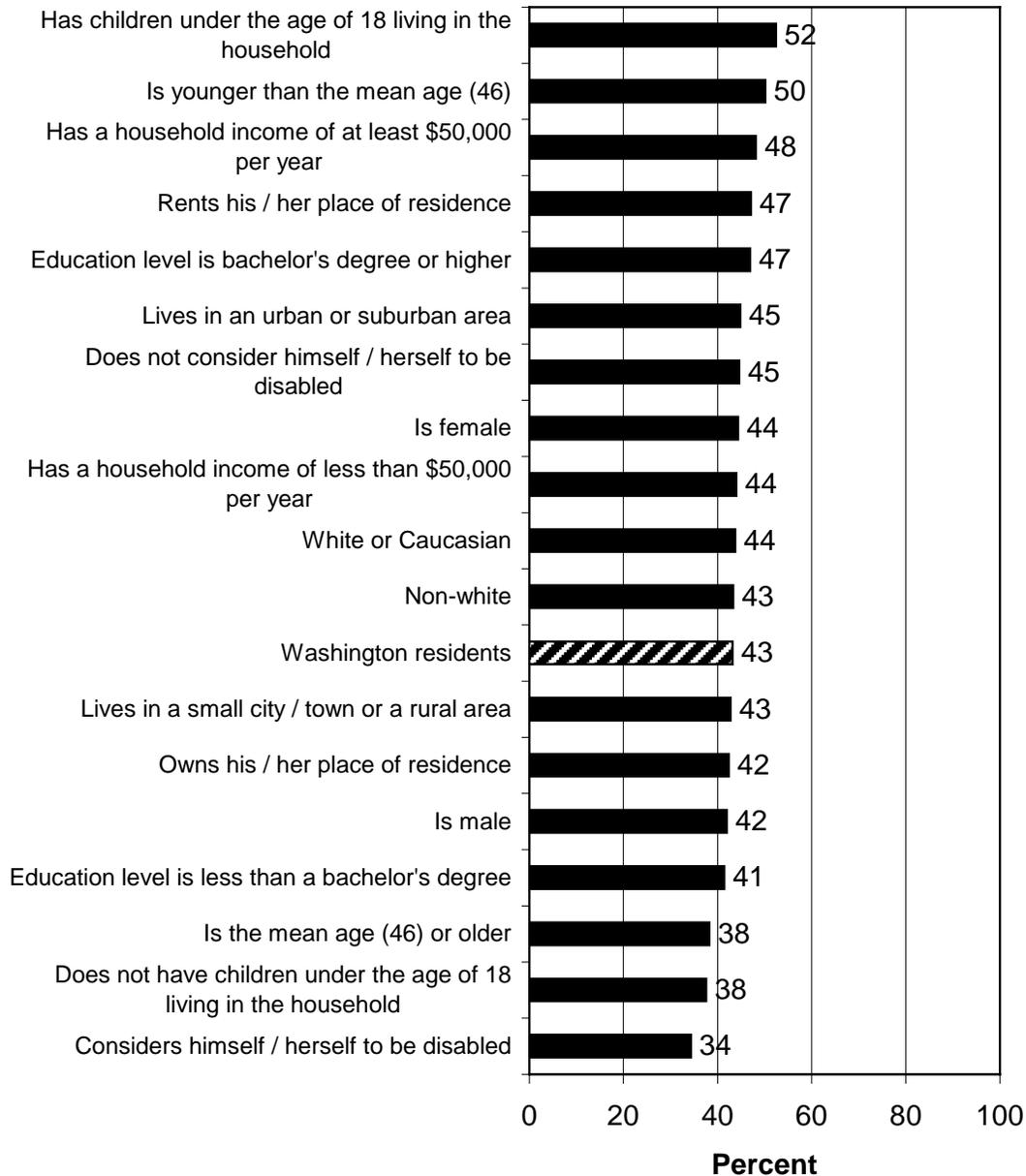
The following graph shows that the demographic groups most likely to engage in NOVA-related picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out include:

- those who have children under the age of 18 years living in the household (52% of this group participates in the activity),
- those younger than the mean age of 46 years (50%), and
- those with an annual household income of at least \$50,000 (48%).

Conversely, the demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity include:

- those who consider themselves to be disabled (34%),
- those who do not have children under the age of 18 years (38%), and
- those older than the mean age of 46 years (38%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in NOVA-related picnicking in Washington in the past 12 months:**



## WATER-RELATED ACTIVITIES—CANOEING, KAYAKING, ROWING, OR USING MANUAL CRAFT

In total, 75% of Washington residents participate in water-related activities, such as beachcombing, swimming, or boating in the SCORP; this overall category includes 47 different types of water-related activities. NOVA includes a subset of the boating category—canoeing, kayaking, rowing, or using manual craft—which has an 11% participation rate among Washington residents (9% participate in freshwater and 4% participate in saltwater, with some who do both).

The table below shows that the regions with the highest participation in canoeing, kayaking, rowing, or using manual craft are the Islands (18% of Washington residents) and the North East (16%), while the Palouse has a participation rate of only 5%.

The Islands	18
North East	16
Peninsulas	13
North Cascades	12
King/Seattle	11
South West	9
South Central	8
Columbia Plateau	8
The Coast	8
The Palouse	5

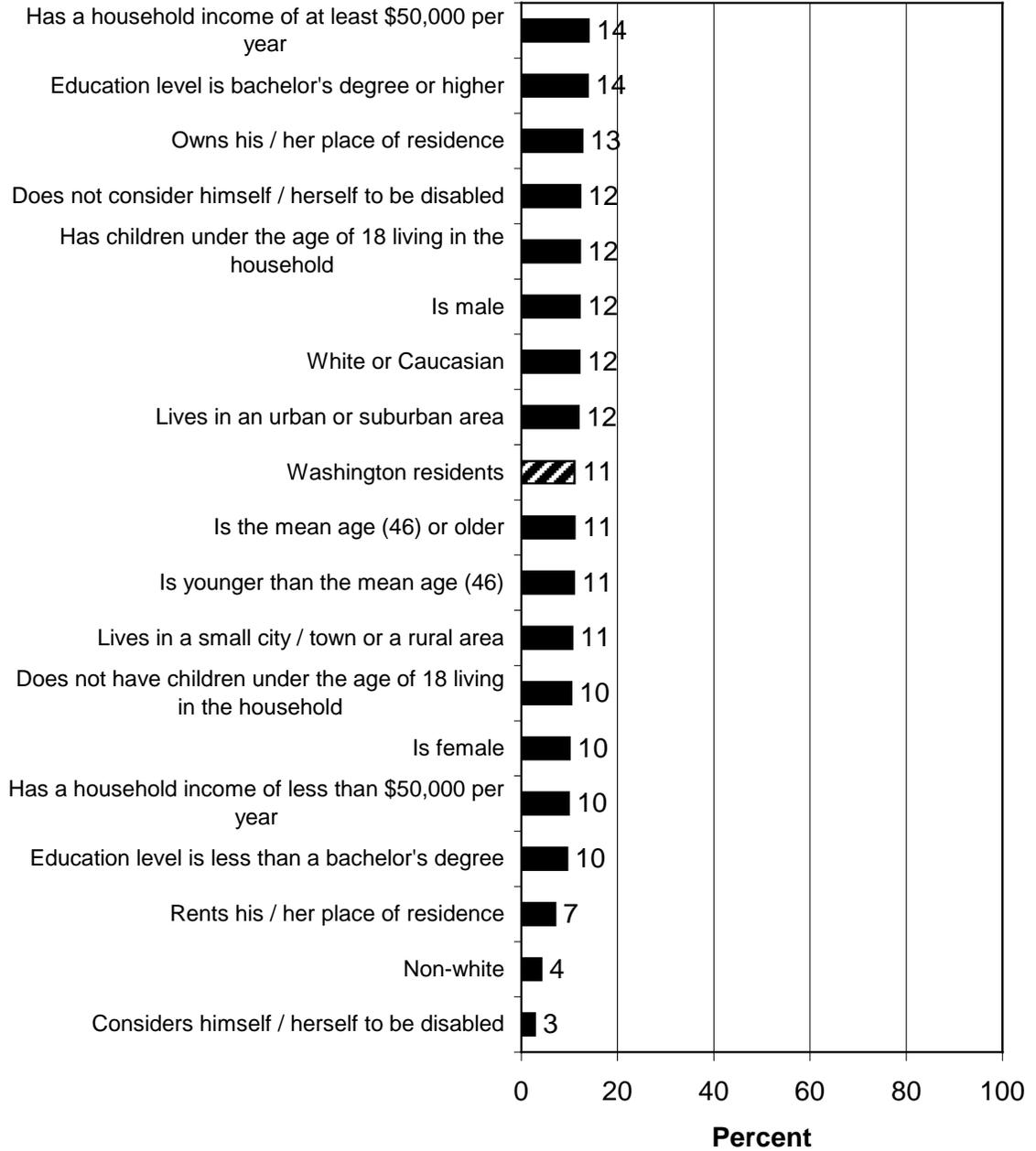
Unsurprisingly, the SCORP data show that boating activities have a higher correlation among residents who exhibit more affluent characteristics. The following graph shows that the demographic groups most likely to engage in canoeing, kayaking, rowing, or using a manual craft include:

- those with an annual household income of at least \$50,000 (14% of this group participates in the activity),
- those with an education level of a bachelor’s degree or higher (14%), and
- those who own their place of residence (13%).

The demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity, all at participation rates under 10%, include:

- those who consider themselves to be disabled (3%),
- non-white/non-Caucasian residents (4%), and
- those who rent their place of residence (7%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in canoeing, kayaking, rowing, or using a manual craft in Washington in 2012:**



## SNOW AND ICE ACTIVITIES— SNOWSHOEING OR CROSS COUNTRY SKIING

In total, 31% of Washington residents participate in snow and ice activities; this overall category includes 12 different constituent activities in the SCORP. Within this activity category, NOVA includes snowshoeing (7% of Washington residents participate) and cross country skiing (5%). Note that 9% of Washington residents participate in either snowshoeing or cross country skiing; this percentage accounts for those who do both.

The table below shows the highest participation by far to be in the North East region, with 18% of its residents engaging in snowshoeing or cross country skiing, followed by the North Cascades at 12%. All the other regions have participation rates at 10% or less, with the lowest percentages in the Coast (2%) and the Columbia Plateau (4%).

Regional Participation Rates of Snowshoeing or Cross Country Skiing (%)	
North East	18
North Cascades	12
King/Seattle	10
The Islands	9
South West	6
Peninsulas	6
South Central	5
The Palouse	5
Columbia Plateau	4
The Coast	2

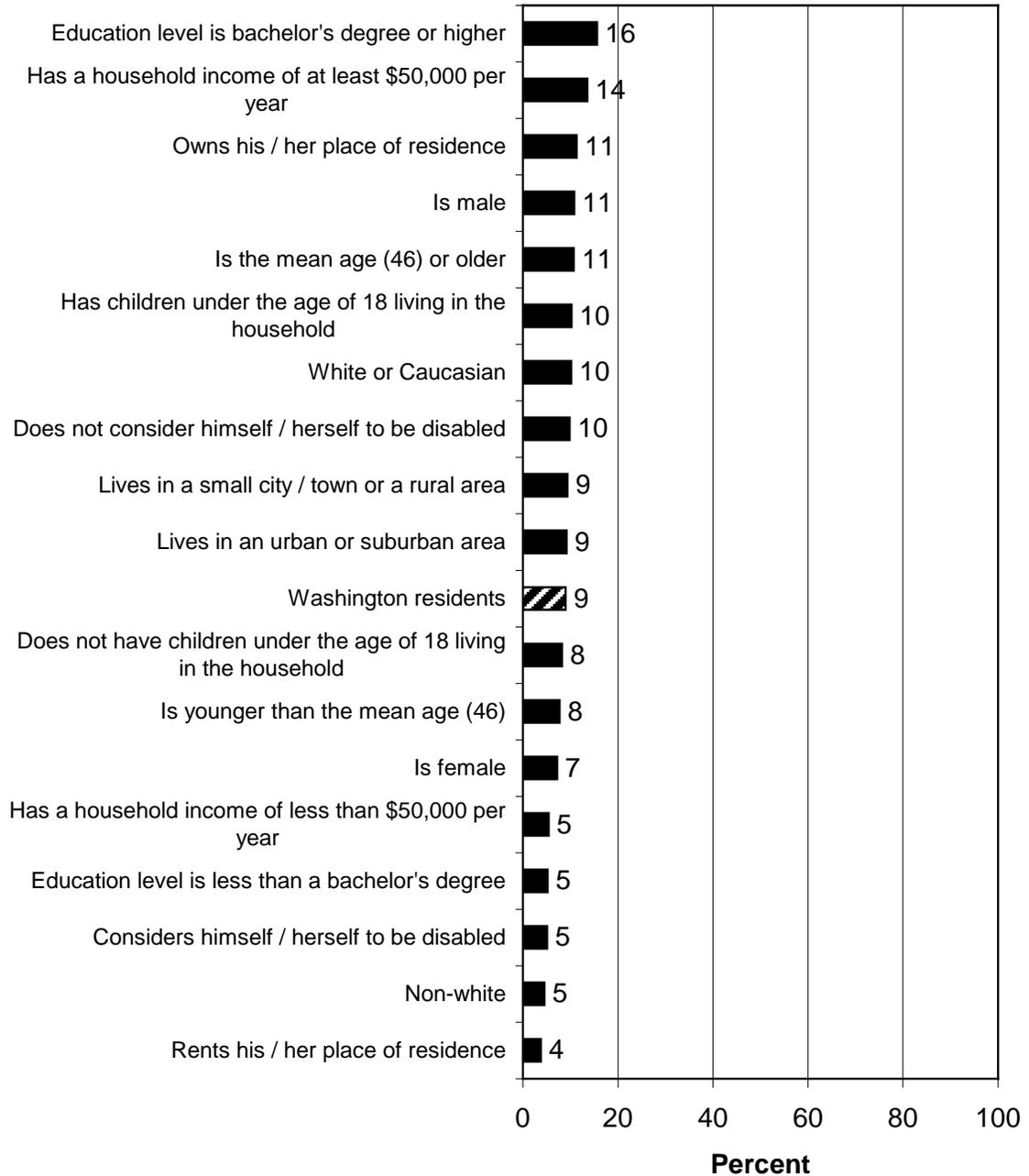
The following graph shows that the demographic groups most likely to engage in snowshoeing or cross country skiing include:

- those with an education level of a bachelor’s degree or higher (16% of this group participate in the activity),
- those with an annual household income of at least \$50,000 per year (14%), and
- those who own their place of residence (11%).

The demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity include:

- those who rent their place of residence (4%),
- non-white/non-Caucasian residents (5%), and
- residents who consider themselves disabled (5%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in cross-country skiing or snowshoeing in Washington in 2012:**



## WALKING, HIKING, CLIMBING, OR MOUNTAINEERING

In total, 90% of Washington residents participate in walking, hiking, climbing, or mountaineering, an overall category that includes 25 specific recreational activities in the SCORP.

### Walking Activities

NOVA-related walking activities include walking with or without a pet in a park or trail setting; 48% of Washington residents engage in at least one of these activities, with 25% who go walking with a leashed pet in a park and 35% who go walking without a pet in a park or trail setting (these percentages do not add up to 48% due to the residents who engage in both activities).

The table below shows the regional participation rates for NOVA-related walking. At the top of the ranking are the Islands and King/Seattle regions, each with 44% of residents participating in walking activities involving parks or trails; meanwhile, the Columbia Plateau region has the lowest percentage of residents participating in NOVA-related walking activities (28%).

Regional Participation Rates of NOVA-Related Walking (%)	
The Islands	44
King/Seattle	44
Peninsulas	42
The Palouse	41
Southwest	41
South Central	39
Northeast	37
North Cascades	34
The Coast	33
Columbia Plateau	28

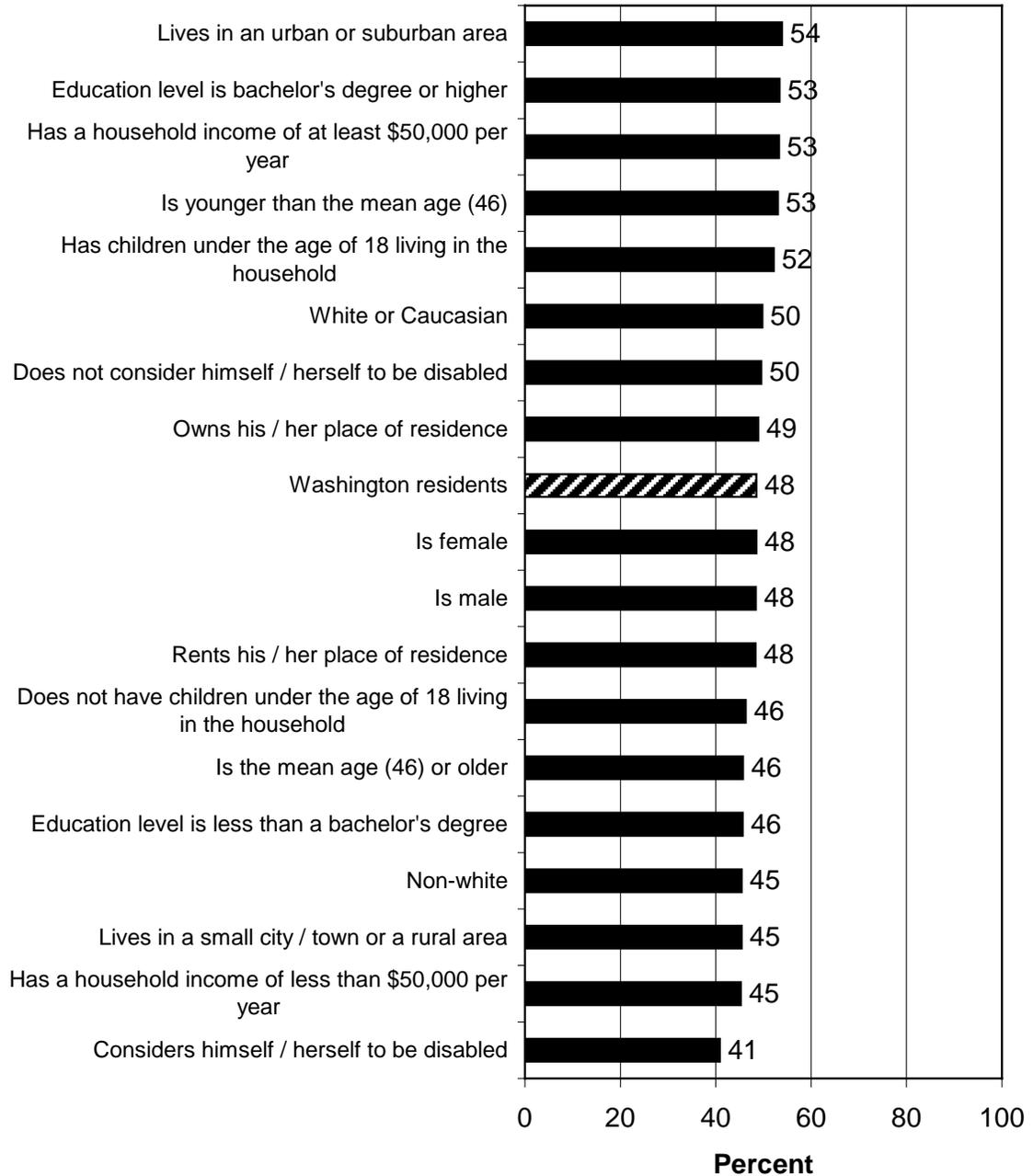
The following graph shows that the demographic groups *most likely* to engage in NOVA-related walking include:

- those who live in an urban or suburban area (54% of this group participates in the activity),
- those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher (53%),
- those with an annual household income of at least \$50,000 (53%), and
- those younger than the mean age of 46 years (53%).

The demographic groups *least likely* to engage in the activity include:

- residents with disabilities (41%),
- those with an annual household income of less than \$50,000 (45%),
- those who live in a small city/town or rural area (45%), and
- non-white/non-Caucasian residents (45%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in NOVA-related walking in Washington in 2012:**



## Hiking Activities

NOVA-related hiking activities include hiking rural trails and hiking mountain or forest trails; 42% of Washington residents engage in at least one of these activities, with 19% who go hiking on rural trails and 36% who go hiking on mountain or forest trails (these percentages do not add up to 42% due to the residents who engage in both activities).

The table below shows the regional participation rates for NOVA-related hiking. At the top of the ranking is the King/Seattle region, with 48% of residents participating in hiking activities involving rural, mountain, or forest trails, followed by the North Cascades region, with a 46% participation rate. In contrast, the Columbia Plateau region has the lowest percentage of residents participating in NOVA-related hiking activities (23%).

Regional Participation Rates of NOVA-Related Hiking (%)	
King/Seattle	48
North Cascades	46
The Islands	45
The Palouse	40
South West	40
North East	37
Peninsulas	36
South Central	31
The Coast	30
Columbia Plateau	23

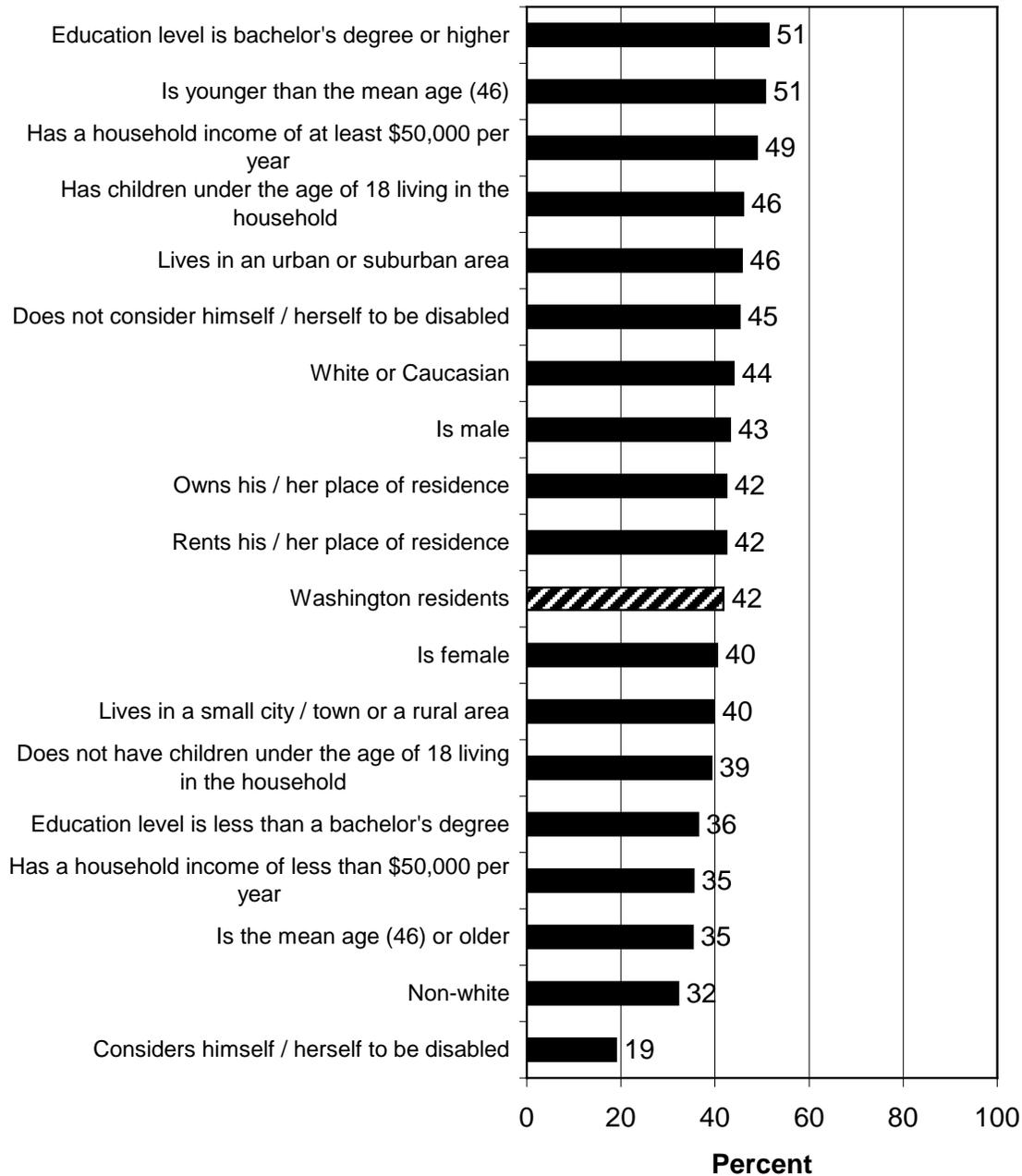
The following graph shows that the demographic groups most likely to engage in NOVA-related hiking include:

- those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher (51% of this group participates in the activity),
- those younger than the mean age of 46 years (51%), and
- those with an annual household income of at least \$50,000 (49%).

The demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity include:

- residents with disabilities(19%) and
- non-white/non-Caucasian residents (32%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in hiking on rural, mountain, or forest trails in Washington in 2012:**



## BICYCLE RIDING

In total, 37% of Washington residents participate in bicycle riding, an activity category that includes 10 specific biking activities in the SCORP. Within this category, NOVA includes bicycle riding on rural trails (11% of Washington residents participate) and bicycle riding on mountain or forest trails (8%). In all, 14% of Washington residents participate in at least one of these hiking activities; this percentage includes residents who engage in both.

The table below shows the regional participation rates for NOVA-related bicycle riding, which is fairly consistent across the regions. At the top of the ranking is the North East, with 18% of its residents participating in biking activities involving rural, mountain, or forest trails. In contrast, the Islands and the Coast regions have the lowest participation rates, with both at 10%.

North East	18
North Cascades	15
The Palouse	15
South West	15
Columbia Plateau	15
King/Seattle	12
Peninsulas	11
South Central	11
The Coast	10
The Islands	10

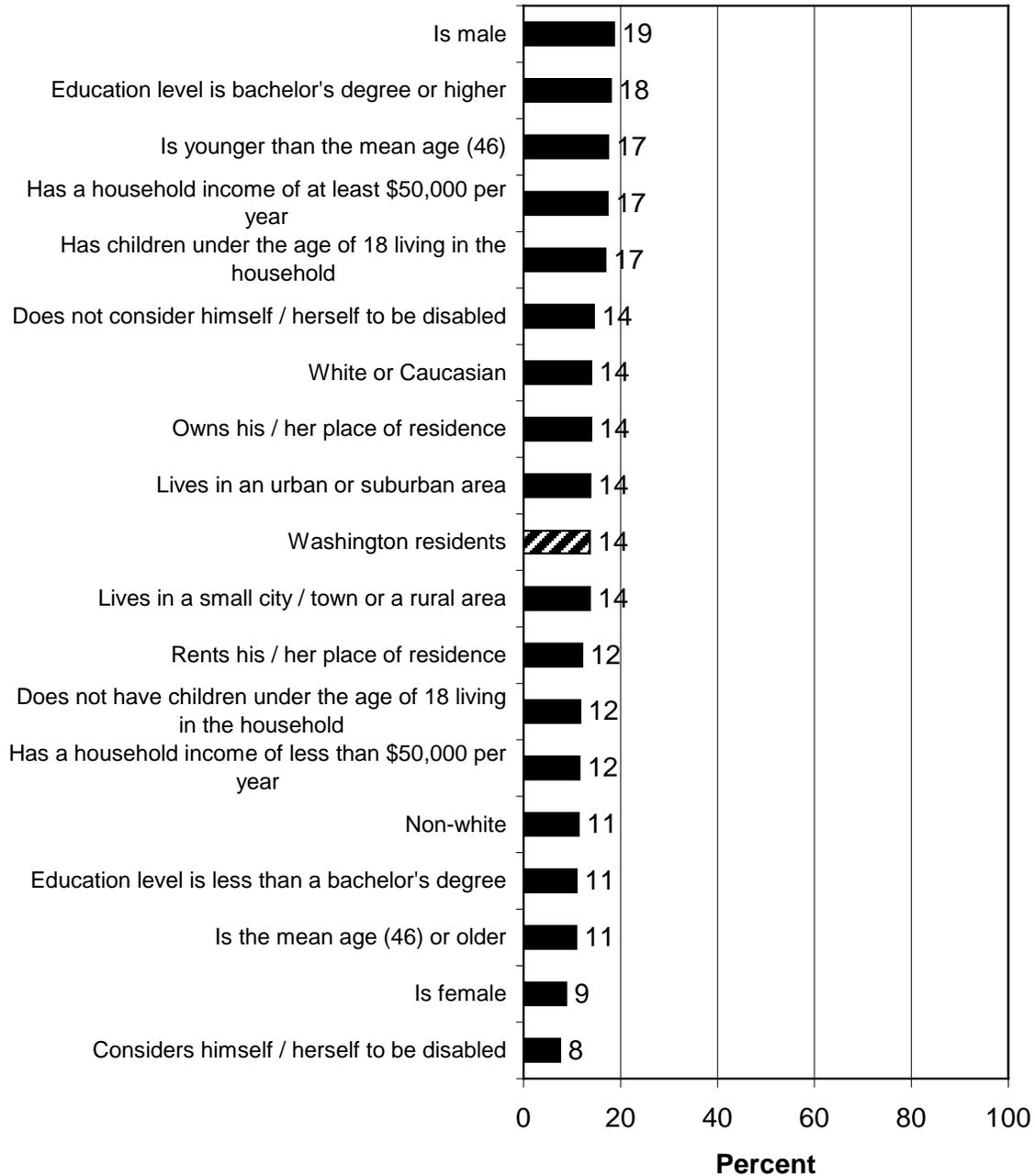
The following graph shows that the demographic groups most likely to engage in NOVA-related bicycle riding include:

- male residents (19% of males participate in the activity) and
- those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher (18%).

The demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity include:

- residents with disabilities (8%) and
- female residents (8%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in bicycle riding on rural, mountain, or forest trails in Washington in 2012:**



## HORSEBACK RIDING

In total, 8% of Washington residents participate in horseback riding, an activity category that includes 6 specific horseback riding activities in the SCORP. The NOVA Program includes horseback riding on rural trails (2% of Washington residents participate) and horseback riding on mountain or forest trails (3%). In all, 3% of Washington residents participate in NOVA-related horseback riding; this percentage includes residents who engage in both.

In general, a small percentage of Washington residents engage in horseback riding. The table below shows the highest participation rates occurring in the North East, North Cascades, and Peninsulas regions, all at 4%, while the lowest participation rates occur in the Islands (1%) and King/Seattle (2%).

Regional Participation Rates of NOVA-Related Horseback Riding (%)	
North East	4
North Cascades	4
Peninsulas	4
The Coast	3
South Central	3
South West	2
The Palouse	2
Columbia Plateau	2
King/Seattle	2
The Islands	1

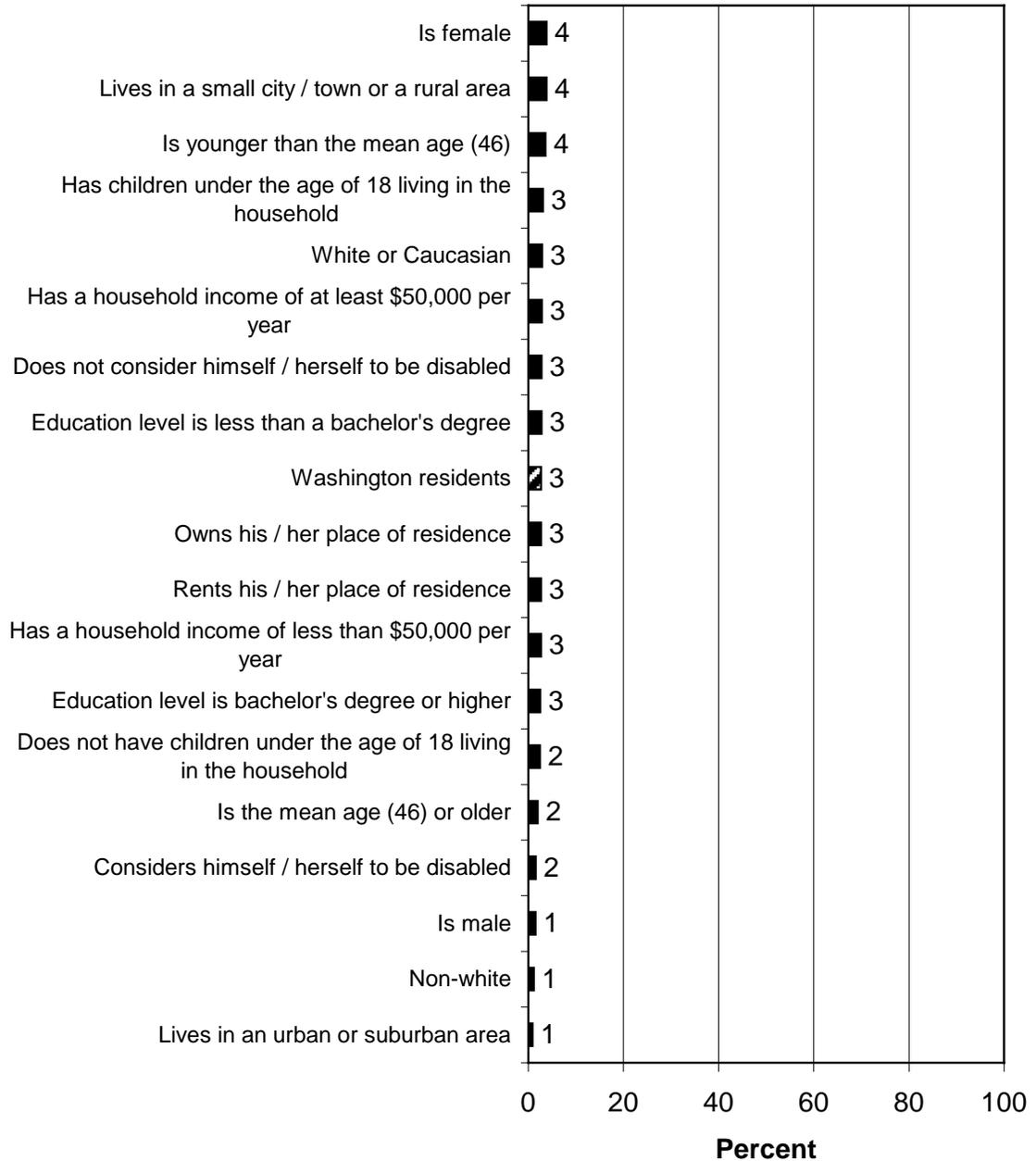
The following graph shows that the demographic groups most likely to engage in NOVA-related horseback riding, all at a 4% participation rate among Washington residents, include:

- female residents,
- those who live in a small city/town or rural area, and
- those younger than the mean age of 46.

The demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity, all at 1% participation, include:

- those who live in urban or suburban areas,
- non-white/non-Caucasian residents, and
- male residents.

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in horseback riding on rural, mountain, or forest trails in Washington in 2012:**



## OFF-ROADING FOR RECREATION

In the SCORP, this recreation category includes 18 specific off-roading activities. Half of these fall within the NOVA classification. Here are the participation rates among Washington State residents:

- Motorcycle—off-road facility (1%)
- Motorcycle—rural trails (1%)
- Motorcycle—mountain or forest trails (2%)
- ATV/dune buggy—off-road facility (2%)
- ATV/dune buggy—rural trails (2%)
- ATV/dune buggy—mountain or forest trails (4%)
- 4-wheel drive vehicle—off-road facility (2%)
- 4-wheel drive vehicle—rural trails (3%)
- 4-wheel drive vehicle—mountain or forest trails (4%)

In total, 9% of Washington residents participate in NOVA-related off-roading activities. This percentage accounts for recreationists who engage in more than one activity.

Participation varies more between regions in this category. The regions with the highest participation in off-roading are the North East (21%), and Columbia Plateau (19). The regions with the lowest participation are King/Seattle (5%), the Islands (5%), and the Palouse (7%).

North East	21
Columbia Plateau	19
Peninsulas	15
The Coast	12
South Central	10
South West	9
North Cascades	9
The Palouse	7
The Islands	5
King/Seattle	5

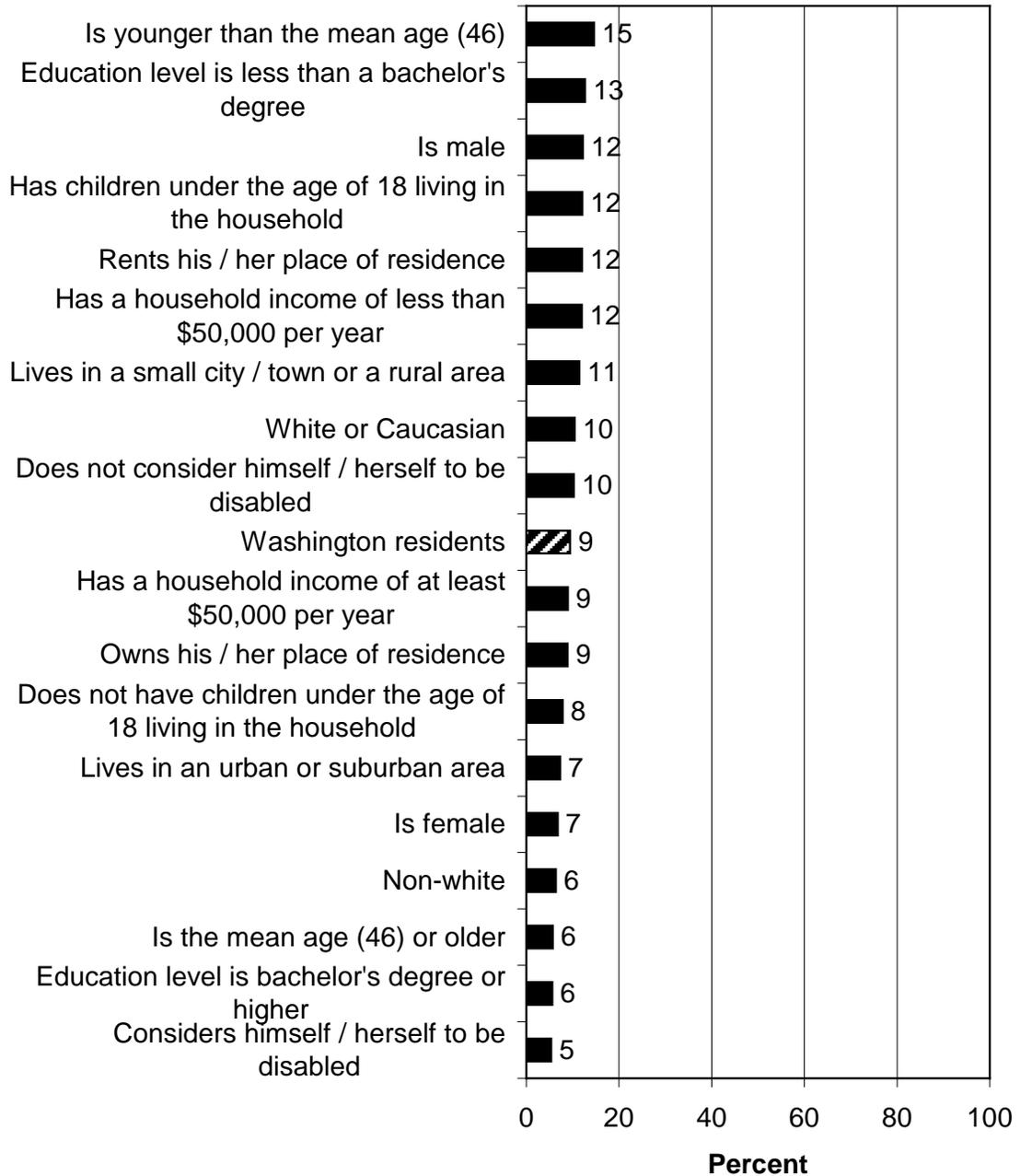
The following graph shows that the demographic groups *most likely* to engage in NOVA-related off-roading include:

- those younger than the mean age of 46 (15% of this group participates),
- those with an education level less than a bachelor's degree (13%), and
- male residents (12%).

The demographic groups *least likely* to engage in the activity include:

- residents with disabilities (5%),
- those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher (6%), and
- those above the mean age of 46 (6%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in NOVA-related off-roading in Washington in 2012:**



## CAMPING

In the SCORP, this recreation category includes 14 specific camping activities, 6 of which fall within the NOVA classification. The following lists each NOVA-related camping activity and its participation rate among Washington State residents:

- With a kayak/canoe—site specifically designated (1%)
- With a bicycle—campground (1%)
- Backpacking/primitive location—self-carry packs (8%)
- Backpacking/primitive location—pack animals (0.3%)
- Tent with car/motorcycle—campground (21%)
- RV camping—campground (11%)

In total, 33% of Washington residents participate in NOVA-related camping activities. This percentage accounts for recreationists who engage in more than one activity.

The table below shows the regional participation rates for NOVA-related camping activities. At the top of the ranking are the Islands and Columbia Plateau regions, each with 41% of its residents participating in NOVA-related camping. The regions with the lowest participation rates are King/Seattle (26%) and the Peninsulas (27%).

The Islands	41
Columbia Plateau	41
North East	39
North Cascades	38
The Coast	37
South West	37
South Central	35
The Palouse	33
Peninsulas	27
King/Seattle	26

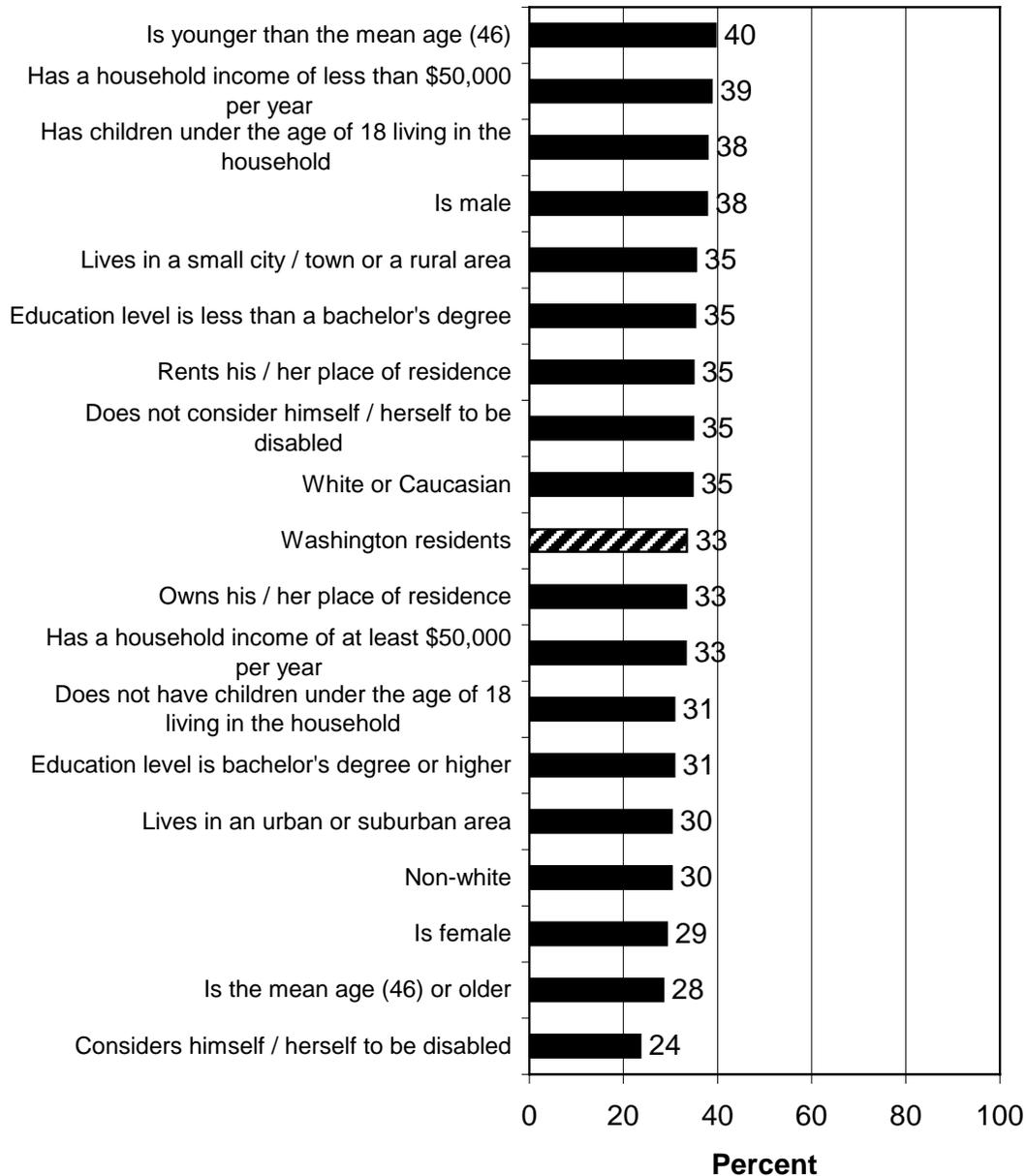
The following graph shows that the demographic groups most likely to engage in NOVA-related camping include:

- those younger than the mean age of 46 (40% of this group participates),
- those with an annual household income of less than \$50,000 (39%),
- those with children under the age of 18 living in the household (38%), and
- male residents (38%).

The demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity include:

- residents with disabilities (24%),
- those older than the mean age of 46 (28%), and
- female residents (29%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in NOVA-related camping in Washington in 2012:**



## HUNTING

In all, 21% of Washington residents participate in hunting or shooting sports, a recreation category that includes 22 different hunting or shooting activities in the SCORP. Within this activity category, NOVA includes hunting with archery equipment (2% of Washington residents participate) and hunting with modern firearms, including rifles (6%), shotguns (4%), and handguns (1%). Nine percent of Washington residents participate in NOVA-related hunting; this percentage accounts for those who do more than one activity.

The table below shows that the regions with the highest participation in NOVA-related hunting are the Palouse, Columbia Plateau, and Coast regions, all with a 17% participation rate among Washington residents. In contrast, the regions with the lowest participation are King/Seattle (4%) and South Central (7%).

Regional Participation Rates of NOVA-Related Hunting (%)	
The Palouse	17
Columbia Plateau	17
The Coast	17
North East	16
South West	12
The Islands	11
North Cascades	10
Peninsulas	10
South Central	7
King/Seattle	4

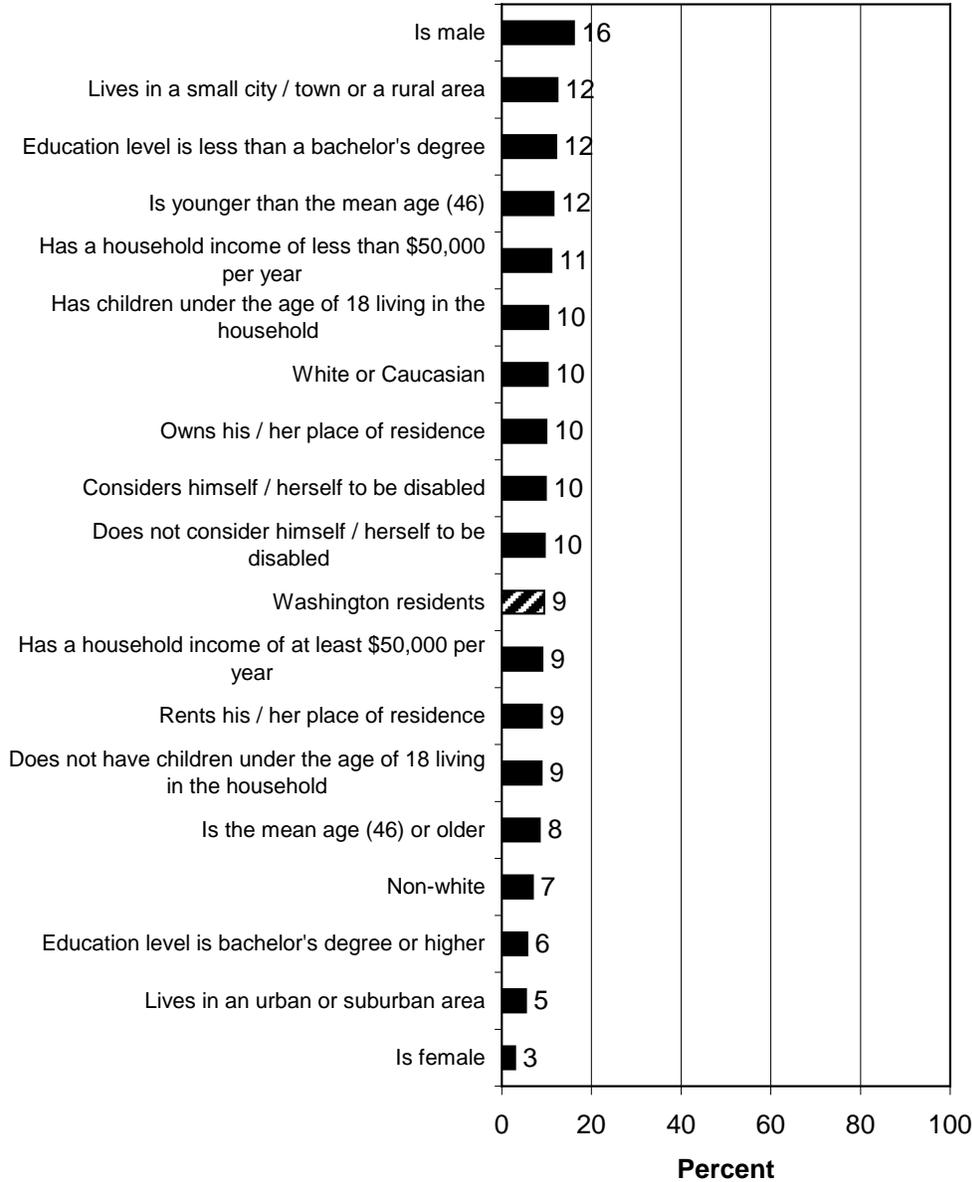
The following graph shows that the demographic groups most likely to engage in NOVA-related hunting include:

- male residents (16% of this group participates),
- those who live in a small city/town or rural area (12%),
- those with an education level less than a bachelor’s degree (12%), and
- those younger than the mean age of 46 (12%).

The demographic groups least likely to engage in the activity include:

- female residents (4%),
- those who live in an urban or suburban area (5%),
- those with an education level of a bachelor’s degree or higher (6%), and
- non-white/non-Caucasian residents (7%).

**Percent of each of the following groups who participated in NOVA-related hunting in Washington in 2012:**



## **AIR ACTIVITIES—PARAGLIDING OR HANG GLIDING**

In total, just 4% of Washington residents participate in air activities, such as bungee jumping or hang gliding (note that this overall category includes 7 different types of air activities). Within this category, NOVA includes paragliding or hang gliding. Because only 0.2% of Washington residents participate in this activity, no further analysis was conducted for this NOVA report.