

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office

2006 Outdoor Recreation Survey

Final Report

August 1, 2007

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Executive Summary

In the fall of 2005, the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)¹ contracted with Clearwater Research, Inc., (Clearwater) to perform questionnaire consultation, data collection, data preparation, data analysis, and reporting activities as part of a population-based research study on outdoor recreation in Washington. The Washington Outdoor Recreation Survey (ORS) was designed to accurately measure the outdoor recreational activity among Washington residents.

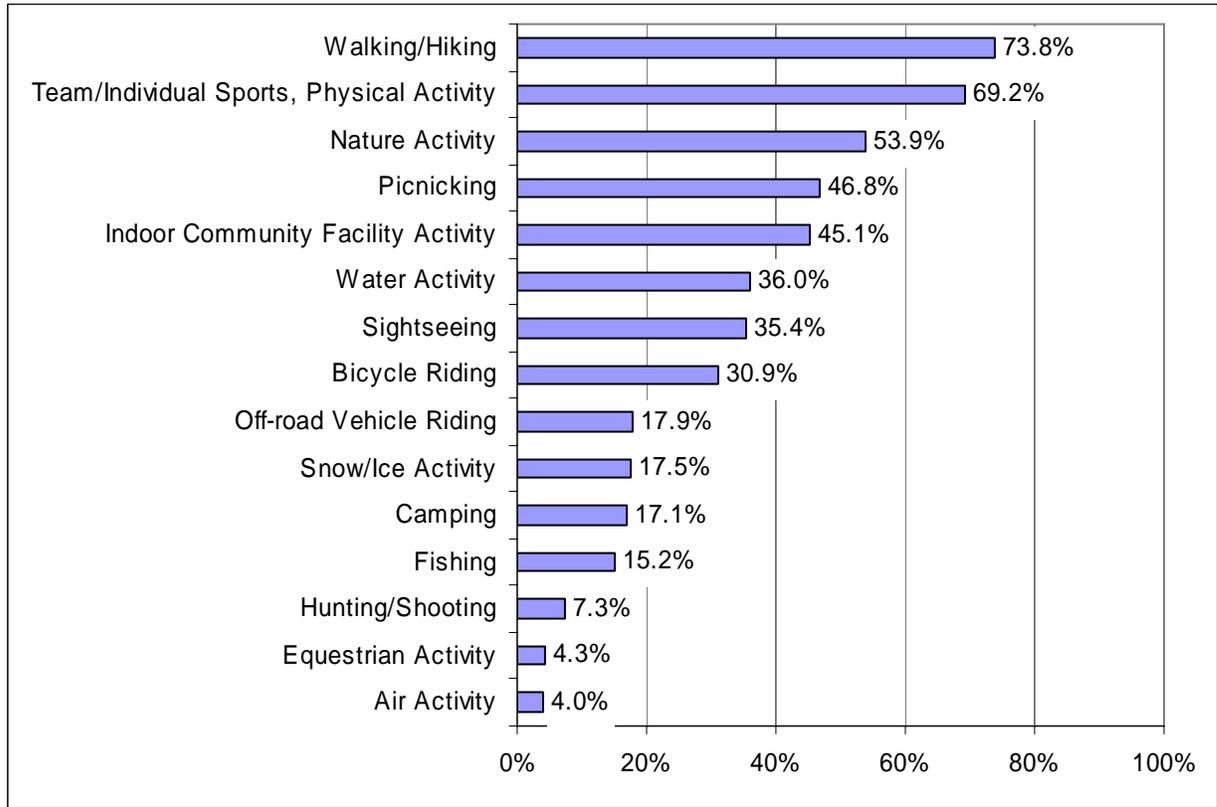
Clearwater worked with the RCO to adapt the self-administered diary developed for the previous survey conducted in 1999–2000 for administration by computer-assisted interviewing (CATI) in 2006. The instrument was crafted to enable statistical analyses that would fulfill the RCO's goals for the survey project.

Clearwater provided estimates for outdoor recreational activity. These included estimates for the prevalence and frequency of occurrence of recreational activities in 15 major areas, some divided into types or settings, based on data collected throughout the year. The results needed to be presentable for the entire state and for major demographic, regional, and seasonal groupings. In addition, the RCO wanted to collect data on recreation preferences (as distinct from participation). Finally, the 2006 survey results should be compared to the results of the previous survey to identify changes in outdoor recreation participation since 2002.

Looking at the average month in 2006, the ranking of the 15 major activity categories is shown in Figure 1.

¹ Formerly known as the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC).

Figure 1: Ranking of Major Activity Areas by Average Month Participation



The most frequently occurring recreational activities in 2006 included walking without a pet (3.5 million times), observing or photographing wildlife or nature (3.1 million times), walking with a pet (2.7 million times), jogging or running (2.3 million times), and playground recreation (2.2 million times).

The most frequently mentioned activities that Washingtonians wanted to do more of in the 12 months following the survey interview included sightseeing (46.9%), picnicking or cooking outdoors (39.4%), hiking (33.5%), tent camping with a car or motorcycle (33.4%), and swimming or wading at a beach (28.4%).

Survey Results

The results of the 2006 Washington ORS are presented on the following pages. First, the overall results for the 15 major activity areas are given. This is followed by the results for each activity area, in order of most to least participation. For each major area, three tables are given showing the survey results for each category, broken out by type or setting, as applicable. Because of the large set of survey results, only highlights are mentioned in the discussion of the tables. All survey results are given in the tables accompanying the text or in the report appendices. Second, an overview of the top recreation activities is given, considering all activity areas combined. The discussion of survey results concludes with a comparison of the results from the present survey with those from the 2002 report of the 1999–2000 survey.

Terminology

In the pages that follow, some specialized terminology is used. It is important to understand how the words “significance,” “prevalence,” “participation,” and “frequency” are used in the discussion of the survey results to draw the correct conclusions from the presentation.

“Significance” refers to statistical significance, not necessarily substantive (or practical) significance. Statistically significant differences and confidence intervals for the population estimates were calculated at the 95% confidence level. That means that we would expect to see very similar survey results 19 times out of 20 if the population of Washington had been sampled independently many times during the same period using the same sampling design and method.²

“Prevalence” refers to the percentage (or to the number of members) of the Washington population that participated in a given activity. Because of the repeated cross-sectional design of the survey sample, annual prevalence cannot be directly calculated. Instead, we used the peak month and average month prevalence estimates to make inferences about annual prevalence.³

² Any differences between demographic groups, regions, or seasons mentioned in the text are based on significant differences ($p < .05$) found with the Pearson chi-square test. In general, the smaller the number of respondents who participated in a given activity, the larger the confidence interval for the population estimate and the less likely an observed difference based on demographics, region, or season will be statistically significant. The sample size associated with each survey estimate is included on the crosstabulations in Appendix E.

³ Peak month prevalence entails larger confidence intervals than average month prevalence because of the much smaller sample size (approximately one-twelfth of the entire sample) used for the calculations. We present it as a lower-bound estimate of annual prevalence because it does not account for that segment of the population that participated in the activity during 2006, but did not participate in the peak month for the activity. Annual estimates from peak month data are therefore presented with the words “at least _____%.” In the discussion, “participation” in an activity means the same thing as “prevalence” of the activity in the population. It refers to the estimated percentage of the Washington population or to the estimated number of Washington residents who participated in the activity.

Finally, we use the term “frequency” to mean the number of times the activity was performed by individual members of the population in Washington. Note that a single instance of an activity that involves more than one person is counted not as one activity but as one activity for each person involved in it.⁴

Tables

In each section discussing a major activity area, the first table gives the estimated peak month prevalence of the activity in the Washington population in 2006 in terms of percentage and number of residents, both given with 95% confidence intervals. Because the data for these estimates come from the respondents in the peak month for the activity, the confidence intervals are relatively large. In the cases of particularly low estimated percentages, the confidence interval may reach below zero (and the estimated number of participants in the population may be negative). In those cases, the lower bound can be reset to the unweighted number of respondents in the sample who participated in the activity, which is provided in the crosstabulations in Appendix E. The first table also gives the estimated frequency of the activity in Washington in 2006 along with the 95% confidence interval.

The second table gives the estimated prevalence of the activity in the Washington population in terms of percentage and number of residents for the average month in 2006. These estimates give a sense of the overall relative prevalence of the activity in 2006 by averaging the monthly peaks and lows. Because all cases in the sample are used in the calculation of the average month prevalence, the confidence intervals are much smaller than the peak month confidence intervals provided in the first table. However, the average month estimates of percentage and number of participants in the population will by definition be smaller than the peak month estimates.

The average month estimates are provided primarily for the analysis of group differences based on demographic characteristics, region, and season. The group differences were analyzed statistically using the Pearson chi-square test ($p < .05$) and calculating standardized residuals for each cell in the crosstabulation tables presented in Appendix E. Statistically significant differences among demographic, regional, and seasonal groups in the entire sample are noted in the second table.

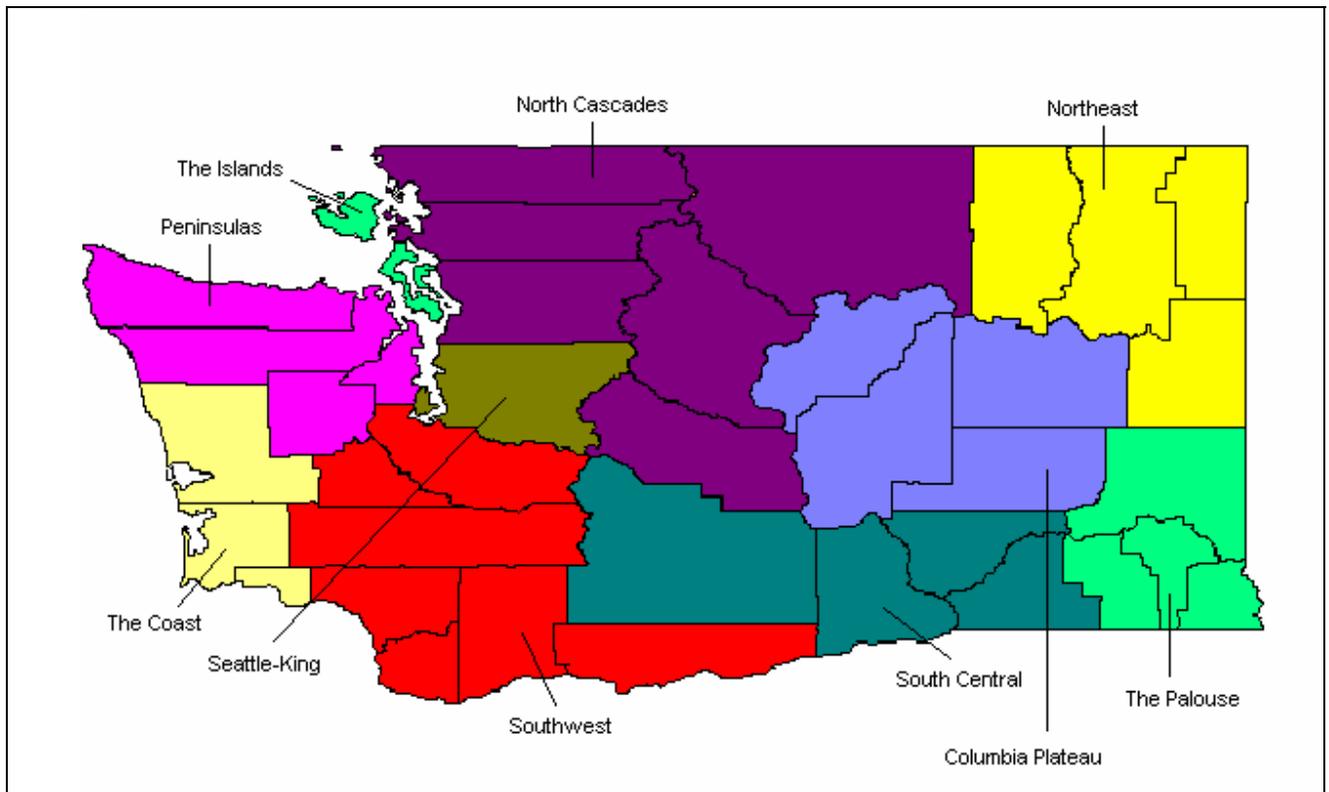
The third table gives the estimated preference for the activity in the Washington population in the average month in 2006. Preference was operationalized and measured on the questionnaire in terms of whether or not the respondent would like to do the activity more in the next 12 months. This allowed a single item to

⁴ For example, a picnic involving four persons would be tallied with a frequency of four (4) rather than with a frequency of one (1). Dividing the estimated frequency of the activity by the estimated number of participants in the activity would yield the annual average number of times that participants engaged in the activity in 2006.

measure preference for both those respondents who said they had done the activity in the last 30 days and those who did not. Early examination of the distribution of preference showed a pattern of higher interest in the off-season and lower interest when the activity was in season for the month the interview was conducted. Because of this variation, and in order to take advantage of the information in the full sample, average month estimates were used for comparing preference across activities. In addition to the estimated average month percentages and numbers in the Washington population (along with confidence intervals), the third table shows statistically significant differences among demographic, regional, and seasonal groups in the entire sample.

The regional definitions used for the analysis are based on the tourism regions employed by Washington State Tourism, Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development. There are ten regions, each defined as a group of counties. Figure 2 provides a map of the regional groupings. County lists defining the regions are provided in Appendix A.

Figure 2: Survey Regions



The final sections of the presentation of survey results include tables similar in structure and format included in the discussions of the main recreation activity areas. The comparison of the 1999–2000 survey results with those from the present survey is illustrated with a simple table showing the relative rankings of activity prevalence side-by-side for each survey.

Major Activity Groups

Table 1 shows the 15 major activity groups in order from most to least participation in the average month of 2006. Walking and hiking activities, followed by exercise and sports activities, had the highest levels of participation in 2006. Equestrian and air activities showed the lowest participation rates.

Table 1: Ranking of Major Activity Areas

Activity Area	Population	
	%	±
Walking/Hiking	73.8	2.5
Team/Individual Sports, Physical Activity	69.2	2.6
Nature Activity	53.9	2.9
Picnicking	46.8	2.9
Indoor Community Facility Activity	45.1	2.9
Water Activity	36.0	2.8
Sightseeing	35.4	2.8
Bicycle Riding	30.9	2.9
Off-road Vehicle Riding	17.9	2.2
Snow/Ice Activity	17.5	2.3
Camping	17.1	2.3
Fishing	15.2	2.1
Hunting/Shooting	7.3	1.4
Equestrian Activity	4.3	1.1
Air Activity	4.0	1.2

In the presentation of the survey results, the activity areas are discussed in the order of the ranking in this table, beginning with walking and hiking.

Walking and Hiking

Four categories of recreational walking or hiking activity—all of them divided into types or settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were walking with a pet, walking without a pet, hiking, and climbing or mountaineering. The category that the most Washington residents participated in during 2006 was walking without a pet (at least 67.2%), doing it over 81.8 million times (Table 2). The most prevalent settings for walking without a pet were sidewalks (at least 57.3%), park or trail settings (at least 47.8%), and roads or streets (at least 42.4%). At least 47.4 % of Washingtonians walked with a pet in 2006, at least 30.9% hiked, and at least 9.9% participated in climbing or mountaineering.

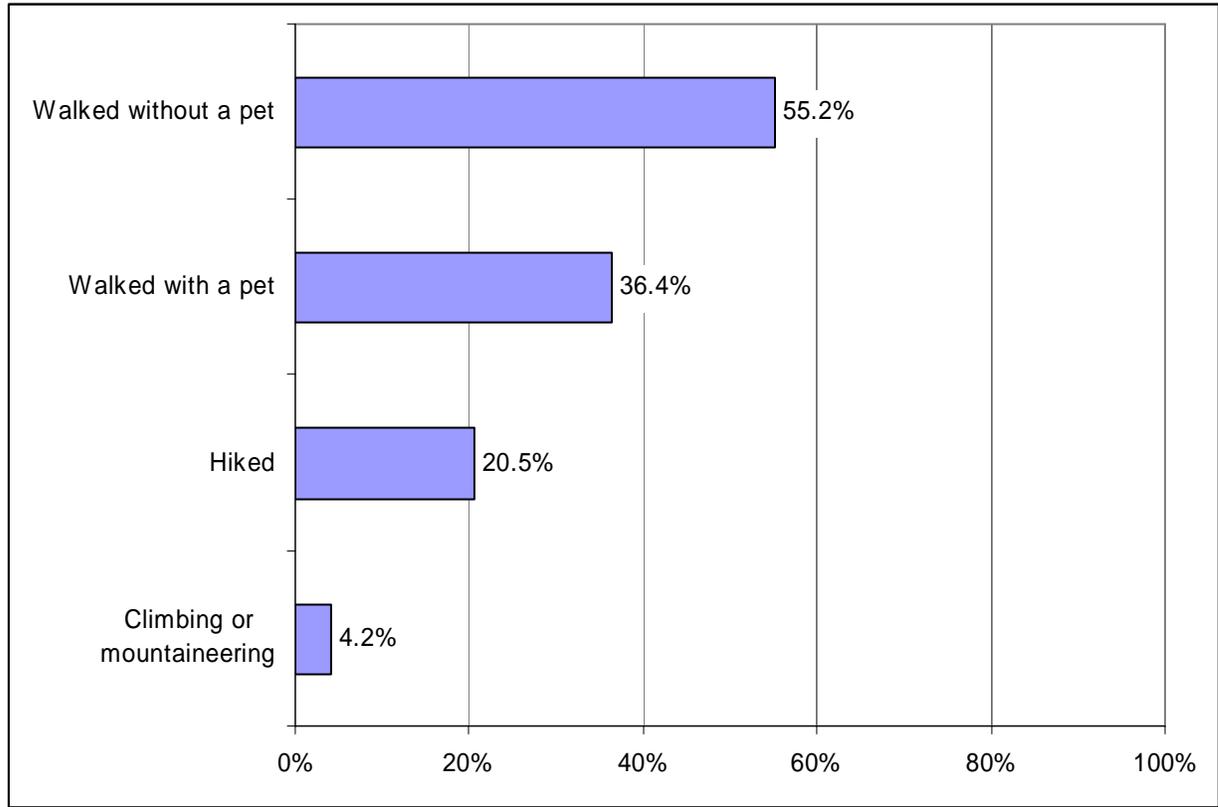
Table 2: 2006 Annual Estimates for Walking and Hiking

Activity	Peak	Population		Population		Activity	
	Month	%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Walked with a pet	March	47.4	10.4	2,980,256	954,741	28,158,139	3,800,209
Site/location not specifically designated	August	31.1	10.0	1,961,279	788,227	1,961,279	788,227
On-leash in a park	August	25.9	9.4	1,629,377	693,575	1,629,377	693,575
Off-leash in park for dogs	October	11.1	6.7	696,521	447,979	696,521	447,979
Other	February	7.2	4.7	455,609	307,956	455,609	307,956
Walked without a pet	June	67.2	9.8	4,224,902	1,083,286	81,833,921	8,906,453
Sidewalks	June	57.3	10.2	3,601,109	1,053,084	33,480,637	4,100,718
Roads or streets	April	42.4	9.2	2,665,359	800,108	26,176,954	3,203,717
Park or trail setting	June	47.8	10.5	3,002,421	902,754	13,513,508	1,731,447
Indoor facility	November	19.5	8.8	1,225,561	632,779	8,240,682	2,179,772
Other	February	2.7	3.3	172,204	213,346	422,140	259,700
Hiked	July	30.9	9.1	1,942,715	693,370	9,440,171	1,647,034
Urban trail	September	12.2	8.4	763,346	573,733	3,009,433	897,376
Rural trail system	September	15.0	8.6	941,208	591,504	2,125,099	553,339
Mountain or forest trail	July	24.6	8.5	1,549,613	617,326	2,388,400	515,468
Area with no established trail	October	14.5	6.7	910,418	452,513	1,867,072	516,443
Other	December	1.6	2.1	98,186	130,480	50,167	45,256
Climbing or mountaineering	October	9.9	6.2	621,729	410,808	533,812	231,260
Alpine areas snow or ice	October	4.3	4.2	271,325	273,456	241,671	156,066
Rock climbing outdoors	October	6.1	5.2	386,334	337,606	137,110	76,021
Rock climbing indoors	January	2.8	2.6	174,938	163,451	124,484	130,649
Other	May	1.6	3.0	97,556	191,209	30,546	28,475

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 3, in an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, walking without a pet and walking with a pet were the two most prevalent walking or hiking activities (55.2% and 36.4%, respectively).

Figure 3: Average Month Participation for Walking and Hiking



As shown in Table 3, walking without a pet was most likely to be done by residents in the Islands (63.1%) and in Seattle-King County (62.9%), and by females (60.1%). Females (39.4%), White Non-Hispanic residents (38.9%), and those with incomes of \$75,000 or more (43.3%) were more likely than others to walk with a pet.

Females were more likely than males to walk with a pet (39.4%) and without a pet (50.4%), whereas males were more likely than females to hike on mountain or forest trails (14.7%), hike in areas with no established trails (7.8%), and to do climbing or mountaineering (9.6%). Children under 10 were the most likely to walk without a pet on sidewalks (48.3%), tweens and teens to walk with a pet (46.0%), and residents age 20 to 34 to walk without a pet in an indoor facility (16.6%). Residents in Seattle-King County showed the highest prevalence of walking with a pet on-leash in a park (21.0%) and off-leash in a park for dogs (9.0%). They were also the most likely to walk without a pet on sidewalks (49.6%), in a park or trail setting (46.1%), or in an indoor facility (15.4%). Residents in the Islands and in Seattle-King County were the most likely to walk without a pet regardless of setting (63.1% and 62.9%, respectively). Washingtonians with incomes of \$75,000 or more had the highest prevalence of walking with a pet regardless of setting (43.3%) and of hiking regardless of setting (25.1%).

Table 3: Significant Demographic Differences for Walking and Hiking

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Walked with a pet	36.4%	2.8%	Gender	Female	39.4%	Male	33.4%
			Age	10-19	46.0%	65+	19.6%
			Race / Ethnicity	WO	38.9%	ORNH	23.9%
						Hisp	19.8%
			Income	\$75K+	43.3%	DK/REF	29.7%
Site/location not specifically designated	23.0%	2.6%	Gender	Female	26.3%	Male	19.6%
			Age	NS		65+	10.4%
			Race / Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp	12.0%	Hisp	13.7%
			Income	\$75K+	29.8%	DK/REF	16.4%
On-leash in a park	16.0%	2.2%	Age	NS		65+	6.7%
			Region	Seattle-King	21.0%	Columbia Plateau	9.5%
						N Cascades	11.3%
Off-leash in park for dogs	5.6%	1.4%	Age	NS		50-64	2.7%
			Region	Seattle-King	9.0%	65+	0.7%
						Coast	1.9%
						Columbia Plateau	1.0%
						Palouse	2.0%
						Northeast	2.4%
			South Central	2.5%			
Income	NS		\$25K-<\$35K	4.1%			
Other	3.0%	0.9%	Season	Winter	5.4%	Spring	1.4%
						Fall	1.6%
Walked without a pet	55.2%	2.9%	Gender	Female	60.1%	Male	50.4%
			Age	NS		35-49	48.1%
			Region	Islands	63.1%	South Central	47.7%
				Seattle-King	62.9%		
			Income	NS		<\$15K	36.4%
Sidewalks	39.5%	2.9%	Gender	Female	44.7%	Male	34.2%
			Age	0-9	48.3%	65+	33.4%
				20-34	46.7%		
Region	Seattle-King	49.6%	Coast	32.5%			
			Columbia Plateau	30.3%			
Roads or streets	34.4%	2.8%	Region	Islands	44.0%	Southwest	27.5%
				Seattle-King	41.2%		
			Income	NS		<\$15K	21.3%
Park or trail setting	35.2%	2.8%	Gender	Female	39.2%	Male	31.1%
			Age	NS		65+	26.9%
			Region	Seattle-King	46.1%	Columbia Plateau	23.2%
						South Central	27.4%
			Season	NS		Winter	28.1%
Indoor facility	10.8%	1.9%	Gender	Female	13.0%	Male	8.5%
			Age	20-34	16.6%	35-49	7.2%
						50-64	7.3%
						65+	7.0%
Region	Seattle-King	15.4%	Columbia Plateau	5.1%			
Other	0.8%	0.4%		NS		NS	

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Hiked	20.5%	2.4%	Age	NS		65+	9.3%
			Income	\$75K+	25.1%	\$15K-<\$25K	11.5%
						\$35K-<\$50K	14.2%
			Season	Summer	28.6%	Winter	14.5%
Urban trail	8.9%	1.8%	Income	\$75K+	12.1%	\$35K-<\$50K	5.2%
Rural trail system	9.1%	1.8%	Income	\$75K+	12.8%	<\$15K	4.1%
						\$15K-<\$25K	3.4%
Mountain or forest trail	12.7%	2.0%	Gender	Male	14.7%	Female	10.7%
			Age	NS		65+	3.7%
			Season	Summer	21.0%	Winter	8.0%
Area with no established trail	6.2%	1.3%	Gender	Male	7.8%	Female	4.6%
			Season	Fall	9.3%	NS	
Other	0.3%	0.3%		NS		NS	
Climbing or Mountaineering	4.2%	1.2%	Gender	Male	5.7%	Female	2.6%
Alpine areas snow or ice	1.4%	0.6%	Gender	Male	2.3%	Female	0.6%
Rock climbing outdoors	1.4%	0.7%		NS		NS	
Rock climbing indoors	0.6%	0.4%		NS		NS	
Other	0.3%	0.3%		NS		NS	

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, of the various walking and hiking activities, Washington residents expressed the greatest interest in doing more hiking (34.2%) in the next 12 months (Table 4). Of all age groups, parents of children under 10 expressed the highest level of interest in the child doing more walking and hiking in general (33.8%). Females showed higher levels of interest than males in doing more walking with (18.5%) or without pets (32.5%). Males were more likely than females to want to do more climbing or mountaineering (9.8%). Washingtonians 50 and older were the most likely to express an interest in doing more walking without a pet (30.4% of those 50 to 64 and 34.6% of those 65 or older).

Table 4: Preference for Walking and Hiking

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Walking with a Pet	15.5%	2.2%	Gender	Female	18.5%	Male	12.4%
Walking without a Pet	24.8%	2.4%	Gender	Female	32.5%	Male	17.0%
			Age	50-64	30.4%	10-19	12.0%
				65+	34.6%	35-49	20.1%
Hiking	34.2%	2.8%	Age	NS		65+	17.5%
Climbing or Mountaineering	8.0%	1.6%	Gender	Male	9.8%	Female	6.3%
			Age	NS		65+	2.3%
Walking and Hiking in General	25.7%	2.6%	Age	0-9	33.8%	10-19	16.3%
			Season	Fall	32.7%	Summer	18.2%
Walking and Hiking - Other	0.1%	0.1%		NS		NS	

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**	
				> Average	< Average
* Monthly average in 2006					
** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)					

Team/Individual Sports and Physical Activity

Nineteen categories of sports and physical activities—most divided into types or settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were playground recreation, aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility, weight conditioning with equipment at a facility, jogging or running, swimming, roller or in-line skating, skateboarding, badminton, court games, volleyball, basketball, tennis, football, rugby, lacrosse, soccer, baseball, softball, and golf. The category that the most Washington residents participated in during 2006 was swimming (at least 52.0%), doing it over 7.5 million times (Table 5). The next most prevalent exercise or sports activity was playground recreation (at least 42.6%). Jogging or running and recreation on playgrounds were the most frequently performed activities in 2006 (both over 22 million times). The most prevalent setting for swimming was in an outdoor pool (at least 40.8%), and the most prevalent setting for playground recreation was at a park facility (38.0%).

Table 5: 2006 Annual Estimates for Team/Individual Sports and Physical Activity

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Playground for recreation	June	42.6	10.6	2,677,139	900,686	22,314,788	3,029,188
Park facility	July	38.0	9.8	2,390,268	839,305	9,748,570	1,530,919
School facility	June	33.4	10.4	2,098,073	822,324	12,199,962	2,106,568
Other	January	2.2	3.1	139,864	199,515	366,256	345,398
Aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility	May	34.8	13.0	2,183,204	1,085,696	15,451,485	2,132,398
Weight conditioning with equipment at a facility	March	26.7	9.2	1,676,998	674,971	11,130,273	1,732,797
Jogging or running	July	37.0	9.4	2,324,377	754,403	22,666,715	3,510,030
Streets/sidewalks	July	26.8	8.9	1,684,505	664,837	11,621,769	2,136,433
On a trail	July	17.5	8.1	1,099,247	567,750	5,086,921	1,198,704
On an outdoor track	May	10.4	7.6	653,963	501,646	2,381,575	668,017
On an indoor track	July	9.8	7.0	619,136	469,834	2,407,426	1,009,060
Other	December	2.5	2.8	154,872	175,828	1,169,024	564,346
Swimming	August	52.0	10.1	3,277,856	947,997	7,557,583	1,131,793
Indoors	April	24.2	9.0	1,525,401	681,207	3,874,681	717,167
Outdoors	August	40.8	10.2	2,571,950	848,375	3,682,165	837,655
Other	April	0.0	0.1	2,950	5,782	738	1,446
Roller or in-line skating	May	12.8	9.1	800,787	619,297	1,811,010	680,069
Roads, sidewalks, other places	March	6.2	5.6	391,249	367,045	1,033,483	510,888
Trail or at an outdoor facility	September	7.8	9.0	486,879	599,603	399,569	285,003
Indoor facility	May	6.4	5.5	399,204	355,684	371,935	149,499
Other	December	1.0	1.9	62,636	122,766	6,022	10,351
Skateboarding	January	7.2	5.7	449,856	369,445	2,593,993	1,338,226
Roads/sidewalks, or places not specifically designated	January	6.7	5.6	420,490	367,850	1,855,523	794,556
Trail specifically designated	July	0.8	1.7	53,220	104,311	91,945	74,478
Skate park or court	February	2.6	3.3	165,369	209,986	646,525	656,904
Other	NA	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Badminton	July	9.4	6.4	590,308	430,464	581,313	374,020
Outdoor facility	July	7.5	5.5	470,214	361,709	424,201	316,875
Indoor facility	September	3.8	7.2	236,608	463,752	144,955	198,739
Other	July	1.9	3.7	120,094	235,383	12,157	20,063
Handball, racquetball, squash	June	6.4	5.6	400,790	363,774	1,298,417	807,927
Outdoor facility	June	3.8	4.1	241,144	261,329	565,261	625,018

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Indoor facility	January	5.7	5.5	359,934	360,182	733,155	350,255
Other	NA	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Volleyball	July	14.6	7.7	918,282	536,804	1,967,905	843,556
Outdoor facility	July	10.3	6.2	648,867	413,292	774,104	460,826
Indoor facility	September	6.3	7.5	394,101	495,045	1,191,204	525,511
Other	July	0.1	0.3	8,386	16,436	2,597	3,681
Basketball	April	24.5	8.6	1,541,914	638,554	7,143,571	1,419,511
Outdoor facility	April	20.2	8.3	1,274,076	599,822	4,062,799	907,956
Indoor facility	April	14.1	7.5	884,795	517,418	2,976,749	831,052
Other	January	1.1	2.2	71,492	140,124	104,022	176,637
Tennis	September	13.8	9.4	864,934	651,387	1,266,627	448,923
Outdoor facility	September	13.8	9.4	864,934	651,387	1,051,200	408,221
Indoor facility	July	1.3	2.5	82,220	161,150	215,428	142,053
Other	NA	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Football	September	12.9	7.0	811,194	463,859	2,502,538	778,944
Rugby	November	1.0	1.6	65,710	98,388	47,816	49,420
Lacrosse	August	2.2	4.2	136,829	268,186	178,167	193,712
Soccer	April	18.2	9.2	1,145,621	571,236	4,725,766	1,049,024
Indoors	April	7.0	5.8	439,336	382,325	759,370	431,065
Outdoors	May	18.2	9.2	1,141,884	626,032	3,966,396	915,262
Other	NA	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Baseball	July	16.4	8.0	1,028,347	564,908	3,250,102	959,998
Softball	July	11.7	6.9	733,755	468,171	1,546,493	527,967
Golf	August	19.7	8.7	1,240,144	619,188	3,171,728	930,926
Driving range	June	10.5	6.8	662,031	454,771	1,082,991	396,788
Pitch-n-putt course	July	3.6	3.9	228,181	248,082	119,073	73,728
9- or 18-hole course	August	13.3	7.2	838,859	487,269	1,797,829	608,745
Other	August	2.9	3.7	182,970	237,588	171,834	146,488

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 4, considering all types and settings, playground recreation (34.3%) and jogging or running (29.7%) were the most prevalent physical activities in the average month in 2006. Aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility (24.9%) and swimming (23.1%) were the next more prevalent.

Figure 4: Average Month Participation for Team/Individual Sports and Physical Activity

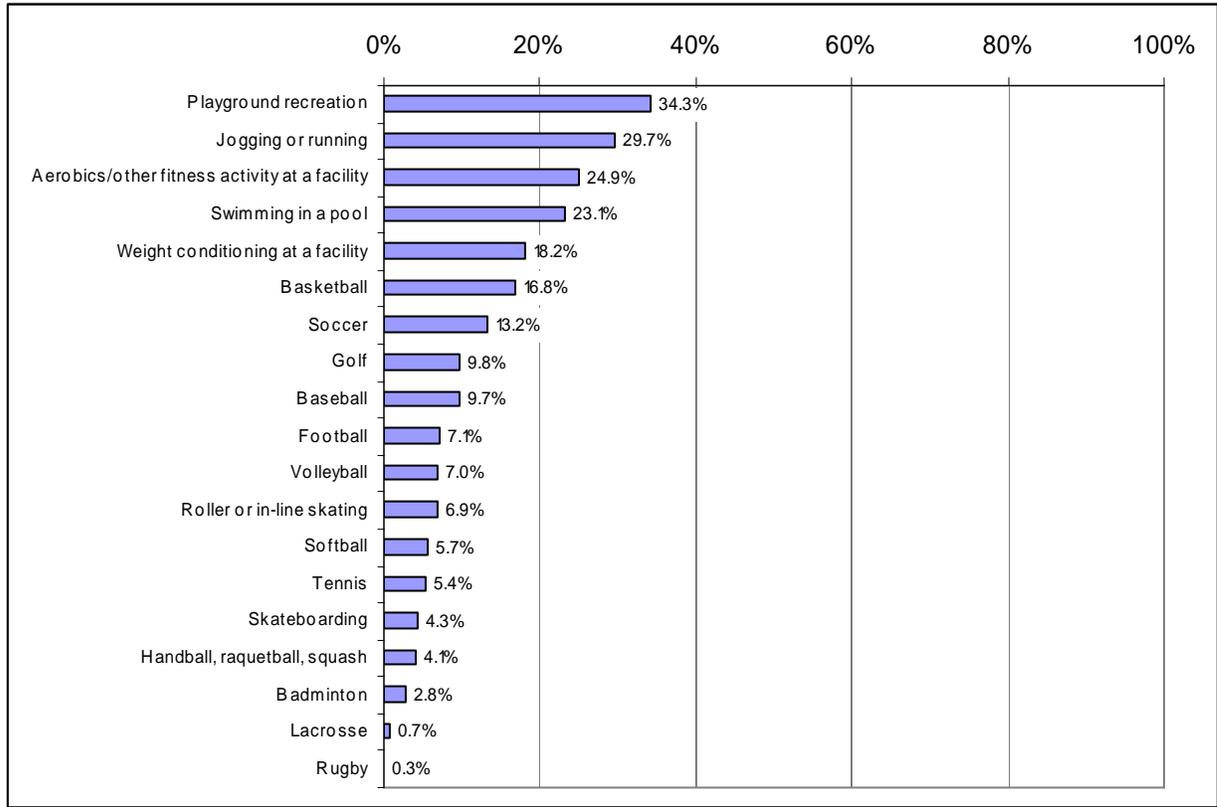


Table 6 shows that females were more likely than males to participate in playground recreation (37.4%) and aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility (30.2%). Males were more likely than females to participate in skateboarding (6.3%), basketball (21.6%), tennis (7.3%), football (11.0%), baseball (13.7%), and golf (14.5%).

Children under 10 and tweens and teens were more likely than older Washingtonians to participate in playground recreation, jogging or running, swimming, basketball, soccer, and baseball. Tweens and teens were more likely than any other age group to participate in baseball, roller or in-line skating, court games, volleyball, football, and softball. Adults age 20 to 35 were the most likely Washington residents to participating in weight conditioning with equipment at a facility.

Non-White Non-Hispanic residents went jogging or running at a higher rate (44.1%) than other residents. Basketball at an outdoor facility had a higher prevalence among Hispanic residents (26.7%) than among others. White Non-Hispanic residents participated in golf at a higher rate (10.7%) than other Washingtonians.

Washingtonians with incomes of \$75,000 or more showed higher rates than did those in other income ranges of participation in playground recreation, aerobics

or other fitness activity at a facility, weight conditioning with equipment at a facility, jogging or running, swimming, court games, soccer, and golf. People with incomes of \$50,000 up to \$75,000 participated in badminton at an outdoor facility at a higher rate than those in other income ranges.

Residents in Seattle-King County participated in aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility and in swimming at indoor pool facilities at higher rates than those in other regions. Those in the South Central region showed the highest prevalence of volleyball at an outdoor facility.

Playground recreation at school facilities and basketball in outdoor facilities had the highest prevalence in spring. Softball saw the highest level of participation in spring and summer. In summer, baseball and activities in outdoor facilities including swimming, badminton, volleyball, and tennis were at their highest prevalence in 2006.

Table 6: Significant Demographic Differences for Team/Individual Sports and Physical Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Playground for recreation	34.3%	2.9%	Gender	Female	37.4%	Male	31.2%
			Age	0-9	88.0%	35-49	25.8%
				10-19	51.3%	50-64	13.3%
						65+	2.7%
			Race / Ethnicity	NS		White Non-Hisp	32.6%
			Income	\$75K+	42.6%	\$50K-<\$75K	27.0%
			Season	NS		Winter	28.0%
Park Facility	29.0%	2.8%	Age	0-9	74.1%	35-49	23.7%
				10-19	38.7%	50-64	10.8%
						65+	1.7%
			Race / Ethnicity	DK/REF	54.6%	White Non-Hisp	27.3%
			Income	\$75K+	35.7%	\$50K-<\$75K	23.9%
			Season	NS		Winter	20.8%
School Facility	22.0%	2.6%	Gender	Female	24.6%	Male	19.4%
			Age	0-9	60.2%	20-34	15.6%
				10-19	40.9%	35-49	16.3%
						50-64	6.2%
					65+	1.1%	
			Income	\$75K+	30.5%	<\$15K	8.8%
Season	Spring	28.5%	NS				
Other	0.6%	0.5%	NS				
Aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility	24.9%	2.6%	Gender	Female	30.2%	Male	19.5%
			Region	Seattle-King	33.4%	Coast	14.7%
						Columbia Plateau	15.6%
						Peninsulas	15.9%
						Palouse	17.0%
						Northeast	19.0%
						South Central	13.4%
			Income	\$75K+	32.0%	<\$15K	9.0%
			\$15K-<\$25K	13.3%			
			\$25K-<\$35K	16.4%			

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Weight conditioning with equipment at a facility	18.2%	2.3%	Age	10-19	26.0%	DK/REF	16.6%
				20-34	27.4%	0-9	0.5%
						50-64	11.0%
			Income	\$75K	24.9%	<\$15K	6.7%
						\$15K-<\$25K	9.6%
						\$25K-<\$35K	11.3%
						\$35K-<\$50K	13.5%

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**				
				> Average		< Average		
Jogging or running	29.7%	2.7%	Age	0-9	37.1%	35-49	24.4%	
				10-19	62.6%	50-64	17.3%	
						65+	11.5%	
			Race / Ethnicity	Non-White Non-Hisp	44.1%	White Non-Hisp	27.7%	
			Income	\$75K+	39.9%	<\$15K	16.8%	
				\$35K-<\$50K	21.9%			
Streets/sidewalks	18.7%	2.3%	Age	10-19	37.8%	50-64	11.7%	
				20-34	26.3%	65+	5.8%	
						NS		
			Race / Ethnicity	Non-White Non-Hisp	29.0%			
			Income	\$75K+	26.4%	<\$15K	9.4%	
				\$35K-<\$50K	11.4%			
On a trail	11.7%	2.0%	Age	NS		50-64	6.8%	
						65+	5.7%	
			Race / Ethnicity	Non-White Non-Hisp	21.4%	White Non-Hisp	10.6%	
			Income	\$75K+	18.4%	<\$15K	5.6%	
				\$25K-<\$35K	5.6%			
				\$35K-<\$50K	5.8%			
On an outdoor track	6.5%	1.5%	Age	10-19	23.6%	50-64	2.5%	
						65+	1.4%	
On an indoor track	4.5%	1.3%	Age	10-19	11.2%	0-9	2.1%	
						50-64	1.8%	
						65+	1.4%	
Other	1.5%	0.6%		NS				
Swimming	23.1%	2.6%	Age	0-9	40.8%	50-64	12.8%	
				10-19	39.8%	65+	11.5%	
			Income	\$75K+	29.0%	<\$15K	11.2%	
			Season	Summer	38.7%	Winter	14.7%	
				Fall	15.6%			
Indoors	14.9%	2.1%	Age	0-9	25.2%	50-64	9.4%	
				10-19	24.8%	65+	6.7%	
Region	Seattle-King	19.6%	Columbia Plateau	6.8%				
			Southwest	10.4%				
Outdoors	11.0%	2.0%	Age	0-9	20.9%	50-64	4.6%	
				10-19	19.6%	65+	5.6%	
			Season	Summer	30.5%	Winter	1.7%	
				Fall	2.6%			
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS				
Roller or in-line skating	6.9%	1.7%	Age	10-19	14.1%	50-64	2.5%	
						65+	0.7%	
	Roads, sidewalks, other places	2.9%	1.1%		NS			
	Trail or at an outdoor facility	1.9%	1.1%	Season	NS		Winter	0.3%
							Fall	0.8%
	Indoor facility	3.5%	1.3%	Age	NS		50-64	0.6%
							65+	0.7%
Other	0.1%	0.2%		NS				

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Skateboarding	4.3%	1.2%	Gender	Male	6.3%	Female	2.3%
Roads/sidewalks, or places not specifically designated	3.8%	1.1%	Gender	Male	5.5%	Female	2.2%
Trail specifically designated	0.3%	0.2%		NS			
Skate park or court	1.3%	0.6%	Gender	Male	2.2%	Female	0.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS			
Badminton	2.8%	1.2%	Income	NS		\$25K-<\$35K	0.8%
						\$35K-<\$50K	0.9%
						DK/REF	0.7%
			Season	Summer	6.5%	Winter	0.8%
						Fall	0.8%
Outdoor facility	1.9%	0.9%	Age	NS		35-49	0.4%
			Income	\$50K-<\$75K	4.4%	\$25K-<\$35K	0.3%
						\$35K-<\$50K	0.9%
						DK/REF	0.7%
			Season	Summer	4.5%	Winter	0.4%
						Fall	0.4%
Indoor facility	0.6%	0.7%		NS			
Other	0.2%	0.3%		NS			
Handball, racquetball, squash	4.1%	1.2%	Age	10-19	15.0%	35-49	2.3%
						50-64	1.8%
						65+	0.7%
			Income	\$75K+	7.5%	<\$15K	0.6%
						\$15K-<\$25K	1.4%
						DK/REF	1.7%
Outdoor facility	1.1%	0.7%		NS			
Indoor facility	2.9%	1.0%	Age	10-19	8.4%	50-64	1.2%
						65+	0.7%
			Income	\$75K+	5.4%	< Average	0.6%
						DK/REF	1.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS			
Volleyball	7.0%	1.7%	Age	10-19	20.7%	50-64	1.3%
						65+	1.4%
			Season	Summer	10.8%	Fall	2.9%
Outdoor facility	3.7%	1.2%	Age	NS		50-64	0.8%
						65+	0.9%
			Region	South Central	9.2%	Peninsulas	1.3%
						Palouse	1.4%
						Southwest	1.6%
			Season	Summer	7.1%	Winter	1.6%
						Fall	0.8%
Indoor facility	3.7%	1.2%	Age	10-19	16.4%	0-9	1.7%
						50-64	0.5%
						65+	0.5%
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS			

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**				
				> Average		< Average		
Basketball	16.8%	2.2%	Gender	Male	21.6%	Female	12.0%	
			Age	0-9	25.2%	50-64	5.7%	
				10-19	46.3%	65+	1.5%	
	Season	NS		Fall	11.3%			
	Outdoor facility	13.0%	2.1%	Gender	Male	16.7%	Female	9.3%
				Age	10-19	36.0%	50-64	2.9%
							65+	1.5%
				Race / Ethnicity	Hispanic	26.7%	White Non-Hisp	12.0%
				Season	Spring	17.4%	Fall	6.6%
	Indoor facility	7.5%	1.5%	Gender	Male	9.5%	Female	5.4%
Age				10-19	23.4%	50-64	3.3%	
						65+	0.2%	
Other	0.1%	0.2%		NS				
Tennis	5.4%	1.5%	Gender	Male	7.3%	Female	3.6%	
			Region	NS		Palouse	2.5%	
						Southwest	2.6%	
	Season	Summer	11.1%	Fall	1.5%			
	Outdoor facility	5.1%	1.4%	Gender	Male	6.8%	Female	3.3%
				Age	NS		65+	2.0%
				Region	NS		Palouse	1.6%
							Southwest	2.1%
	Season	Summer	11.1%	Winter	3.1%			
			Fall	0.9%				
Indoor facility	0.7%	0.4%		NS				
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS				
Football	7.1%	1.5%	Gender	Male	11.0%	Female	3.3%	
			Age	10-19	24.7%	35-49	3.0%	
						50-64	0.6%	
						65+	0.4%	
			Region	NS		Southwest	3.9%	
Rugby	0.3%	0.3%		NS				
Lacrosse	0.7%	0.6%		NS				
Soccer	13.2%	2.1%	Age	0-9	34.8%	20-34	5.8%	
				10-19	37.1%	35-49	8.5%	
						50-64	2.1%	
						65+	0.2%	
			Income	\$75K+	21.6%	\$25K-<\$35K	7.1%	
				\$35K-<\$50K	8.4%			
	Season	NS		Winter	7.3%			
	Indoors	2.5%	1.0%	Age	0-9	8.3%	35-49	1.2%
							50-64	0.2%
							65+	0.0%
Outdoors	11.7%	2.0%	Age	0-9	29.9%	20-34	4.4%	
				10-19	34.8%	35-49	7.9%	
						50-64	2.1%	
						65+	0.2%	
			Income	\$75K+	19.8%	\$35K-<\$50K	6.3%	
Season	NS		Winter	6.3%				
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS				
Baseball	9.7%	1.9%	Gender	Male	13.7%	Female	5.7%	
			Age	0-9	22.3%	50-64	0.9%	
				10-19	19.2%	65+	0.8%	

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Softball	5.7%	1.5%	Season	Summer	14.4%	Winter	6.4%
						Fall	4.8%
			Age	10-19	14.3%	50-64	1.7%
Golf	9.8%	1.7%				65+	1.0%
			Season	Spring	9.2%	Winter	1.4%
				Summer	8.6%	Fall	3.5%
			Gender	Male	14.5%	Female	5.1%
			Race / Ethnicity	White Non_Hisp	10.7%	Non-White Non-Hisp	4.3%
						Hispanic	3.5%
			Income	\$75K+	14.8%	NS	
			Season	Summer	15.7%	Winter	6.4%
						Fall	7.2%
			Driving range	5.4%	1.4%	Gender	Male
Pitch-n-putt course	1.2%	0.6%	Income	\$75K+	9.4%	\$50K-<\$75K	3.2%
						DK/REF	3.2%
			Season	Summer	9.2%	Fall	2.7%
			Gender	Male	1.8%	Female	0.6%
			Season	Summer	3.0%	Winter	0.5%
9 - or 18-hole course	7.5%	1.5%				Fall	0.6%
			Gender	Male	11.0%	Female	4.0%
			Income	\$75K+	10.8%	<\$15K	0.3%
						\$15K-<\$25K	3.5%
Other	0.6%	0.5%	Season	Summer	12.5%	Winter	4.9%
						NS	

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, Washington residents expressed the greatest interest in doing more swimming in a pool (20.5%) in the next 12 months (Table 7). At the next highest prevalence levels came interest in more jogging or running (14.1%), golf (12.6%), aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility (12.2%), weight conditioning at a facility (11.2%), playground recreation (9.8%), soccer (8.8%), and basketball (8.1%).

Males were more likely than females to express an interest in playing more basketball (10.5%) and golf (15.7%). Females showed higher levels of interest than males in doing more playground recreation (11.9%), aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility (16.2%), and swimming in a pool (27.1%).

Parents of children under 10 indicated the highest level of interest in their child doing more playground recreation (25.2%), swimming in a pool (27.9%), soccer (23.6%), and baseball (13.3%, along with 12.3% of tweens and teens). Tweens and teens expressed interest more frequently than other age groups did in doing more skateboarding (10.1%), basketball (20.6%), tennis (10.7%), and football (8.2%, along with 8.1% of adults age 20 to 35). Adults age 35 to 49 expressed the highest level of interest in doing more weight conditioning with equipment in a facility (16.4%) and in more jogging or running (18.4%).

Non-White Non-Hispanic Washingtonians expressed a higher level of interest than others in doing more jogging or running (27.6%). Washington residents with incomes of \$75,000 or more had the highest percentages of interest in jogging or running (20.3%), roller or in-line skating (7.3%), skateboarding (7.3%), tennis (8.1%), soccer (13.3%), and golf (18.0%). Residents in Seattle-King County had the highest level of interest in doing more jogging or running (19.3%), whereas those in the South Central region expressed a higher interest than those in other regions in playing more basketball (18.2%).

Table 7: Preference for Team/Individual Sports and Physical Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Playground Activities, such as Using Swings or Slides	9.8%	1.9%	Gender	Female	11.9%	Male	7.7%
			Age	0-9	25.2%	50-64	2.6%
				20-34	15.3%	65+	1.7%
Aerobics or Other Fitness Activities at a Facility	12.2%	2.0%	Gender	Female	16.2%	Male	8.3%
			Region	NS		Peninsulas	6.8%
						Palouse	7.9%
						Northeast	6.9%
		South Central		7.0%			
Weight Conditioning with Equipment at a Facility	11.2%	2.0%	Age	35-49	16.4%	0-9	2.1%
					65+	4.7%	
Jogging or Running	14.1%	2.1%	Age	35-49	18.4%	0-9	7.4%
					50-64	10.4%	
					65+	5.4%	
			Region	Seattle-King	19.3%	Coast	7.7%
						Peninsulas	8.2%
						Southwest	9.8%
Race / Ethnicity	Non-White Non-Hisp	27.6%	White Non-Hisp	12.7%			
Income	\$75K+	20.3%	NS				
Swimming in a Pool	20.5%	2.4%	Gender	Female	27.1%	Male	13.8%
			Age	0-9	29.2%	50-64	15.0%
					65+	14.5%	
Roller or In-line Skating	4.6%	1.4%	Income	\$75K+	7.3%	<\$15K	2.0%
						\$15K-<\$25K	1.9%
						\$25K-<\$35K	1.1%
Skateboarding	1.7%	0.7%	Age	10-19	10.1%	0-9	0.2%
					35-49	0.3%	
					50-64	0.4%	
					65+	0.3%	
			Income	\$75K+	7.3%	\$15K-<\$25K	0.4%
						\$25K-<\$35K	0.4%
Badminton	2.8%	1.1%		NS			
Court games like Handball, Racquetball, and Squash	3.2%	1.0%	Age	NS		0-9	0.3%
						65+	0.7%
Volleyball	5.5%	1.5%	Age	10-19	11.3%	0-9	1.0%
					65+	0.8%	
Basketball	8.1%	1.6%	Gender	Male	10.5%	Female	5.7%
			Age	10-19	20.6%	50-64	3.7%
					65+	1.0%	

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Tennis	5.5%	1.3%	Region	South Central	18.2%	Coast	4.2%
			Age	10-19	10.7%	0-9	1.5%
						65+	2.4%
			Income	\$75K+	8.1%	\$15K-<\$25K	2.1%
						\$25K-<\$35K	1.7%

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Football	4.2%	1.3%	Gender	Male	6.3%	Female	2.0%
			Age	10-19	8.2%	50-64	1.1%
				20-34	8.1%	65+	0.3%
Rugby	0.4%	0.4%	NS				
Lacrosse	0.7%	0.5%	Season	Spring	1.8%	Summer	0.1%
Soccer	8.8%	1.9%	Age	0-9	23.6%	20-34	4.6%
				10-19	16.4%	50-64	1.8%
						65+	0.6%
Baseball	6.9%	1.6%	Income	\$75K	13.3%	\$15K-<\$25K	1.9%
			Gender	Male	10.2%	Female	3.5%
				Age	0-9	13.3%	50-64
Softball	5.1%	1.4%	Region	10-19	12.3%	65+	0.7%
				NS		Coast	2.4%
						Seattle-King	2.4%
Golf	12.6%	2.0%	Gender	Male	15.7%	Female	9.6%
			Age	NS		0-9	5.1%
			Income	\$75K+	18.0%	<\$15K	2.2%
Exercise/Sports in General	5.3%	1.3%	Age	NS		50-64	3.6%
							65+
Exercise/Sports - Other	7.4%	1.6%	NS				

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Nature Activity

Four categories of recreational nature activity—each divided into several types or settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were visiting nature or interpretive centers, observing or photographing wildlife or nature, gathering or collecting things in a nature setting, and gardening. During 2006, the category that the highest percentage Washington residents (at least 52.9%) participated in was flower or vegetable gardening (Table 8). These individuals gardened nearly 19 million times during the year. However, the most frequent activity (over 35 million times) was observing or photographing wildlife or nature, performed by at least 39.0% of Washingtonians.

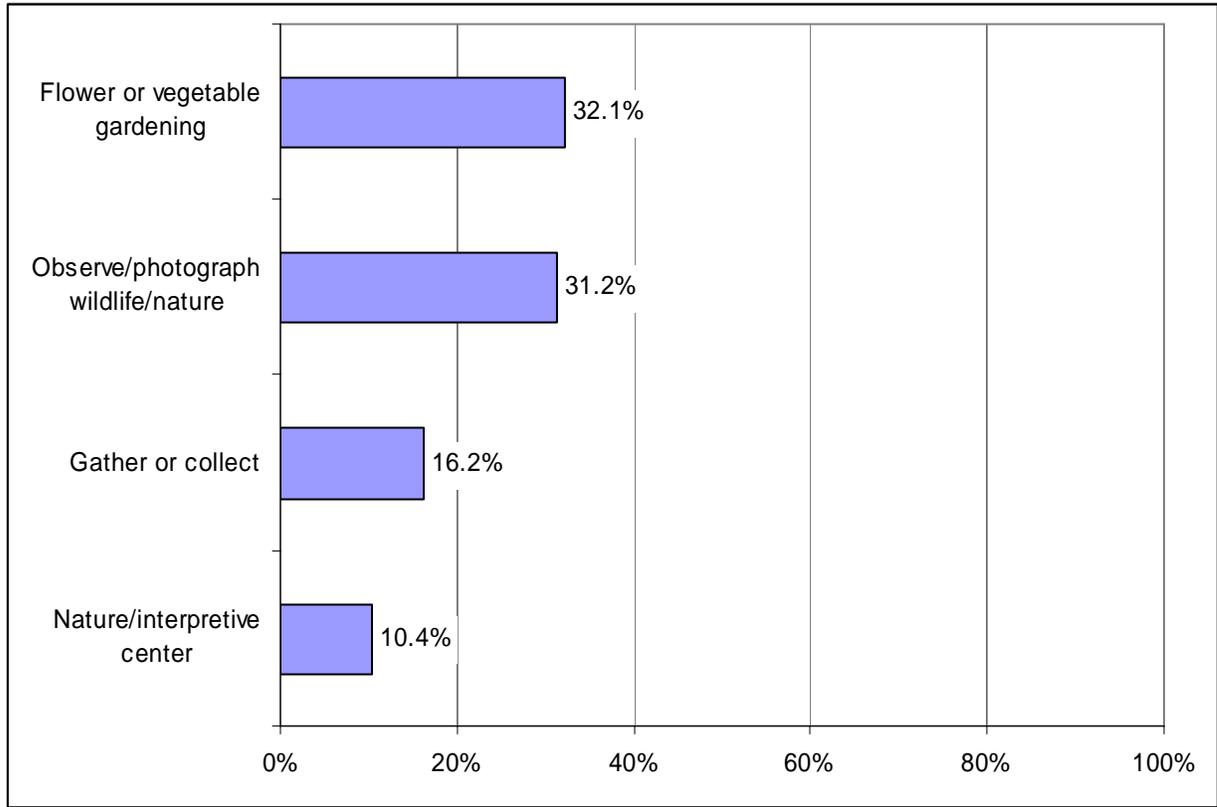
Table 8: 2006 Annual Estimates for Nature Activity

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Nature/interpretive center	November	15.9	9.1	999,287	649,075	1,141,213	259,581
Individual, family, or informal group	September	13.4	8.3	842,363	570,655	910,099	222,530
Organized club, scouting group, or school	June	5.0	4.9	316,514	316,092	201,333	95,234
Other	November	1.9	3.7	121,675	238,483	29,782	24,697
Observe/photograph wildlife/nature	April	39.0	8.9	2,453,243	714,497	35,212,304	5,745,884
Plants	June	24.5	9.4	1,543,159	684,168	10,806,270	2,206,092
Birds	June	26.5	9.2	1,667,548	662,174	11,353,802	2,036,472
Land animals	June	29.2	9.7	1,835,988	722,899	10,226,427	2,378,572
Marine life	October	10.3	6.1	647,711	407,570	2,315,535	594,289
Other	February	2.9	3.3	182,327	209,238	510,270	608,630
Gather or collect	June	21.3	8.6	1,338,709	605,549	7,171,584	1,490,376
Berries or mushrooms	September	11.8	7.2	742,512	481,462	1,314,800	428,649
Shells, rocks, or vegetation	June	18.2	8.1	1,143,183	562,299	5,006,007	1,244,405
Firewood	July	9.3	6.2	583,507	410,503	720,385	251,828
Cut down a Christmas tree	December	3.4	2.9	216,138	187,215	31,108	22,724
Other	September	1.7	2.2	106,426	136,456	99,283	60,098
Flower or vegetable gardening	June	52.9	10.6	3,327,473	911,012	18,787,038	2,089,589
In the yard at home	June	52.9	10.6	3,327,473	911,012	18,369,717	2,077,666
In a community/pea patch garden	July	3.7	3.7	230,879	235,386	279,895	138,594
Other	August	1.6	2.8	97,788	175,193	137,426	153,208

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 5, in an average month in 2006, about the same numbers of Washington residents gardened (32.1%) as observed or photographed wildlife or nature (31.2%).

Figure 5: Average Month Participation for Nature Activities



Considering all types and settings, gardening was significantly more prevalent among females and among ages 35 and older (Table 9). The only significant demographic difference for observing or photographing wildlife or nature for all types and settings combined was age, with the largest prevalence (41.7%) seen for Washingtonians 50 to 64 years old.

Table 9: Significant Demographic Differences for Nature Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**				
				> Average		< Average		
Nature/interpretive center	10.4%	1.8%	Age	NS		20-34	4.7%	
				Region	Seattle-King		15.1%	Coast
						Columbia Plateau	4.0%	
						N Cascades	6.9%	
						Northeast	4.9%	
			Income	\$75K+		15.1%	<\$15K	2.4%
				\$25K-<\$35K	5.7%			
				DK/REF	4.6%			
Individual, family, or informal group	8.5%	1.7%	Income	\$75K+		12.7%	<\$15K	0.4%
							\$25K-<\$35K	5.0%
							DK/REF	3.7%
Organized club, scouting group, or school	2.0%	0.9%	Age	0-9		5.0%	NS	
				Income	NS		<15K	0.4%
						DK/REF	0.4%	
Other	0.4%	0.4%		NS		NS		

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**						
				> Average		< Average				
Observe/photograph wildlife/nature	31.2%	2.7%	Age	50-64	41.7%	65+	24.6%			
Plants	17.5%	2.2%	Age	50-64	24.7%	65+	11.6%			
			Region	Islands	25.3%	Columbia Plateau	10.0%			
				Seattle-King	22.3%	Southwest	12.3%			
						South Central	11.8%			
Birds	18.8%	2.2%	Age	50-64	28.2%	20-34	10.9%			
			Region	Islands	35.4%	NS				
Land animals	19.6%	2.2%	Age	50-64	27.2%	65+	14.6%			
			Season	NS		Winter	13.7%			
Marine life	7.8%	1.6%	Region	Coast	14.6%	Columbia Plateau	1.3%			
				Islands	18.5%	Palouse	3.4%			
				Seattle-King	11.0%	Northeast	4.6%			
						Southwest	4.6%			
						South Central	4.5%			
Other	1.3%	0.6%		NS		NS				
Gather or Collect	16.2%	2.2%	Age	0-9	36.4%	35-49	10.1%			
						65+	8.5%			
			Berries or mushrooms	4.4%	1.2%	Season	Summer	8.6%	Winter	2.0%
			Shells, rocks, or vegetation	13.5%	2.0%	Age	0-9	33.5%	35-49	8.2%
									50-64	9.5%
									65+	5.4%
Firewood	3.4%	1.1%	Age	20-34	6.9%	35-49	1.6%			
						65+	1.2%			
			Income	\$50K-<\$75K	6.2%	\$75K+	1.4%			
						DK/REF	1.2%			
Cut down a Christmas tree	0.4%	0.3%		NS		NS				
Other	0.7%	0.4%		NS		NS				
Flower or vegetable gardening	32.1%	2.7%	Gender	Female	35.0%	Male	29.3%			
						Age	35-49	14.3%		
			50-64	20.9%						
			65+	20.9%						
			Race / Ethnicity	White Non_Hisp	34.1%	Hispanic	19.3%			
			Season	Spring	43.2%	Winter	15.5%			
				Summer	41.0%					
			In the yard at home	31.1%	2.7%	Gender	Female	34.1%	Male	28.2%
Age	35-49	14.0%								
	50-64	20.6%								
	65+	20.6%								
Race / Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp	33.1%				Non-White Non-Hisp	22.7%			
Season	Spring	42.6%				Winter	14.5%			
	Summer	39.9%								
In a community / pea patch garden	1.3%	0.6%		NS		NS				
Other	1.4%	0.3%		NS		NS				

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

As shown in Table 10, on average in 2006, about the same number of Washington residents wanted to do more observation or photography of wildlife or nature in the next 12 months (25.8%) as wanted to do more flower or vegetable gardening (25.3%). Females wanted to visit nature or interpretive centers more and do more gardening at higher rates than males. Parents of children under 10 indicated their children would like to do more visiting of nature or interpretive centers, gathering or collecting things in nature settings, and nature activities in general at rates higher than older residents indicated for themselves. Washingtonians between 35 and 65 showed the highest rates of interest in doing more gardening in the next 12 months.

Table 10: Preference for Nature Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Visit Nature/Interpretive Center	14.0%	2.0%	Gender	Female	16.8%	Male	11.1%
			Age	0-9	19.7%	35-49	9.5%
			Season	Fall	19.0%	Summer	10.0%
Observe/Photograph Wildlife/Nature	25.8%	2.5%	Season	Fall	31.7%	Summer	17.4%
Gather/Collect Things in Nature Setting	12.0%	1.8%	Age	0-9	22.8%	35-49	9.0%
						65+	6.5%
Gather/Collect Things in Nature Setting	12.0%	1.8%	Season	Fall	18.9%	Summer	6.9%
Flower/Vegetable Gardening	25.3%	2.6%	Gender	Female	29.6%	Male	21.0%
			Age	35-49	30.6%	10-19	18.5%
				50-64	31.1%	20-34	19.5%
			Income	NS		\$15K-<25K	15.0%
			Season	NS		Summer	18.0%
Nature Activities in General	17.7%	2.2%	Age	0-9	28.2%	NS	
			Season	Winter	24.4%	Summer	11.3%
Nature Activities – Other	0.9%	0.4%		NS		NS	

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Picnicking

Picnicking, barbecuing, and cookouts in several settings were included on the survey questionnaire. During 2006, at least 78.4% of Washington residents participated in a picnic, barbecue, or cookout (Table 11). Most residents participated at a location not specifically designated for picnicking activity (at least 63.2%). Considering all settings, Washingtonians had a picnic, barbecue, or cookout over 14 million times during 2006.

Table 11: 2006 Annual Estimates for Picnicking

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout	July	78.4	7.0	4,927,720	1,071,600	14,560,258	1,672,968
Location not specifically designated	July	63.2	8.9	3,976,276	982,028	10,699,305	1,366,106
Site specifically designated	July	42.2	9.6	2,653,464	820,198	2,591,787	485,174
Group picnic facility	July	22.5	8.7	1,412,253	640,130	1,026,857	252,761
Other	May	2.7	3.6	170,019	228,860	242,309	248,453

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Table 12, in an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, the peak seasons for picnicking were summer (75.0%) and spring (59.6%). The oldest Washington residents (65+) and those with the lowest incomes (less than \$15,000) were significantly less likely than others to participate in picnics, barbecues, or cookouts.

Table 12: Significant Demographic Differences for Picnicking

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Picnic, BBQ, or Cookout	48.5%	2.9%	Age	NS		65+	36.8%
			Income	NS		<\$15K	25.6%
			Season	Spring	59.6%	Winter	25.3%
				Summer	75.0%	Fall	34.2%
Location not specifically designated	37%	2.9%	Age	20-34	45.9%	65+	26.6%
			Season	Spring	44.7%	Winter	20.4%
				Summer	55.9%	Fall	27.0%
Site specifically designated	17.6%	2.3%	Age	0-9	25.1%	65+	11.6%
			Income	\$75K+	22.0%	\$15K-<\$25K	9.5%
						DK/REF	11.9%
			Season	Summer	36.8%	Winter	5.2%
						Fall	10.9%
Group picnic facility	9.5%	1.7%	Season	Summer	18.0%	Winter	2.3%
						Fall	5.7%
Other	1.1%	0.6%	Gender	Male	1.8%	Female	0.4%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, about one-quarter of Washington residents wanted to do more picnicking, barbecues, or cookouts in the next 12 months in locations not

specifically designated for the activity (25.7%) or in a site specifically designed for it (25.6%).

Table 13: Preference for Picnicking

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Location Not Specifically Designated	25.7%	2.6%	Season	Fall	33.1%	Summer	17.7%
Site Specifically Designated	25.6%	2.7%	Age	35-49	32.4%	65+	16.7%
			Region	Seattle-King	30.5%	Coast	17.0%
						Northeast	16.1%
			Income	\$75K+	32.9%	\$15K-<\$25K	15.7%
	DK/REF	18.9%					
Group Picnic Facility	14.4%	2.2%	Gender	Female	16.8%	Male	11.9%
			Region	Seattle-King	19.1%	Northeast	9.5%
			Race / Ethnicity	Non-White Non-Hisp	24.8%	White Non-Hisp	12.5%
			Season	Winter	20.0%	Summer	7.9%
Picnicking in General	39.4%	2.9%	Season	Winter	49.2%	Summer	29.1%
Picnicking - Other	0.5%	0.4%		NS		NS	

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Indoor Community Facility Activities

Four categories of recreational activity at indoor community facilities were included on the survey questionnaire. The categories included activity centers, arts and crafts classes or activities, classes or instruction, and social events. During 2006, the greatest percentage of Washington residents (at least 39.1%) participated in a social event (Table 14). The indoor community facility activity that Washingtonians participated in the most frequently (nearly 6.2 million times) was visiting an activity center.

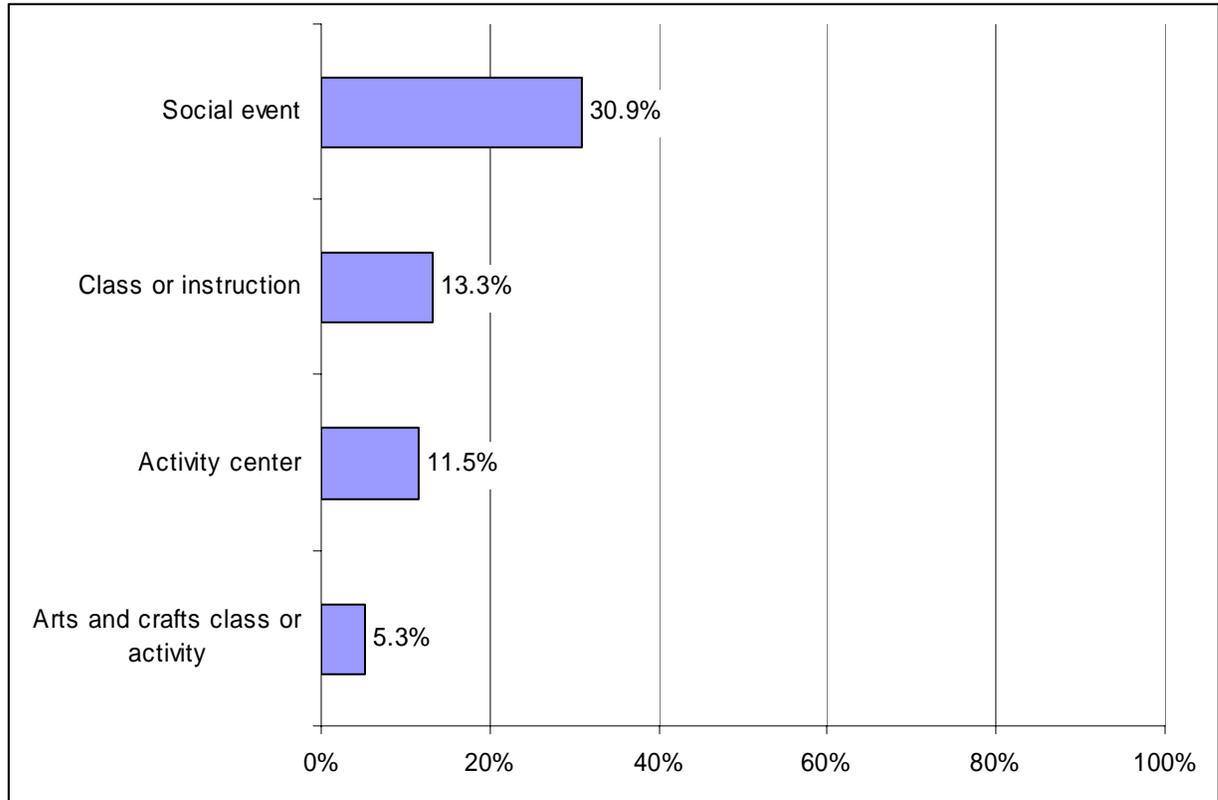
Table 14: 2006 Annual Estimates for Indoor Community Facility Activities

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Activity center	April	17.5	8.4	1,099,834	600,435	6,194,612	1,530,477
Arts and crafts class or activity	October	9.1	5.7	573,861	375,939	1,388,308	535,566
Class or instruction	June	19.8	8.9	1,246,097	632,648	5,409,056	1,328,038
Social event	December	39.1	9.0	2,460,898	725,266	5,109,892	647,190

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

In an average month in 2006, 30.9% of Washington residents went to a social event at an indoor community facility (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Average Month Participation for Indoor Community Facility Activities



Females were more likely than males to have participated in all categories of indoor community facility activity (Table 15). Children under 10 were the most likely to have visited an activity center (24.8%), and Washingtonians under 20 showed the highest prevalence of participation in a class or instruction at an indoor community facility (29.4% of children under 10 and 20.8% of tweens and teens). Washingtonians age 50 and older were the most likely to have gone to a social event at an indoor community facility (36.2% of those 50 to 64 years and 38.0% of those 65 or older). Washington residents with income of \$75,000 or more were the most likely to have gone to an indoor community facility for an arts and crafts class or activity, a class or instruction, or a social event.

Table 15: Significant Demographic Differences for Indoor Community Facility Activities

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Activity center	11.5%	1.9%	Gender	Female	14.3%	Male	8.7%
			Age	0-9	24.8%	50-64	4.8%
Arts and crafts class or activity	5.3%	1.3%	Gender	Female	6.8%	Male	3.8%
			Age	0-9	12.2%	20-34	2.5%
			Income	\$75K+	7.4%	\$15K-<\$25K	1.1%
					DK/REF	2.4%	
Class or instruction	13.3%	2.1%	Gender	Female	18.3%	Male	8.2%
			Age	0-9	29.4%	35-49	8.0%
				10-19	20.8%	50-64	7.8%
							65+
			Income	\$75K+	17.7%	\$50K-<\$75K	9.4%
Social event	30.9%	2.7%	Gender	Female	35.4%	Male	26.4%
			Age	50-64	36.2%	0-9	21.6%
				65+	38.0%		
					Income	\$75K+	35.7%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, 24.5% Washington residents wanted to attend a social event at an indoor community facility more in the next 12 months (Table 16). Females expressed this desire more frequently than males for arts and crafts class or activity (15.8%), class or instruction (22.5%), and for social events (27.6%). Parents of children under 10 expressed the highest level of interest for the child attending arts and crafts classes or activities more (17.4%) and more attendance at classes or instruction (26.6%). Washington residents age 50 to 64 indicated the highest level of interest for attending social events more (31.4%), and those age 65 or older expressed the greatest level of interest in attending activity centers more (12.0%). Washingtonians with incomes less than \$15,000 had the highest level of interest in attending arts and crafts classes or activities (25.1%) more in the next 12 months.

Table 16: Preference for Indoor Community Facility Activities

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Activity Center	5.0%	1.2%	Age	65+	12.0%	35-49	2.3%
			Income	NS		\$35K-<\$50K	3.1%
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	11.0%	1.8%	Gender	Female	15.8%	Male	6.1%
			Age	0-9	17.4%	65+	6.3%
			Income	<\$15K	25.1%	DK/REF	5.0%
Class or Instruction	17.0%	2.3%	Gender	Female	22.5%	Male	11.4%
			Age	0-9	26.6%	65+	11.8%
Social Event	24.5%	2.5%	Gender	Female	27.6%	Male	21.4%
			Age	50-64	31.4%	0-9	12.2%
			Season	Fall	30.1%	NS	
Indoor Community Facility Activities in General	5.8%	1.3%	Season	Fall	8.7%	Spring	3.9%
						Summer	3.1%
Indoor Community Facilities - Other	3.4%	1.0%	Season	Fall	9.5%	Spring	2.7%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Water Activity

Twelve categories of recreational water activity—most of them divided into settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. These main categories were beachcombing, swimming or wading at a beach, surfboarding, wind surfing, inner tubing or floating, white water rafting, hand-powered boating, sail boating, personal watercraft, motor boating, water skiing, and scuba or skin diving. As shown in Table 17, the category that the highest percentage of Washington residents participated in during 2006 was swimming or wading at a beach (at least 58.4%). Most residents (at least 44.7%) went swimming or wading at freshwater beaches. Considering all settings, Washingtonians went swimming or wading at beaching over 5.1 million times during 2006.

Table 17: 2006 Annual Estimates for Water Activity

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Beachcombing	July	34.0	9.0	2,136,092	680,029	3,792,193	582,808
Swimming/wading at a beach	July	58.4	9.1	3,675,934	973,508	5,173,350	973,477
Saltwater	July	31.3	9.2	1,968,138	714,827	2,121,306	528,904
Freshwater	July	44.7	9.7	2,813,883	889,745	3,027,913	731,486
Other	July	1.0	1.6	65,520	100,514	24,131	33,615
Surfboarding	September	1.3	2.5	80,012	156,823	54,199	38,657
Wind surfing	July	0.8	1.7	53,220	104,311	96,986	174,104
Saltwater	March	0.1	0.2	5,758	11,285	2,158	3,008
Freshwater	July	0.8	1.7	53,220	104,311	94,828	174,078
Inner tubing or floating	August	19.3	8.8	1,214,062	631,603	1,293,370	446,035
White water rafting	July	3.4	3.4	210,953	214,230	76,247	53,380
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating, other hand-powered boating	July	18.0	7.3	1,131,100	502,680	1,259,378	358,447
Saltwater	September	4.5	5.9	279,710	383,865	338,927	135,372
Freshwater	July	16.2	7.1	1,019,678	488,730	920,451	312,113
Sail boating	September	8.1	8.2	508,007	551,807	189,335	105,559
Saltwater	September	6.6	8.0	417,225	532,871	121,363	66,113
Freshwater	September	3.5	4.5	219,561	290,976	67,972	76,553
Personal watercraft, such as a Jet Ski	July	7.7	5.9	483,876	392,914	541,629	271,280
Saltwater	October	2.6	3.2	165,241	206,381	58,257	38,071
Freshwater	July	7.7	5.9	483,876	392,914	482,934	266,087
Other	February	0.0	0.1	2,631	5,156	438	859
Motor boating	July	26.7	9.1	1,676,747	686,082	2,407,395	589,910
Saltwater	July	12.7	7.5	801,699	514,953	637,324	207,675
Freshwater	July	19.1	8.3	1,202,793	590,478	1,765,009	514,281
Other	July	0.5	0.9	30,373	59,530	5,062	9,922
Water skiing	July	7.6	6.2	477,276	410,416	423,628	224,601
Saltwater	July	0.1	0.2	6,710	13,152	559	1,096
Freshwater	July	7.6	6.2	477,276	410,416	423,069	224,588
Scuba or skin diving	May	4.9	6.7	304,764	435,190	235,826	151,136
Saltwater	May	4.9	6.7	304,764	435,190	212,426	148,997
Freshwater	March	1.5	2.9	93,332	182,930	23,400	22,384

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 7, in an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, the water activities with the greatest prevalence in the Washington

population were beachcombing (19.9%) and swimming or wading at a beach (18.6%).

Figure 7: Average Month Participation for Water Activities

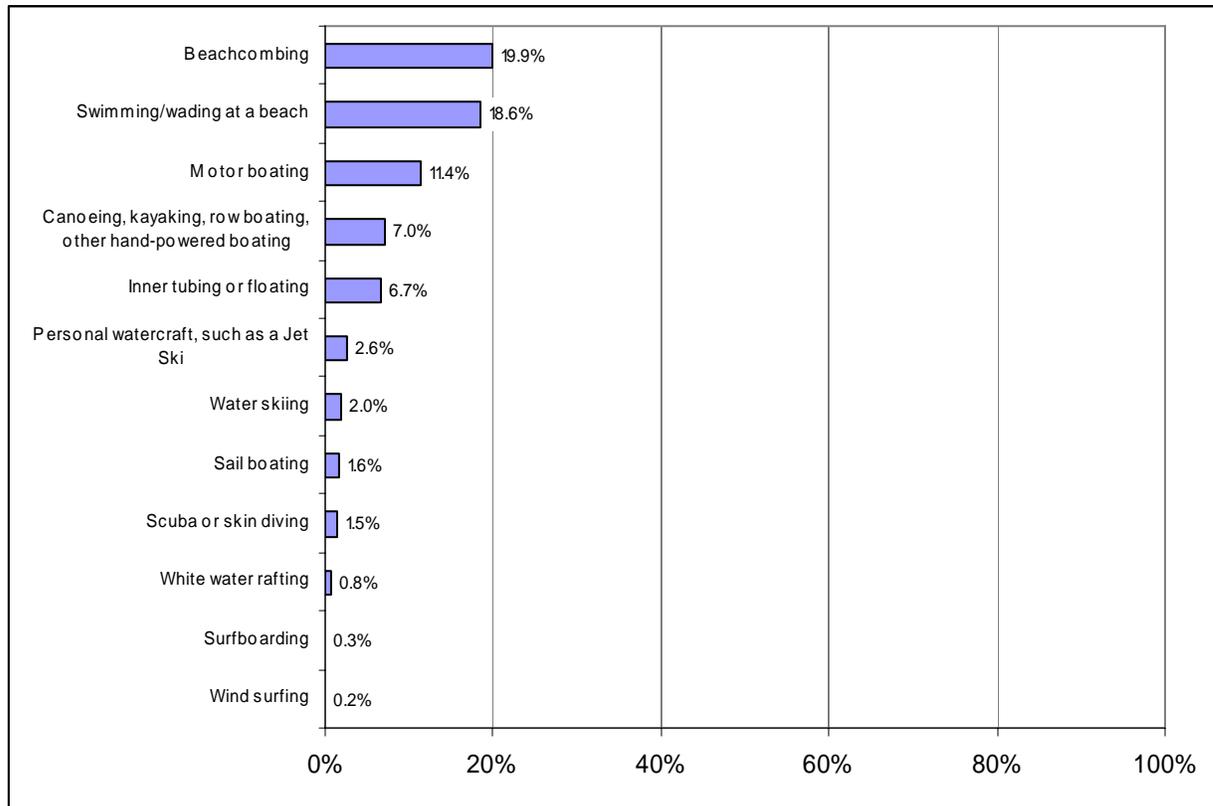


Table 18 shows that the peak season for both categories is summer (30.6% and 45.4%, respectively). Residents with the highest incomes (\$75,000 or more) showed higher prevalence for both activities (26.9% and 25.1%, respectively) than those with the lowest incomes (under \$15,000). Beachcombing was most prevalent on the Coast (36.8%), the Islands (48.7%), and the Peninsulas (28.7%). Beachcombing was the most prevalent among those under 10 years (29.5%), and swimming or wading at a beach was the most prevalent among those 10 to 19 (28.6%). Swimming or wading at beaches was least prevalent on the Columbia Plateau (11.5%), the Palouse (12.5%), the Southwest (12.9%), and the South Central region (12.9%).

Looking at other water activities, males showed higher prevalence levels than females for sail boating (2.7%), personal watercraft (4.0%), motor boating (15.5%), water skiing (3.0%), and scuba or skin diving (2.5%). Tweens and teens were the most likely to participate in inner tubing or floating (16.3%) and in freshwater hand-powered boating (10.4%). Washingtonians in the Islands showed the greatest prevalence of beachcombing (48.7%), saltwater hand-powered boating (8.7%), and saltwater motor boating (13.9%). Residents in the

Northeast were the most likely to go swimming or wading at freshwater beaches (17.9%) and freshwater motor boating (17.7%).

Table 18: Significant Demographic Differences for Water Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Beachcombing	19.9%	2.4%	Age	0-9	29.5%	NS	
			Region	Coast	36.8%	Columbia Plateau	6.6%
				Islands	48.7%	Palouse	8.1%
				Peninsulas	28.7%	Northeast	10.0%
						South Central	8.9%
			Income	\$75K+	26.9%	<15K	10.5%
			Season	Summer	30.6%	Winter	12.8%
Fall	14.6%						
Swimming/wading at a beach	18.6%	2.3%	Age	10-19	28.6%	50-64	14.7%
			Region	NS	65+	7.5%	
					Columbia Plateau	11.5%	
					Palouse	12.5%	
					Southwest	12.9%	
			Income	\$75K+	25.1%	<15K	9.1%
						\$35K -<\$50K	12.8%
Season	Summer	45.4%	Winter	5.1%			
			Fall	7.8%			
Saltwater	11.3%	1.9%	Age	NS		50-64	8.2%
			Region	Coast	20.2%	65+	5.7%
						Columbia Plateau	3.6%
						Palouse	4.2%
			Income	\$50K-<\$75K	8.1%	<\$15K	3.2%
						\$25K-<\$35K	5.6%
			Season	Summer	24.1%	Winter	4.5%
Fall	5.8%						
Freshwater	12.1%	2.0%	Age	10-19	22.4%	65+	3.0%
			Region	Northeast	17.9%	Columbia Plateau	7.2%
						Islands	5.8%
						Southwest	6.8%
			Season	Summer	31.8%	South Central	7.4%
Winter	1.8%						
Fall	3.7%						
Other	0.1%	0.1%		NS		NS	
Surfboarding	0.3%	0.3%		NS		NS	
Wind surfing	0.2%	0.2%		NS		NS	
Saltwater	0.0%	0.0%		NS		NS	
Freshwater	0.2%	0.2%		NS		NS	
Inner tubing or floating	6.7%	1.6%	Age	10-19	16.3%	50-64	3.1%
			Season	Summer	17.7%	65+	0.9%
						Winter	1.6%
Fall	2.3%						

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**				
				> Average		< Average		
White water rafting	0.8%	0.5%		NS		NS		
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating, other hand-powered boating	7.0%	1.5%	Season	Summer	13.1%	Winter	4.2%	
				Fall			3.8%	
Saltwater	2.4%	0.9%	Region	Islands	8.7%	Columbia Plateau	0.4%	
				Peninsulas	6.3%	Northeast	0.2%	
Freshwater	5.4%	1.3%	Age	10-19	10.4%	65+	1.2%	
				Season	Summer	11.3%	Winter	2.5%
					Fall		Fall	2.4%
Sail boating	1.6%	0.9%	Gender	Male	2.7%	Female	0.6%	
				Season	Summer	5.1%	Winter	0.3%
						Spring	0.6%	
						Fall	0.5%	
Saltwater	1.4%	0.9%	Gender	Male	2.3%	Female	0.4%	
Freshwater	0.5%	0.4%	Gender	Male	0.8%	Female	0.1%	
Personal watercraft, such as Jet Ski	2.6%	0.9%	Gender	Male	4.0%	Female	1.2%	
				Age	NS		0-9	0.6%
						65+	0.9%	
			Region	NS		Palouse	0.7%	
			Season	Summer	6.4%	Winter	0.7%	
Saltwater	0.6%	0.4%		NS		NS		
Freshwater	2.1%	0.8%	Gender	Male	3.5%	Female	0.8%	
				Season	Summer	6.0%	Winter	0.5%
						Fall	0.7%	
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS		NS		
Motor Boating	11.4%	1.9%	Gender	Male	15.5%	Female	7.3%	
				Region	Northeast	17.7%	Southwest	6.8%
Season	Summer	23.4%	Winter		4.4%			
						Fall	5.0%	
Saltwater	4.5%	1.3%	Gender	Male	7.0%	Female	2.0%	
				Region	Islands	13.9%	Columbia Plateau	1.4%
						Palouse	1.0%	
						Northeast	0.2%	
						Southwest	2.6%	
						South Central	0.6%	
			Season	Summer	8.5%	Fall	2.6%	
Freshwater	8.5%	1.6%	Gender	Male	10.9%	Female	6.1%	
				Region	Northeast	17.7%	Islands	3.1%
						Southwest	5.4%	
			Race / Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp	9.4%	Non-White Non-Hisp	2.8%	
			Season	Summer	18.1%	Winter	2.8%	
						Fall	0.6%	
Other	0.0%	0.1%		NS		NS		
Water skiing	2.0%	0.9%	Gender	Male	3.0%	Female	1.0%	
				Season	Summer	5.3%	Winter	0.5%
						Fall	0.6%	
Saltwater	0.0%	0.0%		NS		NS		
Freshwater	2.0%	0.9%	Gender	Male	3.0%	Female	1.0%	
				Season	Summer	5.3%	Winter	0.5%
						Fall	0.6%	

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Scuba or skin diving	1.5%	0.8%	Gender	Male	2.5%	Female	0.5%
			Age	NS	0-9	0.3%	
					65+	0.4%	
Saltwater	1.3%	0.8%	Gender	Male	2.3%	Female	0.4%
Freshwater	0.2%	0.3%		NS		NS	

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, 28.4% of Washington residents wanted to do more swimming or wading at a beach in the next 12 months (Table 19). They were more likely to be female (35.1%) and to be children (47.5%) or tweens or teens (39.9%). The next highest levels of interest were expressed for motor boating (23.6%) and for beachcombing (21.7%). Tweens and teens showed the highest levels of interest in doing more surfboarding (13.4%), wind surfing (8.1%), inner tubing or floating (20.2%), personal watercraft (22.1%), and water skiing (18.6%). Residents in the Islands were the most interested in doing more sail boating (17.0%), whereas those in the Columbia Plateau were the most interested in more motor boating (38.0%).

Table 19: Preference for Water Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Beachcombing	21.7%	2.4%	Gender	Female	26.2%	Male	17.2%
			Income	\$75K+	27.8%	\$15K-<\$25K	13.3%
			Season	Winter	26.2%	Summer	12.8%
Swimming/Wading at Beach	28.4%	2.6%	Gender	Female	35.1%	Male	21.8%
			Age	0-9	47.5%	35-49	22.1%
				10-19	39.9%	65+	15.6%
Surfboarding	3.4%	1.0%	Season	NS		Summer	21.8%
			Age	10-19	13.4%	0-9	1.0%
Wind Surfing	2.5%	0.8%				65+	0.5%
			Age	10-19	8.1%	0-9	0.9%
			Income	NS		\$35K-<\$50K	0.5%
Inner Tubing/Floating	10.2%	1.9%	Season	Winter	4.2%	Summer	1.0%
			Age	10-19	20.2%	50-64	6.7%
Whitewater Rafting	7.2%	1.5%				65+	2.4%
			Age	NS		0-9	3.3%
						65+	3.0%
Canoeing, Kayaking, Row Boating, Other Hand- Powered Boating	17.5%	2.2%	Region	South Central	12.4%	N Cascades	4.2%
			Season	NS		Summer	11.3%
Sail Boating	8.3%	1.6%	Region	Islands	14.0%	Coast	2.4%
				Seattle-King	13.0%	Southwest	4.2%
Personal Watercraft/Jet Ski	10.0%	1.9%	Age	10-19	22.1%	0-9	5.0%
						50-64	4.7%
						65+	2.1%
Motor Boating	23.6%	2.5%	Season	South Central	14.4%	Summer	6.6%
			Region	Columbia Plateau	38.0%	Coast	16.3%
Water Skiing	10.4%	1.9%					
			Age	10-19	18.6%	0-9	4.8%
				20-34	17.3%	50-64	7.1%
Scuba or Skin Diving	7.2%	1.6%				65+	2.6%
			Age	NS		0-9	1.5%
						65+	3.4%
Water Activities in General	9.4%	1.8%	Season	Winter	10.6%	Summer	4.1%
			Age	NS		50-64	5.4%
Water Activities - Other	3.8%	1.2%				65+	3.3%
			Season	NS		Summer	3.8%
			Income	\$15K-<\$25K	11.8%	\$50K-<\$75K	1.8%
			Season	NS		Summer	1.3%
						Fall	1.2%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Sightseeing

Sightseeing in several settings was included on the survey questionnaire. During 2006, at least 57.7% of Washington residents participated in sightseeing (Table 20). Together, Washingtonians went sightseeing over 12 million times during the year. The most prevalent setting for sightseeing was scenic areas (at least 41.7% of residents).

Table 20: 2006 Annual Estimates for Sightseeing

Activity	Peak	Population		Population		Activity	
	Month	%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Sightseeing	August	57.7	10.0	3,635,404	953,693	12,024,908	1,799,523
Public facility	September	18.9	8.9	1,183,209	620,779	1,974,128	510,660
Cultural or historical facility	September	23.6	10.4	1,478,047	774,978	2,873,122	1,079,869
Scenic area	August	41.7	10.1	2,629,408	832,893	5,584,777	771,247
Other	August	7.3	5.5	460,835	362,943	1,592,881	651,995

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

In an average month in 2006, 42.7% of Washington residents went sightseeing (Table 21). For sightseeing in general, residents in Seattle-King County participated at a higher rate (48.1%) than those in the Northeast (34.9%) and in the South Central region (34.7%). Significantly more sightseeing was done in summer (54.7%) than in fall (34.2%).

Table 21: Significant Demographic Differences for Sightseeing

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**						
				> Average	< Average					
Sightseeing	42.7%	2.9%	Region	Seattle-King	48.1%	Northeast	34.9%			
						South Central	34.7%			
Public facility	9.5%	1.7%	Season	Summer	54.7%	Fall	34.2%			
			Region	NS	Coast	5.3%				
Cultural or historical facility	16.1%	2.2%	Income	\$75K+	12.4%	\$25K-<\$35K	3.0%			
				Season	Summer	14.7%	NS			
				NS	<\$15K	6.7%				
Scenic area	27.8%	2.6%	Season	Summer	37.4%	\$15K-<\$25K	9.4%			
				Fall	20.8%					
Other	4.5%	1.2%		NS		\$25K-<\$35K	6.1%			
						Season	Summer	21.9%	Fall	12.5%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, 47.7% Washington residents wanted to do more sightseeing in general in the next 12 months (Table 22). Females expressed this desire more frequently (51.2%) than did males (44.1%). Residents 50 to 64 years old wanted to do more sightseeing (in general) at a significantly higher rate (35.0%) than did those under 20 (18%). Just over one quarter of Washingtonians (27.3%) mentioned wanting to do more of a specific type of sightseeing.

Table 22: Preference for Sightseeing

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Sightseeing – General	47.7%	2.9%	Gender	Female	51.2%	Male	44.1%
			Age	50-64	35.0%	0-9	18.1%
							10-19
			Season	Spring	53.0%	Summer	38.5%
Sightseeing – Specific	27.3%	2.6%	Region	Seattle-King	33.6%	N Cascades	20.7%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 (“NS” = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Bicycle Riding

Two categories of bicycle riding—both of them divided into types or settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were bicycle riding and bicycle touring. The category that the most Washington residents participated in during 2006 was bicycle riding (at least 41.6%), doing it over 18.8 million times (Table 23). The most prevalent setting for bicycle riding was roads or streets (at least 35.9%). At least 18.7 % of Washingtonians rode a bicycle on an urban trail, and at least 10.7% rode a bicycle on a rural trail system.

Table 23: 2006 Annual Estimates for Bicycle Riding

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Bicycle riding	July	41.6	9.6	2,618,693	807,427	18,805,879	3,008,509
Roads or streets	June	35.9	10.6	2,254,509	874,650	11,865,713	1,900,226
Urban trail	September	18.7	10.2	1,170,798	732,686	2,876,548	871,186
Rural trail system	September	10.7	7.3	671,723	484,417	1,589,353	794,879
Mountain or forest trail	September	8.8	7.2	552,331	477,162	623,172	256,209
No established trails	July	3.8	3.7	237,096	239,333	1,030,271	668,949
Race/course	February	1.5	2.9	94,252	184,735	121,168	116,023
Velodrome	June	2.4	4.6	150,834	295,635	87,548	101,975
Other	June	2.4	4.0	150,670	258,357	612,106	388,900
Bicycle touring on roads or highways	June	1.7	2.1	107,886	129,905	174,697	107,019
Day trip	March	1.0	2.0	64,239	125,908	105,383	84,029
Overnight excursion	March	0.5	0.9	28,347	55,560	16,223	20,471
Other	February	0.8	1.6	51,283	100,515	53,091	61,287

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 8, in an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, bicycle riding was the most prevalent bicycle activity (32.6%).

Figure 8: Average Month Participation for Bicycle Riding

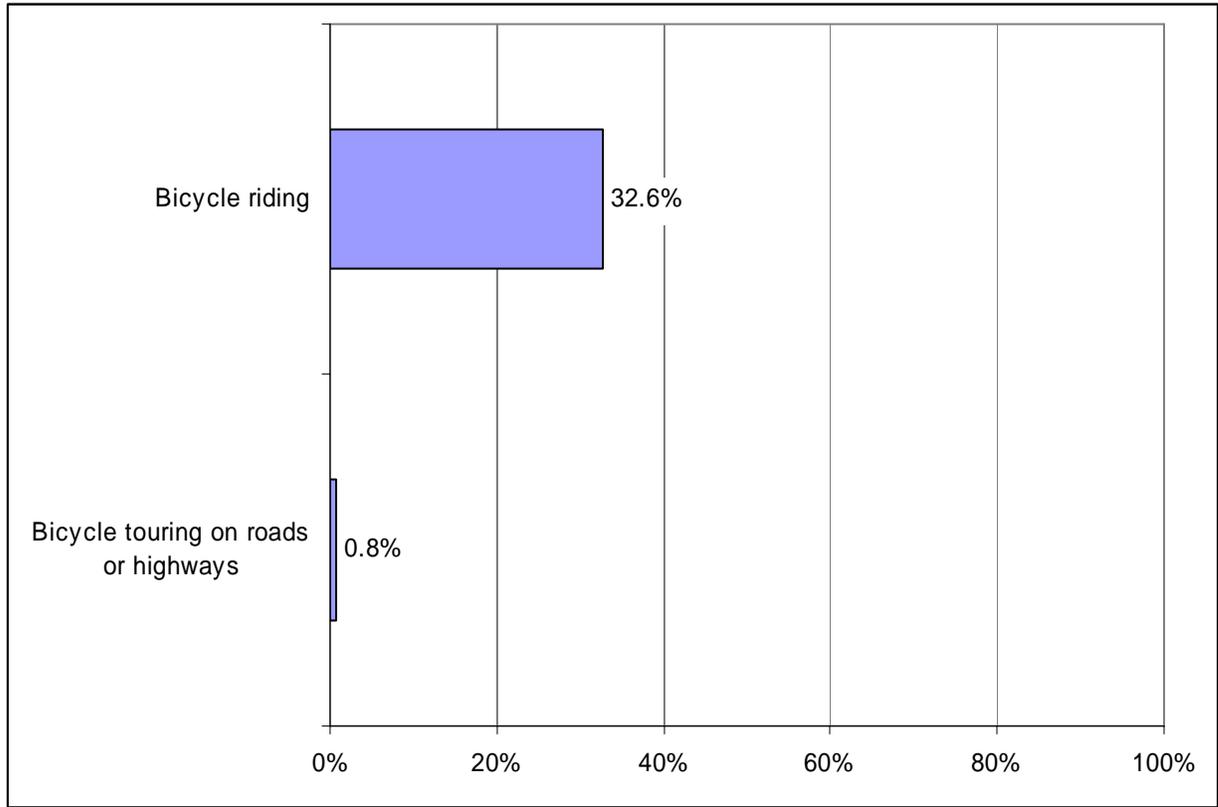


Table 24 shows that roads and streets was the most prevalent setting for bicycle riding (24.6%), followed by urban trails at about half the prevalence of roads and streets (12.1%). Bicycle riding considering all types and settings was most prevalent among children (63.5%) and among tweens and teens (57.7%), among those with incomes of \$75,000 or more, and in the summer (40.4%).

Table 24: Significant Demographic Differences for Bicycle Riding

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Bicycle riding	32.6%	2.9%	Age	0-9	63.5%	20-34	25.5%
				10-19	57.7%	50-64	15.5%
			Income	\$75K+	39.6%	65+	11.5%
			Season	Summer	40.4%	DK/REF	20.2%
Roads or streets	24.6%	2.6%	Age	Summer	40.4%	Winter	26.1%
				0-9	48.7%	50-64	12.7%
Urban trail	12.1%	2.1%	Age	10-19	48.0%	65+	6.2%
				NS		50-64	6.4%
			Region	Seattle-King	18.3%	65+	4.6%
						Coast	6.1%
						Columbia Plateau	6.9%
			Income	\$75K+	17.9%	Islands	6.1%
			Season	Summer	17.7%	DK/REF	5.6%
			Rural trail system	5.4%	1.4%	Age	NS
Income	\$50K-<\$75K	9.4%					<\$15K
						\$25K-<\$35K	1.7%
						\$35K-<\$50K	3.1%
						DK/REF	2.4%
Mountain or forest trail	3.8%	1.2%		NS		NS	
No established trails	2.1%	0.7%	Age	0-9	6.4%	35-49	0.9%
						50-64	0.5%
						65+	0.8%
Race/course	0.3%	0.3%		NS			
Velodrome	0.5%	0.6%		NS			
Other	1.0%	0.5%		NS			
Bicycle touring on roads or highways	0.8%	0.4%		NS			
Day trip	0.4%	0.3%		NS			
Overnight excursion	0.1%	0.1%		NS			
Other	0.2%	0.2%		NS			

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, Washington residents expressed the greatest interest in doing more bicycle riding in general (27.1%), which included both bicycle riding and bicycle touring, in the next 12 months (Table 25). The next most prevalent category was bicycle riding (not including bicycle touring), at 24.2%. Females expressed more interest than males doing more bicycle riding (27.1%), whereas males expressed a greater interest than females in doing more mountain or trail biking (8.2%). Washingtonians with incomes of \$75,000 or more were the most likely to say they would like to do more bicycle riding (29.0%).

Table 25: Preference for Bicycle Riding

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Bicycle Riding	24.8%	2.6%	Gender	Female	28.0%	Male	21.7%
			Age	0-9	32.4%	50-64	20.0%
						65+	15.1%
			Income	\$75K+	29.5%	\$25K-<\$35K	17.9%
		DK/REF		17.8%			
Bicycle Touring	4.6%	1.3%	Season	Winter	8.2%	Fall	2.9%
Bicycle Riding in General	27.2 %	2.7%	Age	0-9	40.8%	50-64	22.0%
						65+	12.5%
Bicycle Riding - Other	0.4%	0.4%	Season	Winter	35.4%	NS	
					NS		
Mountain/Trail Biking	6.7%	1.5%	Gender	Male	8.4%	Female	4.9%
			Income	NS		\$15K-<\$25K	1.0%
						\$35K-<\$50K	3.3%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Off-Road Vehicle Riding

Three categories of off-road vehicle riding—each one divided into settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were motorcycle, ATV or dune buggy, and 4-wheel drive riding. The category that the most Washington residents participated in during 2006 was 4-wheel drive riding (at least 18.5%), doing it over 7.1 million times (Table 26). The most prevalent setting for 4-wheel drive riding was roads or streets (at least 10.7%), followed by mountain or forest trails (at least 9.5%) and by no established trails (at least 7.6%). At least 12.1 % of Washingtonians drove an ATV or dune buggy off-road, and at least 9.1% drove a motorcycle off-road.

Table 26: 2006 Annual Estimates for Off-Road Vehicle Riding

Activity	Peak	Population		Population		Activity	
	Month	%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Motorcycle	June	9.1	6.5	574,828	429,610	1,795,840	617,017
Off-road vehicle facility	April	3.7	4.3	229,996	278,326	220,342	116,996
Roads/streets	May	5.7	7.1	360,399	463,273	492,940	268,363
Urban trail	April	2.9	4.0	182,590	257,981	209,828	161,797
Rural trail	February	4.4	4.1	276,094	262,806	238,951	173,997
Mountain/forest trail	January	3.4	3.2	215,476	204,743	284,872	179,900
No established trails	September	3.7	5.7	233,185	366,870	291,061	187,857
Other	June	4.0	5.5	253,488	357,606	57,847	49,992
ATV or dune buggy	September	12.1	7.5	760,241	502,104	2,625,465	768,856
Off-road vehicle facility	January	3.8	4.6	238,485	294,204	312,171	167,170
Roads/streets	October	3.2	3.0	201,791	192,474	179,721	127,460
Urban trail	April	3.0	4.1	189,136	261,733	184,959	124,299
Rural trail	April	3.3	4.1	210,755	262,711	355,404	159,020
Mountain/forest trail	September	4.8	3.7	302,728	233,743	559,414	228,483
No established trails	August	3.4	3.2	211,662	205,133	866,485	495,991
Other	August	2.5	3.3	157,511	210,698	167,311	124,830
4-wheel drive vehicle	January	18.5	7.9	1,159,995	545,119	7,141,456	1,835,469
Off-road vehicle facility	January	2.9	4.1	181,052	260,084	269,531	225,663
Roads/streets	October	10.7	6.3	672,400	419,143	4,238,159	1,328,437
Urban trail	October	2.2	3.3	141,390	211,586	177,471	112,385
Rural trail	October	4.9	4.5	309,887	290,057	549,888	241,335
Mountain/forest trail	October	9.5	5.5	594,744	359,891	1,234,262	402,268
No established trails	October	7.6	6.3	479,604	418,676	664,100	320,293
Other	April	0.4	0.8	25,253	49,495	8,045	9,024

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 9, in an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, 4-wheel drive riding was the most prevalent off-road vehicle activity (13.0%).

Figure 9: Average Month Participation for Off-Road Vehicle Riding

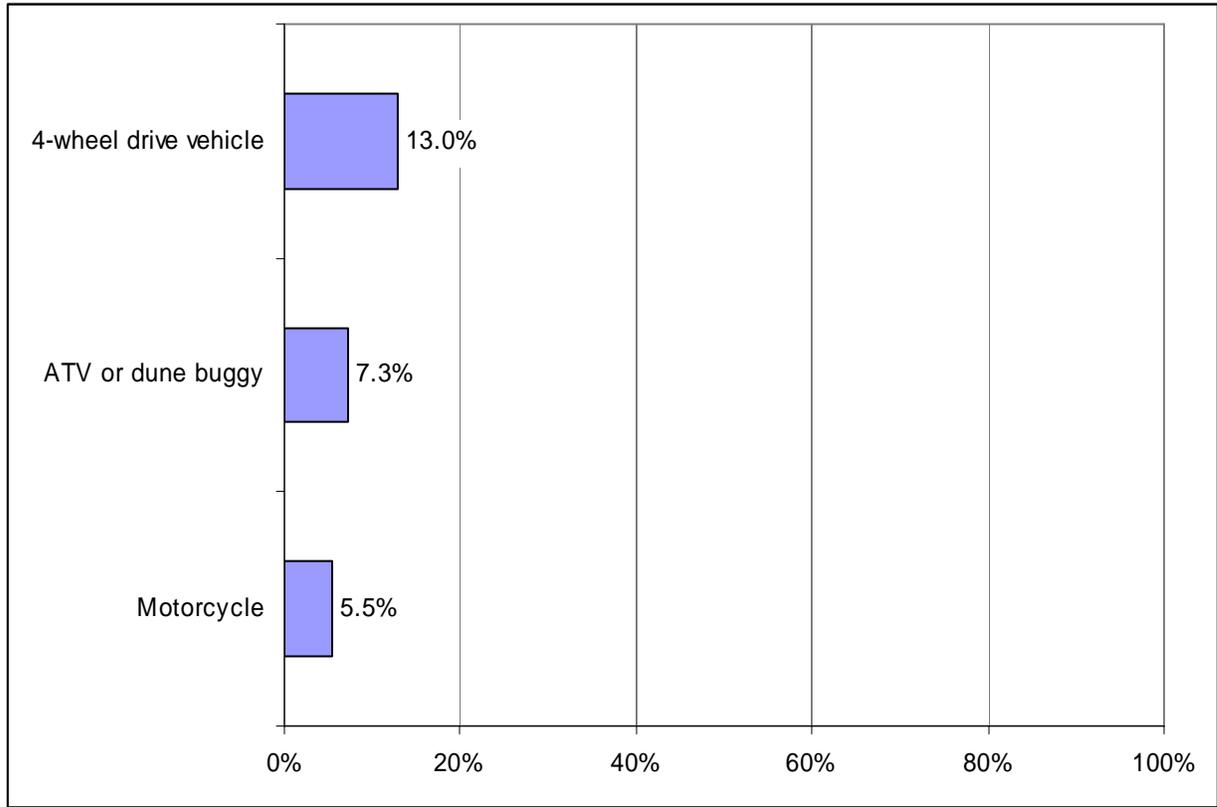


Table 27 shows that roads and streets are the most prevalent setting for recreational 4-wheel driving (6.5%), followed by mountain or forest trails (5.6%). The average month prevalence of ATV or dune buggy riding (7.3%) and of motorcycle riding (5.5%) follows that of 4-wheel driving.

Males are more likely than females to engage in off-road vehicle riding using motorcycles (7.9%) and ATVs or dune buggies (9.3%). Tweens and teens show a higher prevalence of ATV or dune buggy riding (13.8%) than other age groups. Motorcycle riding off-road is most prevalent among residents on the Peninsulas (13.0%), ATV or dune buggy riding off-road has the highest levels of participation among residents in the Palouse (18.4%) and the Southwest (11.2%), and 4-wheel drive riding off-road is most likely among residents on the Coast (25.1%) and in the Palouse (20.6%). Washingtonians with incomes of \$35,000 up to \$50,000 showed a higher prevalence of ATV or dune buggy riding on mountain or forest trails than those in other income ranges.

Table 27: Significant Demographic Differences for Off-Road Vehicle Riding

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**									
				> Average		< Average							
Motorcycle	5.5%	1.4%	Gender	Male	7.9%	Female	3.2%						
			Age	NS		50-64	3.5%						
						65+	1.8%						
				Region	Peninsulas	13.0%	Seattle-King	1.9%					
			Off-road vehicle facility	1.3%	0.6%		NS						
			Roads/streets	1.9%	0.8%	Age	NS		35-49	0.3%			
									65+	0.4%			
			Urban trails	0.9%	0.5%		NS						
			Rural trails	1.4%	0.6%		NS						
			Mountain/forest trail	1.9%	0.8%	Region	Peninsulas	6.4%	Columbia Plateau	0.7%			
Islands	0.2%												
Seattle-King	0.1%												
No established trails	1.4%	0.7%		NS									
Other	0.6%	0.5%	Gender	Male	1.2%	Female	0.0%						
ATV or dune buggy	7.3%	1.5%	Gender	Male	9.3%	Female	5.3%						
			Age	10-19	13.8%	50-64	3.7%						
						65+	2.5%						
						Region	Palouse	18.4%	Seattle-King	1.2%			
					Southwest	11.2%							
			Race / Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp	8.0%	Non-White Non-Hisp	1.7%						
			Off-road vehicle facility	1.6%	0.7%	Gender	Male	2.5%	Female	0.7%			
			Roads/streets	0.8%	0.4%	Gender	Male	1.1%	Female	0.4%			
									Season	Fall	2.0%	Spring	0.4%
												Summer	0.2%
Urban trail	1.0%	0.6%		NS									
Rural trail	2.1%	0.8%	Income	NS		<\$15K	0.4%						
						\$25K-<\$35K	0.6%						
						DK/REF	0.9%						
Mountain/forest trail	2.6%	0.9%	Region	NS		Columbia Plateau	0.9%						
						Seattle-King	0.4%						
						Income	\$35K-<\$50K	5.9%	<\$15K	0.6%			
\$25K-<\$35K	1.1%												
\$50K-<\$75K	0.7%												
No established trails	2.2%	0.8%	Age	10-19	5.4%	50-64	0.8%						
			Region	Palouse	7.9%	Seattle-King	0.2%						
Other	0.9%	0.6%	Gender	Male	1.5%	Female	0.2%						

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
4-wheel drive vehicle	13.0%	1.9%	Age	NS		0-9	8.5%
					65+	5.5%	
			Region	Coast	25.1%	Seattle-King	8.2%
				Palouse	20.6%		
Off-road vehicle facility	1.1%	0.6%	Season	NS		Summer	0.4%
						Fall	0.5%
Roads/streets	6.5%	1.4%	Age	NS		65+	2.4%
			Region	Coast	11.8%	Southwest	4.2%
Urban trail	1.0%	0.6%		NS			
Rural trail	2.4%	0.8%		NS			
Mountain/forest	5.6%	1.3%	Age	20-34	10.0%	65+	1.0%
No established trails	2.9%	1.0%	Age	10-19	7.6%	65+	0.7%
Other	0.1%	0.1%		NS			

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, Washington residents expressed the greatest interest in doing more ATV or dune buggy riding (15.0%) in the next 12 months (Table 28). Lower levels of preference were shown for more 4-wheel drive riding (9.9%) and more motorcycle riding (8.3%). Males showed higher levels than females of preference for more off-road motorcycle (11.1%) and ATV or dune buggy riding (16.5%). Residents of ages from 10 to 34 showed the highest levels of interest in more motorcycle (14.5% of tweens and teens and 14.7% of residents 20 to 34) and 4-wheel drive riding (16.5% of tweens and teens and 20.3% of residents 20 to 34). Interest in more ATV or dune buggy riding was most prevalent among tweens and teens (24.4%) and residents age 35 to 49 (20.4%). The highest level of interest in more off-road vehicle riding in general was expressed by Washingtonians age 20 to 34 (12.3%).

Table 28: Preference for Off-Road Vehicle Riding

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Motorcycle	8.6%	1.8%	Gender	Male	11.5%	Female	5.6%
			Age	10-19	14.5%	0-9	4.0%
				20-34	14.7%	50-64	5.6%
						65+	1.6%
ATV or Dune Buggy	15.0%	2.3%	Gender	Male	17.3%	Female	12.7%
			Age	10-19	24.4%	0-9	9.4%
				35-49	20.4%	50-64	8.5%
						65+	4.0%
			Region	NS		Coast	9.8%
						Seattle-King	9.6%
4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	9.9%	1.8%	Age	10-19	16.5%	0-9	4.6%
				20-34	20.3%	65+	1.9%
			Income	<\$15K	28.8%	NS	
Off-Road Vehicle Riding in General	6.1%	1.4%	Age	20-34	12.3%	65+	2.0%
			Region	NS		Seattle-King	2.7%
Off-Road Vehicle Riding-Other	0.4%	0.4%		NS			

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Snow/Ice Activity

Seven categories of recreational water activity—three of them divided into types or settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were snowshoeing; sledding, inner tubing, or other snow play; snowboarding; skiing; snowmobiling; ATV riding; and ice skating. The category that the most Washington residents participated in during 2006 was sledding, inner tubing, or other snow play (at least 38.1%), doing it over 1.2 million times (Table 29). The next most prevalent snow or ice activities among Washingtonians were skiing (at least 14.1%) and ATV riding (at least 10.3%).

Table 29: 2006 Annual Estimates for Snow/Ice Activity

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Snowshoeing	March	3.7	4.0	230,916	256,321	133,080	72,189
Sledding, inner tubing, other snow play	December	31.8	9.1	2,003,681	727,453	1,209,028	272,209
Snowboarding	February	8.6	5.8	541,005	384,427	435,061	223,547
Site/location not specifically designated	February	2.2	3.2	137,893	203,576	52,295	52,306
Downhill facility	February	8.6	5.8	538,668	384,400	318,400	174,952
Other	January	3.2	4.5	201,368	290,238	64,366	80,491
Skiing	March	14.1	7.7	886,129	525,348	904,529	302,237
Cross-country or back-country	January	3.1	2.8	192,319	178,282	237,738	170,415
Downhill	March	13.6	7.7	856,791	524,141	666,791	240,162
Snowmobiling	April	4.8	4.7	301,876	305,190	183,997	104,763
ATV riding	January	10.3	6.7	649,109	449,367	884,970	516,666
Ice skating	December	7.8	6.9	493,238	463,966	418,258	190,477
Outdoors	February	2.8	3.0	175,841	193,458	46,855	34,274
Indoors	December	6.3	6.8	397,895	448,510	363,359	184,696
Other	February	0.8	1.5	48,265	94,599	8,044	15,766

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 10, in an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, the prevalence of the top snow or ice activities follows the same order as that of the peak month participation: Sledding, inner tubing, and other snow play (8.3%), skiing (4.4%), and ATV riding (3.6%).

Figure 10: Average Month Participation for Snow and Ice Activities

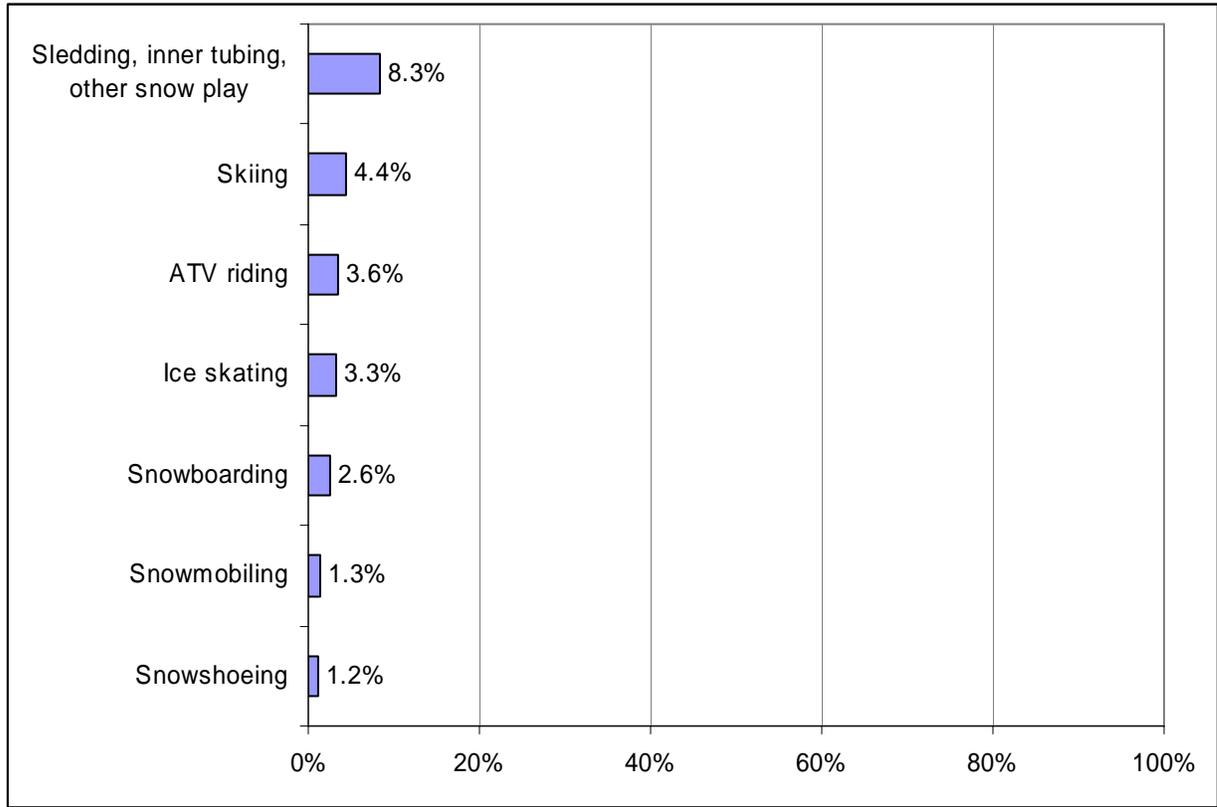


Table 30 indicates that children under 10 showed the greatest prevalence for sledding, inner tubing, and other snow play (19.8%), tweens and teens for ATV riding (7.8%) and ice skating (14.9%), and residents 35 to 49 for skiing (7.4%). Males were the more likely to participate in snowboarding (4.1%), downhill skiing (4.9%), and ATV riding (5.1%), whereas females were more likely than males to go ice skating (4.5%). With the exception of ice-skating, snow and ice activities were significantly more likely to be done in winter than in other seasons.

Table 30: Significant Demographic Differences for Snow/Ice Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**				
				> Average		< Average		
Snowshoeing	1.2%	0.6%		NS		NS		
Sledding, inner tubing, other snow play	8.3%	1.7%	Age	0-9	19.8%	35-49	5.3%	
				10-19	14.7%	50-64	2.3%	
						65+	0.4%	
			Season	Winter	15.9%	Spring	4.2%	
			Fall	12.1%	Summer	1.2%		
Snowboarding	2.6%	1.1%	Gender	Male	4.1%	Female	1.2%	
				Season	Winter	7.2%	Summer	0.3%
						Fall	0.5%	
			Site/Location not specifically designated	0.4%	0.4%	Gender	Male	0.8%
Downhill facility	2.2%	1.0%	Season	Winter	5.5%	Summer	0.3%	
					Fall	0.5%		
Other	0.3%	0.4%		NS		NS		
Skiing	4.4%	1.2%	Age	35-49	7.4%	0-9	1.9%	
							65+	0.9%
			Race / Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp	4.9%	Non-White Non-Hisp Hispanic	2.0% 0.4%	
			Season	Winter	10.5%	Summer	0.7%	
			Fall	2.3%				
Cross-country or back-country	1.0%	0.5%		NS		NS		
Downhill	3.6%	1.1%	Gender	Male	4.9%	Female	2.3%	
				Age	35-49	6.8%	65+	0.7%
				Season	Winter	8.8%	Summer	0.7%
			Fall	1.3%				
Snowmobiling	1.3%	0.7%	Season	Winter	2.9%	Summer	0.1%	
					Fall	0.6%		
ATV riding	3.6%	1.1%	Gender	Male	5.1%	Female	2.2%	
				Age	10-19	7.8%	50-64	1.6%
						65+	0.4%	
			Region	NS		Seattle-King	0.3%	
Ice Skating	3.3%	1.1%	Gender	Female	4.5%	Male	2.0%	
				Age	10-19	14.9%	20-34	1.5%
						50-64	0.3%	
						65+	0.4%	
Outdoors	0.6%	0.4%		NS		NS		
Indoors	2.8%	1.1%	Age	10-19	12.9%	20-34	1.1%	
							50-64	0.1%
							65+	0.4%
Other	0.1%	0.1%		NS		NS		

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Table 31 shows that, on average in 2006, the snow or ice activities mentioned most frequently by Washington residents as the ones they would like to do more of in the next 12 months were skiing (24.0%) and sledding, inner tubing, and

other snow play (20.6%). The greatest levels of interest in more skiing were expressed by residents in Seattle-King County (30.9%), Washingtonians 35 to 49 years old (33.1%), and those with incomes of \$75,000 or more (38.9%).

Females were more interested than males in doing more sledding, inner tubing, and other snow play (23.9%) and more ice skating (17.1%), whereas males were more interested than females in doing more snowboarding (15.9%) and more snowmobiling (9.3%). Parents of children under 10 expressed the greatest level of interest in more sledding, inner tubing, and other snow play for their children (47.8%). Tweens and teens expressed the highest level of interest in more snowboarding (33.0%) and more ice skating (22.6%), whereas residents 35 to 49 were the most interested in doing more snowshoeing (10.6%), skiing (33.1%), and snowmobiling (11.4%). Residents in Seattle-King County were the most interested in doing more skiing (30.9%), whereas those in the South Central region were the most interested in doing more ATV riding (8.6%).

Table 31: Preference for Snow/Ice Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**				
				> Average		< Average		
Snowshoeing	6.9%	1.4%	Age	35-49	10.6%	0-9	3.6%	
				65+		2.4%		
Sledding, Inner tubing, Other snow play	20.6%	2.5%	Gender	Female	23.9%	Male	17.3%	
			Age	0-9	47.8%	50-64	7.3%	
				65+		3.4%		
			Season	Fall	30.6%	Spring	15.0%	
Snowboarding	12.8%	2.1%	Gender	Male	15.9%	Female	9.7%	
			Age	10-19	33.0%	0-9	4.3%	
				20-34	29.3%	50-64	2.3%	
				65+		0.7%		
			Race / Ethnicity	Non-White Hisp	24.8%	White Non-Hisp	11.1%	
Skiing	24.0%	2.6%	Age	35-49	33.1%	0-9	17.9%	
				65+		11.0%		
			Region	Seattle-King	30.9%	Coast	14.1%	
						Southwest	19.2%	
			Income	\$75K+	38.9%		<\$15K	11.3%
							\$15K-<25K	13.8%
							\$25K-<35K	15.8%
							\$35K-<50K	16.5%
DK/REF	17.7%							
Season	Summer	29.2%	Spring	19.1%				
Snowmobiling	7.7%	1.7%	Gender	Male	9.3%	Female	6.0%	
			Age	35-49	11.4%	0-9	2.9%	
					65+	2.0%		
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	3.7%	1.2%	Age	NS	0-9	1.6%		
					50-64	1.6%		
					65+	1.5%		
			Region	South Central	8.6%	Coast	1.5%	
						Palouse	1.3%	
						Northeast	0.6%	
Season	Summer	6.8%	Spring	2.1%				
Ice Skating	12.0%	2.0%	Gender	Female	17.1%	Male	7.0%	
			Age	0-9	18.7%	50-64	5.8%	
				10-19	22.6%	65+	3.1%	
Snow/Ice Activities in General	5.5%	1.4%	Age	NS	50-64	3.0%		
					65+	0.9%		
			Season	Fall	8.7%	Spring	2.5%	
Snow/Ice Activities- Other	0.5%	0.3%		NS		NS		

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Camping

Six categories of camping—each one divided into types or settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were camping with a kayak or canoe, camping in a boat, backpacking at a primitive location, bicycle camping, tent camping with a car or motorcycle, and recreational vehicle camping. The category that the most Washington residents participated in during 2006 was tent camping with a car or motorcycle (at least 24.6%), doing it over 1.1 million times (Table 32). The next most prevalent camping activity was recreational vehicle camping (at least 20.3%), which was done about the same number of times as tent camping with a car or motorcycle. The most prevalent setting for tent camping with a car or motorcycle was campgrounds (at least 17.4%). With a prevalence of at least 10.2%, camping in a boat showed the third highest participation of Washingtonians.

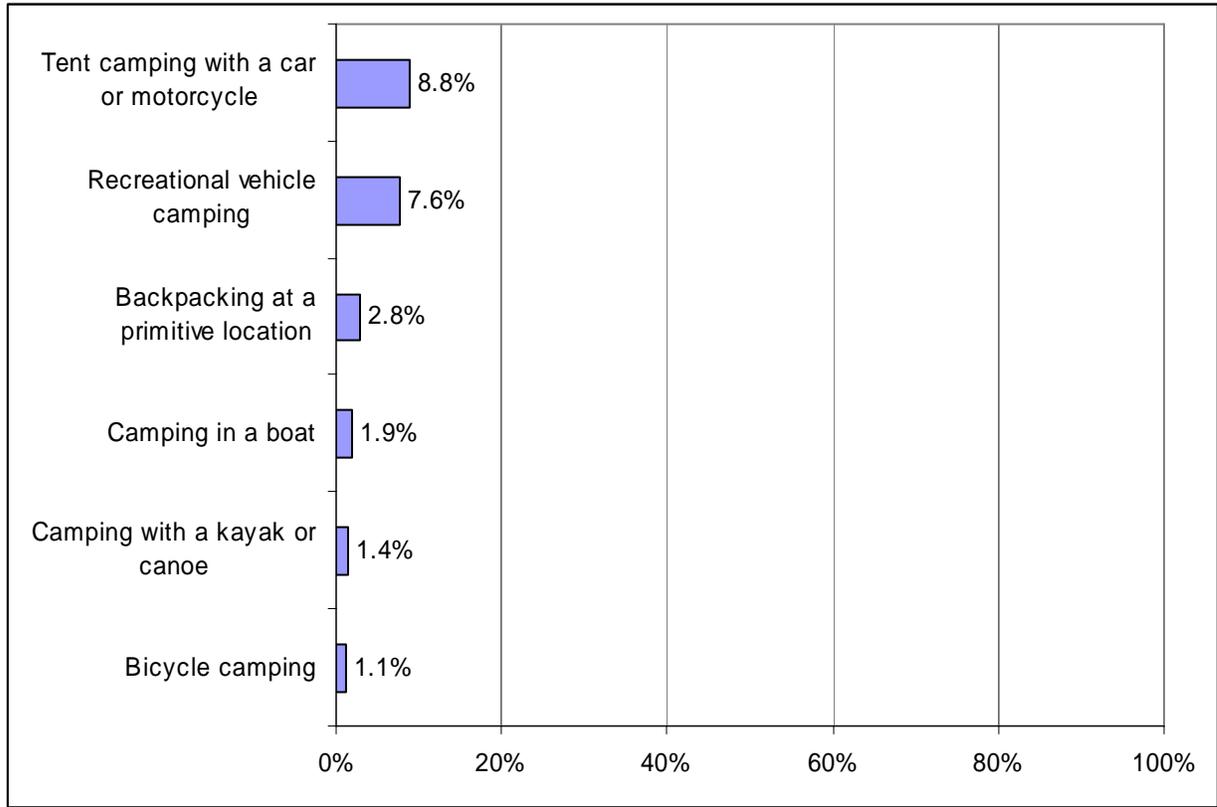
Table 32: 2006 Annual Estimates for Camping

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Camping with a kayak or canoe	July	4.8	4.4	301,419	287,205	154,899	109,963
Site/location not specifically designated	September	3.0	5.7	185,362	363,310	44,379	40,371
State park/other site specifically designated	July	3.7	4.2	230,723	267,832	105,547	87,062
Other	October	0.9	1.9	59,670	116,953	4,972	9,746
Camping in a boat	September	10.2	8.7	639,927	588,244	267,685	143,823
On the open water	September	5.7	7.5	356,867	495,209	77,061	61,322
Site or location not specifically designated	September	1.9	2.7	118,292	173,641	33,162	30,575
State park or other site specifically designated for	September	6.3	7.6	392,856	503,132	117,235	86,686
In a marina	September	2.1	4.0	128,778	252,406	40,226	32,255
Other	NA	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Backpacking at a primitive location	October	8.3	5.8	521,021	380,508	382,221	216,483
Self carry packs	October	8.3	5.8	521,021	380,508	369,037	215,737
With pack animals	May	1.1	2.2	70,901	138,966	9,994	13,801
Other	September	0.6	1.2	38,280	75,029	3,190	6,252
Bicycle camping	September	5.4	7.3	336,081	481,192	98,572	61,642
Site or location not specifically designated	July	1.3	1.9	84,446	118,076	25,713	20,418
At a campground	August	4.9	7.3	211,662	205,133	72,859	56,599
Other	August	0.0	0.0	157,511	210,698	0	0
Tent camping with a car or motorcycle	July	24.6	9.3	1,548,265	700,654	1,128,516	377,330
Site/location not specifically designated	January	4.6	5.8	181,052	260,084	258,597	162,130
A campground	October	17.4	8.0	672,400	419,143	820,104	318,099
Other	October	2.3	3.2	141,390	211,586	49,814	58,454
Recreational vehicle camping	September	20.3	8.8	1,273,122	610,418	1,136,405	301,451
Site/location not specifically designated	October	4.3	3.2	309,887	290,057	411,385	220,870
Campground	October	13.2	7.7	594,744	359,891	685,655	195,068
Other	October	1.6	1.9	479,604	418,676	39,364	33,964

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 11, in an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, tent camping with a car or motorcycle and recreational vehicle camping were the most prevalent camping activities (8.8% and 7.6%, respectively).

Figure 11: Average Month Participation for Camping



For both activities, campgrounds were the most prevalent setting (6.7% and 5.2%, respectively), as shown in Table 33. Considering all types and settings, camping is more prevalent in summer than other seasons for all camping activities except backpacking at a primitive location. Males were more likely than females to participate in camping in a boat on the open water (1.2%) and in backpacking at a primitive location (4.0%). Recreational vehicle camping was more prevalent among residents in the South Central region (14.1%) than in another other region.

Table 33: Significant Demographic Differences for Camping

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Camping with a kayak or canoe	1.4%	0.8%	Season	Summer	3.7%	Winter	0.2%
Site or location not specifically designated	0.5%	0.5%		NS			
State park/ other site specifically designated	0.9%	0.6%		NS			
Other	0.1%	0.2%		NS			

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Camping in a boat	1.9%	1.0%	Season	Summer	5.3%	Winter Q4	0.9% 0.1%
On the open water	0.7%	0.7%	Gender	Male	1.2%	Female	0.2%
			Season	Summer	2.1%	Winter Fall	0.2% 0.1%
Site or location not specifically designated	0.4%	0.3%		NS			
State park/ other site specifically designated	1.1%	0.8%	Season	NS		Fall	0.1%
In a marina	0.5%	0.5%		NS			
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS			
Backpacking at a primitive location	2.8%	1.1%	Gender	Male	4.0%	Female	1.7%
Self carry packs	2.5%	1.0%	Gender	Male	3.6%	Female	1.5%
With pack animals	0.2%	0.2%		NS			
Other	0.1%	0.1%		NS			
Bicycle camping	1.1%	0.8%	Season	Summer	3.5%	Winter Spring Fall	0.3% 0.1% 0.4%
Site or location not specifically designated	0.2%	0.2%		NS			
At a campground	0.7%	0.7%		NS			
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS			
Tent camping with a car or motorcycle	8.8%	1.8%	Age	20-34	13.5%	50-64 65+	4.4% 0.9%
			Season	Summer	21.2%	Winter Spring Fall	3.5% 5.3% 5.1%
Site or location not specifically designated	2.1%	0.9%	Age	20-34	4.9%	65+	0.1%
			Income	\$50K-<\$75K	5.5%	\$75K	0.4%
A campground	6.7%	1.6%	Age	NS		50-64 65+	3.3% 0.8%
			Season	Summer	16.0%	Winter Spring Fall	3.4% 3.6% 3.8%
Other	0.3%	0.3%		NS			
Recreational vehicle camping	7.6%	1.5%	Region	South Central	14.1%	Seattle-King	3.5%
			Race / Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp	8.4%	Non-White Non-Hisp	1.9%
			Season	Summer	13.4%	Winter	2.8%
Site or location not specifically designated	1.9%	0.6%	Age	50-64	4.2%	20-34	0.8%
Campground	5.2%	1.3%	Region	South Central	10.2%	Seattle-King	2.1%
			Season	Summer	8.6%	Winter	1.8%
Other	0.3%	0.2%		NS			

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**	
				> Average	< Average

cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, one-third of Washington residents expressed the interest in doing more tent camping with a car or motorcycle (33.4%) in the next 12 months (Table 34). Lower levels of preference were shown for more recreational vehicle camping (20.6%) and more camping in general (21.9%).

Males showed higher levels than females of preference for more backpacking at a primitive location (15.8%). Children under 10 and adults age 20 to 49 were interested in more tent camping with a car or motorcycle at higher levels than other age groups (44.9% of 0 to 9, 42.1% of 20 to 34, and 38.7% of 35 to 49). Tweens and teens had the highest prevalence of interest in more camping in general (30.4%). Adults age 20 to 34 were the most interested in doing more backpacking at a primitive location (22.4%). Washingtonians with incomes from \$15,000 up to \$25,000 showed more interest (33.6%) than those in any other income range to do more camping in general. White Non-Hispanic residents were more interested (22.0%) than other race or ethnic groups in doing more RV camping.

Table 34: Preference for Camping

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**					
				> Average		< Average			
Camping with a kayak or Canoe	4.9%	1.3%	Age	35-49	7.5%	65+	1.5%		
Camping in a Boat	5.3%	1.3%	Income	DK/REF	10.8%	\$25K-<\$25K	1.3%		
						\$35k-<\$50K	2.9%		
				Season	Winter	8.5%	Summer	2.3%	
Backpacking at a Primitive Location	13.2%	2.0%	Gender	Male	15.8%	Female	10.5%		
				Age	20-34	22.4%	0-9	7.0%	
							65+	3.2%	
				Season	Fall	18.3%	Spring	8.8%	
			Summer	9.3%					
Bicycle Camping	4.4%	1.3%	Season	Winter	7.1%	Summer	1.5%		
Tent Camping with a Car or Motorcycle	33.4%	2.9%	Age	0-9	44.9%	50-64	23.1%		
						20-34	42.1%	65+	8.9%
						35-49	38.7%		
Recreational Vehicle Camping	20.6%	2.4%	Region	NS		Coast	15.5%		
						Seattle-King	15.3%		
				Race / Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp	22.0%	Non-White Non-Hisp	9.6%	
Camping in General	21.9%	2.5%	Season	Winter	25.1%	Summer	14.2%		
				Age	10-19	30.4%	65+	12.3%	
							Income	\$15K-<\$25K	33.6%
Camping - Other	4.6%	1.2%		NS					

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Fishing

Four categories of recreational fishing—three of them divided into settings—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were fishing for shellfish; fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty; fishing from a private boat; and fishing with a guide or charter. During 2006, roughly equivalent percentages of Washington residents (at least 17%) participated in fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty and fishing from a private boat (Table 35). However, fishing was performed more frequently from a bank, dock, or jetty (over 2.3 million times) than from a private boat (over 1.4 million times).

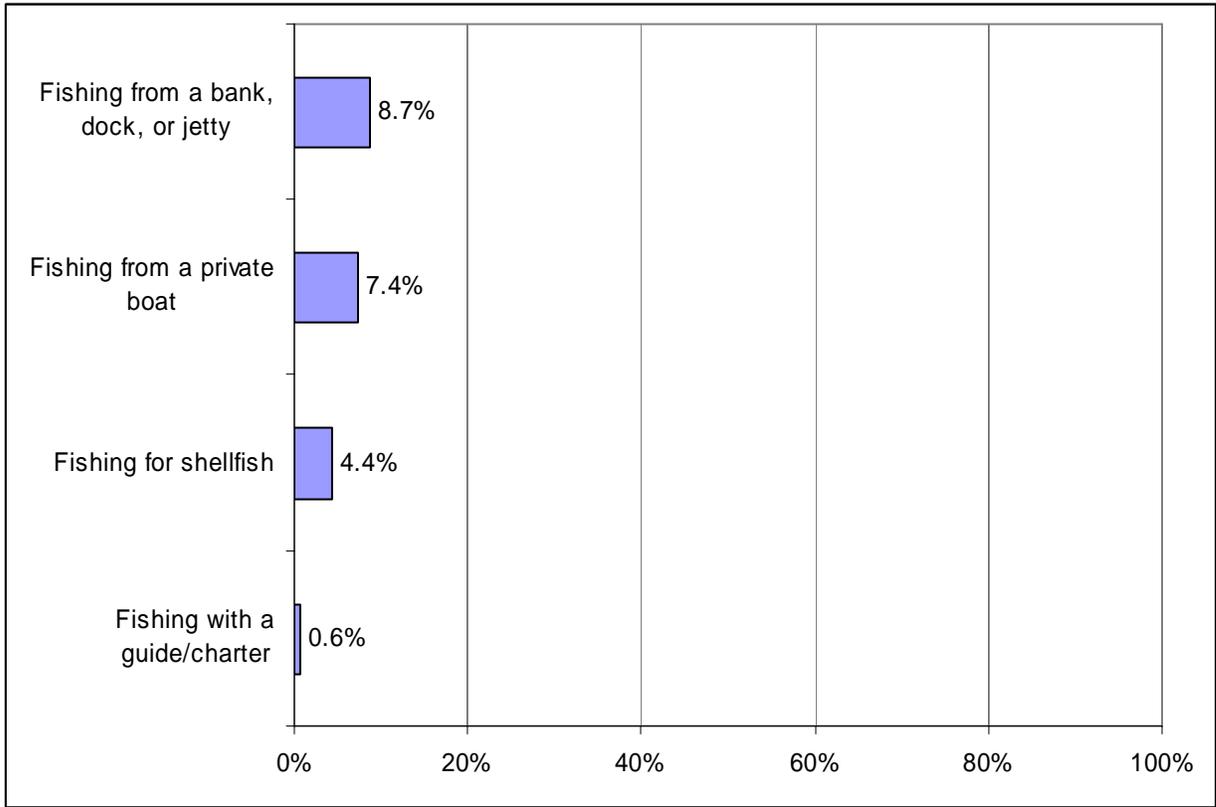
Table 35: 2006 Annual Estimates for Fishing

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Fishing for shellfish	July	9.0	6.5	563,015	430,974	611,703	239,327
Fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty	July	17.0	8.0	1,067,520	567,072	2,318,089	851,891
Saltwater	July	6.9	5.5	435,708	358,036	457,203	251,025
Freshwater	June	13.6	7.6	853,534	513,352	1,860,886	769,558
Fishing from a private boat	July	17.1	7.9	1,074,245	556,607	1,438,952	430,690
Saltwater	July	10.1	7.0	638,006	472,821	528,032	179,196
Freshwater	August	10.8	6.3	681,802	421,646	908,609	368,853
Other	April	0.0	0.1	2,773	5,435	2,311	4,529
Fishing with a guide/charter	May	1.9	3.6	116,816	225,297	67,339	49,336
Saltwater	May	1.8	3.6	114,932	225,267	47,460	43,071
Freshwater	July	1.0	1.7	60,631	105,317	19,879	21,068

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

Figure 12 shows that the most prevalent types of fishing activity in the average month in 2006 were fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty (8.7%) and fishing from a private boat (7.4%).

Figure 12: Average Month Participation for Fishing



In an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, males engaged in fishing more frequently than females, and the peak season was summer (Table 36). (For freshwater fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty, spring was also a peak season.)

Table 36: Significant Demographic Differences for Fishing

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**						
				> Average		< Average				
Fishing for shellfish	4.4%	1.2%	Gender	Male	6.4%	Female	2.5%			
			Season	Summer	7.3%	Winter				
Fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty	8.7%	1.7%	Gender	Male	12.5%	Female	5.0%			
			Age	NS		50-64	5.3%			
						65+	2.8%			
			Season	Summer	14.8%	Winter	3.7%			
					Fall	4.6%				
Saltwater	2.3%	0.8%	Gender	Male	3.7%	Female	0.9%			
			Season	Summer	4.3%	NS				
Freshwater	7.1%	1.6%	Gender	Male	10.1%	Female	4.2%			
			Age	NS		50-64	4.0%			
						65+	1.6%			
			Season	Spring	11.0%	Winter	2.3%			
			Summer	11.7%	Fall	3.6%				
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS		NS				
Fishing from a private boat	7.4%	1.5%	Gender	Male	11.2%	Female	3.6%			
			Region	Coast	15.2%	Seattle-King	4.4%			
			Season	Summer	14.9%	Winter	2.6%			
					Fall	4.5%				
Saltwater	3.5%	1.2%	Gender	Male	5.8%	Female	1.2%			
			Region	NS		Columbia Plateau	0.5%			
		Palouse		0.2%						
		Northeast		0.2%						
		South Central		0.8%						
		Income	\$75k+	6.6%	\$35k-<\$50k	0.7%				
					\$50k-<\$75K	1.4%				
			Season	Summer	7.6%	Winter	1.4%			
Freshwater	5.0%	1.1%	Gender	Male	7.5%	Female	2.5%			
			Age	NS		0-9	2.8%			
						20-34	3.1%			
						65+	3.1%			
Region	Coast	11.0%	Seattle-King	2.8%						
			Columbia Plateau	11.4%						
			South Central	9.9%						
			Season	Summer	10.3%	Winter	1.5%			
						Fall	3.0%			
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS		NS				
Fishing with a guide/charter	0.6%	0.4%	Gender	Male	1.2%	Female	0.1%			
			Saltwater			Gender	Male	0.9%	Female	0.1%
			Freshwater			Gender	Male	0.4%	Female	0.0%
			Other			NS		NS		

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

As shown in Table 37, on average in 2006, about the same number of Washington residents wanted to do more fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty in the next 12 months (18.7%) as wanted to do more fishing from a private boat

(18.5%). With the exceptions of fishing for shellfish and fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty, males showed greater levels of interest in doing more fishing than females. Compared to other regions, residents in the Islands and the Peninsulas showed the greatest interest in doing more fishing for shellfish (28.1% and 20.4%, respectively), those in the Palouse for doing more fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty (30.4%), and those in the Columbia Plateau for fishing in general (22.7%).

Table 37: Preference for Fishing

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Fishing for Shellfish	13.8%	2.1%	Region	Islands	28.1%	Columbia Plateau	7.4%
				Peninsulas	20.4%	Palouse	5.9%
			Income	\$75K+	18.8%	\$35K-<\$50K	9.8%
						DK/REF	7.6%
Fishing from a Bank, Dock, or Jetty	18.7%	2.3%	Age	0-9	26.9%	50-64	14.8%
						65+	8.4%
Fishing from a Private Boat	18.5%	2.3%	Region	Palouse	30.4%	Seattle-King	12.8%
			Gender	Male	22.3%	Female	14.6%
Fishing with Guide/Charter	6.1%	1.4%	Region	NS		Seattle-King	12.9%
			Gender	Male	7.7%	Female	4.5%
Fishing in General	15.5%	2.0%	Gender	Male	18.8%	Female	12.2%
			Region	Columbia Plateau	22.7%	Seattle-King	8.3%
Fishing - Other	4.8%	1.2%	Gender	Male	6.4%	Female	3.2%
Salmon Fishing	2.1%	0.8%	Gender	Male	3.2%	Female	1.0%
			Age	50-64	4.2%	10-19	0.7%
						20-34	0.1%
Season				Summer	4.4%	Winter	1.1%
						Fall	0.9%
Trout Fishing	1.8%	0.9%		NS		NS	
Steelhead Fishing	0.6%	0.4%	Gender	Male	1.1%	Female	0.0%
Catfish Fishing	0.0%	0.0%		NS		NS	
Halibut Fishing	0.1%	0.1%		NS		NS	
Exotic/Other Species Fishing	0.8%	0.5%	Gender	Male	1.4%	Female	0.1%
			Season	Summer	1.9%	Winter	0.1%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Hunting and Shooting

Two categories of hunting or shooting—each one divided into types—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were archery and firearms. The category that the most Washington residents participated in during 2006 was firearms (at least 10.8%), doing it over 2.4 million times (Table 38). The most prevalent type of activity with firearms was target, trap, or black powder shooting (at least 7.9%), followed by hunting big game (at least 6.1%), hunting birds or small game (at least 3.4%) and by hunting waterfowl (at least 2.5%). At least 2.9 % of Washingtonians engaged in archery, nearly all of it target shooting.

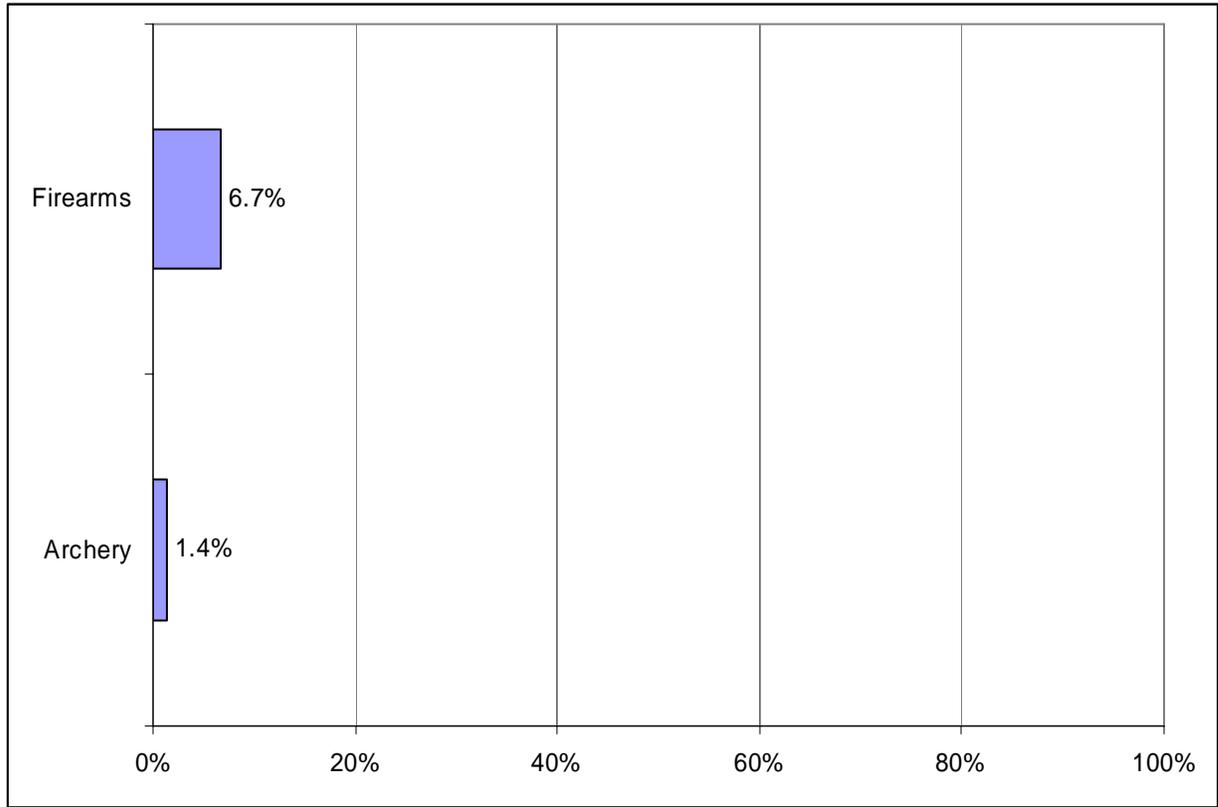
Table 38: 2006 Annual Estimates for Hunting/Shooting

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Archery	August	2.9	4.6	184,637	295,867	470,024	297,795
Target shooting	August	2.9	4.6	184,637	295,867	444,448	285,291
Hunting	September	0.5	0.7	32,759	45,517	25,576	35,140
Other	NA	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Firearms	October	10.8	5.6	677,474	368,521	2,431,192	721,092
Target/trap/black powder shooting	May	7.9	7.4	496,072	485,488	1,309,180	415,889
Hunting waterfowl	November	2.5	2.6	156,729	163,772	172,810	105,286
Hunting birds or small game	October	3.4	2.9	216,830	186,186	318,861	138,714
Hunting big game	October	6.1	4.1	383,840	263,738	620,396	349,055
Other	April	0.2	0.4	13,854	27,155	9,945	12,641
Scenic area	August	41.7	10.1	2,629,408	832,893	5,584,777	771,247
Other	August	7.3	5.5	460,835	362,943	1,592,881	651,995

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Figure 13, in an average month in 2006, considering all types, activity with firearms was the most prevalent hunting or shooting activity (6.7%), most of it target, trap, or black power shooting (5.5%).

Figure 13: Average Month Participation for Hunting and Shooting



Males were more likely than females to engage in nearly all types of hunting and shooting activity (Table 39). Hunting waterfowl with firearms was more prevalent in fall (1.9%) than in any other season. Firearms activity of any type was more prevalent in the Columbia Plateau (12.9%), the Northeast (11.1%), and the South Central region (12.3%) than in other regions.

Table 39: Significant Demographic Differences for Hunting and Shooting

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Archery	1.4%	0.7%	Gender	Male	2.6%	Female	0.3%
Target shooting	1.4%	0.7%	Gender	Male	2.6%	Female	0.3%
Hunting	0.1%	0.1%		NS			
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS			
Firearms	6.7%	1.4%	Gender	Male	11.4%	Female	2.1%
			Region	Columbia Plateau	12.9%	Seattle-King	3.7%
				Northeast	11.1%		
				South Central	12.3%		
Target/trap/black powder shooting	5.5%	1.3%	Gender	Male	9.5%	Female	1.5%
Hunting waterfowl	0.8%	0.5%	Gender	Male	1.4%	Female	0.1%
			Season	Fall	1.9%	Summer	0.1%
Hunting birds or small game	1.6%	0.6%	Gender	Male	2.8%	Female	0.4%
Hunting big game	1.6%	0.6%	Gender	Male	2.7%	Female	0.5%
Other	0.0%	0.0%		NS			

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

On average in 2006, Washington residents expressed the greatest interest in doing more firearms activity of any type (11.2%) and for more hunting and shooting in general (9.9%) in the next 12 months (Table 40). Males were more likely than females to express an interest in doing more of all hunting or shooting activities on the questionnaire. Washingtonians in the Columbia Plateau (18.4%) and in the Palouse (18.1%) showed higher levels of interest in doing more firearms activity of any type than those in other regions. Residents in the Northeast had the largest prevalence of interest in doing more hunting and shooting in general (15.6%).

Table 40: Preference for Hunting/Shooting

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Archery	4.1%	1.2%	Gender	Male	6.7%	Female	1.5%
Firearms	11.3%	1.8%	Gender	Male	17.9%	Female	4.7%
			Age	NS		0-9	4.6%
			Region	Columbia Plateau	18.4%	Seattle-King	6.2%
				Palouse	18.1%		
Hunting and Shooting in General	9.9%	1.7%	Gender	Male	15.5%	Female	4.2%
			Age	NS		0-9	3.0%
						65+	6.2%
			Region	Northeast	15.6%	Seattle-King	6.1%
Hunting or Shooting - Other	0.4%	0.3%	Gender	Male	0.7%	Female	0.1%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Equestrian Activity

Horseback riding in several settings was included on the survey questionnaire. During 2006, at least 7.5% of Washington residents participated in horseback riding (Table 41). Most residents participated at a location not specifically designated for picnicking activity (at least 4.3%). Considering all settings, Washingtonians rode horses over 2.2 million times during 2006.

Table 41: 2006 Annual Estimates for Equestrian Activity

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Horseback riding	November	7.5	6.0	469,507	395,638	2,203,020	954,095
Stables or grounds	November	4.3	4.4	267,340	282,343	803,717	369,802
Roads or streets	February	2.8	3.7	173,766	234,283	366,096	339,374
Urban trail	November	2.9	4.3	183,052	276,659	190,026	181,004
Rural trail system	July	2.4	2.6	150,998	167,926	376,578	342,640
Mountain or forest trail	February	2.7	3.7	168,705	234,124	220,281	144,004
No established trails	April	2.9	3.2	181,637	205,649	237,905	106,414
Other	June	0.6	1.1	34,666	67,946	8,418	11,513

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

As shown in Table 42, in an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, the age groups with the highest prevalence of horseback riding were children under 10 (9.0%) and tweens and teens (8.3%).

Table 42: Significant Demographic Differences for Equestrian Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Horseback riding	4.3%	1.1%	Age	0-9	9.0%	50-64	2.1%
				10-19	8.3%	65+	0.9%
Stables or grounds	2.6%	0.9%	Age	0-9	7.3%	50-64	0.5%
				10-19	6.2%	65+	0.0%
Roads or streets	0.8%	0.4%		NS			
Urban trail	0.9%	0.5%		NS			
Rural trail system	1.2%	0.5%		NS			
Mountain or forest trail	1.1%	0.5%	Season	NS		Spring	0.4%
				NS		Fall	0.4%
No established trails	1.4%	0.6%		NS			
Other	0.1%	0.1%		NS			

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Table 43 shows that, on average in 2006, nearly one-quarter of Washington residents wanted to do more horseback riding in general in the next 12 months (23.8%). This interest was more prevalent among females (27.1 %) than among males. It was also more prevalent among children under 10 (30.7%) and tweens and teens (33.2%) than among older Washingtonians.

Table 43: Preference for Equestrian Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Equestrian Activities in General	23.8%	2.6%	Gender	Female	27.1%	Male	20.4%
			Age	0-9	30.7%	50-64	18.7%
				10-19	33.2%	65+	7.7%
Equestrian Activities-Other	3.9%	1.1%	Age	0-9	7.9%	10-19	2.0%

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

Air Activity

Five categories of recreational air activity—one of them divided into types—were included on the survey questionnaire. The main categories were bungee jumping; paragliding or hang gliding; hot air ballooning; sky diving or parachuting; and flying gliders, ultralights, aircraft, or other air vehicles. Table 44 shows that the category that the greatest percentage of Washington residents participated in during 2006 was flying air vehicles (at least 6.6%), primarily aircraft (at least 5.9%). Washingtonians participated in flying gliders, ultralights, aircraft, or other air vehicles over 760,000 times in 2006.

Table 44: 2006 Annual Estimates for Air Activity

Activity	Peak Month	Population		Population		Activity	
		%*	±	N*	±	N	±
Bungee jumping	May	1.7	3.3	105,385	206,554	22,863	29,520
Paragliding, hang gliding	October	0.2	0.4	12,204	23,920	1,017	1,993
Hot air ballooning	April	0.6	1.1	36,527	71,593	3,435	5,991
Sky diving or parachuting	October	0.9	1.4	57,495	86,971	9,646	14,486
Flying vehicles	February	6.6	4.8	412,377	313,857	793,219	394,961
Gliders	June	0.8	1.6	49,986	97,973	4,166	8,164
Ultralights	February	2.2	3.2	136,574	202,504	22,762	33,751
Aircraft	February	5.9	4.6	370,056	302,822	763,437	388,679
Other	April	0.5	1.0	30,629	60,033	2,854	5,038

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

In an average month in 2006, considering all types and settings, the prevalence of participation in flying gliders, ultralights, aircraft, or other air vehicles was 3.7% (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Average Month Participation for Air Activities

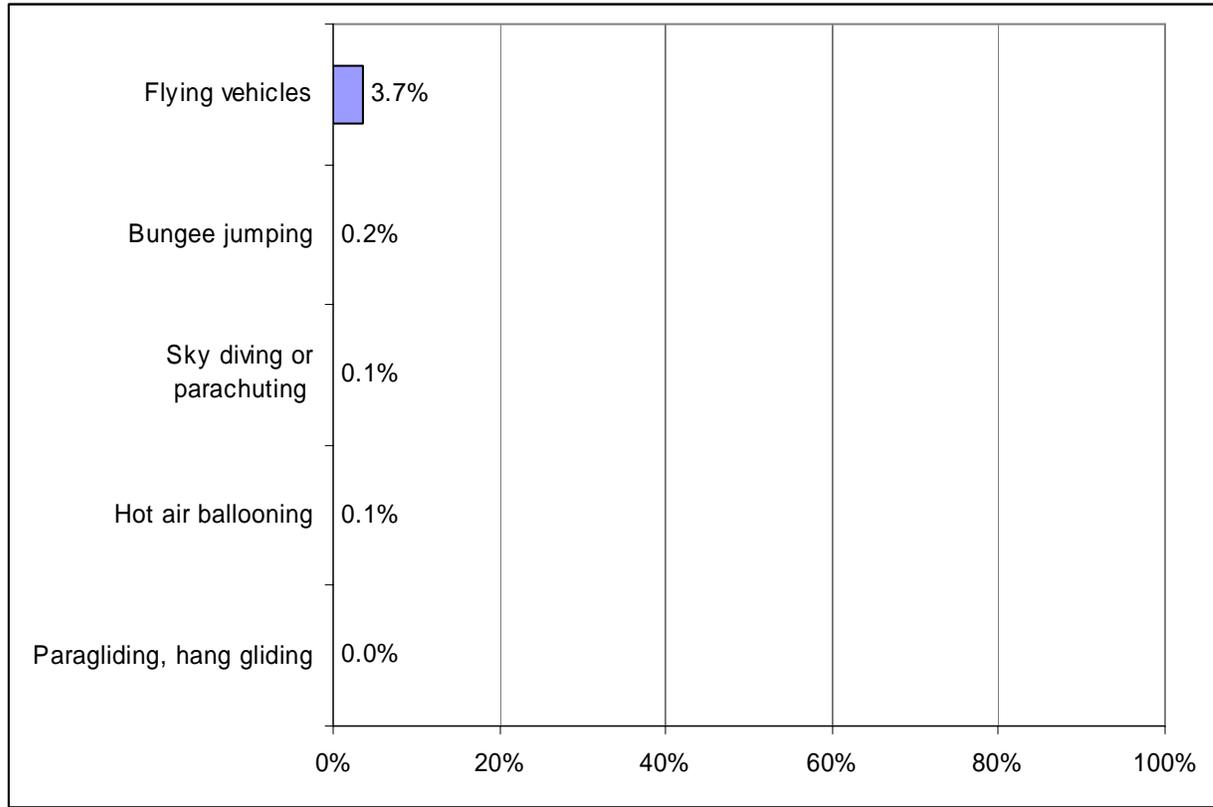


Table 45 shows that the greatest level of participation was found among residents of Seattle-King County (6.8%).

Table 45: Significant Demographic Differences for Air Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average	< Average		
Bungee jumping	0.2%	0.3%		NS	NS		
Paragliding, hang gliding	0.0%	0.0%		NS	NS		
Hot air ballooning	0.1%	0.1%		NS	NS		
Sky diving or parachuting	0.1%	0.1%		NS	NS		
Flying vehicles	3.7%	1.2%	Region	Seattle-King	6.8%	Coast	0.8%
						Columbia Plateau	1.3%
						Palouse	0.6%
						Southwest	2.3%
						South Central	1.8%
Gliders	0.1%	0.1%		NS	NS		
Ultralights	0.2%	0.3%		NS	NS		
Aircraft	3.6%	1.2%	Region	Seattle-King	6.6%	Coast	0.8%
						Columbia Plateau	1.3%
						Palouse	0.6%
						Southwest	2.1%
						South Central	1.0%
Other	0.0%	0.1%		NS	NS		

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**	
				> Average	< Average

cell frequencies for test)

Table 46 shows that, on average in 2006, Washington residents expressed about equal levels of desire to do more flying of gliders, ultralights, aircraft and other air vehicles (8.1%) and more hot air ballooning (8.0%). Bungee jumping received the highest level of interest from tweens and teens (12.6%) and from residents 20 to 34 (9.1%). Males expressed higher levels of interest than females in doing more paragliding or hang gliding (6.2%), sky diving or parachuting (8.1%), and for more air activities in general (4.1%). Residents in the North Cascades expressed the highest level of interest in paragliding or hand gliding (9.3%).

Table 46: Preference for Air Activity

Activity	Population*	±	Dimension	Significant Differences (p < .05)**			
				> Average		< Average	
Bungee Jumping	4.2%	1.2%	Age	10-19	12.6%	35-49	2.2%
				20-34	9.1%	50-64	0.4%
						65+	1.1%
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	4.5%	1.3%	Gender	Male	6.2%	Female	2.8%
			Region	N. Cascades	9.3%	Coast	1.9%
Hot Air Ballooning	8.0%	1.6%	Region	NS		Seattle-King	2.0%
						Coast	3.3%
						Islands	4.5%
Sky Diving or Parachuting	5.7%	1.5%	Gender	Male	8.1%	Female	3.3%
			Race / Ethnicity	Non-White Non-Hisp	13.0%	NS	
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, Aircraft	8.1%	1.6%		NS		NS	
Air Activities in General	3.1%	1.0%	Gender	Male	4.1%	Female	2.1%
			Region	NS		Columbia Plateau	1.6%
Air Activities - Other	0.5%	0.4%		NS		Seattle-King	1.0%
						NS	

* Monthly average in 2006

** Pearson chi-square test; group differences indicated for standardized residuals > 2 ("NS" = not significant or insufficient expected cell frequencies for test)

2006 Activity Rankings

Because outdoor recreation activities were measured on several dimensions, there is more than one way to rank the activities performed by Washington residents in 2006. Table 47 shows the top 20 activities ranked by peak month prevalence. This is the best estimate from the current survey of the prevalence of participation in the activity among Washington residents. In 2006, picnicking was the most prevalent peak month activity.

Table 47: Top 20 Recreation Activities in 2006, Ranked by Peak Month Participation

Activity	Population		Population	
	%*	±	N*	±
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout	78.4	7.0	4,927,720	1,071,600
Walking without a pet	67.2	9.8	4,224,902	1,083,286
Swimming or wading at a beach	58.4	9.1	3,675,934	973,508
Sightseeing	57.7	10.0	3,635,404	953,693
Flower or vegetable gardening	52.9	10.6	3,327,473	911,012
Swimming in a pool	52.0	10.1	3,277,856	947,997
Walking with a pet	47.4	10.4	2,980,256	954,741
Playground recreation	42.6	10.6	2,677,139	900,686
Bicycle riding	41.6	9.6	2,618,693	807,427
Social event	39.1	9.0	2,460,898	725,266
Observing or photographing wildlife or nature	39.0	8.9	2,453,243	714,497
Jogging or running	37.0	9.4	2,324,377	754,403
Aerobics or fitness activities at a facility	34.8	13.0	2,183,204	1,085,696
Beachcombing	34.0	9.0	2,136,092	680,029
Sledding, inner tubing, other snow play	31.8	9.1	2,003,681	727,453
Hiking	30.9	9.1	1,942,715	693,370
Motor boating	26.7	9.1	1,676,747	686,082
Weight conditioning at a facility	26.7	9.2	1,676,998	674,971
Camping with a car or motorcycle	24.6	9.3	1,548,265	700,654
Basketball	24.5	8.6	1,541,914	638,554

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

Another way to rank activities is by prevalence in the average month in 2006. This measure evens out the variation of prevalence in the monthly samples and gives a sense of the relative level of the activity among Washington residents for the year as a whole. Table 48 shows the top 20 activities ranked by prevalence in the average month. In 2006, walking without a pet was the most prevalent activity in the average month.

Table 48: Top 20 Recreation Activities in 2006, Ranked by Average Month Participation

Activity	Population		Population	
	%*	±	N*	±
Walking without a pet	55.2	2.9	3,473,870	211,925
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout	48.5	2.9	3,050,969	219,437
Sightseeing	42.7	2.9	2,686,008	199,168
Walking with a pet	36.4	2.8	2,290,621	197,488
Playground recreation	34.3	2.9	2,157,113	207,155
Bicycle riding	32.6	2.9	2,049,743	203,620
Flower or vegetable gardening	32.1	2.7	2,020,627	175,769
Observing or photographing wildlife or nature	31.2	2.7	1,961,441	171,944
Social event	30.9	2.7	1,942,400	180,175
Jogging or running	29.7	2.7	1,869,554	186,576
Aerobics or fitness activities at a facility	24.9	2.6	1,562,726	177,519
Swimming in a pool	23.1	2.6	1,452,095	172,217
Hiking	20.5	2.4	1,288,746	155,902
Beachcombing	19.9	2.4	1,250,857	154,484
Swimming or wading at a beach	18.6	2.3	1,169,260	152,685
Weight conditioning at a facility	18.2	2.3	1,146,819	147,094
Basketball	16.8	2.2	1,058,079	147,109
Gathering or collecting things in nature setting	16.2	2.2	1,018,397	139,733
Class or instruction	13.3	2.1	833,466	132,370
Soccer	13.2	2.1	826,925	138,917

* Monthly average in 2006.

A third way to look at the activities that Washington residents participated in during 2006 is to count the number of times that an individual member of the population did the activity. Table 49 shows the top 20 activities ranked by number of times the activity was done in 2006. Walking without a pet was the most frequently performed recreation activity in 2006.

Table 49: Top 20 Recreation Activities in 2006, Ranked by Activity Frequency

Activity	Activity	
	N	±
Walking without a pet	3,473,870	211,925
Observing or photographing wildlife or nature	3,050,969	219,437
Walking with a pet	2,686,008	199,168
Jogging or running	2,290,621	197,488
Playground recreation	2,157,113	207,155
Bicycle riding	2,049,743	203,620
Flower or vegetable gardening	2,020,627	175,769
Aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility	1,961,441	171,944
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout	1,942,400	180,175
Sightseeing	1,869,554	186,576
Weight conditioning with equipment at a facility	1,562,726	177,519
Hiking	1,452,095	172,217
Swimming	1,288,746	155,902
Gathering or collecting things in nature setting	1,250,857	154,484
Basketball	1,169,260	152,685
4-wheel drive vehicle	1,146,819	147,094
Activity center	1,058,079	147,109
Class or instruction	1,018,397	139,733
Swimming or wading at a beach	833,466	132,370
Social event	826,925	138,917

Finally, the desire of Washington residents to participate in activities over the next 12 months was measured to provide a sense of current preference for those activities. Table 50 shows the top 20 activities ranked by the prevalence of expressed desire to do more of the activity over the 12 months following the survey interview. The greatest percentage of Washingtonians mentioned sightseeing in general as a recreation activity they would like to do more of in the coming 12 months.

Table 50: Top 20 Recreation Activities in 2006, Ranked by Preference

Activity	Population		Population	
	%*	±	N*	±
Sightseeing – in general	47.7	2.9	2,996,377	215,786
Picnicking – in general	39.4	2.9	2,478,575	200,292
Hiking	34.2	2.8	2,153,345	189,614
Tent camping with a car or motorcycle	33.4	2.9	2,097,926	205,270
Swimming or wading at beach	28.4	2.6	1,788,283	176,045
Sightseeing – specific type	27.3	2.6	1,715,422	170,698
Bicycle riding – in general	27.2	2.7	1,707,780	186,155
Observing or photographing wildlife or nature	25.8	2.5	1,623,609	162,870
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout – location not specifically designated	25.7	2.6	1,619,010	173,482
Walking and hiking – in general	25.7	2.6	1,618,522	173,875
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout – site specifically designated	25.6	2.7	1,608,425	182,823
Flower or vegetable gardening	25.3	2.6	1,591,943	171,205
Bicycle riding	24.8	2.6	1,561,060	175,593
Walking without a pet	24.8	2.4	1,558,496	155,704
Social event	24.5	2.5	1,541,056	161,304
Skiing	24.0	2.6	1,511,369	169,348
Equestrian activities – in general	23.8	2.6	1,494,916	172,043
Motor boating	23.6	2.5	1,483,166	162,572
Camping – in general	21.9	2.5	1,378,868	164,859
Beachcombing	21.7	2.4	1,366,781	159,511

* Monthly average in 2006.

Comparison of 2002 and 2006 Survey Results

One of the goals of the 2006 survey was to assess changes in the prevalence of outdoor recreation activity since the previous survey, conducted in 1999–2000 and reported in 2002. This proved challenging for a couple of important reasons. First, the sample designs were significantly different. The 1999–2000 survey used a longitudinal sample, with data collected from a single set of individuals at three-month intervals over the course of the 12-month field period. The present study used a repeated cross-sectional design, in which 12 independent samples were produced, one for each month during the yearlong field period. The 2006 design was chosen to eliminate the problem of participant attrition and to shorten the period of time the respondent was asked to report about, thereby easing the recall process and improving the quality of the collected data. However, the repeated cross-sectional design made it difficult to produce estimates of annual participation directly comparable to those reported in 2002.

Second, the mode of data collection changed from a self-administered form in 1999–2000 to a telephone survey interview in 2006. This too was done in an effort to improve data quality, by improving response rates and providing a more standardized data collection process by giving control of the questionnaire administration to computer-assisted sample management and trained interviewers. It is possible, however, that the switch of modes introduced systematic differences between 1999–2000 and 2006 in the way that recreation activities were recalled and reported. This could lead to apparent differences in the levels of reported activity that are not due to actual changes of activity in the Washington population.

With these issues in mind, we examined the weighted data from both surveys. In general, the estimates from the 2002 report were lower than those coming from the 2006 survey, both in terms of percentage of the Washington population engaging in a given activity but also in terms of the absolute numbers of individuals. The differences were across the board and greater than could be explained by changes in the characteristics of the population of Washington during the intervening years. We therefore determined that systematic differences had been introduced by the 2006 methodology that made direct comparison of the survey results from the two surveys unreliable. In consultation with the RCO, we concluded that activity prevalence rankings would provide a more valid basis for comparing the results of the two surveys than would population percentage or count estimates.

Table 51 provides the rankings of the main activity categories from the 2006 survey with those reported in 2002 from the 1999–2000 survey. The activities that moved up the rankings the most number of places from 2002 to 2006 include aerobics or fitness activities at a facility, inner tubing or floating, badminton (all moving up 20 places), football (19 places), baseball (18 places), and snow play (16 places). Those activities that moved down the rankings the most number of places include equestrian activity (21 places), activity with firearms (19 places),

archery (17 places), and skateboarding (15 places). The apparent drop in the rankings for snowmobiling was most likely due mainly to its having been grouped with ATV riding on the previous survey and measured separately in 2006.

Table 51: Ranking of Participation in Main Activity Categories by Survey Year

Activity	Year	
	2006*	2002
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout	1	9
Walking without a pet	2	1
Swimming or wading at a beach	3	14
Sightseeing	4	3
Flower or vegetable gardening	5	4
Swimming in a pool	6	12
Walking with a pet	7	5
Playground activities such as swings or slides	8	13
Bicycle riding	9	6
Social event	10	11
Observe or photograph wildlife or nature	11	2
Jogging or running	12	15
Aerobics/fitness activities at a facility	13	33
Beachcombing	14	21
Sledding, inner tubing, other snow play	15	31
Hiking	16	8
Motor boating	17	18
Weight conditioning at a facility	18	24
Camping with a car or motorcycle	19	26
Basketball	20	28
Gather or collect things in a nature setting	21	7
Recreational vehicle camping	22	16
Class or instruction	23	29
Golf	24	10
Inner tubing or floating	25	45
4-wheel drive vehicle	26	23
Soccer	27	36
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating, other hand-powered boating	28	38
Activity center	29	27
Fishing from a private boat	30	19
Fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty	31	17
Baseball	32	50
Visit a nature interpretive center	33	20
Volleyball	34	46
Skiing	35	25
Tennis	36	32
Football	37	56
Roller or in-line skating	38	30
ATV or dune buggy	39	37
Softball	40	53
Firearms	41	22
ATV riding on snow or ice**	42	**44
Camping in a boat	43	55
Climbing or mountaineering	44	54
Badminton	45	65
Motorcycle	46	35

Activity	Year	
	2006*	2002
Arts and crafts class or activity	47	40
Fishing for shellfish	48	39
Snowboarding	49	43
Backpacking at a primitive location	50	51
Sail boating	51	59
Ice skating	52	47
Personal watercraft, such as a Jet Ski	53	52
Water skiing	54	42
Equestrian activities	55	34
Skateboarding	56	41
Flying gliders, ultralights, aircraft	57	49
Court games like handball, racquetball, and squash	58	58
Bicycle camping	59	64
Scuba or skin diving	60	60
Snowmobiling**	61	**44
Camping with a kayak or canoe	62	62
Snowshoeing	63	61
White water rafting	64	66
Archery	65	48
Lacrosse	66	71
Fishing with a guide or charter	67	63
Bicycle touring	68	57
Bungee jumping	69	73
Surfboarding	70	69
Rugby	71	72
Sky diving, parachuting	72	74
Wind surfing	73	67
Hot air ballooning	74	68
Paragliding, hang gliding	75	70

* Based on peak month data, therefore the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.

** Snowmobiling and ATV riding were combined in one category in 2002

