

2017 Oregon Resident Outdoor Recreation Survey

Latino and Asian Resident Results

2019-2023 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive
Outdoor Recreation Plan Supporting Documentation

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Forward

In preparation for the 2019-2023 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) conducted a statewide survey of Oregon residents regarding their 2017 outdoor recreation participation in Oregon, as well as their opinions about park and recreation management.

The sample design was developed to derive information at various scales including statewide, urban, suburban, and rural for the general population and for the following demographic groups:

- Oregonians of Spanish/ Hispanic/ Latino descent;
- Oregonians of Asian descent (including South Asian and East/ Southeast Asian);
- Families with Children;
- Aging – Young Old (ages 60-74);
- Aging – Middle Old (ages 75-84); and
- Low Income (annual household income of <\$25,000).

The full survey report, including statewide resident and all demographic group results is included online at:

https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/PLANS/docs/scorp/2017_Oregon_Resident_Outdoor_Recreation_Survey.pdf

This survey report includes results for the Latino and Asian survey samples and makes comparisons between the Latino, Asian and statewide population results. Please refer to the full survey report for a full description of survey methods and administration.

The preparation of this report was financed, in part, through a planning grant from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, under provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 188-578). Accordingly, all of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department programs and activities must be operated free from discrimination, on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap.



Table of Contents

Forward.....	1
Table of Contents.....	2
List of Tables.....	3
List of Figures.....	6
Statewide Survey – Oregon Latino and Asian Resident Results.....	7
Introduction.....	7
Outdoor Recreation Activities.....	7
Types of Outdoor Recreation Areas Used.....	17
Camping Likelihood and Priority Needs.....	19
Sources of Information for Outdoor Recreation Activities.....	21
Priorities for the Future.....	23
Agency Management Actions.....	30
Local Park Visitor Characteristics.....	32
Community Recreation Program Need.....	39
Agency Actions to Increase Physical Activity.....	41
Disability.....	44
Key Findings Summary.....	47

List of Tables

Table 1. Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Population and Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	13
Table 2. Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Population and Latino Population by Urban and Suburban, 2017	15
Table 3. Statewide Participation by Type of Outdoor Recreation Area, Oregon Latino Population, 2017	18
Table 4. Statewide Participation by Type of Outdoor Recreation Area, Oregon Asian Population, 2017	18
Table 5. Likelihood and Priority Need for Camping Type, Oregon Latino Population, 2017	20
Table 6. Likelihood and Priority Need for Camping Type, Oregon Asian Population, 2017	20
Table 7. Likelihood and Priority Need for Camping Type, Oregon, 2017	21
Table 8. Importance of Sources of Information for Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017	22
Table 9. Most Used Sources of Information for Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017	22
Table 10. Priorities for the Future, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Within Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1=“Lowest Priority need” to 5=“Highest priority need”), Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017	24
Table 11. Priorities for the Future, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Outside Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1=“Lowest Priority need” to 5=“Highest priority need”), Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017	25
Table 12. Priorities for the Future, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Within Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1=“Lowest Priority need” to 5=“Highest priority need”), Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	26
Table 13. Priorities for the Future, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Within Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1=“Lowest Priority need” to 5=“Highest priority need”), Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017	27
Table 14. Priorities for the Future, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Outside Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1=“Lowest Priority need” to 5=“Highest priority need”), Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	28
Table 15. Priorities for the Future, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Outside Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1=“Lowest Priority need” to 5=“Highest priority need”), Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017	29

Table 16. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Engagement– Mean For 3-Point Likert (1=“No effect,” to 2=“Lead to small increase, 3=“Lead to large increase”), Oregon General, Latino and Asian Populations, 2017	30
Table 17. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Engagement– Mean For 3-Point Likert (1=“No effect,” to 2=“Lead to small increase,” 3=“Lead to large increase”), Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	31
Table 18. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Engagement– Mean For 3-Point Likert (1=“No effect,” to 2=“Lead to small increase,” 3=“Lead to large increase”), Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017	32
Table 19. When You Go to a Local Park Who Do You Go with?, Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017	33
Table 20. When You Go to a Local Park Who Do You Go With?, Latino Population, by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	33
Table 21. When You Go to a Local Park Who Do You Go With?, Asian Population, by Urban, Suburban, 2017	34
Table 22. How Many People Will Typically be in Your Group When You go to a Local Park? Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017	34
Table 23. How Many People Will Typically be in Your Group When You go to a Local Park? Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	35
Table 24. How Many People Will Typically be in Your Group When You go to a Local Park? Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017	35
Table 25. Importance of Having a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017.....	36
Table 26. Importance of Having a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	36
Table 27. Importance of Having a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017	37
Table 28. Is There a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017.....	37
Table 29. Is There a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	38
Table 30. Is There a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017	38

Table 31. How do You Usually Get From Your Home to the Place You Most Often Visit for Your Outdoor Recreation, Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017	38
Table 32. How do You Usually Get From Your Home to the Place You Most Often Visit for Your Outdoor Recreation, Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	39
Table 33. How do You Usually Get From Your Home to the Place You Most Often Visit for Your Outdoor Recreation, Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017	39
Table 34. Community Recreation Program Need, Oregon Latino Population, 2017	40
Table 35. Community Recreation Program Need, Oregon Asian Population, 2017	41
Table 36. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Physical Activity– Mean For 3-Point Likert (1=“No effect,” to 2=“Lead to small increase,” 3=“Lead to large increase”), Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017	42
Table 37. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Physical Activity– Mean For 3-Point Likert (1=“No effect,” to 2=“Lead to small increase,” 3=“Lead to large increase”), Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017	43
Table 38. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Physical Activity– Mean For 3-Point Likert (1=“No effect,” to 2=“Lead to small increase,” 3=“Lead to large increase”), Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017	44
Table 39. Disabilities, Oregon’s General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017.....	46

List of Figures

Figure 1. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Latino Population, Percent Participating, 2017 ...	8
Figure 2. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Urban Latino Population, Percent Participating, 2017.....	8
Figure 3. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Suburban Latino Population, Percent Participating, 2017.....	9
Figure 4. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Rural Latino Population, Percent Participating, 2017.....	9
Figure 5. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Asian Population, Percent Participating, 2017	10
Figure 6. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Urban Asian Population, Percent Participating, 2017.....	10
Figure 7. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Suburban Asian Population, Percent Participating, 2017.....	11

Statewide Survey - Oregon Latino and Asian Resident Results

Introduction

The survey was conducted by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) using a random sample of Oregon households of Spanish / Hispanic / Latino and Asian descent (including South Asian and East / Southeast Asian). The sample was developed with the assistance of Dr. Kreg Lindberg, Oregon State University (OSU), under a technical assistance agreement. Results of the survey are provided for the statewide population and urban, suburban, and rural populations separately for the Latino and Asian samples. For all correspondence, persons in the Latino sample were sent versions in both English and Spanish (e.g., English and Spanish cover letters, English and Spanish surveys). For all correspondence, persons in the Asian sample were sent versions in the English language. Surveys were mailed to 3,300 Latino and 2,168 Asian recipients. Adjusting for undeliverables, the response rate was 10% for the Latino and 17% for the Asian sample. Due to variable sampling intensity and response rates across target demographic groups, the probability sample was complemented by an online research sample administered by Qualtrics. In total, 408 completed surveys were received for the Oregon Latino sample and 408 for the Asian sample.

Outdoor Recreation Activities

Overall, 97% of Oregon Latinos and 94% of Oregon's Asian population participated in at least one outdoor recreation activity in Oregon during 2017. Table 1 provides the percent of the Oregon population, Latino population, urban Latino population, suburban Latino population, and rural Latino population participating in a list of fifty six (56) outdoor recreation activities. Table 2 provides the percent of the Oregon population, Asian population, urban Asian population and suburban Asian population participating in the list of 56 outdoor recreation activities.

Figure 1 provides the top ten activities for the Oregon Latino population, based on the proportion of the population participating in them. Walking on local streets / sidewalks; walking on local trails / paths; relaxing, ocean beach activities; picnicking; and hiking on non-local trails / paths have the largest portion participating in them. The top ten activities for Oregon Latino urban, suburban, and rural populations follow in Figures 2 – 4. In general, overall Latino participation in top outdoor recreation activities is highest among the urban Latino population and lowest among the rural Latino population.

Figure 5 provides the top ten activities for Oregon's Asian population, based on the proportion of the population participating in them. Walking on local streets / sidewalks, walking on local trails / paths, sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure, relaxing, and hiking on non-local trails / paths have the largest portion participating in them. The top ten activities for Oregon Asian urban and suburban populations follow in Figures 6 – 7.

Figure 1. Top Ten Activities For Oregon Latino Population, Percent Participating, 2017

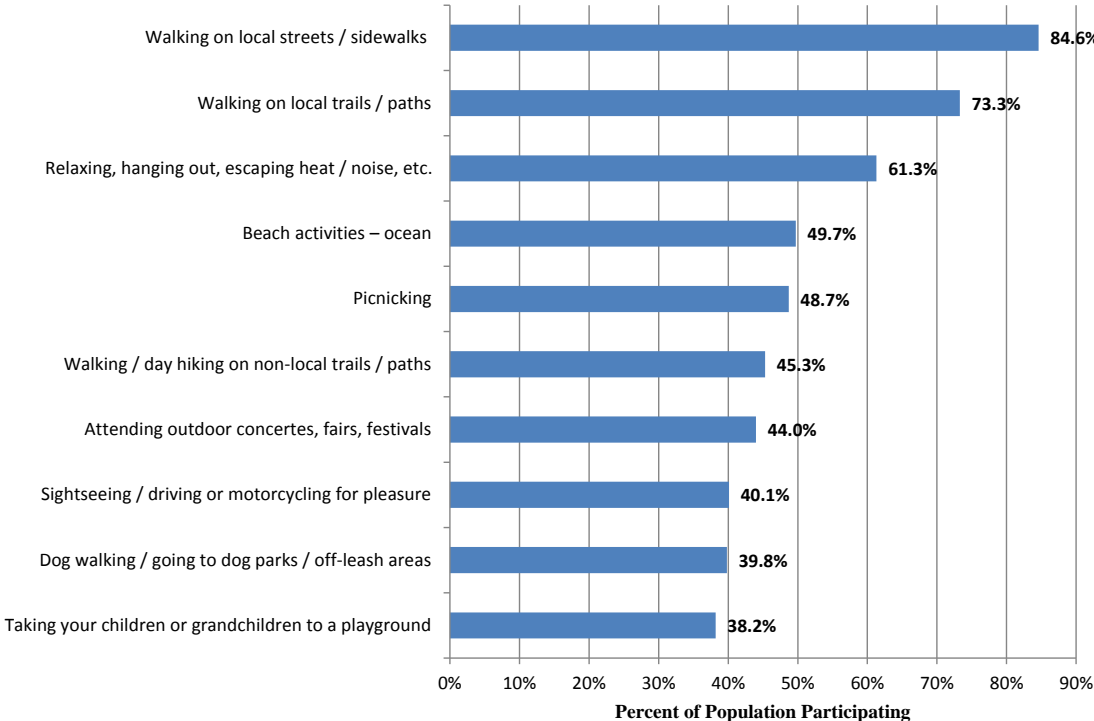


Figure 2. Top Ten Activities For Oregon Urban Latino Population, Percent Participating, 2017

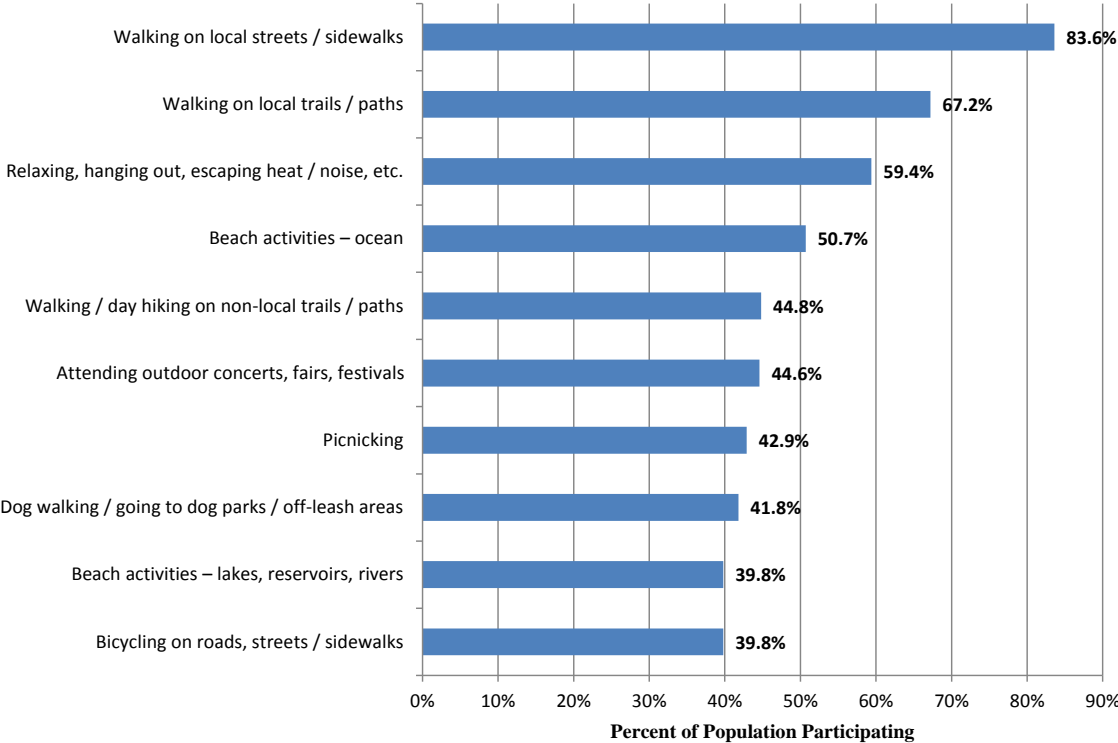


Figure 3. Top Ten Activities For Oregon Suburban Latino Population, Percent Participating, 2017

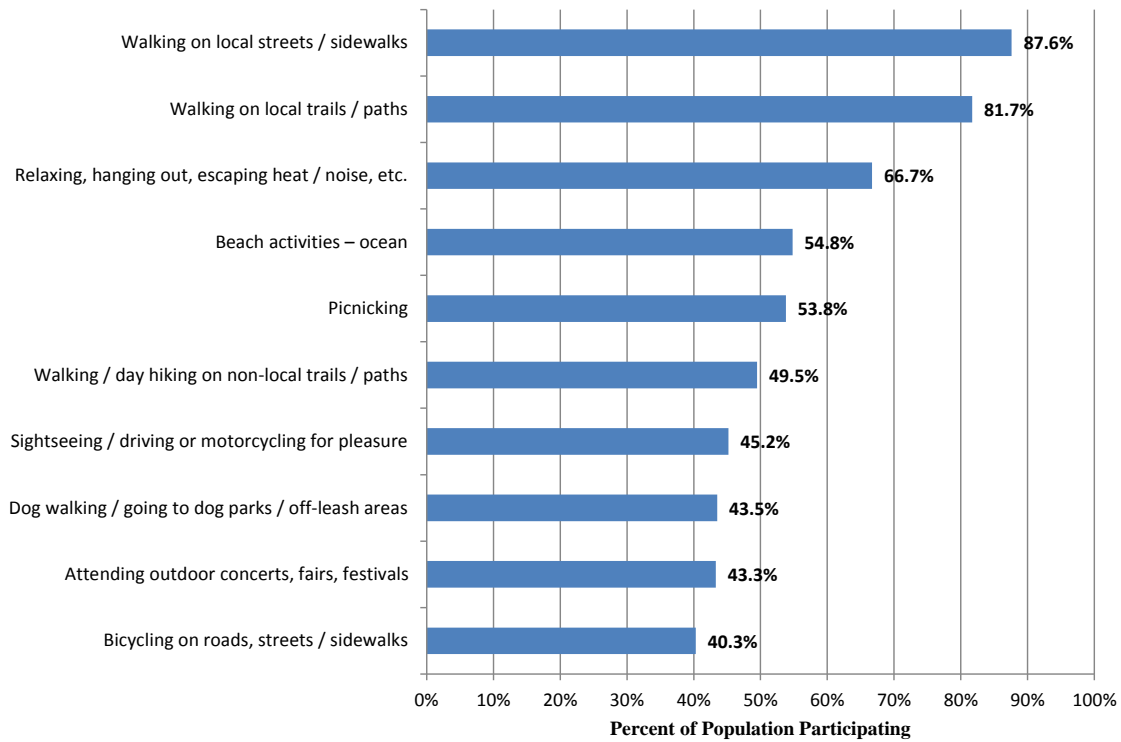


Figure 4. Top Ten Activities For Oregon Rural Latino Population, Percent Participating, 2017

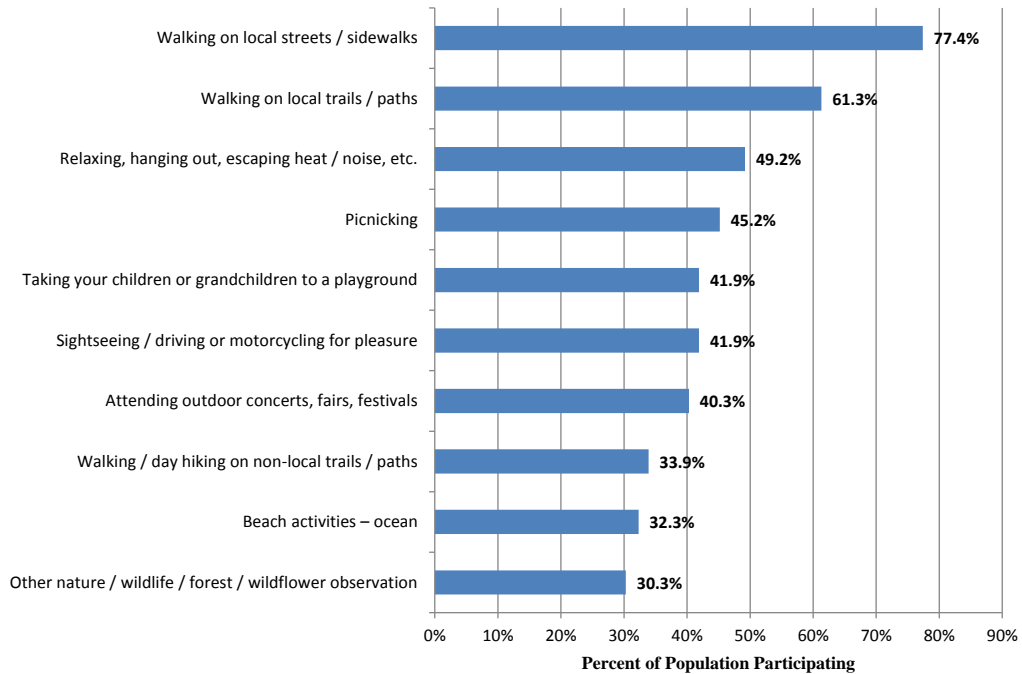


Figure 5. Top Ten Activities For Oregon Asian Population, Percent Participating, 2017

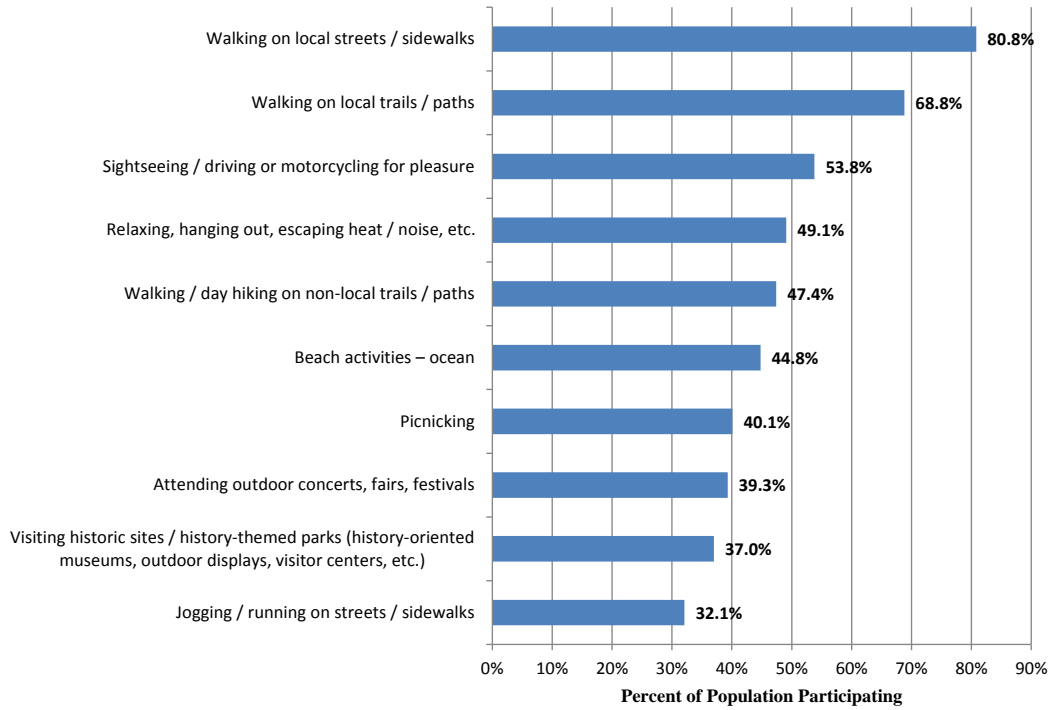


Figure 6. Top Ten Activities For Oregon Urban Asian Population, Percent Participating, 2017

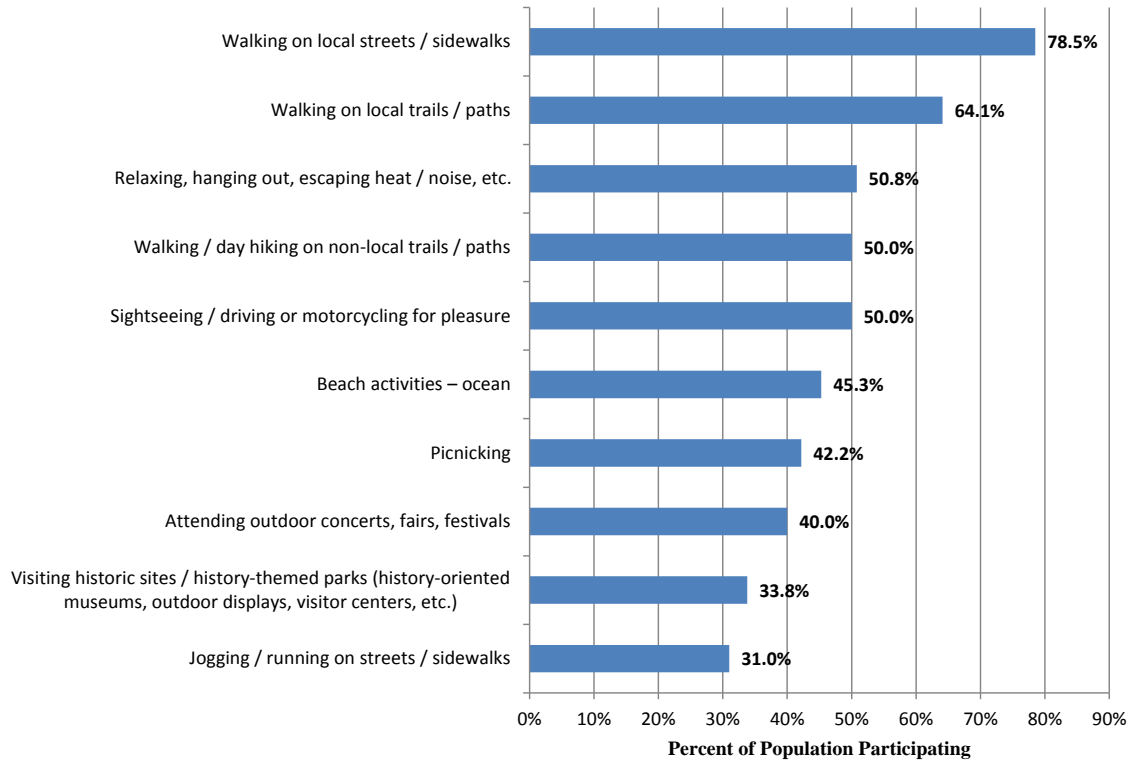
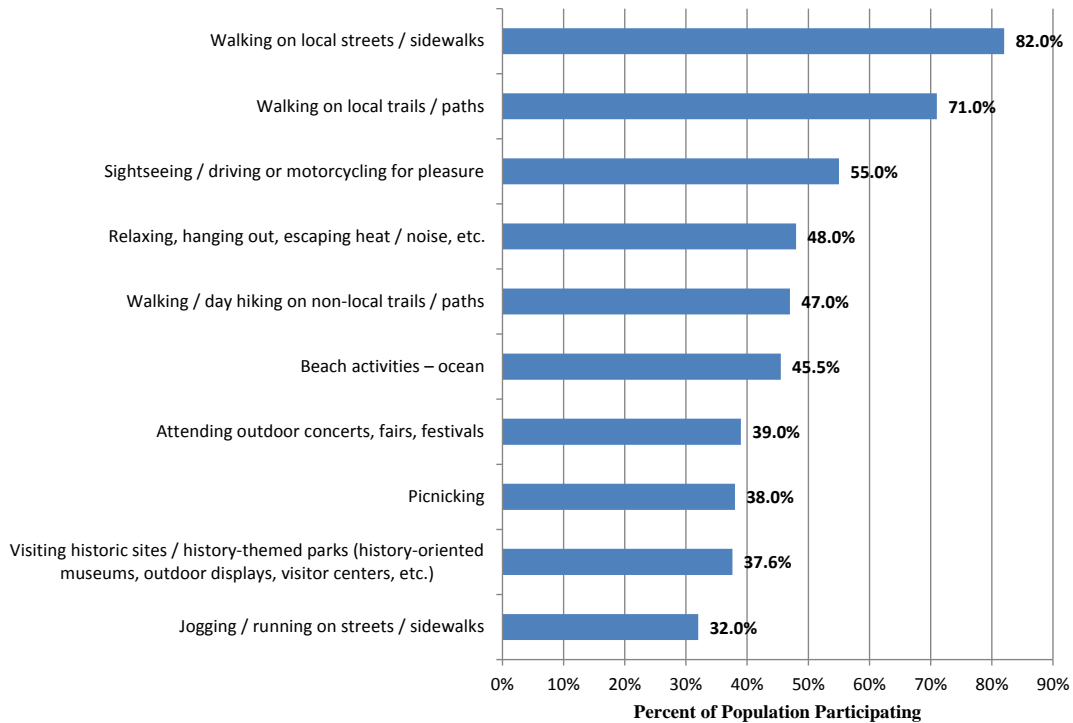


Figure 7. Top Ten Activities For Oregon Suburban Asian Population, Percent Participating, 2017



A bivariate statistical test was used to identify statistical differences between the percent of the overall population participating in the specific activity and the percent of Latinos participating in that activity for the full list of 56 outdoor recreation activities included in the questionnaire. Latino activity participation rates with a statistically significant difference with the overall Oregon population participation rate ($p\text{-value} \leq .05$) are underlined. Activity differences with an effect size for a Chi-square analysis of 0.15 and above are identified as large differences and are bolded and shaded.

Activities with significantly higher Latino participation than the Oregon population include:

- **Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks;**
- **Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars);**
- **Personal watercraft – jet ski;**
- **Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.);**
- **Soccer; and**
- **Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks.**

Activities with significantly lower Latino participation than the Oregon population include:

- Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths;
- Power boating (cruising / water skiing);
- Flatwater canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddle boarding, tubing / floating;
- Beach activities – ocean;
- Snowshoeing;
- Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure;
- Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals;

- Golf;
- Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks;
- Whale watching;
- Exploring tide pools;
- Taking your children or grandchildren to nature setting;
- RV motorhome / trailer camping;
- Yurts / camper cabins;
- Hunting; and
- Fishing.

Similar results are included for the Asian population below.

Activities with significantly higher Asian participation than the Oregon population include:

- Tennis.

Activities with significantly lower Asian participation than the Oregon population include:

- Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths;
- Horseback riding;
- Bicycling on unpaved trails;
- Bicycling on paved trails;
- Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks;
- Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs
- Power boating (cruising / water skiing);
- Sledding, tubing, or general snow play;
- Picnicking;
- Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground;
- Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas;
- Relaxing, hanging out;
- Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals;
- Orienteering, geocaching;
- Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks;
- Birdwatching;
- Whale watching;
- Exploring tide pools;
- Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation;
- Taking your children or grandchildren to nature setting;
- Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries);
- RV motorhome / trailer camping;
- Car camping with a tent;
- Yurts / camper cabins;
- Hunting;
- Fishing;
- Flatwater canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddle boarding, tubing / floating;
- Beach activities – ocean; and
- Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers.

Table 1. Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Population and Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017¹

Activity	% Oregon Pop	% Latino Pop	% Urban Latino Pop	% Suburban Latino Pop	% Rural Latino Pop
Non-motorized Trail Activities					
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	83.2	84.6	83.6	87.6	77.4
Walking on local trails / paths	74.0	73.3	67.2	81.7	61.3
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	54.7	<u>45.3</u>	44.8	49.5	33.9
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	13.2	11.0	14.2	10.2	8.1
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	26.8	<u>33.8</u>	36.8	33.7	27.4
Jogging / running on trails / paths	21.2	24.1	25.4	25.7	16.1
Horseback riding	3.9	4.2	5.2	3.8	3.2
Bicycling on unpaved trails	14.9	13.4	15.7	14.4	6.5
Bicycling on paved trails	30.1	28.5	32.3	29.6	16.1
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	38.4	37.4	39.8	40.3	23.0
Motorized Activities					
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	8.6	<u>12.3</u>	11.3	13.4	9.8
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	10.1	11.3	18.7	7.0	8.1
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	3.2	4.5	9.0	1.6	3.3
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	4.1	5.0	6.7	3.2	6.5
Snowmobiling	2.2	2.6	3.7	2.7	0.0
Personal water craft – jet ski	4.3	<u>7.9</u>	11.9	7.0	1.6
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	11.6	<u>7.1</u>	9.7	5.4	6.5
Non-motorized Snow Activities					
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	12.7	13.4	20.9	10.2	6.5
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	5.8	4.7	6.7	4.3	1.6
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	3.6	2.6	3.7	2.7	0.0
Snowshoeing	10.5	<u>7.3</u>	9.0	5.9	8.1
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	26.9	29.7	28.4	32.8	23.0

¹ Activities participation rates for the Latino population with a statistically significant difference with the overall population participation rate (p-value $\leq .05$) are underlined. Activity differences with an effect size for a Chi-square analysis of 0.15 and above are identified as large differences and are bolded and shaded.

Table 1. Continued...

Activity	% Oregon Pop	% Latino Pop	% Urban Latino Pop	% Suburban Latino Pop	% Rural Latino Pop
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities					
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	59.3	<u>40.1</u>	32.1	45.2	41.9
Picnicking	48.7	48.7	42.9	53.8	45.2
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	37.4	38.2	34.6	39.6	41.9
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	36.3	39.8	41.8	43.5	23.0
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	58.5	61.3	59.4	66.7	49.2
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	49.7	<u>44.0</u>	46.6	43.3	40.3
Tennis (played outdoors)	6.7	7.6	9.8	5.9	6.5
Pickleball (played outdoors)	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	0.0
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	10.1	<u>13.4</u>	17.2	12.9	6.6
Soccer	7.9	<u>13.1</u>	16.4	12.3	9.7
Futsal	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.0	1.6
Golf	14.2	<u>7.3</u>	9.7	7.0	3.3
Orienteering, geocaching	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	3.3
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	49.0	<u>34.3</u>	35.1	37.1	24.2
Nature Study Activities					
Bird watching	17.5	15.4	12.0	16.6	19.4
Whale watching	16.5	<u>12.6</u>	10.5	15.5	8.1
Exploring tidepools	28.1	<u>20.2</u>	15.0	27.4	8.2
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	34.2	30.1	30.6	32.1	30.3
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	25.0	<u>19.6</u>	16.4	24.7	11.5
Visiting nature centers	22.3	19.1	18.0	22.5	11.3
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	21.9	22.3	23.9	23.1	16.1
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	26.8	24.3	20.3	28.0	21.0
Vehicle-based Camping Activities					
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	17.2	<u>12.6</u>	15.8	8.6	16.1
Car camping with a tent	31.5	31.2	34.3	32.8	19.4
Yurts / camper cabins	8.1	<u>7.1</u>	6.0	9.1	3.2
Hunting and Fishing Activities					
Hunting	11.1	<u>7.1</u>	6.8	6.5	8.2
Fishing	26.6	<u>22.3</u>	24.6	19.9	24.2
Crabbing	10.5	9.4	12.0	8.6	6.6
Shellfishing / clamming	6.4	4.7	3.0	7.0	1.6

Table 1. Continued...

Activity	% Oregon Pop	% Latino Pop	% Urban Latino Pop	% Suburban Latino Pop	% Rural Latino Pop
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities					
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	11.2	8.7	8.7	13.4	6.5
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	17.3	<u>11.8</u>	11.8	14.9	9.7
Beach activities – ocean	57.0	<u>49.7</u>	49.7	50.7	54.8
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	40.4	35.9	35.9	39.8	35.8
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	25.3	<u>32.2</u>	32.2	35.1	33.3

Table 2. Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Population and Asian Population by Urban and Suburban, 2017²

Activity	% Oregon Pop	% Asian Pop	% Urban Asian Pop	% Suburban Asian Pop
Non-motorized Trail Activities				
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	83.2	80.8	78.5	82.0
Walking on local trails / paths	74.0	68.8	64.1	71.0
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	54.7	<u>47.4</u>	50.0	47.0
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	13.2	10.5	10.9	10.9
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	26.8	31.2	31.3	32.0
Jogging / running on trails / paths	21.2	24.3	27.7	23.0
Horseback riding	3.9	<u>1.2</u>	0.0	2.0
Bicycling on unpaved trails	14.9	<u>8.1</u>	9.2	7.9
Bicycling on paved trails	30.1	<u>22.7</u>	21.9	24.0
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	38.4	<u>30.8</u>	28.1	32.0
Motorized Activities				
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	8.6	5.8	6.3	5.0
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	10.1	7.0	9.4	5.0

² Activities participation rates for the Asian population with a statistically significant difference with the overall population participation rate (p-value $\leq .05$) are underlined. Activity differences with an effect size for a Chi-square analysis of 0.15 and above are identified as large differences and are bolded and shaded.

Table 2 Continued...

Activity	% Oregon Pop	% Asian Pop	% Urban Asian Pop	% Suburban Asian Pop
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	3.2	1.7	3.1	1.0
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	4.1	<u>1.2</u>	1.5	2.0
Snowmobiling	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.0
Personal water craft – jet ski	4.3	2.9	4.6	2.0
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	11.6	<u>6.9</u>	3.1	8.9
Non-motorized Snow Activities				
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.9
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	5.8	5.2	7.8	3.0
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0
Snowshoeing	10.5	8.7	7.7	9.0
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	26.9	<u>19.2</u>	20.0	19.0
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities				
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	59.3	53.8	50.0	55.0
Picnicking	48.7	<u>40.1</u>	42.2	38.0
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	37.4	<u>27.9</u>	29.2	27.0
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	36.3	<u>21.4</u>	21.9	21.0
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	58.5	<u>49.1</u>	50.8	48.0
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	49.7	<u>39.3</u>	40.0	39.0
Tennis (played outdoors)	6.7	<u>11.6</u>	7.8	14.0
Pickleball (played outdoors)	1.8	1.2	0.0	2.0
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	10.1	11.6	6.3	14.9
Soccer	7.9	8.1	10.8	7.0
Futsal	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.0
Golf	14.2	9.8	10.8	8.9
Orienteering, geocaching	5.3	<u>0.6</u>	0.0	1.0
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	49.0	<u>37.0</u>	33.8	37.6
Nature Study Activities				
Bird watching	17.5	<u>12.1</u>	12.5	11.0
Whale watching	16.5	<u>9.9</u>	10.9	8.0
Exploring tidepools	28.1	<u>12.8</u>	10.8	14.0
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	34.2	<u>25.4</u>	27.7	22.8
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	25.0	<u>13.9</u>	14.1	13.0
Visiting nature centers	22.3	20.3	20.0	21.0

Table 2. Continued.....

Activity	% Oregon Pop	% Asian Pop	% Urban Asian Pop	% Suburban Asian Pop
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	21.9	17.4	20.3	15.8
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	26.8	<u>11.6</u>	15.4	8.9
Vehicle-based Camping Activities				
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	17.2	<u>4.6</u>	4.6	5.0
Car camping with a tent	31.5	<u>20.8</u>	23.4	19.0
Yurts / camper cabins	8.1	<u>5.8</u>	6.2	5.0
Hunting and Fishing Activities				
Hunting	11.1	<u>2.3</u>	3.1	2.0
Fishing	26.6	<u>16.8</u>	14.1	18.0
Crabbing	10.5	9.2	9.2	9.9
Shellfishing / clamming	6.4	7.5	6.3	8.0
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities				
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	11.2	9.2	12.5	7.0
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	17.3	<u>11.6</u>	14.1	10.0
Beach activities – ocean	57.0	<u>44.8</u>	45.3	45.5
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	40.4	<u>26.7</u>	31.3	24.0
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	25.3	19.7	18.5	21.0

Tables 1 and 2 show that, in a comparison of activity participation rates with the overall Oregon population, for the Latino population there were 6 activities with statistically higher participation, 16 activities with statistically lower participation, and 34 activities with similar participation. For the Asian population, there was one activity with statistically higher participation, 29 activities with statistically lower participation, and 26 activities with similar participation. These results suggest that, looking at participation across all activities, that the Asian population is an underserved population from an outdoor recreation perspective in Oregon.

A second analysis was conducted to examine the mean participation times for all 56 activities in 2017 for participants for the overall Oregon population and by demographic group. The annual mean number of participation times for all 56 activities for the Oregon population was 354.0 times, while the Latino population was 300.4 times and the Asian population was 249.3 times. These results suggest that, when examining the total number of participation times across the year, that the Asian and Latino populations are underserved populations in Oregon.

Types of Outdoor Recreation Areas Used

The next question asked people if they had visited a certain type of outdoor recreation area in the past 12 months and how many days they participated in outdoor recreation in that certain area over the past 12 months.

For the Latino population (Table 3), local / municipal parks experienced the highest percentage of respondents (88%) reporting that they had visited that type of area over the past 12 months. State parks, forests, or game lands experienced the second highest percentage of respondents (72%) who said they had visited that type of park or area in the past 12 months. National parks, forests, and recreation areas were third (62%), followed by county parks (52%), private parks (26%), and other areas (10%).

For the Asian population (Table 4), local / municipal parks experienced the highest percentage of respondents (82%) reporting that they had visited that type of area over the past 12 months. State parks, forests, or game lands experienced the second highest percentage of respondents (70%) who said they had visited that type of park or area in the past 12 months. National parks, forests, and recreation areas were third (56%), followed by county parks (46%), private parks (26%), and other areas (10%).

Table 3. Statewide Participation by Type of Outdoor Recreation Area, Oregon Latino Population, 2017

Recreation Area Type	Did you visit this type of area in last 12 months?			Mean Days Per Year For This Type of Area in Last 12 Months	Percentage Use of the Types of Areas For The Average Survey Respondent
	Yes	No	Don't Know		
Local / municipal parks	88.3	7.5	4.2	12.6	32.0
County parks	52.0	25.0	23.0	7.1	18.0
State parks, forests, or game lands	72.2	17.8	10.0	8.0	20.2
National parks, forests, and recreation areas	62.4	25.1	12.4	5.4	13.8
Private / commercial areas	25.9	47.9	26.2	3.7	9.3
Other	10.0	53.7	36.4	2.6	6.7

Table 4. Statewide Participation by Type of Outdoor Recreation Area, Oregon Asian Population, 2017

Recreation Area Type	Did you visit this type of area in last 12 months?			Mean Days Per Year For This Type of Area in Last 12 Months	Percentage Use of the Types of Areas For The Average Survey Respondent
	Yes	No	Don't Know		
Local / municipal parks	82.3	13.9	3.9	9.9	33.8
County parks	46.2	34.6	19.2	4.9	16.8
State parks, forests, or game lands	69.9	24.4	5.6	5.4	18.6
National parks, forests, and recreation areas	56.1	34.9	9.0	4.0	13.6
Private / commercial areas	26.0	59.6	14.4	2.9	10.0
Other	10.4	57.1	32.4	2.1	7.2

Next, respondents were asked to report how many days they participated in outdoor recreation at each site over the last 12 months. Mean days per year by recreation area type are the averages of individual responses. The percentage of use for each recreation area type is the proportion of total mean days per year (i.e., the sum of the mean days per year by recreation area type) allotted to these recreation-area types.

Local / municipal parks experienced the most use among the six types of recreation areas by the Latino population in Oregon. In total, respondents spent an average of 13 days participating in outdoor recreation at these areas. State parks, forests, or game lands had the second highest frequency of visitation (8 days), followed by county parks (7 days), national parks, forests, and recreation areas (5 days), private / commercial areas (4 days), and other areas (3 days).

Local / municipal parks experienced the most use among the six types of recreation areas by the Asian population in Oregon. In total, respondents spent an average of 10 days participating in outdoor recreation at these areas. State parks, forests, or game lands had the second highest frequency of visitation (5 days), followed by county parks (5 days), national parks, forests, and recreation areas (4 days), private / commercial areas (3 days), and other areas (2 days).

An examination of the percentage breakdown of outdoor recreation use across the six types of outdoor recreation areas by Oregon Latinos identifies that local / municipal parks account for the highest percentage (32%) of all outdoor recreation from the survey sample. State parks, forests, or game lands account for 20%, county parks 18%, national parks, forests and recreation areas 14%, private / commercial areas 9%, and other recreation areas account for 7%. These results point out the importance of close-to-home recreation opportunities to Oregon's Latino residents.

An examination of the percentage breakdown of outdoor recreation use across the six types of outdoor recreation areas by Oregon's Asian population identifies that local / municipal parks account for the highest percentage (34%) of all outdoor recreation from the survey sample. State parks, forests, or game lands account for 19%, county parks 17%, national parks, forests and recreation areas 14%, private / commercial areas 10%, and other recreation areas account for 7%. These results point out the importance of close-to-home recreation opportunities to Oregon's Asian residents.

Camping Likelihood and Priority Needs

A series of questions asked respondents to rate various camping types using 5-point Likert scales according to the likelihood of using a type of camping when or if the individual went camping at an Oregon campground (1 = not at all likely to 5 = very likely), and to rate their perceived need for more of each type of camping near the individual's community (1 = lowest priority need to 5 = highest priority need).

For Latino statewide reporting, both mean response and distribution of responses across response category are provided in Table 5. Drive-in tent sites had the highest likelihood of use, while hiker-biker had the lowest likelihood of use. Drive-in tent campsites had the highest priority need, while, RV sites had the lowest priority need. Drive-in tent sites had the largest proportion of very likely responses from among the various types. Similarly, drive-in tent campsites had the

largest proportion of highest priority need among the various types. Other and RV sites had the largest proportion of lowest priority need.

For Asian statewide reporting, drive-in tent sites had the highest likelihood of use, while RV sites had the lowest likelihood of use. Drive-in tent campsites had the highest priority need, while, RV sites had the lowest priority need. Drive-in tent sites had the largest proportion of very likely responses from among the various types. Similarly, drive-in tent campsites had the largest proportion of highest priority need among the various types. RV and other type sites had the largest proportion of lowest priority need.

Table 7 includes the overall Oregon state population reporting for these camping questions. A comparison between Latino and Oregon population results shows higher Latino likelihood of use for drive-in tent campsites; cabins or yurts with heat, lights; cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathroom, kitchen; hike-in tent sites; and hiker biker sites and higher priority need for cabins or yurts with heat, lights. A comparison between Asian and Oregon population results shows higher Asian likelihood of use for cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathroom, kitchen; drive-in tent campsites; cabins or yurts with heat, lights; hike-in tent campsites; and hiker biker campsites and higher priority need for cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathrooms, kitchen; cabins or yurts with heat, lights; drive-in tent campsites; and hike-in tent campsites.

Table 5. Likelihood and Priority Need for Camping Type, Oregon Latino Population, 2017

Camping Type	How likely to use camping type in Oregon*						Level of priority need for camping type near your community*					
	Mean	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	1	2	3	4	5
RV sites	2.4	49.3	11.9	10.8	7.1	20.9	2.2	49.0	11.1	20.2	7.4	12.3
Cabins or yurts w/ heat, lights	3.4	17.2	8.6	20.5	20.5	33.2	3.2	17.4	13.2	25.6	24.4	19.4
Cabins or yurts w/ heat, lights, bathroom, kitchen	3.6	16.0	7.5	14.6	22.8	39.2	3.1	20.2	12.8	21.9	22.7	22.3
Drive-in tent sites	3.8	14.7	7.0	14.0	15.1	49.3	3.4	17.2	7.0	22.1	27.0	26.6
Hike-in tent sites	2.9	28.6	13.9	20.3	17.3	19.9	2.9	22.7	16.8	26.9	17.6	16.0
Hiker-biker sites	2.3	44.9	16.0	15.2	12.1	11.7	2.5	33.8	17.7	23.2	13.5	11.8
Other type	1.9	68.5	4.1	11.0	5.5	11.0	2.4	48.8	3.8	25.0	5.0	17.5

Table 6. Likelihood and Priority Need for Camping Type, Oregon Asian Population, 2017

Camping Type	How likely to use camping type in Oregon*						Level of priority need for camping type near your community*					
	Mean	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	1	2	3	4	5
RV sites	2.1	55.4	10.4	13.5	7.3	13.5	2.1	53.1	15.1	13.4	8.4	10.1
Cabins or yurts w/ heat, lights	3.6	13.0	9.0	20.0	19.5	38.5	3.2	13.4	19.3	25.1	21.4	20.9
Cabins or yurts w/ heat, lights, bathroom, kitchen	3.8	11.1	8.0	15.6	20.1	45.2	3.3	16.0	14.4	22.9	19.1	27.7
Drive-in tent sites	4.0	7.9	8.9	12.4	18.8	52.0	3.6	9.9	9.9	23.0	24.1	33.0
Hike-in tent sites	3.0	25.5	16.1	17.2	16.7	24.5	3.0	22.4	14.9	23.0	20.7	19.0
Hiker-biker sites	2.3	44.7	19.1	14.4	9.0	12.8	2.5	33.9	18.7	22.2	13.5	11.7
Other type	2.2	58.5	4.9	9.8	12.2	14.6	2.3	45.8	6.3	29.2	6.3	12.5

Table 7. Likelihood and Priority Need for Camping Type, Oregon, 2017

Camping Type	How likely to use camping type in Oregon*						Level of priority need for camping type near your community*					
	Mean	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	1	2	3	4	5
RV sites	2.5	48.8	10.1	9.8	6.3	25.0	2.4	42.9	12.3	19.8	11.0	13.9
Cabins or yurts w/ heat, lights	3.2	20.9	14.1	19.8	15.8	29.5	3.0	20.1	15.2	26.3	19.1	19.3
Cabins or yurts w/ heat, lights, bathroom, kitchen	3.2	21.6	13.8	17.3	15.7	31.6	3.0	22.4	15.5	24.3	17.7	20.1
Drive-in tent sites	3.6	18.9	7.5	13.7	14.7	45.2	3.4	16.4	9.1	23.4	21.5	29.6
Hike-in tent sites	2.6	37.5	14.3	16.4	13.2	18.7	2.8	28.3	15.0	24.3	16.3	16.1
Hiker-biker sites	2.0	55.6	16.7	12.0	6.9	8.7	2.4	37.8	16.9	24.4	11.3	9.6
Other type	2.2	63.2	2.1	7.2	4.7	22.8	2.3	52.4	6.0	16.8	6.8	17.9

* Means and Percentages for 5-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not at all likely" or "Lowest priority need" to 5 = "Very likely" or "Highest priority need")

Sources of Information for Outdoor Recreation Activities

A question asked participants about sources of information for outdoor recreation opportunities. Respondents were asked to rate seventeen (17) information sources using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = not important to 5 = extremely important). Respondents were also asked to report which information source they use the most.

The highest percentage of Latino respondents said that friends / relatives / word of mouth and websites were the most important (Table 8) and most used (Table 9) information sources when seeking outdoor recreation information in Oregon. Maps / brochures, visitor or welcome centers, and travel guides / tour books were also most important information sources to Latino respondents. Latinos were much more likely to say that social media information sources such as mobile smart phone applications, Facebook, video sharing platforms, Instagram, Pinterest, Snapchat, and Twitter were important sources than the general Oregon population.

The highest percentage of Asian respondents said that friends / relatives / word of mouth and websites were the most important and most used information sources when seeking outdoor recreation information in Oregon. Websites, maps / brochures, visitor or welcome centers, and travel guides / tour books were also most important information sources to Asian respondents. Asians were much more likely to say that tourism advertising, video sharing platforms, Instagram, and Facebook were important sources than the general Oregon population.

Table 8. Importance* of Sources of Information for Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Oregon General, Latino and Asian Populations, 2017

Information Source	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
Friends/ relatives/ word of mouth	82.7	81.8	81.9
Websites	75.4	80.5	79.7
Maps/ brochures	60.6	57.4	61.1
Visitor or welcome centers	52.0	56.8	60.0
Travel guide/ tour book	46.5	48.5	52.0
Newspaper/ magazine articles	36.1	38.6	44.6
Tourism advertising (e.g., 7 Wonders Campaign)	28.6	39.4	46.5
Mobile/ smart phone applications (e.g., Strava, MapMyRun)	26.6	35.9	35.4
Television/ radio	25.1	35.2	33.0
Facebook	22.8	37.6	33.7
Schools	21.0	35.7	29.0
Video sharing platforms (e.g., YouTube, Vine, Vimeo)	19.4	36.5	32.8
Community organization or church	18.9	28.3	25.3
Instagram	11.4	24.8	22.8
Pinterest	9.6	18.7	17.7
Snapchat	5.1	17.3	12.4
Twitter	4.9	13.2	13.0

* Percentage of respondents rated Important (4) or Extremely Important (5) using a 5-point Likert Scale (1="Not important" to 5="Extremely important").

Table 9. Most Used* Sources of Information for Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Oregon General, Latino and Asian Populations, 2017

Information Source	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
Websites	39.6	33.1	42.3
Friends/ relatives/ word of mouth	39.1	44.1	33.0
Maps/ brochures	5.2	1.5	3.3
Travel guide/ tour book	4.3	4.6	5.1
Facebook	3.3	3.8	3.7
Newspaper/ magazine articles	2.2	2.3	2.3
Visitor or welcome centers	1.4	1.5	0.9
Mobile/ smart phone applications (e.g., Strava, MapMyRun)	1.2	1.1	2.3
Television/ radio	1.2	1.1	0.9
Instagram	0.7	1.5	0.5
Tourism advertising (e.g., 7 Wonders Campaign)	0.6	0.0	0.9
Video sharing platforms (e.g., YouTube, Vine, Vimeo)	0.4	0.8	1.4
Snapchat	0.3	2.3	0.9
Community organization or church	0.3	0.8	0.0
Schools	0.2	0.8	0.9
Pinterest	0.1	0.8	0.9
Twitter	0.0	0.0	0.5

* Percentage reported most used.

Priorities for the Future

A question asked participants about their opinions on priorities for the future both within and outside their community. Respondents were asked to rate twenty one (21) items for investment by park and forest agencies using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = lowest priority need to 5 = highest priority need).

Table 10 reports statewide results for the Oregon general, Latino, and Asian populations for priorities in your community and Table 1.11 for priorities outside your community. Items are listed in descending order of mean priority ratings for the general population.

The top “in your community” priority need for Oregon Latinos (Table 10) are cleaner restrooms, more restrooms, playgrounds with natural materials (Nature Play Areas), nature and wildlife viewing areas, more places and benches to observe nature and others, and security cameras in key places. In general, priority need ratings are higher for most items for the Latino population than for the general population. For example, although dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths was not one of the top six funding priorities for Latinos, the Latino score (3.75) was higher than the general population score (3.71) which was a top six funding priority for the general population.

The top “in your community” priority need for Oregon’s Asian population (Table 10) are cleaner restrooms, security cameras in key places, more restrooms, more places and benches to observe nature and others, paved/ hard surface walking trails and paths, and dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths. Asians place a higher priority on the need for security cameras in key place, more places and benches to observe nature and others, and paved / hard surface walking trails and paths than the general population within communities.

Top “outside your community” priority need for Oregon Latinos (Table 11) are cleaner restrooms, more restrooms, nature and wildlife viewing areas, more places and benches to observe nature and others, security cameras in key places, dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths, and more shaded areas. Latinos place a lower priority on the need for public access to waterways than the general population. Latinos place a higher priority on the need for security cameras in key places and more shaded areas than the general population.

Top “outside your community” priority need for Oregon’s Asian population (Table 11) are cleaner restrooms, more restrooms, nature and wildlife viewing areas, security cameras in key places, more places and benches to observe nature and others, and more shaded areas. Asians place a lower priority on the need for public access to waterways and dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths than the general population. Asians place a higher priority on the need for security cameras in key places and more shaded areas than the general population outside communities.

Table 10. Priorities for the Future*, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Within Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”), Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

Item	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
Cleaner restrooms	3.94	4.22	4.16
Dirt/ other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.71	3.75	3.57
More restrooms	3.62	3.94	3.76
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.54	3.89	3.32
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.52	3.85	3.55
Public access sites to waterways	3.52	3.63	3.23
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.48	3.70	3.49
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.39	3.83	3.69
Security cameras in key places	3.33	3.81	3.80
Paved/ hard surface walking trails and paths	3.32	3.48	3.59
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.26	3.43	3.15
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.25	3.61	3.32
More shaded areas	3.25	3.77	3.55
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.05	3.50	3.13
Additional lighting	3.02	3.50	3.62
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.94	3.45	3.04
Off-leash dog areas	2.92	3.09	2.79
Multi-use sports fields	2.80	3.30	3.14
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.79	3.14	2.83
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.48	3.23	2.86
Off-highway vehicle trails/ areas	2.44	2.84	2.58

* Top 6 priorities **bolded**.

Table 11. Priorities for the Future*, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Outside Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”), Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

Item	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
Cleaner restrooms	3.89	4.07	4.10
Dirt/ other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.68	3.62	3.47
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.65	3.78	3.70
More restrooms	3.59	3.80	3.79
Public access sites to waterways	3.57	3.41	3.22
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.36	3.65	3.65
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.34	3.39	3.41
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.22	3.40	3.14
Security cameras in key places	3.21	3.64	3.66
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.18	3.34	3.11
More shaded areas	3.15	3.62	3.49
Paved/ hard surface walking trails and paths	3.14	3.29	3.38
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	2.98	3.25	3.13
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.90	3.20	3.04
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.90	3.04	3.00
Additional lighting	2.88	3.41	3.46
Off-leash dog areas	2.80	2.96	2.73
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.63	3.19	2.77
Off-highway vehicle trails/ areas	2.58	2.83	2.77
Multi-use sports fields	2.58	3.12	2.89
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.28	2.92	2.63

* Top 6 priorities **bolded**.

Table 12 includes opinions about potential “in your community” mean action effect scores at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels for the Oregon Latino population. Although priorities are mostly consistent across these groups, more shaded areas are a greater priority in urban and rural levels, and picnic shelters for small visitor groups are more of a priority among rural Latinos.

Table 13 includes opinions about potential “in your community” mean action effect scores at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for the Oregon Asian population. Although priorities are mostly consistent across these groups, more dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths and more picnic areas and shelters for small visitor groups are a greater priority among urban Asians.

Table 14 includes Oregon Latino population opinions about potential “outside your community” mean action effect scores at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels for this demographic group. Again, although priorities are mostly consistent across these groups, more shaded areas and picnic areas and shelters for small and large visitor groups are a greater priority in rural areas. Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths are less of a priority among rural Latinos.

Table 15 includes Oregon Asian opinions about potential “outside your community” mean action effect scores at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for this demographic group. Again, although priorities are mostly consistent across these groups, more dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths are a greater priority in urban areas and additional lighting in suburban areas.

Table 12. Priorities for the Future*, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Within Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”), Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Latino	Urban Latino	Suburban Latino	Rural Latino
Cleaner restrooms	4.22	4.22	4.17	4.39
More restrooms	3.94	4.07	3.82	4.07
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.89	3.97	3.85	3.84
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.85	3.81	3.95	3.57
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.83	3.89	3.79	3.84
Security cameras in key places	3.81	3.89	3.77	3.78
More shaded areas	3.77	3.90	3.65	3.88
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.75	3.80	3.74	3.70
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.70	3.74	3.66	3.79
Public access sites to waterways	3.63	3.69	3.62	3.49
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.61	3.65	3.59	3.57
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.50	3.50	3.44	3.69
Additional lighting	3.50	3.49	3.51	3.47
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.48	3.66	3.34	3.56
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	3.45	3.60	3.44	3.17
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.43	3.66	3.30	3.38
Multi-use sports fields	3.30	3.51	3.13	3.40
Low-impact exercise equipment	3.23	3.25	3.24	3.14
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	3.14	3.31	3.06	3.04
Off-leash dog areas	3.09	3.19	3.04	3.08
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.84	2.94	2.76	2.85

* Top 6 priorities **bolded**.

Table 13. Priorities for the Future*, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Within Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”), Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Item	Mean		
	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
Cleaner restrooms	4.16	4.17	4.15
Security cameras in key places	3.80	3.86	3.81
More restrooms	3.76	3.80	3.75
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.69	3.74	3.69
Additional lighting	3.62	3.65	3.67
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.59	3.68	3.57
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.57	3.79	3.47
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.55	3.60	3.55
More shaded areas	3.55	3.69	3.46
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.49	3.71	3.38
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.32	3.51	3.21
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.32	3.53	3.23
Public access sites to waterways	3.23	3.49	3.06
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.15	3.28	3.08
Multi-use sports fields	3.14	3.28	3.06
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.13	3.34	3.04
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	3.04	3.13	2.95
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.86	2.96	2.83
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.83	2.94	2.76
Off-leash dog areas	2.79	2.88	2.77

* Top 6 priorities **bolded**.

Table 14. Priorities for the Future*, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Outside Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”), Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Latino	Urban Latino	Suburban Latino	Rural Latino
Cleaner restrooms	4.07	3.90	4.13	4.24
More restrooms	3.80	3.76	3.79	3.93
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.78	3.68	3.93	3.52
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.65	3.65	3.62	3.74
Security cameras in key places	3.64	3.59	3.71	3.52
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.62	3.59	3.67	3.51
More shaded areas	3.62	3.55	3.61	3.81
Public access sites to waterways	3.41	3.39	3.44	3.33
Additional lighting	3.41	3.27	3.46	3.51
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.40	3.34	3.46	3.32
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.39	3.38	3.34	3.58
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.34	3.47	3.28	3.26
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.29	3.38	3.21	3.38
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.25	3.15	3.22	3.56
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.20	3.17	3.22	3.21
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	3.19	3.29	3.15	3.11
Multi-use sports fields	3.12	3.12	3.09	3.25
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	3.04	3.22	2.95	2.95
Off-leash dog areas	2.96	3.01	2.91	3.03
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.92	3.07	2.85	2.82
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.83	2.90	2.74	2.97

* Top 6 priorities **bolded**.

Table 15. Priorities for the Future*, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest in Outside Communities, Oregon—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”), Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Item	Mean		
	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
Cleaner restrooms	4.10	4.05	4.15
More restrooms	3.79	3.75	3.80
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.70	3.81	3.65
Security cameras in key places	3.66	3.68	3.68
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.65	3.67	3.67
More shaded areas	3.49	3.64	3.39
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.47	3.72	3.34
Additional lighting	3.46	3.45	3.51
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.41	3.56	3.35
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.38	3.49	3.34
Public access sites to waterways	3.22	3.49	3.06
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.14	3.21	3.11
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.13	3.28	3.09
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.11	3.41	2.95
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.04	3.21	2.96
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	3.00	3.21	2.87
Multi-use sports fields	2.89	2.89	2.91
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.77	2.87	2.68
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.77	3.03	2.63
Off-leash dog areas	2.73	2.85	2.68

* Top 6 priorities **bolded**.

Agency Management Actions

The next question asked participants to rate seventeen (17) potential in your community agency actions with respect to the effect on respondent participation in outdoor recreation. A 3-point Likert scale was used (1 = no effect, 2 = lead to a small increase, and 3 = lead to a large increase).

Table 16 includes mean response for the Oregon general, Latino, and Asian populations. Actions are listed in descending order of general population mean ratings. For Oregon’s Latino population, providing more free-of-charge recreation opportunities was the most important action, with ensuring clean and well-maintained parks and facilities, making parks safer from crime, developing parks closer to home, and developing walking / hiking trails closer to home also high in importance. These most important Latino actions were consistent with those of the Oregon general population. For Oregon’s Asian population, ensuring clean and well-maintained parks and facilities was the most important action, with making parks safer from crime, more free-of-charge recreation opportunities, developing walking / hiking trails closer to home, and developing parks closer to home also high in importance. These most important Asian actions were consistent with those of the Oregon general population.

Table 16. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Engagement – Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “No effect”, 2 = “Lead to small increase”, 3 = “Lead to large increase”) Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

	Mean		
	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
Provide more free-of-charge recreation opportunities	2.38	2.55	2.37
Ensure clean and well-maintained parks and facilities	2.37	2.49	2.44
Develop walking/ hiking trails closer to home	2.31	2.37	2.30
Make parks safer from crime	2.25	2.47	2.42
Develop parks closer to home	2.19	2.37	2.29
Expand park facilities (picnic tables, restrooms, etc.)	2.12	2.35	2.19
Provide more information on parks and recreation opportunities	2.08	2.26	2.11
Reduce overcrowding in parks	2.08	2.19	2.08
Place more benches and restroom facilities along trails	1.97	2.23	2.09
Provide lighting at night	1.95	2.26	2.16
Expand parking	1.94	2.12	2.09
Develop additional recreation programs (hiking, skiing, outdoor photography, etc.)	1.89	2.14	1.99
Develop water features (fountains, ponds, artificial waterfalls)	1.86	2.13	2.06
Provide accessibility for people with disabilities	1.80	2.10	1.84
Provide public transportation to parks	1.61	1.92	1.87
Provide free wifi	1.60	1.90	1.96
Provide seniors-only park areas	1.53	1.78	1.64

* Top 5 actions **bolded**.

Table 17 includes mean response for the Oregon Latino population at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels for this demographic group. Actions are listed in descending order of statewide Latino population mean ratings. Top actions were consistent for the statewide, urban, and suburban Latino populations. However, the rural Latino population rated providing lighting at night, placing more benches and restroom facilities along trails, and expanding park facilities (picnic tables, restrooms, etc.) as higher priorities and developing walking / hiking trails closer to home and developing parks closer to home as lower priorities.

Table 17. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Engagement – Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “No effect”, 2 = “Lead to small increase”, 3 = “Lead to large increase”) Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Latino	Urban Latino	Suburban Latino	Rural Latino
Provide more free-of-charge recreation opportunities	2.55	2.54	2.57	2.49
Ensure clean and well-maintained parks and facilities	2.49	2.42	2.54	2.49
Make parks safer from crime	2.47	2.46	2.52	2.35
Develop walking / hiking trails closer to home	2.37	2.36	2.42	2.20
Develop parks closer to home	2.37	2.42	2.38	2.23
Expand park facilities (picnic tables, restrooms, etc.)	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.27
Provide more information on parks and recreation opportunities	2.26	2.27	2.32	2.08
Provide lighting at night	2.26	2.21	2.26	2.36
Place more benches and restroom facilities along trails	2.23	2.19	2.24	2.27
Reduce overcrowding in parks	2.19	2.21	2.19	2.17
Develop additional recreation programs (hiking, skiing, outdoor photography, etc.)	2.14	2.05	2.20	2.09
Develop water features (fountains, ponds, artificial waterfalls)	2.13	2.16	2.10	2.15
Expand parking	2.12	2.09	2.15	2.08
Provide accessibility for people with disabilities	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.08
Provide public transportation to parks	1.92	2.03	1.86	1.88
Provide free Wi-Fi	1.90	1.90	1.86	2.04
Provide seniors-only park areas	1.78	1.88	1.75	1.69

* Top 5 actions **bolded**.

Table 18 includes mean response for the Oregon Asian population at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for this demographic group. Actions are listed in descending order of statewide Asian population mean ratings. Top actions were consistent for the statewide, urban, and suburban Asian populations.

Table 18. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Engagement – Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “No effect”, 2 = “Lead to small increase”, 3 = “Lead to large increase”) Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017*

Item	Mean		
	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
Ensure clean and well-maintained parks and facilities	2.44	2.47	2.42
Make parks safer from crime	2.42	2.45	2.43
Provide more free-of-charge recreation opportunities	2.37	2.35	2.37
Develop walking / hiking trails closer to home	2.30	2.34	2.27
Develop parks closer to home	2.29	2.28	2.28
Expand park facilities (picnic tables, restrooms, etc.)	2.19	2.20	2.19
Provide lighting at night	2.16	2.12	2.20
Provide more information on parks and recreation opportunities	2.11	2.15	2.08
Place more benches and restroom facilities along trails	2.09	2.04	2.12
Expand parking	2.09	2.12	2.08
Reduce overcrowding in parks	2.08	2.15	2.03
Develop water features (fountains, ponds, artificial waterfalls)	2.06	2.22	1.97
Develop additional recreation programs (hiking, skiing, outdoor photography, etc.)	1.99	2.07	1.93
Provide free Wi-Fi	1.96	2.07	1.89
Provide public transportation to parks	1.87	1.93	1.84
Provide accessibility for people with disabilities	1.84	1.88	1.83
Provide seniors-only park areas	1.64	1.72	1.60

Top 5 actions **bolded**.

Local Park Visitor Characteristics

A series of questions asked participants about their use of local parks, trails, open space or recreation centers. First, respondents were asked to report who they usually go with on a local park visit. Next, they reported on the typical group size on local park visits. Next, respondents were asked to rate the importance of having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within a comfortable walking distance of their home (e.g., a 10 minute walk or less) using a 3-point Likert scale (1 = not at all important, 2 = somewhat important, and 3 = very important). Respondents were then asked if there is a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within a comfortable walking distance of their home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less). Next, respondents were asked to report on how they usually get from their home to the place they most often visit for their outdoor recreation. Finally, respondents were asked in an open-ended response question to describe any access or transportation difficulties they face in traveling to the place they most often visit for outdoor recreation.

Table 19 reports Oregon general, Latino, and Asian population responses for typical park group type. For this question, respondents were able to check all that apply so total percentages add up to more than 100%. For the Latino population, the top group types were just family (62%) and

both family and friends (41%). Organized groups (11%) were the lowest reported group type. Latino group types were very similar to those reported by the Oregon general population. For the Asian population, the top group types were just family (65%) and both family and friends (33%). Organized groups (8%) were the lowest reported group type. Asians were much less likely to go to a park with a dog (19%) than the Oregon general population (34%).

Table 19. When You Go to a Local Park Who Do You Go With?, Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

Group Type	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
	Percent		
Just family	62.6	61.9	64.6
Both family and friends at the same time	45.6	41.4	32.9
With a dog(s)	33.8	31.6	19.3
Alone	29.6	28.6	26.1
Just friends	27.7	28.6	31.7
Organized group	10.7	10.9	7.5
Other	1.8	1.9	0.6

* Top group type **bolded**.

Table 20 reports typical group type responses for the Oregon Latino population at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels for this demographic group. Table 1.21 reports typical group type responses for the Oregon Asian population at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for this demographic group.

Table 20. When You Go to a Local Park Who Do You Go With?, Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Group Type	Latino Population	Latino Urban	Latino Suburban	Latino Rural
	Percent			
Just family	61.9	59.1	62.5	66.1
Both family and friends at the same time	41.4	37.0	43.5	44.6
With a dog(s)	31.6	29.1	34.2	28.6
Alone	28.6	30.7	26.1	32.1
Just friends	28.6	23.6	30.4	33.3
Organized group	10.9	12.6	9.2	12.5
Other	1.9	2.4	1.1	3.6

* Top group type **bolded**.

Table 21. When You Go to a Local Park Who Do You Go With?, Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017*

	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
Group Type	Percent		
Just family	64.6	60.0	66.7
Both family and friends at the same time	32.9	30.0	35.1
With a dog(s)	19.3	20.3	18.4
Alone	26.1	23.3	27.7
Just friends	31.7	35.0	30.1
Organized group	7.5	5.1	8.5
Other	0.6	0.0	0.0

* Top group type **bolded**.

Table 22 reports Oregon general, young old, and middle old population responses for typical park group size. The top group sizes for the Oregon Latinos were 3 to 5 people (48%) and 2 people (28%). The lowest reported Latino group sizes were more than 20 people (0%), and 11 to 20 people (3%). In general, Latino group size was larger (3 or more people; 62%) than the general Oregon population (3 or more people; 53%). The top group sizes for the Oregon Asians were 3 to 5 people (45%) and 2 people (40%). The lowest reported Asian group sizes were more than 20 people (0.6%), and 11 to 20 people (0.6%). In general, Asian group size was slightly smaller (3 or more people; 50%) than the general Oregon population (3 or more people; 53%).

Table 22. How Many People Will Typically be in Your Group When You go to a Local Park?, Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

Group Size	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
	Percent		
1 person (alone)	10.8	9.8	9.3
2 people	36.1	28.0	40.4
3 to 5 people	43.0	48.2	44.7
6 to 10 people	7.9	11.2	4.3
11 to 20 people	1.4	2.8	0.6
More than 20 people	0.8	0.0	0.6

* Top number of people type **bolded**.

Table 23 reports typical park group size responses for the Oregon Latino population at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels for this demographic group. Rural Latino group size was lower (1 or 2 people; 43%) than urban (38%) or suburban (37%) Latino population.

Table 24 reports typical park group size responses for the Oregon Asian population at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for this demographic group. Urban Asian group size was lower (1 or 2 people; 56%) than suburban Asian group size (47%).

Table 23. How Many People Will Typically be in Your Group When You go to a Local Park?, Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Group Size	Latino Population	Latino Urban	Latino Suburban	Latino Rural
	Percent			
1 person (alone)	9.8	9.1	10.4	9.3
2 people	28.0	28.9	26.4	33.3
3 to 5 people	48.2	45.5	53.3	37.0
6 to 10 people	11.2	13.2	7.7	16.7
11 to 20 people	2.8	3.3	2.2	3.7
More than 20 people	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Top number of people type **bolded**.

Table 24. How Many People Will Typically be in Your Group When You go to a Local Park?, Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Group Size	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
	Percent		
1 person (alone)	9.3	10.2	9.6
2 people	40.4	45.8	37.2
3 to 5 people	44.7	39.0	48.9
6 to 10 people	4.3	5.1	3.2
11 to 20 people	0.6	0.0	1.1
More than 20 people	0.6	0.0	0.0

* Top number of people type **bolded**.

Table 25 reports Oregon general, Latino, and Asian population responses for the level of importance of having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home. Most Latino respondents reported it is very important (50.7%) or somewhat important (39.5%) to have a recreation facility within a 10 minute or less walking distance from their home. A comparison of mean importance scores shows that the Latino population (2.41) places a higher level of importance having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home than the general Oregon population (2.28).

Most Asian respondents reported it is very important (43.4%) or somewhat important (42.8%) to have a recreation facility within a 10 minute or less walking distance from their home. A comparison of mean importance scores shows that the Asian population (2.30) places a similar level of importance having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home to the general Oregon population (2.28).

Table 25. Important of Having a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

Importance	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
	Percent		
Very important	45.5	50.7	43.4
Somewhat important	37.4	39.5	42.8
Not at all important	17.1	9.8	13.9
*Mean Score	2.28	2.41	2.30

* Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “Not at all important”, 2= “Somewhat important”, 3= “Very important”)

Table 26 reports the level of importance of having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home for the Oregon Latino population at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels for this demographic group. The results show that lowest mean importance was reported by the rural Latino population (2.19).

Table 26. Important of Having a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Importance	Latino Population	Latino Urban	Latino Suburban	Latino Rural
	Percent			
Very important	50.7	58.5	50.0	36.1
Somewhat important	39.5	28.5	44.6	45.9
Not at all important	9.8	13.1	5.4	18.0
*Mean Score	2.41	2.45	2.45	2.19

* Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “Not at all important”, 2= “Somewhat important”, 3= “Very important”)

Table 27 reports the level of importance of having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home for the Oregon Asian population at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for this demographic group. The results show consistent mean importance across the Asian population levels.

Table 27. Important of Having a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Importance	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
	Percent		
Very important	43.4	46.9	42.0
Somewhat important	42.8	37.5	46.0
Not at all important	13.9	15.6	12.0
*Mean Score	2.30	2.31	2.30

* Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “Not at all important”, 2= “Somewhat important”, 3= “Very important”)

The next question asked respondents if there was a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within a 10 minute walking distance or less from home. Table 28 shows that most Latino and Asian respondents reported a single park or recreation facility or multiple parks/ facilities within a walking distance from home. A lower percentage of Latino (15.6%) and Asian (13.4%) respondents reported having no park / recreation facilities within walking distance from home than the general Oregon population (22.9%).

Table 28. Is There a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

Number of Parks/ Facilities	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
	Percent		
A single park or recreation facility	43.5	54.0	52.3
Multiple parks/ facilities	33.6	30.4	34.3
No park/ recreation facilities	22.9	15.6	13.4

Table 29 reports if there was a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within a 10 minute walking distance or less from home for the Oregon Latino population at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels for this demographic group. The results show that the urban Latino population reported the highest percentage of having multiple parks/ facilities (38.9%) and the rural Latino population reported having the highest percentage of no park / recreation facilities within walking distance from home (32.8%).

Table 30 reports if there was a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within a 10 minute walking distance or less from home for the Oregon Asian population at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for this demographic group. The results show that the urban Asian population reported the highest percentage of having multiple parks/ facilities (39.1%).

Table 29. Is There a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Number of Parks/ Facilities	Latino Population	Latino Urban	Latino Suburban	Latino Rural
	Percent			
A single park or recreation facility	50.4	45.0	61.3	50.8
Multiple parks/ facilities	30.4	38.9	29.0	16.4
No park/ recreation facilities	15.6	16.0	9.7	32.8

Table 30. Is There a Local Park, Trail, Open Space or Recreation Center Within a Comfortable Walking Distance of Your Home (e.g., within a 10 minute walk or less), Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Number of Parks/ Facilities	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
	Percent		
A single park or recreation facility	52.3	50.0	55.6
Multiple parks/ facilities	34.3	39.1	32.3
No park/ recreation facilities	13.4	10.9	12.1

Next, participants were asked how they usually get from home to the place they most often visit for outdoor recreation. Table 31 shows that most Latino respondents reported driving themselves (45.9%) or walking (33.2%) to their most used outdoor recreation facility. Most Asian respondents reported walking (47.2%) or driving themselves (32.9%) to their most used outdoor recreation facility. More Asian participants (47.2%) reported traveling by walking than the general population (33.2%).

Table 31. How do You Usually Get From Your Home to the Place You Most Often Visit for Your Outdoor Recreation, Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

Transportation Type	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
	Percent		
Car – drive myself	50.7	45.9	32.9
Walk	33.2	33.2	47.2
Car – driven by others	9.9	14.3	12.4
Bicycle	4.1	3.3	5.0
Other	1.2	1.4	0.0
Bus or other public transit	0.8	1.4	1.9
Taxi	0.1	0.5	0.6

Table 32 shows that the highest percentage of those driving themselves to the park was reported by the rural Latino population (58.9%). The highest percentage of those walking to the park was reported by the urban Latino population (37.6%) and the lowest by the rural Latino population (21.4%).

Table 33 shows reported transportation type for the Oregon Asian population at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for this demographic group.

Table 32. How do You Usually Get From Your Home to the Place You Most Often Visit for Your Outdoor Recreation, Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Transportation Type	Latino Population	Latino Urban	Latino Suburban	Latino Rural
	Percent			
Car – drive myself	45.9	37.6	47.6	58.9
Walk	33.2	37.6	33.5	21.4
Car – driven by others	14.3	15.2	12.4	17.9
Bicycle	3.3	4.8	3.2	1.8
Other	1.4	2.4	1.1	0.0
Bus or other public transit	1.4	0.8	2.2	0.0
Taxi	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0

Table 33. How do You Usually Get From Your Home to the Place You Most Often Visit for Your Outdoor Recreation, Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Transportation Type	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
	Percent		
Car – drive myself	32.9	28.3	34.7
Walk	47.2	46.7	48.4
Car – driven by others	12.4	15.0	10.5
Bicycle	5.0	5.0	5.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bus or other public transit	1.9	3.3	1.1
Taxi	0.6	1.7	0.0

Community Recreation Program Need

The next questions asked people if they have a need for a list of eighteen (18) recreation programs, classes, or events in their community and to rate how well that need is being met in the individual’s community using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = not being met to 5 = fully met). Next, they were asked to identify the top four programs from the list which are most important to them and other members of their household.

For statewide Latino population reporting, percent of program need, mean response for how well need is being met, and which programs are most important are provided in Table 34. Farmer’s markets showed the highest need, along with concerts, historical tours, and arts and crafts. Lowest need was reported for Pilates and Tai Chi classes. The highest mean scores for need being met were for farmer’s markets, outdoor sports, concerts, and quiet zones for reading or meditating. Lowest mean scores for need being met were for outdoor movies, Tai Chi, Pilates, and historical tours. The most important program to Latino respondents was farmer’s markets, followed concerts and outdoor sports.

Table 34. Community Recreation Program Need, Oregon Latino Population, 2017

Type of program, class, or event	Do you have a need for this program, class, or event?		If yes, how well is your need being met? – Mean score*	Which programs are most important?			
	% Yes	% No		% 1 st Choice	% 2 nd Choice	% 3 rd Choice	% 4 th Choice
Farmer's market	62.5	37.5	3.59	36.4	12.4	8.0	8.4
Concert	54.8	45.2	3.17	13.8	13.4	11.5	9.1
Historical tours	53.0	47.0	2.74	2.3	5.2	5.6	6.9
Arts and crafts (ceramic, painting)	50.7	49.3	2.92	8.2	9.3	7.0	5.8
Quiet zone for reading or meditating	49.6	50.4	3.16	3.6	6.2	8.7	8.8
Outdoor sports	47.0	53.0	3.44	8.5	8.6	11.5	7.7
Environmental education	44.2	55.8	2.82	3.9	4.1	6.3	8.4
Outdoor movies	43.8	56.2	2.54	3.0	9.0	9.4	10.6
Water exercise	43.4	56.6	2.95	4.3	4.5	7.3	5.5
Yoga	42.0	58.0	2.97	2.6	5.2	5.2	2.9
Computer education	39.1	60.9	2.86	1.0	2.8	4.5	6.2
Walking club	37.0	63.0	2.79	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Social dancing	36.8	63.2	2.76	2.0	3.8	3.8	5.8
Game area (e.g., chess, cards)	35.0	65.0	2.81	3.0	2.1	1.4	4.0
Aerobics	34.8	65.2	2.86	1.3	2.4	2.8	1.5
Zumba	34.0	66.0	3.03	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.4
Tai Chi	31.7	68.3	2.63	2.3	4.5	1.7	2.9
Pilates	29.2	70.8	2.70	0.3	2.1	0.7	1.1

* 5-point Likert Scale (1= “Not being met” to 5 = “Fully met”)

For statewide Asian population reporting, percent of program need, mean response for how well need is being met, and which programs are most important are provided in Table 35. Farmer’s markets showed the highest need, along with concerts, quiet zones for reading or meditating, outdoor sports and arts and crafts. Lowest need was reported for social dancing, Zumba, and aerobics classes. The highest mean scores for need being met were for farmer’s markets, concerts, outdoor sports, and quiet zones for reading or meditating. Lowest mean scores for need being met were for game areas, computer education, Tai Chi, Zumba, and walking clubs. The most important program to Asian respondents was farmer’s markets, followed by outdoor sports, quiet zones for reading or meditating, and concerts.

Table 35. Community Recreation Program Need, Oregon Asian Population, 2017

Type of program, class, or event	Do you have a need for this program, class, or event?		If yes, how well is your need being met? – Mean score*	Which programs are most important?			
	% Yes	% No		% 1 st Choice	% 2 nd Choice	% 3 rd Choice	% 4 th Choice
Farmer's market	61.0	39.0	3.64	41.9	12.2	10.9	5.0
Concert	47.7	52.3	3.23	7.4	18.3	10.1	9.2
Quiet zone for reading or meditating	45.3	54.7	3.15	8.8	7.6	8.5	9.2
Outdoor sports	45.0	55.0	3.18	11.0	6.9	8.5	6.7
Arts and crafts (ceramic, painting)	43.8	56.2	3.12	4.4	9.2	7.0	7.5
Water exercise	42.6	57.4	2.96	2.9	6.1	6.2	6.7
Outdoor movies	42.6	57.4	2.83	2.9	8.4	8.5	6.7
Yoga	39.1	60.9	3.09	5.9	8.4	6.2	3.3
Historical tours	37.2	62.8	2.86	1.5	2.3	5.4	6.7
Environmental education	34.0	66.0	2.92	2.2	3.8	6.2	7.5
Walking club	30.0	70.0	2.82	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0
Game area (e.g., chess, cards)	28.0	72.0	2.76	1.5	3.8	4.7	8.3
Computer education	27.0	73.0	2.80	2.2	1.5	4.7	6.7
Tai Chi	26.5	73.5	2.82	2.9	2.3	3.1	4.2
Aerobics	23.3	76.7	2.90	1.5	1.5	0.8	5.0
Zumba	22.0	78.0	2.82	0.7	1.5	3.1	4.2
Pilates	21.6	78.4	2.89	0.7	1.5	3.1	0.8
Social dancing	20.7	79.3	2.91	0.7	3.8	2.3	2.5

* 5-point Likert Scale (1= “Not being met” to 5 = “Fully met”)

Agency Actions to Increase Physical Activity

The next question asked participants to rate sixteen (16) potential “in your community” agency actions with respect to increasing the level of physical activity of the respondent or the respondent’s household members. A 3-point Likert scale was used (1 = no effect, 2 = lead to a small increase, and 3 = lead to a large increase).

Table 36 reports statewide mean action effect score results for the Oregon general, Latino, and Asian populations. For the Oregon Latino and Asian populations, providing more walking trails was the most promising action, with more parks closer to where I live, and improved walking routes to parks also high in potential for increasing physical activity. These actions are consistent with most promising actions identified by the general population.

Table 36. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Physical Activity – Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “No effect”, 2 = “Lead to small increase”, 3 = “Lead to large increase”) Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

Action	General Population	Latino Population	Asian Population
Walking trails or paths	2.21	2.36	2.30
More parks closer to where I live	1.96	2.25	2.14
Improved walking routes to parks	1.93	2.20	2.07
Bicycle trails or paths	1.90	2.00	1.92
Fitness classes (e.g., yoga, tai chi, pilates, zumba, cross-fit, water exercise)	1.72	1.99	1.78
Outdoor exercise equipment (e.g., elliptical trainer, stationary bike, rower)	1.60	1.97	1.81
Functional strength training (training the body for the activities performed in daily life)	1.56	1.90	1.69
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	1.53	1.86	1.66
Adult sports leagues	1.49	1.75	1.58
Organized walks	1.48	1.80	1.64
Classes tailored to specific health concerns (e.g., heart disease, arthritis, diabetes or falls)	1.46	1.71	1.60
Adult dance classes	1.45	1.75	1.59
Provide accessibility for people with disabilities	1.40	1.71	1.50
Separate areas in parks for older adults to be with others their age	1.36	1.58	1.50
Senior activity centers	1.35	1.51	1.48
Provide seniors-only park areas	1.27	1.46	1.46

* Top actions **bolded**.

Table 37 includes mean action effect score results for the Latino population at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels for this demographic group. Priority physical activity-related actions are consistent across the urban, suburban, and rural levels for the Latino population.

Table 37. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Physical Activity – Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “No effect”, 2 = “Lead to small increase”, 3 = “Lead to large increase”) Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Action	Mean			
	Total Latino	Urban Latino	Suburban Latino	Rural Latino
Walking trails or paths	2.36	2.29	2.45	2.24
More parks closer to where I live	2.25	2.31	2.27	2.10
Improved walking routes to parks	2.20	2.20	2.21	2.13
Bicycle trails or paths	2.00	2.02	2.05	1.78
Fitness classes (e.g., yoga, tai chi, pilates, zumba, cross-fit, water exercise)	1.99	2.05	2.01	1.79
Outdoor exercise equipment (e.g., elliptical trainer, stationary bike, rower)	1.97	2.11	1.91	1.86
Functional strength training (training the body for the activities performed in daily life)	1.90	2.02	1.85	1.80
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	1.86	1.95	1.85	1.72
Organized walks	1.80	1.88	1.78	1.73
Adult dance classes	1.75	1.93	1.65	1.66
Adult sports leagues	1.75	1.88	1.70	1.63
Provide accessibility for people with disabilities	1.71	1.82	1.64	1.70
Classes tailored to specific health concerns (e.g., heart disease, arthritis, diabetes or falls)	1.71	1.90	1.58	1.71
Separate areas in parks for older adults to be with others their age	1.58	1.71	1.49	1.59
Senior activity centers	1.51	1.63	1.43	1.50
Provide seniors-only park areas	1.46	1.65	1.33	1.46

* Top actions **bolded**.

Table 38 includes mean action effect score results for the Asian population at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels for this demographic group. Priority physical activity-related actions are consistent across the urban and suburban levels for the Asian population.

Table 38. In Your Community Actions, How Would Actions Effect Physical Activity – Mean for 3-Point Likert (1= “No effect”, 2 = “Lead to small increase”, 3 = “Lead to large increase”) Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Action	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
	Mean		
Walking trails or paths	2.30	2.34	2.28
More parks closer to where I live	2.14	2.15	2.13
Improved walking routes to parks	2.07	2.03	2.08
Bicycle trails or paths	1.92	1.98	1.88
Outdoor exercise equipment (e.g., elliptical trainer, stationary bike, rower)	1.81	1.87	1.77
Fitness classes (e.g., yoga, tai chi, pilates, zumba, cross-fit, water exercise)	1.78	1.78	1.78
Functional strength training (training the body for the activities performed in daily life)	1.69	1.73	1.67
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	1.66	1.66	1.64
Organized walks	1.64	1.63	1.64
Classes tailored to specific health concerns (e.g., heart disease, arthritis, diabetes or falls)	1.60	1.61	1.61
Adult dance classes	1.59	1.59	1.58
Adult sports leagues	1.58	1.65	1.54
Separate areas in parks for older adults to be with others their age	1.50	1.56	1.47
Provide accessibility for people with disabilities	1.50	1.54	1.47
Senior activity centers	1.48	1.46	1.50
Provide seniors-only park areas	1.46	1.52	1.43

* Top actions **bolded**.

Disability

The next questions asked participants if anyone in their household had a disability, type of disability, if the disability hampered their ability to recreate outdoors, and if there is some accommodation or assistance that could be offered to help improve their recreational experience.

For Oregon general, Latino, and Asian populations, distribution of responses across response category are presented (Table 39) for four disability related questions For the Latino population, approximately one fifth (22%) of respondents indicated that they or someone in their household has a disability. Approximately 9% of households had someone with a sight disability and 4% a walking disability. And 11% indicated that the disability hampered their ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon, with 6% reporting that there is an accommodation or assistance that would help improve their recreation experience. Most frequently mentioned disability accommodations needed were handrails and benches along trails and more handicapped parking.

For the Asian population, approximately one tenth (11.7%) of respondents indicated that they or someone in their household has a disability, substantially lower that reported by the general

population (23.1%). Approximately 4% of households had someone with a sight disability and 2% a walking disability. And 5% indicated that the disability hampered their ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon, with 3% reporting that there is an accommodation or assistance that would help improve their recreation experience. Most frequently mentioned disability accommodations needed by the Asian population were more benches or places to rest, easier trails, and more information about accessible facilities.

Table 39. Disabilities, Oregon General, Latino, and Asian Populations, 2017

	Do you, or anyone in your household, have a disability?		If yes, what type of disability?						Does disability hamper ability to recreate outdoors?			Is there an accommodation or assistance that would help?		
	Yes	No	Hearing	Learning	Sight	Walking	Other	Yes	No	Does not apply	Yes	No	Does not apply	
General population	23.1	76.9	5.9	2.4	7.7	6.2	9.6	12.9	9.6	77.5	5.4	7.1	87.5	
Latino population	21.6	78.4	2.7	2.7	9.1	4.0	6.7	10.5	10.2	79.4	6.4	4.3	89.3	
Asian population	11.7	88.3	1.2	0.6	4.1	1.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	89.4	2.9	2.4	94.7	

Key Findings Summary

- 97% of Oregon’s Latino population and 94% of Oregon’s Asian population participated in at least one outdoor recreation activity in Oregon during 2017.
- The activities in which the largest proportions of Oregon’s Latino population participated in 2017 included:
 - Walking on local streets / sidewalks – 85%
 - Walking on local trails / paths – 73%
 - Relaxing, hanging out, escaping, heat / noise, etc. – 61%
 - Beach activities – ocean – 50%
 - Picnicking – 49%
- The activities in which the largest proportions of Oregon’s Asian population participated in 2017 included:
 - Walking on local streets / sidewalks – 81%
 - Walking on local trails / paths – 69%
 - Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure – 54%
 - Relaxing, hanging out, escaping, heat / noise, etc. – 49%
 - Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths – 47%
- Activities with significantly higher Latino participation than the Oregon population included:
 - Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks;
 - Class I – All-terrain Vehicle riding;
 - Personal watercraft – jet ski;
 - Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.);
 - Soccer; and
 - Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks.
- Activities with significantly lower Latino participation than the Oregon population included
 - Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths;
 - Power boating (cruising / waterskiing);
 - Flatwater canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddle boarding, tubing / Floating;
 - Beach activities – ocean;
 - Snowshoeing;
 - Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure;
 - Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals;
 - Golf;
 - Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks;
 - Whale watching;
 - Exploring tide pools;
 - Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings;
 - RV motorhome / trailer camping;
 - Yurts / camper cabins;
 - Hunting; and

- Fishing.
- Activities with significantly higher Asian participation than the Oregon population included:
 - Tennis.
- Activities with significantly lower Asian participation than the Oregon population included:
 - Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths;
 - Horseback riding;
 - Bicycling on unpaved trails;
 - Bicycling on paved trails;
 - Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks;
 - Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs
 - Power boating (cruising / water skiing);
 - Sledding, tubing, or general snow play;
 - Picnicking;
 - Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground;
 - Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas;
 - Relaxing, hanging out;
 - Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals;
 - Orienteering, geocaching;
 - Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks;
 - Birdwatching;
 - Whale watching;
 - Exploring tide pools;
 - Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation;
 - Taking your children or grandchildren to nature setting;
 - Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries);
 - RV motorhome / trailer camping;
 - Car camping with a tent;
 - Yurts / camper cabins;
 - Hunting;
 - Fishing;
 - Flatwater canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddle boarding, tubing / floating;
 - Beach activities – ocean; and
 - Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers.
- For the Asian population, there was one activity with statistically higher participation, 29 activities with statistically lower participation, and 26 activities with similar participation. These results suggest that, looking at participation across all activities, that the Asian population is an underserved population from an outdoor recreation perspective in Oregon.
- In examining the mean participation times for all 56 activities in 2017 for participants for the overall Oregon population and by demographic group. The annual mean number of participation times for all 56 activities for the Oregon population was 354.0 times, while

the Latino population was 300.4 times and the Asian population was 249.3 times. These results suggest that, when examining the total number of participation times across the year, that the Asian and Latino populations are underserved populations in Oregon.

- For the Oregon Latino population, local / municipal parks experienced the highest percentage of respondents (88%) reporting they had visited that type of area in the past 12 months. State parks, forests, or game lands experienced the second highest percentage of respondents (72%), national parks, forests, and recreation areas were third (62%), followed by county parks (52%) and private parks (26%).
- For the Oregon Asian population, local / municipal parks experienced the highest percentage of respondents (82%) reporting that they had visited that type of area over the past 12 months. State parks, forests, or game lands experienced the second highest percentage of respondents (70%) who said they had visited that type of park or area in the past 12 months. National parks, forests, and recreation areas were third (56%), followed by county parks (46%), private parks (26%), and other areas (10%).
- For Latino camping use, drive-in tent sites had the highest likelihood of use, while hiker-biker had the lowest likelihood of use. Drive-in tent campsites had the highest priority need, while, RV sites had the lowest priority need. Drive-in tent sites had the largest proportion of very likely responses from among the various types. Similarly, drive-in tent campsites had the largest proportion of highest priority need among the various types.
- For Asian camping use, drive-in tent sites had the highest likelihood of use, while RV sites had the lowest likelihood of use. Drive-in tent campsites had the highest priority need, while, RV sites had the lowest priority need. Drive-in tent sites had the largest proportion of very likely responses from among the various types. Similarly, drive-in tent campsites had the largest proportion of highest priority need among the various types. RV and other type sites had the largest proportion of lowest priority need.
- A comparison between Latino and Oregon population results shows higher Latino likelihood of use for drive-in tent campsites; cabins or yurts with heat, lights; cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathroom, kitchen; hike-in tent sites; and hiker biker sites and higher priority need for cabins or yurts with heat, lights.
- A comparison between Asian and Oregon population results shows higher Asian likelihood of use for cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathroom, kitchen; drive-in tent campsites; cabins or yurts with heat, lights; hike-in tent campsites; and hiker biker campsites and higher priority need for cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathrooms, kitchen; cabins or yurts with heat, lights; drive-in tent campsites; and hike-in tent campsites.
- The highest percentage of Latino respondents said that friends / relatives / word of mouth and websites were the most important and most used information sources when seeking outdoor recreation information in Oregon. Maps / brochures, visitor or welcome centers, and travel guides / tour books were also most important information sources to Latino respondents. Latinos were much more likely to say that social media information sources such as mobile smart phone applications, Facebook, video sharing platforms, Instagram, Pinterest, Snapchat, and Twitter were important sources than the general Oregon population.
- The highest percentage of Asian respondents said that friends / relatives / word of mouth and websites were the most important and most used information sources when seeking outdoor recreation information in Oregon. Websites, maps / brochures, visitor or

welcome centers, and travel guides / tour books were also most important information sources to Asian respondents. Asians were much more likely to say that tourism advertising, video sharing platforms, Instagram, and Facebook were important sources than the general Oregon population.

- The top “in your community” priority need for Oregon Latinos are cleaner restrooms, more restrooms, playgrounds with natural materials (Nature Play Areas), nature and wildlife viewing areas, more places and benches to observe nature and others, and security cameras in key places. In general, priority need ratings are higher for most items for the Latino population than for the general population. For example, although dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths was not one of the top six funding priorities for Latinos, the Latino score (3.75) was higher than the general population score (3.71) which was a top six funding priority for the general population.
- In comparing “in your community” Latino scores at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels, although priorities are mostly consistent across these groups, more shaded areas are a greater priority in urban and rural levels, and picnic shelters for small visitor groups are more of a priority among rural Latinos.
- The top “in your community” priority need for Oregon’s Asian population are cleaner restrooms, security cameras in key places, more restrooms, more places and benches to observe nature and others, paved/ hard surface walking trails and paths, and dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths. Asians place a higher priority on the need for security cameras in key place, more places and benches to observe nature and others, and paved / hard surface walking trails and paths than the general population within communities.
- In comparing “in your community” Asian scores at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels, although priorities are mostly consistent across these groups, more dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths and more picnic areas and shelters for small visitor groups are a greater priority among urban Asians.
- Top “outside your community” priority need for Oregon Latinos are cleaner restrooms, more restrooms, nature and wildlife viewing areas, more places and benches to observe nature and others, security cameras in key places, dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths, and more shaded areas. Latinos place a lower priority on the need for public access to waterways than the general population. Latinos place a higher priority on the need for security cameras in key places and more shaded areas than the general population.
- In comparing “outside your community” Latino scores at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels, although priorities are mostly consistent across these groups, more shaded areas and picnic areas and shelters for small and large visitor groups area a greater priority in rural areas. Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths are less of a priority among rural Latinos.
- Top “outside your community” priority need for Oregon’s Asian population are cleaner restrooms, more restrooms, nature and wildlife viewing areas, security cameras in key places, more places and benches to observe nature and others, and more shaded areas. Asians place a lower priority on the need for public access to waterways and dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths than the general population. Asians place a higher priority on the need for security cameras in key places and more shaded areas than the general population outside communities.

- In comparing “outside your community” Asian scores at the statewide level and by urban and suburban levels, although priorities are mostly consistent across these groups, more dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths are a greater priority in urban areas and additional lighting in suburban areas.
- In rating potential in your community agency actions with respect to the effect on respondent participation in outdoor recreation, for Oregon Latinos, providing more free-of-charge recreation opportunities was the most important action, with ensuring clean and well-maintained parks and facilities, making parks safer from crime, developing parks closer to home, and developing walking / hiking trails closer to home also high in importance. These most important Latino actions were consistent with those of the Oregon general population.
- In comparing potential in your community action Latino scores at the statewide level and by urban, suburban, and rural levels, top actions were consistent for the statewide, urban, and suburban Latino populations. However, the rural Latino population rated providing lighting at night, placing more benches and restroom facilities along trails, and expanding park facilities (picnic tables, restrooms, etc.) as higher priorities and developing walking / hiking trails closer to home and developing parks closer to home as lower priorities.
- In rating potential in your community agency actions with respect to the effect on respondent participation in outdoor recreation, for Oregon’s Asian population, ensuring clean and well-maintained parks and facilities was the most important action, with making parks safer from crime, more free-of-charge recreation opportunities, developing walking / hiking trails closer to home, and developing parks closer to home also high in importance. These most important Asian actions were consistent with those of the Oregon general population.
- In comparing potential in your community action Asian scores, top actions were consistent for the statewide, urban, and suburban Asian populations.
- For the Latino population, the top group types for a typical park visit were just family (62%) and both family and friends (41%). Organized groups (11%) were the lowest reported group type. Latino group types were very similar to those reported by the Oregon general population.
- For the Asian population, the top group types for a typical park visit were just family (65%) and both family and friends (33%). Organized groups (8%) were the lowest reported group type. Asians were much less likely to go to a park with a dog (19%) than the Oregon general population (34%).
- The top typical park visit group sizes for the Oregon Latinos were 3 to 5 people (48%) and 2 people (28%). The lowest reported Latino group sizes were more than 20 people (0%), and 11 to 20 people (3%). In general, Latino group size was larger (3 or more people; 62%) than the general Oregon population (3 or more people; 53%).
- Rural Latino group size was lower (1 or 2 people; 43%) than urban (38%) or suburban (37%) Latino groups.
- The top typical park visit group sizes for the Oregon Asian population were 3 to 5 people (45%) and 2 people (40%). The lowest reported Asian group sizes were more than 20 people (0.6%), and 11 to 20 people (0.6%). In general, Asian group size was slightly smaller (3 or more people; 50%) than the general Oregon population (3 or more people; 53%).

- Urban Asian group size was lower (1 or 2 people; 56%) than suburban Asian group size (47%).
- Most Latino respondents reported it is very important (50.7%) or somewhat important (39.5%) to have a recreation facility within a 10 minute or less walking distance from their home. A comparison of mean importance scores shows that the Latino population (2.41) places a higher level of importance having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home than the general Oregon population (2.28).
- The rural Latino population reported the lowest importance of having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home (2.19), compared to the urban (2.45) and suburban (2.45) Latino populations.
- Most Asian respondents reported it is very important (43.4%) or somewhat important (42.8%) to have a recreation facility within a 10 minute or less walking distance from their home. A comparison of mean importance scores shows that the Asian population (2.30) places a similar level of importance having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home to the general Oregon population (2.28).
- Urban and suburban Asian populations reported consistent mean importance of having a local park, trail, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their home.
- Most Latino respondents reported a single park or recreation facility (54.0%) or multiple parks/ facilities (30.4%) within a walking distance from home. A lower percentage of Latino respondents (15.6%) reported having no park / recreation facilities within walking distance from home than the general Oregon population (22.9%).
- The urban Latino population reported the highest percentage of having multiple parks/ facilities (38.9%) and the rural Latino population reported having the highest percentage of no park / recreation facilities within walking distance from home (32.8%).
- Most Asian respondents reported a single park or recreation facility (52.3%) or multiple parks/ facilities (34.3%) within a walking distance from home. A lower percentage of Asian respondents (13.4%) reported having no park / recreation facilities within walking distance from home than the general Oregon population (22.9%).
- The urban Asian population reported the highest percentage of having multiple parks/ facilities (39.1%) in comparison with the suburban Asian population (32.3%).
- Most Latino respondents reported driving themselves (45.9%) or walking (33.2%) to their most used outdoor recreation facility.
- The highest percentage of those driving themselves to the park was reported by the rural Latino population (58.9%). The highest percentage of those walking to the park was reported by the urban Latino population (37.6%) and the lowest by the rural Latino population (21.4%).
- Most Asian respondents reported walking (47.2%) or driving themselves (32.9%) to their most used outdoor recreation facility. More Asian participants (47.2%) reported traveling by walking than the general population (33.2%).
- For recreation program need for the statewide Latino population, farmer's markets showed the highest need, along with concerts, historical tours, and arts and crafts. Lowest need was reported for Pilates and Tai Chi classes. The highest mean scores for need being met were for farmer's markets, outdoor sports, concerts, and quiet zones for reading or meditating. Lowest mean scores for need being met were for outdoor movies, Tai Chi,

Pilates, and historical tours. The most important program to Latino respondents was farmer's markets, followed concerts and outdoor sports.

- For recreation program need for the statewide Asian population, farmer's markets showed the highest need, along with concerts, quiet zones for reading or meditating, outdoor sports and arts and crafts. Lowest need was reported for social dancing, Zumba, and aerobics classes. The highest mean scores for need being met were for farmer's markets, concerts, outdoor sports, and quiet zones for reading or meditating. Lowest mean scores for need being met were for game areas, computer education, Tai Chi, Zumba, and walking clubs. The most important program to Asian respondents was farmer's markets, followed by outdoor sports, quiet zones for reading or meditating, and concerts.
- In rating potential in your community agency actions with respect to increasing the level of physical activity of the respondent or the respondent's household members, for the Oregon Latino population, providing more walking trails was the most promising action, with more parks closer to where I live, and improved walking routes to parks also high in potential for increasing physical activity.
- Physical activity priority actions are consistent across the urban, suburban, and rural levels for the Latino population.
- For the Oregon Asian population, providing more walking trails or paths was the most promising action, with more parks closer to where I live, and improved walking routes to parks also high in potential for increasing physical activity.
- Physical activity priority actions are consistent across the urban and suburban levels for the Asian population.
- Regarding if anyone in their household had a disability, the Oregon Latino population reported approximately one fifth (22%) of respondents indicated that they or someone in their household has a disability. Approximately 9% of households had someone with a sight disability and 4% a walking disability. And 11% indicated that the disability hampered their ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon, with 6% reporting that there is an accommodation or assistance that would help improve their recreation experience. Most frequently mentioned disability accommodations needed were handrails and benches along trails and more handicapped parking.
- The Oregon Asian population reported approximately one tenth (11.7%) of respondents indicated that they or someone in their household has a disability, substantially lower than reported by the general population (23.1%). Approximately 4% of households had someone with a sight disability and 2% a walking disability. And 5% indicated that the disability hampered their ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon, with 3% reporting that there is an accommodation or assistance that would help improve their recreation experience. Most frequently mentioned disability accommodations needed by the Asian population were more benches or places to rest, easier trails, and more information about accessible facilities.