

Oregon Outdoor Recreation Metrics: Health, Physical Activity, and Value

2019-2023 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
Supporting Documentation

Part B:

Total Net Economic Value from Residents' Outdoor Recreation Participation in Oregon

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Outdoor recreation participation is the source of many benefits to individuals, communities, and society. It has been the subject of numerous assessments on participation, trends, impacts, and benefits conducted at various scales. This report estimates the total net economic value associated with outdoor recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians.

Total net economic values may be used to compare the relative worth of different assets, in this case, outdoor recreation resources and facilities based on resident participation. They also may be used in benefit-cost analysis that compares net benefits from outdoor recreation with investments in expanding outdoor recreation resources and opportunity sets.

Methods

Total economic value was derived by combining information from the Oregon SCORP 2017 statewide outdoor recreation participation survey that estimated total annual user occasions for 56 outdoor recreation activity types. User occasions were then converted into activity days units to be consistent with how economic values are expressed in the Recreation Use Values Database.

A meta-regression analysis model was estimated on 2,908 estimates of outdoor recreation use values in the US and across 30 activity types. Controlling for activity type and region, among other attributes, the estimated meta-regression model was used to predict values per person per activity day for 30 activity types. These activity types were then paired with the 56 SCORP activity types, some with a one-to-one correspondence, and others as a proxy for value. Total net economic value was calculated for all 56 SCORP activity types. Total net economic value estimated for each activity is apportioned to the county-level in an appendix.

Results

The total net economic value for recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians is estimated to be **\$54.2 billion (2018 USD)** annually based on 2017 use levels. The top ten SCORP activities with the largest total net economic values, in descending order, are:

- Walking on local streets / sidewalks = \$4.5 billion
- Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths = \$3.9 billion
- Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation = \$3.5 billion
- Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure = \$3.1 billion
- Relaxing / hanging out / escaping heat / noise, etc. = \$3.0 billion
- Bicycling on roads / streets / sidewalks = \$3.0 billion
- Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks = \$2.6 billion
- Bird watching = \$2.4 billion
- Fishing = \$2.2 billion
- Beach activities – ocean = \$2.0 billion

The total economic value by SCORP recreation category based on 2017 outdoor recreation participation by Oregonians in Oregon, in descending order, are:

- Non-motorized Trail Activities = \$20.2 billion
- Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities = \$11.8 billion
- Nature Study Activities = \$10.8 billion
- Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities = \$3.8 billion
- Hunting and Fishing Activities = \$3.5 billion
- Vehicle-based Camping Activities = \$1.8 billion
- Motorized Activities = \$1.4 billion
- Non-motorized Snow Activities = \$0.9 billion

Introduction

Outdoor recreation participation is the source of many benefits to individuals, communities, and society (California State Parks, 2005). It has been the subject of numerous assessments on participation, trends, impacts, and benefits conducted at various scales (Cordell, 2012; Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 2018; Rosenberger, 2016a; Rosenberger and Dunn, 2018; Rosenberger, et al., 2017). This report estimates the total net economic value associated with outdoor recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians.

Total net economic value or benefits (i.e., total economic value net of the costs) is a measure of the contribution to societal welfare for use in cost-benefit analyses. Nonmarket valuation techniques, such as travel cost and contingent valuation methods, are economic tools used to estimate the economic value associated with goods not traditionally traded in formal markets, such as outdoor recreation and ecosystem services (Champ, et al., 2017). These tools have been in wide use since the 1950s and applied to a variety of nonmarket goods and services, including outdoor recreation (Rosenberger, 2016a, b).

Economic impacts (or contributions) assessment is another common tool used to measure economic outcomes associated with outdoor recreation (Outdoor Industry Association, 2017, 2018; White, et al., 2016; White, 2018). Economic impact measures are often referred to as economic benefits or values; however, this is not conceptually correct and conflates economic terms and meanings. Economic impact (or contribution) assessments measure how spending by recreationists (often defined as non-resident or non-local visitors / tourists) affects economies within a given geography (e.g., community, region, state, or nation). Economic impacts or outcomes are typically associated with changes in sales, tax revenues, income and jobs due to spending on outdoor recreation activity.

By contrast, economic value for outdoor recreation is a monetary measure of the benefits received by an individual or group who participates in outdoor recreation. At the individual level, the net economic value of a recreation activity is measured as the maximum amount the individual is willing to pay to participate in the activity minus the costs incurred in participating. In economic terms, this monetary measure is also known as consumer surplus. Consumer

surplus is the economic value of a recreation activity above what must be paid by the recreationist to enjoy it (Figure 1). Looking at conditions when demand is D_0 , consumer surplus is the area below the demand function (D_0) and above the price or expenditure line (B), or area BCD . Consumer surplus is, therefore, net willingness to pay, or willingness to pay in excess of the cost of the good. Total economic use value is consumer surplus plus the costs of participation, or area $0ACD$ in Figure 1 when demand is D_0 and A is the number of days of participation. By extension, the costs of participating are defined as area $0ACB$.

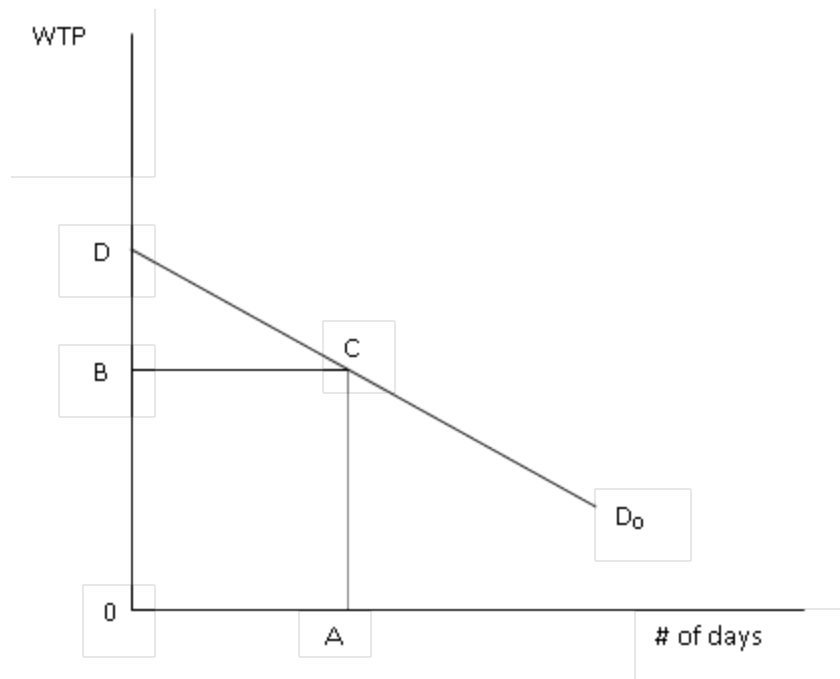


Figure 1: Consumer surplus in demand

However, participation costs are not equivalent to consumer spending amounts used in economic impact analyses. Recreation costs used in travel cost models typically only include out-of-pocket costs (e.g., gasoline, entrance fees, and equipment rentals) and opportunity costs of time while traveling for the purpose of or engaging in an activity on site. Recreation spending in economic impact analyses, by contrast, includes spending on lodging, food, souvenirs, and other expenses as well as gasoline, entrance fees, and equipment rentals, but not opportunity costs of time. Economic impact analyses may also restrict the region within which spending occurs, whereas costs of participating in outdoor recreation may occur anywhere. Another contrast between

economic value and economic impact may be shown through the role of costs in each model. An increase in the costs of participating in outdoor recreation (e.g., increase in gasoline prices or entrance fees) would result in smaller net benefits, and larger economic impacts, *ceteris paribus*.

Methods

Consumer surplus is generally estimated in primary research by inferring it from revealed preference data (i.e., generate the demand function and then calculate consumer surplus), or directly estimated using stated preference data (i.e., people state their maximum net willingness to pay within constructed market conditions via surveys). However, when resources are not available (e.g., funds and time), consumer surplus may be inferred from existing information provided by prior studies conducted elsewhere. This approach is called benefit transfer, and it applies benefit estimates obtained through primary research for one location to other unstudied locations of interest (Rosenberger and Loomis, 2017). Benefit transfer has been used for decades in estimating economic values for nonmarket goods and services (Johnston and Rosenberger, 2010; Johnston, et al., 2015; Rosenberger, et al., 2017).

Benefit transfer methods include two primary types: value transfer and function transfer. Value transfer is the use of a single estimate of value or a weighted average of multiple estimates of value obtained from previously published studies. Value transfer can be an attractive method for estimating recreation economic benefits when time, funding, and expertise are insufficient to conduct an original study. Moreover, new estimates of economic value based on original or primary research are not needed if resulting value estimates do not statistically differ from estimates derived from benefit transfer methods. However, original or primary research may provide additional information that is necessary to evaluating or assessing management implications at a site; e.g., how values relate to changes in resource or site quality, proposed management options, or other attributes held constant in the benefit transfer estimation process.

Function transfer is the use of a statistical model to derive recreation economic values. The model is estimated from participant or survey data available from one or more previously published studies and is adjusted for characteristics of the site or collection of sites being considered. Function transfers can also rely on data summarizing value estimates reported in a

body of literature (such as the Recreation Use Values Database (2016)), using a technique known as meta-analysis. Function transfer using meta-analysis can be a more statistically rigorous and robust method for conducting benefit transfer, but is dependent on the availability of information about the characteristics of a specific site, or collection of sites, being considered. Conceptual backgrounds and issues / advantages of these benefit transfer methods may be found in Johnston and Rosenberger (2010), Johnston et al. (2015), Rosenberger, et al. (2017), and Rosenberger and Loomis (2017).

Many research studies have tested the validity and reliability of benefit transfer methods, and all methods generally do well. Function transfers typically outperform value transfers in terms of validity and reliability. A summary of related literature shows median benefit transfer error for function transfers at 36% compared to value transfers at 45% (Rosenberger, 2015). This study uses the meta-regression analysis (MRA) benefit function transfer approach to estimate the value of outdoor recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians.

Meta-regression analysis benefit function transfer

Meta regression analysis is the statistical summarizing of relationships between benefit measures and quantifiable characteristics of studies. The data for a meta-analysis are generally summary statistics from study site reports and includes quantified characteristics of the user population, study sites' environmental resources, and valuation methodology used. Coding of the studies included in the literature review lends itself directly to the estimation of a MRA benefit transfer function. However, interpretation of original study results can be a source of error in meta-analysis databases (Rosenberger and Johnston, 2009).

MRA has been traditionally concerned with understanding the influence of methodological- and study-specific factors on research outcomes and providing summaries and syntheses of past research. A more recent use of MRA is the systematic utilization of the existing value estimates from the literature for the purpose of benefit transfer. Essentially, MRA models can be used to construct benefits at policy sites. MRA has several conceptual advantages over other benefit transfer methods such as point estimate and demand function transfers, which generally revolve

around the advantages of broader and more diverse data for adapting MRA models to specific policy site valuation needs.

Ordinary least squares (OLS) linear regression is a widely used method for relating the distribution of a dependent variable, here the estimates of use value in the Recreation Use Values Database (RUVD), with the variation in one or more independent variables. Conventional OLS assumes the dependent variable has similar variance across the range of independent variable values; observations of the dependent variable are independent from one another; and the explanatory variables have no linear relationship. In this application, the OLS model uses a linear-linear functional form to relate the dependent and independent variables as follows.

$$\text{Equation (1): Value per person per activity day} = \sum \beta X_{ik} = \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \dots + \beta_j X_{iK} + \epsilon_i$$

where there are i estimates, j individual studies and k explanatory variables ($k=1 \dots K$).

Data

Oregon SCORP Data

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 (Bergerson, 2018). The survey was conducted using a random sample of Oregon households. In order to generate sufficient responses for each demographic group, the sample was stratified to differentiate between those residing in urban, suburban, and rural areas of the state for the general population and for the demographic groups. There were two versions of the survey: 1) participants – those who engaged in outdoor recreation in Oregon in 2017; and 2) non-participants – everyone else.

Surveying Oregonians consisted of 17,016 mail outs, with 15,351 surveys deliverable (90%). Of those delivered, 3,069 completed surveys were obtained, for an overall response rate of 20%. With respect to format, 74% of the surveys were completed online and 26% in paper format. 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.

A total of 481 respondents completed a survey (50% response rate) through the Qualtrics online sample. In total, most (94%) of the surveys were by participants, with the remainder (6%) by non-participants.

Based on previous SCORP outdoor recreation activity lists and recommended by the SCORP advisory committee comprised of parks and recreation managers across Oregon, fifty six (56) recreation activities were identified as important recreation activity types. These activities were grouped into eight (8) categories including Non-motorized Trail or Related Activities, Motorized Activities, Non-motorized Snow Activities, Outdoor Leisure and Sporting Activities, Nature Study Activities, Vehicle-based Camping Activities, Hunting and Fishing Activities, and Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities.

Total user occasions for all outdoor recreation activities were estimated using population-weighted sample data adjusted by household members participating in each activity over a one-year period. User occasions are the number of times individuals, in aggregated, participated in outdoor recreation activities in 2017.

Recreation Use Values Database (RUVD)

The RUVD (Recreation Use Values Database, 2016) summarizes recreation economic value estimates from more than 50 years of published economic research (1958-2015) characterizing the value of outdoor recreation in the US and Canada (Rosenberger, 2016b). The RUVD includes all documented estimates of recreation economic values whether they are published in journal articles, technical reports, book chapters, working papers, conference proceedings, or graduate theses. Included studies encompass a variety of methods, regional and activity foci, sample sizes, and site characteristics. The RUVD contains 3,194 use value estimates derived from 422 published studies.

Primary studies were included if 1) they estimated access values (i.e., with vs. without access to the resource or activity); 2) they followed well-established economic practices for stated or revealed preference, or mixed estimation models (e.g., Champ et al., 2017); 3) they were conducted in the US or Canada; and 4) they reported an economic value that could be converted into a standardized consumer surplus dollar value per person per activity day. The RUVD

includes the standardized economic value as well as identified information on the document source and study, site, activity, and methodology attributes of each study. It was developed following recommended best-practices for meta-analysis practitioners (Stanley et al. 2013).

Results

User Occasions – Activity Days

Table 1 lists the SCORP Activities grouped by category and the 2017 total user occasions derived from the Oregon SCORP statewide survey (Bergerson, 2018, Table 2.2). Estimates range from a high of 313 million user occasions for *Walking on local streets / sidewalks*, to 0.4 million user occasions for playing *Futsal*. User occasions estimates are based, in part, on the question about how many times the respondent participated in the outdoor recreation activity during the past 12-months. For some activities, this could mean more than one user occasion per day (e.g., *Walking on local streets / sidewalks*) to multiple days per user occasion (e.g., *Hunting*). In the case of *Vehicle-based Camping Activities*, the questions asked for number of trips and average number of nights for a typical trip.

The RUVD reports economic values per activity day, where an activity day might differ from a user occasion. An activity day is defined as one person recreating for some portion of a day. For example, one person *Walking on local streets / sidewalks* for 30-minutes twice in one day would be one activity day but two user occasions. Backpacking or overnight hiking trips, by definition, span more than one day. For a backpacking trip that lasts one night would be equal to two activity days. Therefore, user occasions were adjusted to activity days as identified in Table 1, column 4.

Sixteen activities were identified in which user occasion \neq activity day. Activities with multiple user occasions per day are *Walking on local streets / sidewalks*; *Walking on local trails / paths*; *Bicycling on roads / streets / sidewalks*; and *Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas*. The adjustment factor for these activities was derived by dividing total reported user occasions by total reported user occasions censored at 365 times in a year. This adjustment only captures those individuals who reported more than 365 user occasions in a year.

Activities with multiple activity days per user occasion included *Long-distance hiking (backpacking)*; *Bird watching*; *Whale watching*; *Exploring tidepools*; *Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation*; *RV / motorhome / trailer camping*; *Car camping with a tent*; *Yurts / camper cabins*; *Hunting*; *Fishing*; *Crabbing*; and *Shellfishing / clamming*. In the case of *Vehicle-based Camping Activities* were adjusted by [(number of trips * number of nights) + 1] = activity days, using information provided in the Oregon SCORP statewide survey. *Long-distance hiking (backpacking)* adjustment factor (i.e., number of days per user occasion) was derived from McCollum, et al. (1990) for the Pacific Northwest Region and verified by the average number of days per trip for backpacking as recorded in the RUVD. Average activity days per user occasion for *Hunting*; *Fishing*; *Crabbing*; *Shellfishing / clamming*; *Bird watching*; *Whale watching*; *Exploring tidepools*; and *Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation* were derived from Dean Runyan Associates (2009) study. All other activities assume that one user occasion = one activity day.

Table 1 reports activity days by SCORP activity and activity category. For example, Nature Study Activities were estimated to contain 119 million user occasions, or 192 million activity days; and Vehicle-based Camping Activities were estimated to contain 15 million user occasions, or 58 million activity days.

Economic Value per Activity Day

Data for estimating recreation economic values for SCORP outdoor recreation activities were drawn from the RUVD. The current version of the RUVD contains 3,194 individual recreation economic value estimates from 422 individual studies and numerous outdoor recreation activities. The RUVD activities were clustered or segregated to match the SCORP activities, resulting in 30 RUVD outdoor recreation activities. The data were reduced by 1) eliminating 180 estimates for Canada, and 2) removing 106 outlier estimates (i.e., unreasonably small or large, which significantly affects average values) as less than \$5 or greater than \$450 per person per activity day, resulting in 2,908 estimates from 395 studies.

Appendix A Table A1 reports average value per RUVD activity and number of estimates for the entire database and for those studies conducted in the Pacific Northwest Region (i.e., Oregon and

Washington). All economic values have been adjusted to 2018 USD. The activity with the largest activity day value is *Mountain biking* at \$142.70, and the smallest activity day value is *Walking* at \$13.63. The numbers of estimates per activity type range from over 1,000 for *Fishing* to one estimate each for *Nature study*; *Photography*; and *Shellfishing*.

About five percent of the total number of estimates (158 out of 2,908) is reported for the Pacific Northwest Region (Oregon and / or Washington) from primary studies that evaluated recreation demand within this spatial scale. This is one of the reasons a meta-regression analysis on the broader RUVD data is used to project recreation use value estimates for Oregon—information on recreation use values and their distributions informs values for Oregon that otherwise are not available.

Meta-Regression Analysis

Appendix A Table A2 reports summary statistics for the RUVD data used in this analysis. The dependent variable is the value per person per activity day in 2018 USD with a mean value of \$73.46 and range from \$5.03 to \$440.58. Dummy variables (binary 0, 1 coding) identify the RUVD activity, where the mean is its representation in the underlying data and consistent with Table A1's number of studies per recreation activity. To capture variations in value estimates, dummy variables are created for each USFS region. The variable of interest is the Pacific Northwest Region. Each underlying primary study is based on a random sample of participants for the activity / location being evaluated. These samples may include only residents, only nonresidents, or a mix of both residents and non-residents. Given the SCORP analysis is based on residents only, a dummy variable identifying those underlying primary studies that estimated residents' values is included in the model. Value estimates that are based on resident-only samples are about 34% of the data. Substitute price is a key variable in recreation demand analyses and reflects a switching point in which recreationists would choose to go to a different location if the price of the destination was too high. Substitute price exerts a downward pressure on willingness to pay. Primary studies that directly incorporated substitute price are about 27% of the data. Trend is a variable defined as the year the primary data for each study was collected minus 1955 (the earliest year data was collected). This variable captures changes in methods and values over time.

Table 1. User occasions, activity days, and total net economic value.

SCORP Activity	RUVD Activity	2017 SCORP User Occasions (million)	Activity Days per User Occasion	2017 Activity Days (million)	MRA RUVD Value / Person / Activity Day (\$; 2018 USD)	Total Net Economic Value (\$million; 2018 USD)
Non-motorized Trail Activities						
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	Walking	312.726	0.993	310.586	\$14.47	\$4,493.226
Walking on local trails / paths	Walking	113.083	0.998	112.843	\$14.47	\$1,632.495
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	Hiking	44.035	1	44.035	\$87.66	\$3,860.354
Long-distance hiking (backpacking)	Backpacking	4.915	2.080	10.222	\$23.33	\$238.470
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	Jogging / running	37.224	1	37.224	\$69.29	\$2,579.240
Jogging / running on trails / paths	Jogging / running	17.284	1	17.284	\$69.29	\$1,197.586
Horseback riding	General other recreation	2.626	1	2.626	\$72.00	\$189.074
Bicycling on unpaved trails	Mountain biking	11.403	1	11.403	\$131.03	\$1,494.086
Bicycling on paved trails	Leisure biking	26.105	1	26.105	\$58.14	\$1,517.812
Bicycling on roads / streets / sidewalks	Leisure biking	51.251	0.996	51.061	\$58.14	\$2,968.863
Sub-total - Non-motorized Trail Activities		620.651	---	623.390	---	\$20,171.206
Motorized Activities						
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	Off-road vehicle driving	5.746	1	5.746	\$50.38	\$289.475
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps / pick-ups / dune buggies / SUVs)	Off-road vehicle driving	8.895	1	8.895	\$50.38	\$448.157
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	Off-road vehicle driving	2.038	1	2.038	\$50.38	\$102.672

SCORP Activity	RUVD Activity	2017 SCORP User Occasions (million)	Activity Days per User Occasion	2017 Activity Days (million)	MRA RUVD Value / Person / Activity Day (\$; 2018 USD)	Total Net Economic Value (\$million; 2018 USD)
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	Off-road vehicle driving	2.734	1	2.734	\$50.38	\$137.761
Snowmobiling	Snowmobiling	1.000	1	1.000	\$36.82	\$36.832
Personal water craft – jet ski	Motorboating / jet skiing / water skiing	3.139	1	3.139	\$38.65	\$121.320
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	Motorboating / jet skiing / water skiing	6.949	1	6.949	\$38.65	\$268.587
Sub-total - Motorized Activities		30.502	---	30.502	---	\$1,404.804
Non-motorized Snow Activities						
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	Downhill skiing / snowboarding	4.228	1	4.228	\$83.20	\$351.771
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	Cross- country skiing	1.235	1	1.235	\$57.21	\$70.651
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	Cross- country skiing	0.582	1	0.582	\$57.21	\$33.317
Snowshoeing	Cross- country skiing	1.278	1	1.278	\$57.21	\$73.142
Sledding / tubing / general snow play	Cross- country skiing	6.435	1	6.435	\$57.21	\$368.124
Sub-total - Non-motorized Snow Activities		13.759	---	13.759	---	\$897.006
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities						
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	Sightseeing	54.803	1	54.803	\$56.01	\$3,069.288
Picnicking	Picnicking	21.673	1	21.673	\$39.62	\$858.584

SCORP Activity	RUVD Activity	2017 SCORP User Occasions (million)	Activity Days per User Occasion	2017 Activity Days (million)	MRA RUVD Value / Person / Activity Day (\$; 2018 USD)	Total Net Economic Value (\$million; 2018 USD)
Taking your children / grandchildren to a playground	Nature study	57.312	1	57.312	\$32.48	\$1,861.386
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	Walking	77.872	0.992	77.292	\$14.47	\$1,118.174
Relaxing / hanging out / escaping heat / noise / etc.	Nature study	92.609	1	92.609	\$32.48	\$3,007.729
Attending outdoor concerts / fairs / festivals	Visiting nature centers / arboretums / historic sites / aquariums	11.840	1	11.840	\$41.83	\$495.249
Tennis (played outdoors)	Walking	2.526	1	2.526	\$14.47	\$36.539
Pickleball (played outdoors)	Walking	1.423	1	1.423	\$14.47	\$20.589
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball / beach volleyball / badminton / etc.)	Walking	11.148	1	11.148	\$14.47	\$161.271
Soccer	Walking	10.928	1	10.928	\$14.47	\$158.101
Futsal	Walking	0.444	1	0.444	\$14.47	\$6.418
Golf	Walking	6.592	1	6.592	\$14.47	\$95.367
Orienteering / geocaching	Hiking	2.944	1	2.944	\$87.66	\$258.048
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums / outdoor displays / visitor centers / etc.)	Visiting nature centers / arboretums / historic sites / aquariums	15.018	1	15.018	\$41.83	\$628.173
Sub-total - Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities		367.131	---	366.552	---	\$11,774.917
Nature Study Activities						
Bird watching	Wildlife viewing – birds	18.697	2.182	40.797	\$58.04	\$2,368.014

SCORP Activity	RUVD Activity	2017 SCORP User Occasions (million)	Activity Days per User Occasion	2017 Activity Days (million)	MRA RUVD Value / Person / Activity Day (\$; 2018 USD)	Total Net Economic Value (\$million; 2018 USD)
Whale watching	Wildlife viewing – whales	3.430	2.939	10.081	\$80.65	\$813.057
Exploring tidepools	Wildlife viewing – other	5.542	3.145	17.430	\$60.88	\$1,061.212
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	Wildlife viewing – other	24.718	2.323	57.421	\$60.88	\$3,495.959
Taking your children / grandchildren to nature settings	Nature study	24.355	1	24.355	\$32.48	\$790.982
Visiting nature centers	Visiting nature centers / arboretums / historic sites / aquariums	5.569	1	5.569	\$41.83	\$232.943
Outdoor photography / painting / drawing	Photography	19.706	1	19.706	\$34.16	\$673.080
Collecting (rocks / plants / mushrooms / berries)	Gathering forest products (non-timber but includes firewood)	16.872	1	16.872	\$83.34	\$1,406.139
Sub-total - Nature Study Activities		118.890	---	192.233	---	\$10,841.387
Vehicle-based Camping Activities						
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	Developed camping	6.493	4.662	30.271	\$30.63	\$927.148
Car camping with a tent	Developed camping	7.548	3.262	24.616	\$30.63	\$753.963
Yurts / camper cabins	Developed camping	0.966	3.498	3.380	\$30.63	\$103.526
Sub-total - Vehicle-based Camping Activities		15.007	---	58.267	---	\$1,784.636

SCORP Activity	RUVD Activity	2017 SCORP User Occasions (million)	Activity Days per User Occasion	2017 Activity Days (million)	MRA RUVD Value / Person / Activity Day (\$; 2018 USD)	Total Net Economic Value (\$million; 2018 USD)
Hunting and Fishing Activities						
Hunting	Hunting (big game / small game / waterfowl)	4.981	2.225	11.083	\$82.36	\$912.809
Fishing	Fishing (freshwater / saltwater)	12.399	2.195	27.216	\$81.37	\$2,214.657
Crabbing	Shellfishing	1.858	2.496	4.638	\$49.88	\$231.324
Shellfishing / clamming	Shellfishing	1.012	2.496	2.527	\$49.88	\$126.057
Sub-total - Hunting and Fishing Activities		20.251	---	45.464	---	\$3,484.846
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities						
White-water canoeing / kayaking / rafting	Whitewater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	2.614	1	2.614	\$128.87	\$336.920
Flat-water canoeing / sea kayaking / rowing / stand-up paddling / tubing / floating	Flatwater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	3.703	1	3.703	\$49.98	\$185.063
Beach activities – ocean	Beach – ocean	22.536	1	22.536	\$91.23	\$2,056.037
Beach activities – lakes / reservoirs / rivers	Beach – lake / reservoir / river	22.008	1	22.008	\$31.48	\$692.789
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	Swimming	13.993	1	13.993	\$41.10	\$575.132
Sub-total - Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities		64.855	---	64.855	---	\$3,845.941
GRAND TOTAL		1,251.047	---	1,395.022	---	\$54,204.743

It is common for a single primary study to contain multiple value estimates, which is reflected in the numbers of estimates ($n = 2,908$) and studies ($n = 395$). The distribution of study numbers across the 30 RUVD activity sets reflects the relative volume of scientific studies and does not reflect the relative popularity or importance of each activity set. Wildlife-related activities, such as fishing and hunting, have historically been the focus of much recreation benefit research. Conversely, downhill skiing and backpacking have received less attention in the research literature. And SCORP activities such as *Outdoor Sporting Activities* (i.e., tennis, soccer, golf, etc.) have not been the target of nonmarket valuation research, lacking estimates of the value per person per activity day.

There are wide ranges of recreation value estimates across most activities (Rosenberger, 2016b). The range of value estimates reflects variation across individual study sites (e.g., site quality, attributes and recreation facilities) and study participants, as well as differences in study methods. Accounting for this variation is one reason why an MRA benefit transfer function is especially attractive for developing economic estimates of recreation values.

An MRA statistical model is fit to the value estimates for RUVD activities, and associated data contained in the RUVD. The regression measures the effect or relationship of select independent variables from the RUVD to the Value per activity day data characterizing the standardized consumer surplus per person per activity day as defined in Equation (1). The β 's measure the statistical relationship between the variation in the independent variable to the variation in the value estimates, also known as partial effects.

Appendix A Table A3 provides results of the MRA model fit to the data and used in predicting the MRA RUVD Value per person per activity day estimates in Table 1. The MRA follows the simple equation (1) where $i=2,908$, $j=395$ and $K = 42$, and region and activity comprised 38 of the independent variables. Standard errors for each estimated partial effect are based on cluster robust covariance estimates. This corrects for the potential non-independence among multiple estimates per study by accounting for the panel data structure of the data (Nelson, 2015; Rosenberger and Loomis, 2000).

Theoretically, when a variable is correlated with the variation in recreation benefit values, its partial effect will measure the magnitude and direction of this relationship. Combining these variables in a multivariate model provides a transparent and consistent way to estimate average values based on a policy site's specific characteristics. Given the large sample size, the overall model performance has a grand mean—that is, the mean of the sample means—with $\pm 2.5\%$ margin of error. Thus, the MRA model provides more robust estimates than an average value transfer (Rosenberger, 2015). It has also been shown that there are information gains from including broader recreation valuation data to predict value estimates for activities and regions (Moeltner and Rosenberger, 2008, 2014).

The estimated model's goodness-of-fit metric (i.e., how well the model accounts for variation in the dependent variable) is adjusted- $R^2 = 0.11$; or approximately 11% of the variation in the dependent variable is accounted for by the independent variables (Table A3). This is a reasonable goodness-of-fit for MRA models for a diverse dataset and consistent with prior MRA models on recreation use value data. The estimated parameters show the partial effect of each variable on the variation in the dependent variable—value per person per activity day. Given this is an OLS linear-linear specified model, the partial effects are the relative change in value per person per activity day based on the independent variable. For example, as noted previously, including substitute price in the primary study model is expected to result in lower value estimates. The estimated partial effect in the MRA model shows a statistically significant effect of $-\$15.69$ relative to the *Constant* in the model. The *Constant* is a composite measure that is the weighted mean of the data when the partial effects of the remaining explanatory variables are measured, and includes all omitted variables such as unmeasured effects; general other recreation; multi-regional / national studies; non-residents included in primary study sample; and no substitute price included in the primary study's model. Thus, the estimated *Constant* in the MRA model is $\$53.34$ per person per activity day for those composite attributes noted above; the remaining estimated partial effects are increments or decrements to it.

RUVD activities that are statistically significant include *Walking* (-); *Backpacking* (-); *Mountain biking* (+); *Snowmobiling* (-); *Motorboating / jetskiing / waterskiing* (-); *Picnicking* (-); *Nature study* (-); *Visiting nature centers / arboretums / historic sites / aquariums* (-); *Photography* (-);

Developed camping (-); *Beach – lake, reservoir, river* (-); and *Swimming* (-). The remaining RUVD activities are not statistically significant; however, their estimated partial effects do provide information that will be used when predicting MRA RUVD values per person per activity day. Other statistically significant variables in the MRA model include *Substitute prices included in model* (-); *Trend* (+); and the *Constant* (+).

Meta-Regression Analysis Predicted Values

The MRA RUVD value per person activity day estimates for all RUVD recreation activities (Table 1) are predicted by weighting the measured partial effect of variables relevant for the target activity. Given the MRA model was constructed to enable prediction of value estimates for recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians, the predictions will reflect relevant adjustments to the model. Appendix A Table A4 provides an example application of the MRA benefit transfer prediction of the value per person per activity for *Walking*. Beginning with the composite *Constant* partial effect, add the full partial effects (multiply partial effect by 1) for *Walking*; *Pacific Northwest* region; *Resident participants*; and *Substitute price included in model*, and $62 * Trend$ (this predicts a value for 2017 data year) = \$14.47. The same procedure is iterated for all other recreation activities by including the partial effect of the activity of interest and removing (i.e., setting them to zero) the effects of all other activity partial effects.

Table 1 reports the MRA RUVD predicted Value per Activity Day in the 6th column. The predicted values per activity day range from a high of \$131.03 for *Mountain biking* and \$128.87 for *Whitewater kayaking / canoeing / rafting*, to \$14.47 for *Walking* and \$23.33 for *Backpacking*. These estimates reflect the average values of consumer surplus per person per activity day. The MRA RUVD predicted values are constant measures (i.e., each activity day is worth exactly the same amount regardless of differences in time, location and site attributes).

These estimates of value per person per activity day should not be interpreted as being indicative of which activities are best to promote through management. For example, even though the value for *Mountain biking* is much larger on a per person per activity day basis than *Walking*, there are many more people who engage in walking activities than mountain biking activities. The total

net economic value for a recreation activity is the value per activity day times the number of activity days.

Total Net Economic Values

Table 1 identifies the RUVD activity that is paired with each SCORP activity. SCORP includes 56 activity types, whereas only 30 activity types were identified in the RUVD. In most cases there is a one-to-one correspondence; for example, hunting and fishing directly correspond to each other in both activity sets. In other cases, some assumptions were made in order to match the RUVD activity predicted values with SCORP activities. The primary assumptions used include:

- *Walking*, and *Jogging / Running* are not differentiated by activity attributes;
- *Long-distance hiking (backpacking)* = *Backpacking* (i.e., all are overnight trips);
- *Horseback riding* is proxied by *General other recreation*;
- *Bicycling on unpaved trails* = *Mountain biking*, otherwise bicycling is not differentiated by activity attributes;
- Class I-IV motorized riding = *Off-road vehicle driving*;
- *Personal water craft* and *Power boating* = *Motorboating / jetskiing / waterskiing*;
- *Cross-country skiing* value estimate is used for all *Non-motorized Snow Activities* except *Downhill skiing*;
- All *Outdoor Sports and Court Games Activities* use the predicted activity value for *Walking*; and
- All *Vehicle-based Camping Activities* use the *Developed camping* activity day value.

These assumptions may lead to under- or over-estimation for some activities. For example, the *Walking* activity day value was used for outdoor sports activities because it was the lowest estimate provided by the MRA model, and not because *Walking* activity best reflects the magnitude of value derived from participating in outdoor sports. Given it is expected that this value is a lower bound to the actual value for outdoor sports participation, this assumption leads to conservative total economic value estimates. A primary study that estimates the value for

these types of activities would confirm whether using the *Walking* value as a proxy is conservative or not.

Total net economic value (= \$value per activity day * #activity days) is reported in Table 1, last column, for each activity type, as well as for the sub-total by activity category. The total net economic value for recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians is estimated to be **\$54.2 billion (2018 USD)** annually based on 2017 use levels. Figure 2 reports the ten SCORP activities with the largest total net economic values, in descending order. And Figure 3 reports the total economic value by SCORP recreation category, in descending order. These are all measures of the value of access, or with versus without access to a site or activity.

SCORP Activity	Total Net Economic Value
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	\$4.5 billion
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	\$3.9 billion
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	\$3.5 billion
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	\$3.1 billion
Relaxing / hanging out / escaping heat / noise, etc.	\$3.0 billion
Bicycling on roads / streets / sidewalks	\$3.0 billion
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	\$2.6 billion
Bird watching	\$2.4 billion
Fishing	\$2.2 billion
Beach activities - ocean	\$2.0 billion

Figure 2. Top ten SCORP activities by total net economic value

SCORP Activity	Total Net Economic Value
Non-motorized Trail Activities	\$20.2 billion
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities	\$11.8 billion
Nature Study Activities	\$10.8 billion
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities	\$3.8 billion
Hunting and Fishing Activities	\$3.5 billion
Vehicle-based Camping Activities	\$1.8 billion
Motorized Activities	\$1.4 billion
Non-motorized Snow Activities	\$0.9 billion

Figure 3. SCORP activity categories by total net economic value

County-Level Estimation

The statewide survey of Oregon residents conducted in 2017 was not designed to obtain representative data at the county-level. However, a previous statewide survey conducted in 2011 was designed to obtain county-level outdoor recreation participation data (Rosenberger and Lindberg, 2013). These 2011 survey results are used to apportion the total net economic value estimate by activity reported in Table 1 to the county-level (Appendix B Table B1) using the following methods.

- 1) Align recreation activities – most of the outdoor recreation activities align between the 2017 and 2011 statewide surveys with the following exceptions and alignment used, respectively.
 - a. 2017 *Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground* & 2017 *Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings* – 2011 *General play at a neighborhood park / playground*
 - b. 2017 *Pickleball (played outdoors)* – 2011 *Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)*
 - c. 2017 *Soccer* & 2017 *Futsal* – 2011 *Football, soccer, lacrosse, rugby, ultimate frisbee*
 - d. 2017 *Hunting* – 2011 average of *Hunting big game with a gun; Hunting big game with a bow; Waterfowl hunting; Upland bird or small game hunting*
 - e. 2017 *Fishing* – 2011 average of *Fly fishing; Fishing from a boat; Fishing from a bank or shore*
- 2) Calculate county proportions of total user occasions by activity from the 2011 statewide survey. These proportions are provided in Appendix B Table B2.
- 3) Apportion total net economic value by activity to the county-level using Table B2 proportions. County-level estimates are provided in Appendix B Table B1.

Conclusions

This project estimates that the total net economic value associated with outdoor recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians is \$54.2 billion (2018 USD) annually, based on 2017 use levels. This total economic value was derived by combining information from the Oregon SCORP 2017 statewide outdoor recreation participation survey that estimated total annual user occasions for 56 outdoor recreation activity types. User occasions were then converted into activity days units to be consistent with how economic values are expressed in the Recreation Use Values Database (2016).

A meta-regression analysis model was estimated on 2,908 estimates of outdoor recreation use values in the US and across 30 activity types. Controlling for activity type and region, among other attributes, the estimated meta-regression model was used to predict values per person per activity day for 30 activity types. These activity types were then paired with the 56 SCORP activity types, some with a one-to-one correspondence, and others as a proxy for value. Total net economic value was calculated for all 56 SCORP activity types, and apportioned to the county-level.

Total net economic values may be used to compare the relative worth of different assets, in this case, outdoor recreation resources and facilities based on resident participation. They also may be used in benefit-cost analysis that compares net benefits from outdoor recreation with investments in expanding outdoor recreation resources and opportunity sets. This is because nonmarket values are those that are not addressed or represented in typical market transactions and can include things such as the value someone has for the opportunity to view nature or the loss of well-being from residents who must endure more traffic from users of recreation opportunities. This project focused on the computation of recreation economic values by developing “direct use values” representing the benefits to individual recreationists directly engaged in outdoor recreation activities. These values represent “access” to a particular site or to an activity relative to that location or activity not being available or accessible to recreationists. Thus, these economic values measure the total net benefits of recreation and not marginal changes in site or activity access and quality.

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Appendix A – Meta-Regression Analysis Benefit Transfer Function Tables

Table A1. Recreation Use Values Database (RUV) Summary: All (US) vs PNW.

RUV Activity	Recreation Use Values Database – US		Pacific Northwest (USFS Region 6)	
	Average Value per Activity Day (2018 USD)	N	Average Value per Activity Day (2018 USD)	N
Walking	\$13.63	9	---	---
Hiking	\$85.09	91	\$68.95	27
Backpacking	\$17.90	41	---	---
Jogging / running	\$63.39	13	---	---
Mountain biking	\$142.70	16	---	---
Leisure biking	\$53.02	17	---	---
Off-road vehicle driving	\$56.68	40	---	---
Snowmobiling	\$45.61	8	---	---
Motorboating (plus jetskiing / waterskiing)	\$38.73	84	\$23.26	2
Downhill skiing / snowboarding	\$81.51	13	\$13.77	2
Cross-country skiing	\$38.68	5	---	---
Sightseeing	\$59.73	33	\$40.93	1
Picnicking	\$33.58	24	\$24.80	2
Nature study	\$21.59	1	---	---
Visiting nature centers / arboretums / historic sites / aquariums	\$29.99	8	---	---
Wildlife viewing – birds	\$60.46	21	---	---
Wildlife viewing – whales	\$75.05	2	---	---
Wildlife viewing – other	\$65.32	363	\$85.99	16
Photography	\$23.27	1	---	---
Gathering forest products	\$74.35	14	\$184.49	4
Developed camping	\$24.14	82	\$46.12	5
Hunting (big / small game / waterfowl)	\$80.43	619	\$85.31	32
Fishing (freshwater / saltwater)	\$81.26	1030	\$77.53	41
Shellfishing	\$55.22	1	---	---
Whitewater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	\$127.67	65	\$19.98	7
Flatwater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	\$42.52	16	---	---
Beach – ocean	\$82.70	72	---	---
Beach – lake, reservoir, river	\$29.53	3	---	---
Swimming	\$30.18	14	\$40.10	2
General other recreation	\$67.65	202	\$64.43	17
TOTAL	\$73.46	2908	\$73.38	158

Table A2. Summary Statistics, RUVD data (N = 2908).

RUVD Variable	Mean	Standard Error	Min	Max
Value per activity day (2018 USD)	\$73.46	70.78	\$5.03	\$440.58
Walking	0.0031	0.0556	0	1
Hiking	0.0312	0.1741	0	1
Backpacking	0.0141	0.1179	0	1
Jogging / running	0.0045	0.0667	0	1
Mountain biking	0.0055	0.0740	0	1
Leisure biking	0.0058	0.0762	0	1
Off-road vehicle driving	0.0138	0.1165	0	1
Snowmobiling	0.0028	0.0524	0	1
Motorboating / jetskiing / waterskiing	0.0289	0.1675	0	1
Downhill skiing / snowboarding	0.0045	0.0667	0	1
Cross-country skiing	0.0017	0.0414	0	1
Sightseeing	0.0113	0.1059	0	1
Picnicking	0.0082	0.0905	0	1
Nature study	0.0003	0.0185	0	1
Visiting nature centers / arboretums / historic sites / aquariums	0.0028	0.0524	0	1
Wildlife viewing – birds	0.0072	0.0847	0	1
Wildlife viewing – whales	0.0007	0.0262	0	1
Wildlife viewing – other	0.1248	0.3306	0	1
Photography	0.0003	0.0185	0	1
Gathering forest products	0.0048	0.0692	0	1
Developed camping	0.0282	0.1656	0	1
Hunting (big / small game / waterfowl)	0.2129	0.4094	0	1
Fishing (freshwater / saltwater)	0.3542	0.4784	0	1
Shellfishing	0.0003	0.0185	0	1
Whitewater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	0.0224	0.1478	0	1
Flatwater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	0.0055	0.0740	0	1
Beach – ocean	0.0248	0.1554	0	1
Beach – lake, reservoir, river	0.0010	0.0321	0	1
Swimming	0.0048	0.0692	0	1
General other recreation	0.0695	0.2543	0	1
Northern (USFS Region 1)	0.0392	0.1941	0	1
Rocky Mountain (USFS Region 2)	0.0849	0.2788	0	1
Southwestern (USFS Region 3)	0.0650	0.2466	0	1
Intermountain (USFS Region 4)	0.0860	0.2804	0	1
Pacific Southwest (USFS Region 5)	0.530	0.2240	0	1
Pacific Northwest (USFS Region 6)	0.0543	0.2267	0	1
Southern (USFS Region 8)	0.2050	0.4037	0	1
Eastern (USFS Region 9)	0.3016	0.4590	0	1
Alaska (USFS Region 10)	0.0344	0.1822	0	1
Residents surveyed	0.3363	0.4725	0	1
Substitute prices included in model	0.2699	0.4440	0	1
Trend	35.21	10.33	1	56

Table A3. Estimated meta-regression analysis model.

Variable	Estimated Coefficient	Cluster Robust Standard Error
Walking	-57.53 [†]	14.51
Hiking	15.66	17.08
Backpacking	-48.67 [†]	14.91
Jogging / running	-2.71	15.39
Mountain biking	59.03 [†]	35.71
Leisure biking	-13.86	14.52
Off-road vehicle driving	-21.62	15.33
Snowmobiling	-35.18 [†]	18.05
Motorboating / jetskiing / waterskiing	-33.35 [†]	18.78
Downhill skiing / snowboarding	11.20	33.61
Cross-country skiing	-14.79	14.15
Sightseeing	-15.99	15.79
Picnicking	-32.38 [†]	12.33
Nature study	-39.52 [†]	15.75
Visiting nature centers / arboretums / historic sites / aquariums	-30.17 [†]	13.77
Wildlife viewing – birds	-13.96	17.87
Wildlife viewing – whales	8.65	15.48
Wildlife viewing – other	-11.12	13.29
Photography	-37.84 [†]	15.75
Gathering forest products	11.34	36.67
Developed camping	-41.37 [†]	12.83
Hunting (big / small game / waterfowl)	10.36	13.73
Fishing (freshwater / saltwater)	9.37	13.50
Shellfishing	-22.12	15.51
Whitewater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	56.86	37.78
Flatwater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	-22.02	14.03
Beach – ocean	19.23	22.32
Beach – lake, reservoir, river	-40.52 [†]	19.01
Swimming	-30.90 [†]	13.66
Northern (USFS Region 1)	1.71	14.80
Rocky Mountain (USFS Region 2)	-3.50	12.39
Southwestern (USFS Region 3)	-1.81	15.98
Intermountain (USFS Region 4)	7.44	14.76
Pacific Southwest (USFS Region 5)	0.89	15.67
Pacific Northwest (USFS Region 6)	-4.99	14.48
Southern (USFS Region 8)	-0.59	12.18
Eastern (USFS Region 9)	-10.46	12.34
Alaska (USFS Region 10)	42.80	27.52
Residents surveyed	-6.11	8.06
Substitute prices included in model	-15.69 [†]	7.86
Trend	0.73 [†]	0.33
Constant	53.34 [†]	20.83

Notes: dependent variable is Value per activity day (2018 USD); N = 2,908, adjusted R² = 0.11; root mean squared error = 67.19; and Constant is composite variable measuring all omitted variables, including General Other Recreation; Multi-region; Nonresidents; and No Substitutes. Cluster robust standard error computed using individual study as cluster (n = 395).

[†] Variable is statistically significant at the p < 0.10 level or better. Overall margin of error is ± 2.5 percent.

Table A4. Example adaptation of meta-regression analysis benefit function for *Walking*

Variable	Estimated Coefficient	Adaption value	Partial Value
Walking	-57.53	1	-57.53
Hiking	15.66	0	0
Backpacking	-48.67	0	0
Jogging / running	-2.71	0	0
Mountain biking	59.03	0	0
Leisure biking	-13.86	0	0
Off-road vehicle driving	-21.62	0	0
Snowmobiling	-35.18	0	0
Motorboating / jetskiing / waterskiing	-33.35	0	0
Downhill skiing / snowboarding	11.20	0	0
Cross-country skiing	-14.79	0	0
Sightseeing	-15.99	0	0
Picnicking	-32.38	0	0
Nature study	-39.52	0	0
Visiting nature centers / arboretums / historic sites / aquariums	-30.17	0	0
Wildlife viewing – birds	-13.96	0	0
Wildlife viewing – whales	8.65	0	0
Wildlife viewing – other	-11.12	0	0
Photography	-37.84	0	0
Gathering forest products	11.34	0	0
Developed camping	-41.37	0	0
Hunting (big / small game / waterfowl)	10.36	0	0
Fishing (freshwater / saltwater)	9.37	0	0
Shellfishing	-22.12	0	0
Whitewater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	56.86	0	0
Flatwater kayaking / canoeing / rafting	-22.02	0	0
Beach – ocean	19.23	0	0
Beach – lake, reservoir, river	-40.52	0	0
Swimming	-30.90	0	0
Northern (USFS Region 1)	1.71	0	0
Rocky Mountain (USFS Region 2)	-3.50	0	0
Southwestern (USFS Region 3)	-1.81	0	0
Intermountain (USFS Region 4)	7.44	0	0
Pacific Southwest (USFS Region 5)	0.89	0	0
Pacific Northwest (USFS Region 6)	-4.99	1	-4.99
Southern (USFS Region 8)	-0.59	0	0
Eastern (USFS Region 9)	-10.46	0	0
Alaska (USFS Region 10)	42.80	0	0
Residents surveyed	-6.11	1	-6.11
Substitute prices included in model	-15.69	1	-15.69
Trend	0.73	62	45.26
Constant	53.34	1	53.34
Predicted Value / Person / Activity Day	---	---	\$14.47*

*Total sums to \$14.28, but due to rounding the estimate is actually \$14.47 (Table 1).

Appendix B – County-Level Total Net Economic Value Estimates

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD

Oregon County	Walking on local streets / sidewalks	Walking on local trails / paths	Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	Long-distance hiking (backpacking)	Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	Jogging / running on trails / paths
Baker	\$18,467,862	\$8,988,571	\$27,708,676	\$1,894,857	\$8,553,339	\$3,646,954
Benton	\$128,004,195	\$53,198,042	\$101,378,540	\$9,607,423	\$81,270,224	\$42,371,410
Clackamas	\$346,976,644	\$132,188,925	\$458,225,187	\$9,945,254	\$206,911,990	\$59,205,977
Clatsop	\$52,958,595	\$24,793,092	\$33,250,899	\$8,838,804	\$20,053,314	\$15,909,737
Columbia	\$48,578,950	\$16,991,959	\$22,926,389	\$1,038,786	\$17,008,581	\$11,563,857
Coos	\$64,142,712	\$23,558,832	\$49,927,213	\$4,978,610	\$24,582,535	\$9,911,371
Crook	\$17,511,407	\$6,908,280	\$18,346,090	\$708,016	\$9,972,405	\$2,732,287
Curry	\$24,643,309	\$11,320,181	\$37,035,926	\$777,729	\$8,742,523	\$3,124,755
Deschutes	\$208,509,414	\$132,112,863	\$407,879,716	\$14,201,638	\$174,341,270	\$150,479,405
Douglas	\$94,861,262	\$35,395,299	\$74,389,379	\$5,059,069	\$30,761,385	\$19,658,600
Gilliam	\$3,690,148	\$771,923	\$1,524,251	\$25,650	\$2,293,421	\$642,916
Grant	\$10,408,379	\$2,853,256	\$7,490,001	\$382,779	\$5,008,367	\$2,193,472
Harney	\$6,826,467	\$2,472,695	\$18,395,507	\$720,677	\$1,973,961	\$914,521
Hood River	\$23,872,685	\$10,183,108	\$28,804,277	\$1,163,678	\$11,155,297	\$8,174,734
Jackson	\$222,013,558	\$77,610,777	\$162,815,117	\$21,968,067	\$112,232,052	\$48,729,561
Jefferson	\$14,909,846	\$6,927,265	\$12,496,067	\$477,148	\$10,186,981	\$6,129,444
Josephine	\$96,595,813	\$26,719,267	\$54,926,604	\$3,091,748	\$53,614,938	\$23,384,715
Klamath	\$62,445,411	\$38,272,161	\$1115,608,189	\$41,796,186	\$29,976,337	\$33,371,452
Lake	\$7,740,682	\$4,530,790	\$14,051,387	\$4,674,999	\$3,726,587	\$3,842,936
Lane	\$366,186,464	\$145,887,407	\$356,052,820	\$18,844,258	\$142,067,658	\$78,526,065
Lincoln	\$47,570,174	\$18,504,301	\$30,631,140	\$1,254,505	\$23,393,102	\$8,326,776
Linn	\$136,790,690	\$44,955,185	\$84,695,019	\$10,539,274	\$24,973,156	\$15,835,664
Malheur	\$21,049,334	\$4,855,162	\$12,722,806	\$410,361	\$15,371,001	\$5,212,677
Marion	\$254,616,575	\$87,460,053	\$256,404,601	\$7,454,202	\$100,123,604	\$22,598,577
Morrow	\$7,799,340	\$1,645,176	\$4,560,642	\$239,070	\$3,665,621	\$1,226,371
Multnomah	\$1,153,477,778	\$372,931,811	\$699,256,902	\$22,419,514	\$793,615,215	\$373,814,559
Polk	\$70,292,187	\$23,252,513	\$62,078,204	\$2,171,536	\$30,073,063	\$10,400,912
Sherman	\$2,030,609	\$598,049	\$2,299,607	\$18,181	\$519,284	\$66,205
Tillamook	\$23,861,595	\$13,033,606	\$29,935,893	\$511,835	\$2,950,951	\$1,873,134
Umatilla	\$74,257,889	\$18,191,740	\$36,347,772	\$1,444,711	\$46,926,365	\$5,978,242
Union	\$39,920,966	\$9,727,518	\$27,323,056	\$2,106,050	\$18,420,710	\$3,695,250
Wallowa	\$10,959,691	\$2,898,046	\$7,558,882	\$1,000,790	\$4,672,300	\$1,295,977
Wasco	\$28,927,484	\$7,904,489	\$25,828,275	\$1,228,783	\$7,982,030	\$3,536,061
Washington	\$704,612,571	\$232,760,903	\$471,975,657	\$34,576,061	\$513,012,576	\$208,772,651
Wheeler	\$2,101,839	\$620,517	\$1,014,795	\$82,517	\$1,338,788	\$241,877
Yamhill	\$95,613,310	\$31,471,255	\$79,488,934	\$2,817,081	\$37,769,316	\$10,196,540

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Horseback riding	Bicycling on unpaved trails	Bicycling on paved trails	Bicycling on roads / streets / sidewalks	Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps / pick-ups / dune buggies / SUVs)
Baker	\$4,283,611	\$5,631,875	\$6,631,354	\$17,352,999	\$7,821,713	\$22,883,638
Benton	\$2,242,534	\$57,348,560	\$70,011,909	\$142,495,742	\$3,045,153	\$4,576,410
Clackamas	\$22,481,679	\$27,744,889	\$87,721,248	\$130,115,534	\$22,622,790	\$34,368,494
Clatsop	\$1,981,487	\$5,859,365	\$16,577,074	\$24,961,360	\$3,832,876	\$4,614,717
Columbia	\$2,229,957	\$9,529,802	\$11,361,572	\$29,014,079	\$5,751,787	\$6,286,602
Coos	\$4,203,969	\$25,686,761	\$19,227,456	\$36,178,260	\$24,512,704	\$34,902,815
Crook	\$2,183,060	\$7,564,911	\$3,348,098	\$9,986,641	\$2,059,074	\$3,310,434
Curry	\$1,938,160	\$6,264,067	\$3,449,614	\$16,912,447	\$6,394,024	\$6,993,391
Deschutes	\$3,840,539	\$116,641,676	\$60,738,790	\$140,840,146	\$13,559,473	\$11,145,619
Douglas	\$6,268,475	\$8,227,807	\$21,808,600	\$60,290,314	\$10,713,917	\$30,569,298
Gilliam	\$124,413	\$245,146	\$306,493	\$2,173,262	\$258,651	\$506,823
Grant	\$571,330	\$613,364	\$787,412	\$3,431,190	\$3,683,811	\$6,814,480
Harney	\$2,071,567	\$4,760,590	\$846,037	\$3,086,955	\$3,796,246	\$4,257,561
Hood River	\$664,003	\$26,520,424	\$8,617,613	\$15,310,007	\$1,487,474	\$1,529,044
Jackson	\$7,364,028	\$72,564,927	\$101,725,009	\$140,715,415	\$18,762,794	\$18,076,558
Jefferson	\$1,634,827	\$7,145,225	\$3,548,166	\$6,886,161	\$2,096,046	\$2,574,948
Josephine	\$509,912	\$31,634,188	\$25,169,474	\$48,645,244	\$15,060,022	\$21,139,369
Klamath	\$3,041,673	\$44,617,798	\$18,123,996	\$31,112,718	\$11,018,288	\$26,150,178
Lake	\$442,261	\$5,371,724	\$2,120,411	\$3,872,174	\$1,519,158	\$3,576,296
Lane	\$3,917,402	\$128,913,178	\$205,840,028	\$298,594,524	\$10,315,717	\$34,256,228
Lincoln	\$1,077,170	\$9,957,988	\$3,050,614	\$16,363,038	\$3,756,426	\$3,248,053
Linn	\$1,644,862	\$23,187,329	\$34,243,869	\$102,113,296	\$12,263,940	\$15,891,608
Malheur	\$12,212,644	\$4,349,796	\$1,090,224	\$13,525,302	\$12,827,164	\$12,192,186
Marion	\$7,024,964	\$31,359,191	\$44,430,118	\$134,576,402	\$26,765,606	\$20,441,732
Morrow	\$704,280	\$585,610	\$1,220,688	\$5,057,399	\$2,019,591	\$2,456,770
Multnomah	\$1,506,650	\$244,330,497	\$375,759,915	\$865,566,491	\$3,377,412	\$11,034,215
Polk	\$550,813	\$8,453,118	\$10,653,775	\$35,709,203	\$3,524,657	\$3,901,378
Sherman	\$661,850	\$788,328	\$386,921	\$1,011,279	\$470,709	\$581,573
Tillamook	\$1,370,289	\$3,772,782	\$1,463,417	\$1,137,492	\$2,972,038	\$5,858,852
Umatilla	\$4,477,536	\$15,847,924	\$10,054,672	\$53,019,785	\$14,668,311	\$9,184,076
Union	\$4,543,590	\$17,236,334	\$16,842,195	\$38,472,815	\$9,441,072	\$33,503,937
Wallowa	\$1,273,132	\$1,216,107	\$439,316	\$3,813,212	\$7,357,997	\$11,338,038
Wasco	\$1,602,765	\$11,883,584	\$8,744,936	\$12,114,148	\$2,693,097	\$4,141,491
Washington	\$71,635,911	\$499,574,107	\$309,852,172	\$447,047,258	\$15,318,121	\$29,098,663
Wheeler	\$47,979	\$100,290	\$22,250	\$518,129	\$622,843	\$127,409
Yamhill	\$6,744,640	\$28,556,640	\$31,596,690	\$72,842,286	\$3,084,264	\$6,624,107

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Class III – Off-road motorcycling	Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat / steering wheel)	Snowmobiling	Personal water craft – jet ski	Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding
Baker	\$809,828	\$2,595,068	\$2,528,750	\$886,665	\$1,994,979	\$1,640,376
Benton	\$2,198,756	\$1,059,780	\$585,334	\$2,497,905	\$6,029,386	\$5,315,223
Clackamas	\$6,894,601	\$5,688,172	\$665,036	\$2,797,324	\$32,535,729	\$27,356,191
Clatsop	\$169,577	\$2,178,930	\$572,025	\$1,797,246	\$6,514,751	\$997,919
Columbia	\$537,170	\$1,376,016	\$267,372	\$14,323,716	\$13,780,918	\$960,976
Coos	\$6,619,990	\$28,276,882	\$520,221	\$6,887,546	\$8,034,470	\$2,502,179
Crook	\$168,530	\$1,306,938	\$291,247	\$222,520	\$3,460,694	\$916,788
Curry	\$804,847	\$1,115,549	\$150,523	\$546,351	\$1,441,752	\$225,707
Deschutes	\$4,211,579	\$8,312,871	\$6,417,794	\$5,265,860	\$8,063,280	\$73,527,791
Douglas	\$2,673,115	\$20,392,988	\$1,066,695	\$2,155,025	\$10,953,278	\$2,762,239
Gilliam	\$0	\$100,058	\$15,895	\$0	\$21,471	\$14,103
Grant	\$689,913	\$663,408	\$208,833	\$317,661	\$334,952	\$151,223
Harney	\$980,011	\$1,897,781	\$537,676	\$66,764	\$183,142	\$103,555
Hood River	\$152,716	\$311,663	\$116,570	\$837,054	\$1,821,967	\$11,363,154
Jackson	\$12,051,184	\$364,305	\$727,353	\$2,585,087	\$12,296,905	\$15,428,929
Jefferson	\$499,888	\$347,874	\$172,837	\$219,464	\$1,841,103	\$819,923
Josephine	\$5,612,992	\$2,854,932	\$197,061	\$29,529,459	\$9,767,283	\$1,649,884
Klamath	\$1,126,871	\$6,190,435	\$3,844,689	\$4,722,739	\$8,255,903	\$2,934,802
Lake	\$166,005	\$728,590	\$456,289	\$527,336	\$930,046	\$436,711
Lane	\$34,496,949	\$8,011,168	\$630,095	\$3,862,077	\$43,013,536	\$18,646,075
Lincoln	\$1,120,925	\$2,233,443	\$80,178	\$3,890,113	\$3,229,585	\$563,158
Linn	\$1,458,188	\$5,069,477	\$943,074	\$9,102,149	\$13,984,244	\$6,478,368
Malheur	\$3,902,899	\$5,802,837	\$728,233	\$569,783	\$2,510,423	\$1,651,037
Marion	\$1,020,510	\$2,565,159	\$2,499,817	\$6,274,274	\$14,064,690	\$7,386,223
Morrow	\$281,235	\$3,917,355	\$351,012	\$106,497	\$1,165,995	\$304,671
Multnomah	\$896,309	\$0	\$1,224,316	\$2,851,522	\$11,979,281	\$70,958,055
Polk	\$217,682	\$299,147	\$250,846	\$2,690,405	\$6,934,353	\$2,597,765
Sherman	\$82,469	\$310,116	\$0	\$16,457	\$274,817	\$30,013
Tillamook	\$1,845,034	\$561,735	\$21,174	\$60,364	\$2,129,475	\$400,297
Umatilla	\$1,825,007	\$8,084,648	\$3,930,021	\$1,999,725	\$3,217,253	\$1,862,270
Union	\$1,065,473	\$1,155,601	\$1,879,710	\$1,841,073	\$3,856,310	\$4,748,519
Wallowa	\$1,875,330	\$2,481,110	\$3,349,025	\$138,209	\$3,678,271	\$950,815
Wasco	\$789,963	\$2,600,526	\$125,816	\$586,387	\$2,637,504	\$1,176,855
Washington	\$4,732,378	\$1,462,405	\$1,258,598	\$9,825,491	\$23,755,773	\$81,092,388
Wheeler	\$150,167	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,435	\$30,970
Yamhill	\$543,955	\$7,444,368	\$217,476	\$1,319,826	\$3,860,419	\$3,806,196

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	Snowshoeing	Sledding / tubing / general snow play	Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	Picnicking
Baker	\$244,412	\$283,637	\$1,546,272	\$7,049,512	\$22,491,996	\$8,075,203
Benton	\$2,059,581	\$1,016,356	\$1,550,712	\$9,651,168	\$61,475,492	\$15,793,282
Clackamas	\$3,378,685	\$1,048,644	\$5,076,181	\$32,447,655	\$262,340,930	\$106,966,912
Clatsop	\$195,405	\$144,490	\$187,426	\$3,477,606	\$50,411,510	\$8,719,538
Columbia	\$361,562	\$30,234	\$258,547	\$4,719,889	\$40,611,196	\$6,876,340
Coos	\$236,394	\$398,616	\$523,268	\$4,621,170	\$72,873,582	\$17,559,556
Crook	\$615,395	\$388,671	\$308,278	\$1,221,816	\$17,341,197	\$2,725,860
Curry	\$73,954	\$111,455	\$147,224	\$1,578,199	\$28,733,474	\$8,367,143
Deschutes	\$17,016,382	\$4,692,628	\$7,872,680	\$27,586,757	\$128,259,186	\$26,195,186
Douglas	\$107,798	\$80,409	\$265,643	\$10,267,754	\$99,205,640	\$23,564,694
Gilliam	\$34,458	\$0	\$52,718	\$256,745	\$1,256,654	\$339,273
Grant	\$29,946	\$70,160	\$42,031	\$2,592,346	\$10,622,159	\$2,426,195
Harney	\$28,935	\$146,442	\$137,023	\$2,140,615	\$16,141,824	\$3,576,829
Hood River	\$3,499,251	\$740,542	\$1,519,176	\$3,117,320	\$8,758,207	\$2,358,039
Jackson	\$5,528,126	\$3,363,908	\$3,454,268	\$10,460,336	\$140,498,981	\$44,727,275
Jefferson	\$245,120	\$195,871	\$104,941	\$2,459,605	\$16,055,396	\$5,192,650
Josephine	\$108,890	\$249,742	\$184,164	\$10,962,247	\$99,871,519	\$29,416,598
Klamath	\$886,283	\$848,367	\$4,101,988	\$11,933,783	\$49,699,752	\$21,547,737
Lake	\$105,912	\$101,898	\$476,342	\$1,525,202	\$7,451,653	\$2,785,931
Lane	\$8,870,377	\$5,591,747	\$12,876,618	\$30,374,025	\$408,939,196	\$118,626,383
Lincoln	\$245,575	\$101,416	\$173,429	\$2,049,862	\$47,275,827	\$7,271,608
Linn	\$270,272	\$150,737	\$1,352,361	\$13,819,568	\$107,517,438	\$19,368,083
Malheur	\$44,727	\$7,076	\$28,337	\$8,531,367	\$20,132,693	\$5,365,667
Marion	\$742,008	\$401,396	\$4,708,504	\$23,041,636	\$214,575,149	\$61,562,530
Morrow	\$30,156	\$81,351	\$73,738	\$1,630,464	\$8,470,077	\$2,180,345
Multnomah	\$14,088,605	\$6,821,106	\$13,116,420	\$50,906,576	\$383,630,958	\$102,304,505
Polk	\$494,068	\$87,439	\$777,683	\$6,951,049	\$49,168,386	\$13,393,042
Sherman	\$77,036	\$0	\$990	\$207,873	\$3,729,654	\$515,668
Tillamook	\$50,252	\$13,389	\$75,297	\$1,415,033	\$22,324,656	\$5,502,455
Umatilla	\$248,237	\$158,983	\$993,923	\$12,977,159	\$74,688,149	\$21,736,042
Union	\$1,977,885	\$651,355	\$2,005,337	\$12,193,971	\$59,560,958	\$13,660,176
Wallowa	\$83,775	\$314,959	\$377,600	\$9,458,950	\$14,734,876	\$2,579,435
Wasco	\$419,798	\$52,695	\$406,308	\$5,809,231	\$31,373,896	\$5,803,065
Washington	\$7,599,289	\$4,800,673	\$7,477,242	\$33,776,128	\$411,443,456	\$124,923,179
Wheeler	\$4,022	\$14,860	\$50,128	\$104,902	\$190,831	\$176,547
Yamhill	\$648,499	\$155,460	\$839,547	\$6,806,494	\$77,431,946	\$16,401,546

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Taking your children / grandchildren to a playground	Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	Relaxing / hanging out / escaping heat / noise / etc.	Attending outdoor concerts / fairs / festivals	Tennis (played outdoors)	Pickleball (played outdoors)
Baker	\$5,114,304	\$6,325,349	\$17,831,936	\$1,414,946	\$67,424	\$79,842
Benton	\$38,497,766	\$37,055,870	\$84,548,134	\$10,797,221	\$580,203	\$356,631
Clackamas	\$188,831,384	\$91,609,566	\$254,619,175	\$51,795,601	\$1,137,846	\$1,257,568
Clatsop	\$14,486,485	\$14,729,648	\$46,373,552	\$6,558,179	\$207,566	\$95,435
Columbia	\$31,946,098	\$12,335,382	\$39,128,171	\$7,302,107	\$88,601	\$25,315
Coos	\$26,846,945	\$15,565,898	\$57,614,582	\$5,674,779	\$262,646	\$114,971
Crook	\$3,878,409	\$3,170,405	\$16,495,865	\$3,042,575	\$69,539	\$27,304
Curry	\$8,396,480	\$8,748,637	\$40,586,939	\$2,849,531	\$350,795	\$90,935
Deschutes	\$40,515,706	\$38,790,501	\$143,313,067	\$36,071,445	\$1,570,405	\$499,633
Douglas	\$22,213,517	\$23,752,511	\$87,307,727	\$15,240,792	\$836,494	\$130,136
Gilliam	\$1,199,091	\$53,770	\$3,142,490	\$219,968	\$17,038	\$22,516
Grant	\$8,396,552	\$2,727,546	\$10,986,838	\$543,938	\$24,790	\$115,417
Harney	\$3,218,630	\$1,755,811	\$11,710,910	\$890,442	\$115,581	\$85,055
Hood River	\$6,152,620	\$6,114,151	\$14,428,552	\$2,445,144	\$429,200	\$26,117
Jackson	\$79,103,481	\$31,347,455	\$138,739,770	\$24,732,925	\$2,116,139	\$667,047
Jefferson	\$4,097,487	\$2,628,536	\$18,473,662	\$1,685,014	\$160,333	\$45,807
Josephine	\$43,294,668	\$11,806,545	\$128,656,565	\$17,080,272	\$2,059,044	\$790,474
Klamath	\$25,725,548	\$17,184,997	\$76,055,496	\$5,983,818	\$1,212,987	\$633,120
Lake	\$2,994,203	\$2,077,231	\$9,503,366	\$728,639	\$139,544	\$73,590
Lane	\$192,277,004	\$105,496,262	\$348,066,186	\$51,372,720	\$4,206,078	\$3,624,356
Lincoln	\$11,367,491	\$9,804,577	\$47,589,019	\$4,014,745	\$158,902	\$132,059
Linn	\$49,900,407	\$34,483,305	\$139,877,427	\$14,127,264	\$600,259	\$444,864
Malheur	\$9,436,485	\$3,708,688	\$19,311,213	\$2,061,309	\$151,592	\$152,067
Marion	\$109,476,936	\$74,166,772	\$184,409,734	\$22,995,480	\$2,468,827	\$2,993,566
Morrow	\$3,227,504	\$1,610,610	\$6,814,340	\$693,060	\$33,945	\$74,059
Multnomah	\$430,026,985	\$354,623,740	\$395,334,691	\$116,651,872	\$10,279,892	\$4,025,297
Polk	\$32,604,265	\$16,964,136	\$68,154,457	\$8,508,891	\$510,662	\$422,050
Sherman	\$1,364,662	\$656,271	\$2,771,837	\$290,706	\$20,097	\$1,914
Tillamook	\$7,475,133	\$7,302,428	\$25,500,741	\$1,929,326	\$90,816	\$41,531
Umatilla	\$32,306,221	\$12,473,391	\$63,287,612	\$7,465,017	\$1,122,890	\$394,491
Union	\$19,842,984	\$9,330,045	\$49,635,796	\$3,456,814	\$167,051	\$298,930
Wallowa	\$1,537,070	\$2,562,774	\$8,958,921	\$1,012,765	\$14,415	\$26,819
Wasco	\$15,630,813	\$6,075,628	\$31,254,710	\$2,421,120	\$111,073	\$55,845
Washington	\$345,443,575	\$133,975,922	\$334,655,813	\$54,449,464	\$4,781,756	\$2,610,115
Wheeler	\$44,764	\$1,142,781	\$1,916,217	\$322,875	\$4,929	\$59
Yamhill	\$44,514,474	\$16,017,322	\$80,673,246	\$8,418,596	\$369,893	\$153,515

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball / beach volleyball / badminton)	Soccer	Futsal	Golf	Orienteering / geocaching	Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (museums / outdoor displays / visitor centers)
Baker	\$625,395	\$535,018	\$21,718	\$245,197	\$469,275	\$2,938,952
Benton	\$2,793,451	\$7,889,769	\$320,271	\$2,112,760	\$11,487,355	\$14,476,480
Clackamas	\$9,850,387	\$15,507,793	\$629,511	\$9,288,692	\$22,337,424	\$52,836,602
Clatsop	\$747,532	\$601,690	\$24,425	\$874,016	\$1,281,717	\$16,562,378
Columbia	\$198,288	\$868,546	\$35,257	\$1,067,268	\$16,823,677	\$16,467,249
Coos	\$900,558	\$983,459	\$39,922	\$1,329,005	\$5,860,440	\$6,630,309
Crook	\$213,872	\$275,397	\$11,179	\$475,769	\$4,347,781	\$2,783,502
Curry	\$712,285	\$976,092	\$39,623	\$539,231	\$504,135	\$6,445,555
Deschutes	\$3,913,568	\$4,740,857	\$192,447	\$8,919,894	\$26,205,917	\$22,478,637
Douglas	\$1,019,338	\$4,627,844	\$187,859	\$1,873,106	\$2,109,549	\$15,383,957
Gilliam	\$176,365	\$82,115	\$3,333	\$228,887	\$365,970	\$315,145
Grant	\$904,052	\$405,600	\$16,465	\$225,429	\$695,665	\$1,291,646
Harney	\$666,228	\$470,119	\$19,084	\$264,968	\$359,022	\$1,166,166
Hood River	\$204,575	\$793,268	\$32,201	\$400,722	\$606,442	\$2,450,055
Jackson	\$5,224,907	\$5,058,049	\$205,323	\$7,539,105	\$6,489,200	\$30,191,108
Jefferson	\$358,803	\$897,828	\$36,446	\$1,004,560	\$545,111	\$2,499,077
Josephine	\$6,191,696	\$5,092,558	\$206,723	\$2,913,535	\$5,790,108	\$21,194,262
Klamath	\$4,959,158	\$789,059	\$32,030	\$1,286,498	\$13,328,491	\$13,636,239
Lake	\$576,421	\$173,297	\$7,035	\$153,616	\$1,663,902	\$1,677,272
Lane	\$28,389,168	\$6,128,513	\$248,776	\$8,351,567	\$19,939,238	\$53,176,767
Linn	\$1,034,407	\$1,729,501	\$70,206	\$1,278,788	\$2,323,512	\$8,600,599
Linn	\$3,484,569	\$2,190,853	\$88,934	\$2,995,280	\$18,797,927	\$19,604,154
Malheur	\$1,191,121	\$956,874	\$38,843	\$899,240	\$381,259	\$12,669,306
Marion	\$23,448,265	\$18,501,018	\$751,016	\$2,891,748	\$1,893,654	\$44,556,696
Morrow	\$580,094	\$663,955	\$26,952	\$550,439	\$138,075	\$1,687,334
Multnomah	\$31,529,691	\$20,652,001	\$838,331	\$11,899,249	\$46,482,215	\$103,590,810
Polk	\$3,305,868	\$1,551,562	\$62,983	\$1,114,497	\$12,683,215	\$12,350,236
Sherman	\$14,989	\$37,148	\$1,508	\$40,187	\$0	\$1,230,788
Tillamook	\$325,310	\$184,905	\$7,506	\$462,869	\$874,870	\$4,258,932
Umatilla	\$3,090,001	\$3,474,598	\$141,045	\$1,327,871	\$6,791,110	\$11,088,311
Union	\$2,341,484	\$2,431,913	\$98,719	\$854,263	\$599,594	\$5,879,051
Wallowa	\$210,070	\$153,023	\$6,212	\$162,686	\$749,444	\$1,203,749
Wasco	\$437,427	\$1,316,415	\$53,438	\$696,719	\$1,205,435	\$4,846,472
Washington	\$20,444,733	\$42,575,112	\$1,728,261	\$19,056,316	\$19,629,701	\$96,691,636
Wheeler	\$4,382	\$4,734	\$192	\$32,793	\$48,968	\$85,356
Yamhill	\$1,202,465	\$4,780,351	\$194,050	\$2,009,965	\$4,238,505	\$15,228,012

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Bird watching	Whale watching	Exploring tidepools	Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	Taking your children / grandchildren to nature settings	Visiting nature centers
Baker	\$17,938,077	\$308,698	\$1,205,542	\$46,641,600	\$2,173,286	\$180,384
Benton	\$53,814,295	\$24,674,766	\$26,103,897	\$118,525,131	\$16,359,341	\$4,735,629
Clackamas	\$117,217,013	\$96,090,240	\$65,622,122	\$261,608,317	\$80,242,502	\$19,421,159
Clatsop	\$50,757,719	\$24,578,388	\$19,864,812	\$55,379,783	\$6,155,925	\$3,822,338
Columbia	\$49,851,410	\$5,834,555	\$16,187,666	\$95,552,578	\$13,575,258	\$3,171,584
Coos	\$53,224,264	\$55,331,310	\$36,855,898	\$65,412,195	\$11,408,411	\$3,019,152
Crook	\$31,519,629	\$2,147,314	\$3,204,327	\$22,619,093	\$1,648,101	\$302,906
Curry	\$42,125,556	\$63,690,268	\$27,315,471	\$56,888,324	\$3,568,022	\$2,468,695
Deschutes	\$120,639,451	\$12,702,330	\$19,658,951	\$147,553,689	\$17,216,850	\$8,155,968
Douglas	\$118,819,949	\$17,304,344	\$19,578,652	\$81,712,262	\$9,439,470	\$2,658,686
Gilliam	\$227,165	\$201,707	\$333,220	\$996,873	\$509,545	\$23,302
Grant	\$10,220,682	\$257,987	\$335,029	\$17,585,207	\$3,568,053	\$163,907
Harney	\$5,843,631	\$285,535	\$389,345	\$14,810,492	\$1,367,733	\$90,720
Hood River	\$9,161,149	\$1,660,363	\$3,467,774	\$21,109,976	\$2,614,511	\$51,399
Jackson	\$191,473,967	\$24,271,766	\$53,610,556	\$199,109,325	\$33,614,440	\$12,779,950
Jefferson	\$25,491,321	\$1,444,827	\$1,248,333	\$17,830,503	\$1,741,197	\$1,652,302
Josephine	\$135,341,499	\$26,463,711	\$29,089,656	\$121,370,814	\$18,397,750	\$5,225,753
Klamath	\$140,747,637	\$10,822,427	\$9,856,201	\$181,802,802	\$10,931,882	\$2,769,858
Lake	\$15,965,190	\$1,223,283	\$1,136,484	\$21,302,184	\$1,272,365	\$312,569
Lane	\$273,966,383	\$70,957,795	\$94,797,259	\$399,889,571	\$81,706,693	\$21,792,753
Lincoln	\$90,946,407	\$81,506,737	\$54,191,966	\$73,726,214	\$4,830,531	\$2,417,406
Linn	\$115,716,040	\$19,323,945	\$47,293,363	\$110,933,599	\$21,204,809	\$8,201,540
Malheur	\$13,988,316	\$2,591,008	\$2,531,834	\$21,034,072	\$4,009,965	\$938,561
Marion	\$111,195,076	\$48,985,807	\$51,268,234	\$236,713,552	\$46,521,415	\$17,092,517
Morrow	\$5,804,455	\$1,011,955	\$1,109,677	\$11,712,991	\$1,371,504	\$141,587
Multnomah	\$155,467,045	\$78,815,713	\$167,012,435	\$412,371,164	\$182,736,791	\$51,857,315
Polk	\$49,487,444	\$19,574,594	\$22,011,096	\$73,480,072	\$13,854,941	\$3,576,707
Sherman	\$1,744,169	\$236,523	\$148,917	\$2,101,562	\$579,903	\$87,630
Tillamook	\$35,986,894	\$19,646,612	\$20,381,489	\$41,523,490	\$3,176,502	\$1,433,330
Umatilla	\$36,916,635	\$6,472,469	\$8,981,969	\$43,257,071	\$13,728,290	\$1,478,493
Union	\$22,172,595	\$2,719,956	\$4,608,974	\$34,204,852	\$8,432,129	\$1,108,159
Wallowa	\$10,195,760	\$663,577	\$471,034	\$22,506,677	\$653,167	\$180,869
Wasco	\$22,813,384	\$2,922,081	\$3,981,317	\$22,938,447	\$6,642,199	\$483,514
Washington	\$157,807,711	\$61,487,218	\$201,688,768	\$375,942,854	\$146,793,695	\$45,091,287
Wheeler	\$2,319,041	\$0	\$82,120	\$1,350,939	\$19,022	\$21,819
Yamhill	\$71,106,759	\$26,847,444	\$45,587,998	\$64,460,703	\$18,916,097	\$5,533,328

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Outdoor photography / painting / drawing	Collecting (rocks / plants / mushrooms / berries)	RV / motorhome / trailer camping	Car camping with a tent	Yurts / camper cabins	Hunting
Baker	\$7,355,120	\$31,835,594	\$9,103,698	\$6,774,051	\$630,916	\$16,617,130
Benton	\$14,516,808	\$64,270,559	\$15,709,567	\$22,355,800	\$2,673,219	\$11,587,251
Clackamas	\$45,346,860	\$96,610,026	\$103,319,373	\$81,718,458	\$12,297,962	\$38,907,271
Clatsop	\$13,364,785	\$28,432,080	\$16,743,011	\$5,530,723	\$762,148	\$17,469,230
Columbia	\$18,134,451	\$28,929,315	\$27,965,596	\$13,272,535	\$1,450,238	\$18,324,916
Coos	\$10,262,581	\$52,146,239	\$26,501,535	\$11,713,970	\$1,288,110	\$34,339,693
Crook	\$2,444,025	\$3,877,250	\$12,124,604	\$2,215,026	\$140,782	\$6,074,419
Curry	\$9,341,244	\$26,246,138	\$12,556,000	\$3,109,375	\$728,203	\$9,281,981
Deschutes	\$20,003,073	\$47,452,567	\$51,700,030	\$55,755,948	\$3,693,045	\$21,393,158
Douglas	\$32,128,232	\$75,684,169	\$35,929,674	\$16,344,701	\$2,404,563	\$46,902,763
Gilliam	\$299,060	\$199,682	\$427,331	\$547,482	\$42,980	\$654,014
Grant	\$2,198,966	\$5,267,763	\$7,403,216	\$750,621	\$92,131	\$6,334,761
Harney	\$1,312,328	\$2,520,210	\$3,901,471	\$1,400,459	\$57,707	\$4,824,117
Hood River	\$3,999,073	\$3,908,527	\$4,863,394	\$3,172,143	\$458,939	\$5,232,607
Jackson	\$38,585,920	\$61,612,099	\$26,651,296	\$33,818,414	\$6,320,548	\$58,941,813
Jefferson	\$4,662,073	\$7,189,060	\$11,736,343	\$1,313,588	\$479,620	\$4,286,534
Josephine	\$20,672,591	\$39,670,253	\$45,453,639	\$19,088,419	\$5,141,109	\$32,961,515
Klamath	\$47,016,871	\$113,027,783	\$40,789,848	\$15,789,823	\$1,968,408	\$90,923,634
Lake	\$5,395,266	\$12,840,594	\$4,797,880	\$2,060,902	\$228,047	\$10,681,961
Lane	\$41,509,773	\$126,994,107	\$116,748,270	\$68,666,487	\$6,505,092	\$111,949,392
Lincoln	\$11,080,179	\$41,555,020	\$9,548,444	\$4,553,691	\$460,437	\$10,744,353
Linn	\$30,510,322	\$73,947,628	\$49,542,608	\$20,140,360	\$3,427,857	\$61,887,943
Malheur	\$7,177,015	\$10,857,891	\$6,026,837	\$4,520,132	\$991,871	\$28,011,431
Marion	\$61,083,606	\$51,732,437	\$56,907,148	\$31,734,635	\$17,494,698	\$24,072,342
Morrow	\$2,003,498	\$4,047,370	\$6,462,966	\$1,650,670	\$1,534,510	\$7,288,048
Multnomah	\$88,593,515	\$152,239,953	\$54,684,679	\$120,685,307	\$13,491,417	\$57,084,264
Polk	\$13,695,404	\$31,274,745	\$14,763,479	\$15,429,556	\$1,552,705	\$17,055,892
Sherman	\$108,265	\$106,487	\$2,023,786	\$142,456	\$51,157	\$264,306
Tillamook	\$13,149,750	\$18,716,378	\$6,454,390	\$3,414,967	\$382,463	\$7,192,352
Umatilla	\$11,120,743	\$43,499,284	\$33,471,229	\$10,312,224	\$2,547,379	\$17,983,263
Union	\$7,829,556	\$38,705,557	\$14,689,866	\$7,308,021	\$447,749	\$38,264,576
Wallowa	\$3,823,445	\$4,869,136	\$6,544,525	\$934,007	\$135,320	\$5,276,423
Wasco	\$7,845,284	\$15,597,538	\$8,027,470	\$4,034,324	\$609,484	\$6,779,289
Washington	\$53,223,154	\$65,250,338	\$49,231,094	\$148,454,220	\$9,506,901	\$54,508,036
Wheeler	\$321,036	\$295,511	\$740,325	\$97,627	\$11,247	\$829,287
Yamhill	\$22,965,960	\$24,730,173	\$33,603,064	\$15,151,576	\$3,516,729	\$27,878,764

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Fishing	Crabbing	Shellfishing / clamming	White-water canoeing / kayaking / rafting	Flat-water canoeing / sea kayaking / rowing / stand-up paddling / tubing / floating	Beach activities - ocean
Baker	\$26,147,514	\$164,030	\$93,324	\$434,530	\$387,121	\$1,286,528
Benton	\$28,728,456	\$2,712,403	\$841,364	\$2,556,404	\$2,204,860	\$59,913,270
Clackamas	\$150,944,988	\$17,186,268	\$12,805,057	\$10,448,970	\$24,664,976	\$158,258,845
Clatsop	\$33,900,421	\$8,798,370	\$8,255,716	\$1,412,609	\$1,758,174	\$117,681,617
Columbia	\$68,156,615	\$3,666,481	\$2,683,432	\$2,040,950	\$1,704,632	\$24,485,957
Coos	\$78,245,564	\$19,316,778	\$7,052,564	\$9,458,724	\$7,645,275	\$107,806,996
Crook	\$10,983,819	\$313,463	\$80,752	\$1,373,307	\$984,690	\$2,559,328
Curry	\$22,867,680	\$4,340,590	\$1,339,066	\$2,026,507	\$1,988,065	\$59,739,971
Deschutes	\$90,760,645	\$4,381,970	\$664,434	\$45,204,273	\$15,552,695	\$37,163,853
Douglas	\$66,525,354	\$20,955,923	\$4,669,970	\$5,343,267	\$4,812,526	\$42,604,642
Gilliam	\$1,460,481	\$118,691	\$73,581	\$60,174	\$28,948	\$257,349
Grant	\$11,159,265	\$93,333	\$6,674	\$209,838	\$139,338	\$671,772
Harney	\$5,552,655	\$61,848	\$68,758	\$155,036	\$31,406	\$926,196
Hood River	\$10,033,038	\$298,221	\$237,375	\$1,718,847	\$1,583,476	\$4,658,922
Jackson	\$126,462,861	\$7,258,672	\$1,823,467	\$22,070,557	\$8,676,104	\$56,789,304
Jefferson	\$17,992,667	\$297,584	\$45,185	\$413,742	\$663,477	\$2,799,793
Josephine	\$83,896,578	\$4,023,534	\$1,022,225	\$14,296,585	\$3,417,082	\$45,795,864
Klamath	\$196,171,248	\$9,405,848	\$3,731,637	\$3,726,321	\$3,843,832	\$13,533,009
Lake	\$22,846,456	\$1,058,185	\$1,417,258	\$419,378	\$522,337	\$1,564,569
Lane	\$245,127,626	\$28,415,063	\$5,523,396	\$18,893,052	\$13,164,129	\$145,210,147
Lincoln	\$29,595,808	\$7,660,035	\$1,748,988	\$4,480,588	\$2,326,690	\$109,423,675
Linn	\$109,990,527	\$8,968,649	\$1,040,916	\$2,436,145	\$2,855,932	\$91,782,597
Malheur	\$32,875,387	\$267,525	\$92,262	\$583,483	\$102,029	\$2,214,323
Marion	\$75,080,703	\$10,074,743	\$602,335	\$4,574,438	\$3,379,549	\$103,052,566
Morrow	\$15,172,710	\$396,816	\$83,242	\$50,951	\$151,626	\$1,432,203
Multnomah	\$175,626,120	\$25,901,546	\$7,100,479	\$36,790,074	\$45,115,696	\$275,891,348
Polk	\$34,056,900	\$5,035,972	\$773,791	\$1,899,057	\$967,025	\$42,224,970
Sherman	\$1,451,786	\$32,609	\$119,660	\$11,128	\$1,790	\$172,679
Tillamook	\$22,196,750	\$8,002,256	\$2,767,539	\$644,878	\$454,217	\$62,706,890
Umatilla	\$57,561,512	\$2,311,948	\$666,585	\$1,100,441	\$2,764,721	\$10,616,124
Union	\$50,760,501	\$1,069,143	\$372,152	\$1,871,765	\$1,032,150	\$4,041,487
Wallowa	\$5,714,463	\$36,085	\$19,096	\$359,319	\$386,586	\$864,529
Wasco	\$24,164,939	\$668,224	\$320,645	\$3,308,145	\$607,266	\$5,876,606
Washington	\$255,751,601	\$24,146,678	\$57,300,591	\$132,070,679	\$29,418,915	\$407,520,594
Wheeler	\$1,124,862	\$2,576	\$0	\$34,582	\$23,264	\$92,279
Yamhill	\$25,568,113	\$3,681,523	\$1,613,265	\$4,441,194	\$1,702,678	\$54,416,374

Table B1. Total Net Economic Value by Activity by Oregon County, 2018 USD (continued)

Oregon County	Beach activities – lakes / reservoirs / rivers	Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	County Total Net Economic Value
Baker	\$1,799,488	\$1,600,971	\$392,359,106
Benton	\$10,547,532	\$9,104,680	\$1,507,634,261
Clackamas	\$68,526,488	\$48,523,949	\$4,235,147,063
Clatsop	\$13,602,694	\$5,678,058	\$845,488,965
Columbia	\$10,988,236	\$4,206,559	\$802,855,181
Coos	\$20,355,736	\$8,132,138	\$1,217,207,761
Crook	\$3,010,262	\$589,749	\$256,603,083
Curry	\$9,389,490	\$1,999,781	\$602,142,971
Deschutes	\$42,731,840	\$26,593,729	\$2,867,903,116
Douglas	\$20,772,753	\$13,985,110	\$1,384,758,523
Gilliam	\$60,116	\$747,746	\$27,750,607
Grant	\$1,099,635	\$1,094,762	\$157,373,547
Harney	\$408,476	\$1,234,228	\$142,027,748
Hood River	\$5,217,513	\$1,323,929	\$291,432,225
Jackson	\$53,466,339	\$30,132,314	\$2,634,948,739
Jefferson	\$3,131,823	\$4,419,882	\$244,439,310
Josephine	\$28,747,182	\$26,355,441	\$1,542,403,720
Klamath	\$13,480,156	\$9,540,555	\$1,652,334,954
Lake	\$1,643,976	\$1,271,585	\$197,889,908
Lane	\$105,441,139	\$51,149,983	\$5,333,024,739
Lincoln	\$11,393,283	\$3,758,052	\$879,420,717
Linn	\$24,997,667	\$20,012,250	\$1,797,457,791
Malheur	\$2,461,073	\$3,774,236	\$361,100,980
Marion	\$25,012,740	\$30,591,778	\$2,827,821,552
Morrow	\$2,689,039	\$1,690,795	\$131,680,432
Multnomah	\$83,102,123	\$70,128,970	\$9,356,499,337
Polk	\$6,885,097	\$9,433,285	\$880,188,778
Sherman	\$232,013	\$280,471	\$31,205,094
Tillamook	\$9,658,620	\$456,020	\$453,941,218
Umatilla	\$9,939,936	\$15,394,811	\$895,208,124
Union	\$3,783,302	\$4,665,230	\$668,854,228
Wallowa	\$4,673,349	\$1,907,028	\$180,658,190
Wasco	\$3,054,819	\$8,012,861	\$381,162,120
Washington	\$81,229,360	\$145,883,274	\$7,828,733,020
Wheeler	\$222,842	\$38,862	\$18,830,888
Yamhill	\$9,032,998	\$11,418,804	\$1,176,254,733

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey

Oregon County	Walking on local streets / sidewalks	Walking on local trails / paths	Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	Long-distance hiking (backpacking)	Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	Jogging / running on trails / paths
Baker	0.41%	0.55%	0.72%	0.79%	0.33%	0.30%
Benton	2.85%	3.26%	2.63%	4.03%	3.15%	3.54%
Clackamas	7.72%	8.10%	11.87%	4.17%	8.02%	4.94%
Clatsop	1.18%	1.52%	1.38%	3.71%	0.78%	1.33%
Columbia	1.08%	1.04%	0.59%	0.44%	0.66%	0.97%
Coos	1.43%	1.44%	1.42%	2.09%	0.95%	0.83%
Crook	0.39%	0.42%	0.48%	0.30%	0.39%	0.23%
Curry	0.55%	0.69%	0.96%	0.33%	0.34%	0.26%
Deschutes	4.64%	8.09%	10.57%	5.96%	6.76%	12.57%
Douglas	2.11%	2.17%	1.93%	2.12%	1.19%	1.64%
Gilliam	0.08%	0.05%	0.04%	0.01%	0.09%	0.05%
Grant	0.23%	0.17%	0.19%	0.16%	0.19%	0.18%
Harney	0.15%	0.15%	0.48%	0.30%	0.08%	0.08%
Hood River	0.53%	0.62%	0.75%	0.49%	0.43%	0.68%
Jackson	4.94%	4.75%	4.22%	9.21%	4.35%	4.07%
Jefferson	0.33%	0.42%	0.32%	0.20%	0.39%	0.51%
Josephine	2.15%	1.64%	1.42%	1.30%	2.08%	1.95%
Klamath	1.39%	2.34%	2.99%	17.53%	1.16%	2.79%
Lake	0.17%	0.28%	0.36%	1.96%	0.14%	0.32%
Lane	8.15%	8.94%	9.22%	7.90%	5.51%	6.56%
Lincoln	1.06%	1.13%	0.79%	0.53%	0.91%	0.70%
Linn	3.04%	2.75%	2.19%	4.42%	0.97%	1.32%
Malheur	0.47%	0.30%	0.33%	0.17%	0.60%	0.44%
Marion	5.67%	5.36%	6.64%	3.13%	3.88%	1.89%
Morrow	0.17%	0.10%	0.12%	0.10%	0.14%	0.10%
Multnomah	25.67%	22.84%	18.11%	9.40%	30.77%	31.21%
Polk	1.56%	1.42%	1.61%	0.91%	1.17%	0.87%
Sherman	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Tillamook	0.53%	0.80%	0.78%	0.21%	0.11%	0.16%
Umatilla	1.65%	1.11%	0.94%	0.61%	1.82%	0.50%
Union	0.89%	0.60%	0.71%	0.88%	0.71%	0.31%
Wallowa	0.24%	0.18%	0.20%	0.42%	0.18%	0.11%
Wasco	0.64%	0.48%	0.67%	0.52%	0.31%	0.30%
Washington	15.68%	14.26%	12.23%	14.50%	19.89%	17.43%
Wheeler	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.02%
Yamhill	2.13%	1.93%	2.06%	1.18%	1.46%	0.85%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Horseback riding	Bicycling on unpaved trails	Bicycling on paved trails	Bicycling on roads / streets / sidewalks	Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps / pick-ups / dune buggies / SUVs)
Baker	2.27%	0.38%	0.44%	0.58%	2.70%	5.11%
Benton	1.19%	3.84%	4.61%	4.80%	1.05%	1.02%
Clackamas	11.89%	1.86%	5.78%	4.38%	7.82%	7.67%
Clatsop	1.05%	0.39%	1.09%	0.84%	1.32%	1.03%
Columbia	1.18%	0.64%	0.75%	0.98%	1.99%	1.40%
Coos	2.22%	1.72%	1.27%	1.22%	8.47%	7.79%
Crook	1.15%	0.51%	0.22%	0.34%	0.71%	0.74%
Curry	1.03%	0.42%	0.23%	0.57%	2.21%	1.56%
Deschutes	2.03%	7.81%	4.00%	4.74%	4.68%	2.49%
Douglas	3.32%	0.55%	1.44%	2.03%	3.70%	6.82%
Gilliam	0.07%	0.02%	0.02%	0.07%	0.09%	0.11%
Grant	0.30%	0.04%	0.05%	0.12%	1.27%	1.52%
Harney	1.10%	0.32%	0.06%	0.10%	1.31%	0.95%
Hood River	0.35%	1.78%	0.57%	0.52%	0.51%	0.34%
Jackson	3.89%	4.86%	6.70%	4.74%	6.48%	4.03%
Jefferson	0.86%	0.48%	0.23%	0.23%	0.72%	0.57%
Josephine	0.27%	2.12%	1.66%	1.64%	5.20%	4.72%
Klamath	1.61%	2.99%	1.19%	1.05%	3.81%	5.84%
Lake	0.23%	0.36%	0.14%	0.13%	0.52%	0.80%
Lane	2.07%	8.63%	13.56%	10.06%	3.56%	7.64%
Lincoln	0.57%	0.67%	0.20%	0.55%	1.30%	0.72%
Linn	0.87%	1.55%	2.26%	3.44%	4.24%	3.55%
Malheur	6.46%	0.29%	0.07%	0.46%	4.43%	2.72%
Marion	3.72%	2.10%	2.93%	4.53%	9.25%	4.56%
Morrow	0.37%	0.04%	0.08%	0.17%	0.70%	0.55%
Multnomah	0.80%	16.35%	24.76%	29.15%	1.17%	2.46%
Polk	0.29%	0.57%	0.70%	1.20%	1.22%	0.87%
Sherman	0.35%	0.05%	0.03%	0.03%	0.16%	0.13%
Tillamook	0.72%	0.25%	0.10%	0.17%	1.03%	1.31%
Umatilla	2.37%	1.06%	0.66%	1.79%	5.07%	2.05%
Union	2.40%	1.15%	1.11%	1.30%	3.26%	7.48%
Wallowa	0.67%	0.08%	0.03%	0.13%	2.54%	2.53%
Wasco	0.85%	0.80%	0.58%	0.41%	0.93%	0.92%
Washington	37.89%	33.44%	20.41%	15.06%	5.29%	6.49%
Wheeler	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.22%	0.03%
Yamhill	3.57%	1.91%	2.08%	2.45%	1.07%	1.48%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Class III – Off-road motorcycling	Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat / steering wheel)	Snowmobiling	Personal water craft – jet ski	Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding
Baker	0.79%	1.88%	6.87%	0.73%	0.74%	0.47%
Benton	2.14%	0.77%	1.59%	2.06%	2.24%	1.51%
Clackamas	6.72%	4.13%	1.81%	2.31%	12.11%	7.77%
Clatsop	0.17%	1.58%	1.55%	1.48%	2.43%	0.28%
Columbia	0.52%	1.00%	0.73%	11.81%	5.13%	0.27%
Coos	6.45%	20.53%	1.41%	5.68%	2.99%	0.71%
Crook	0.16%	0.95%	0.79%	0.18%	1.29%	0.26%
Curry	0.78%	0.81%	0.41%	0.45%	0.54%	0.06%
Deschutes	4.10%	6.03%	17.42%	4.34%	3.00%	20.90%
Douglas	2.60%	14.80%	2.90%	1.78%	4.08%	0.79%
Gilliam	0.00%	0.07%	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
Grant	0.67%	0.48%	0.57%	0.26%	0.12%	0.04%
Harney	0.95%	1.38%	1.46%	0.06%	0.07%	0.03%
Hood River	0.15%	0.23%	0.32%	0.69%	0.68%	3.23%
Jackson	11.74%	0.26%	1.97%	2.13%	4.58%	4.39%
Jefferson	0.49%	0.25%	0.47%	0.18%	0.69%	0.23%
Josephine	5.47%	2.07%	0.54%	24.34%	3.64%	0.47%
Klamath	1.10%	4.49%	10.44%	3.89%	3.07%	0.83%
Lake	0.16%	0.53%	1.24%	0.43%	0.35%	0.12%
Lane	33.60%	5.82%	1.71%	3.18%	16.01%	5.30%
Lincoln	1.09%	1.62%	0.22%	3.21%	1.20%	0.16%
Linn	1.42%	3.68%	2.56%	7.50%	5.21%	1.84%
Malheur	3.80%	4.21%	1.98%	0.47%	0.93%	0.47%
Marion	0.99%	1.86%	6.79%	5.17%	5.24%	2.10%
Morrow	0.27%	2.84%	0.95%	0.09%	0.43%	0.09%
Multnomah	0.87%	0.00%	3.32%	2.35%	4.46%	20.17%
Polk	0.21%	0.22%	0.68%	2.22%	2.58%	0.74%
Sherman	0.08%	0.23%	0.00%	0.01%	0.10%	0.01%
Tillamook	1.80%	0.41%	0.06%	0.05%	0.79%	0.11%
Umatilla	1.78%	5.87%	10.67%	1.65%	1.20%	0.53%
Union	1.04%	0.84%	5.10%	1.52%	1.44%	1.35%
Wallowa	1.83%	1.80%	9.09%	0.11%	1.37%	0.27%
Wasco	0.77%	1.89%	0.34%	0.48%	0.98%	0.33%
Washington	4.61%	1.06%	3.42%	8.10%	8.84%	23.05%
Wheeler	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
Yamhill	0.53%	5.40%	0.59%	1.09%	1.44%	1.08%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	Snowshoeing	Sledding / tubing / general snow play	Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	Picnicking
Baker	0.35%	0.85%	2.11%	1.91%	0.73%	0.94%
Benton	2.92%	3.05%	2.12%	2.62%	2.00%	1.84%
Clackamas	4.78%	3.15%	6.94%	8.81%	8.55%	12.46%
Clatsop	0.28%	0.43%	0.26%	0.94%	1.64%	1.02%
Columbia	0.51%	0.09%	0.35%	1.28%	1.32%	0.80%
Coos	0.33%	1.20%	0.72%	1.26%	2.37%	2.05%
Crook	0.87%	1.17%	0.42%	0.33%	0.56%	0.32%
Curry	0.10%	0.33%	0.20%	0.43%	0.94%	0.97%
Deschutes	24.09%	14.08%	10.76%	7.49%	4.18%	3.05%
Douglas	0.15%	0.24%	0.36%	2.79%	3.23%	2.74%
Gilliam	0.05%	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%	0.04%	0.04%
Grant	0.04%	0.21%	0.06%	0.70%	0.35%	0.28%
Harney	0.04%	0.44%	0.19%	0.58%	0.53%	0.42%
Hood River	4.95%	2.22%	2.08%	0.85%	0.29%	0.27%
Jackson	7.82%	10.10%	4.72%	2.84%	4.58%	5.21%
Jefferson	0.35%	0.59%	0.14%	0.67%	0.52%	0.60%
Josephine	0.15%	0.75%	0.25%	2.98%	3.25%	3.43%
Klamath	1.25%	2.55%	5.61%	3.24%	1.62%	2.51%
Lake	0.15%	0.31%	0.65%	0.41%	0.24%	0.32%
Lane	12.56%	16.78%	17.60%	8.25%	13.32%	13.82%
Lincoln	0.35%	0.30%	0.24%	0.56%	1.54%	0.85%
Linn	0.38%	0.45%	1.85%	3.75%	3.50%	2.26%
Malheur	0.06%	0.02%	0.04%	2.32%	0.66%	0.62%
Marion	1.05%	1.20%	6.44%	6.26%	6.99%	7.17%
Morrow	0.04%	0.24%	0.10%	0.44%	0.28%	0.25%
Multnomah	19.94%	20.47%	17.93%	13.83%	12.50%	11.92%
Polk	0.70%	0.26%	1.06%	1.89%	1.60%	1.56%
Sherman	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.12%	0.06%
Tillamook	0.07%	0.04%	0.10%	0.38%	0.73%	0.64%
Umatilla	0.35%	0.48%	1.36%	3.53%	2.43%	2.53%
Union	2.80%	1.96%	2.74%	3.31%	1.94%	1.59%
Wallowa	0.12%	0.95%	0.52%	2.57%	0.48%	0.30%
Wasco	0.59%	0.16%	0.56%	1.58%	1.02%	0.68%
Washington	10.76%	14.41%	10.22%	9.18%	13.41%	14.55%
Wheeler	0.01%	0.04%	0.07%	0.03%	0.01%	0.02%
Yamhill	0.92%	0.47%	1.15%	1.85%	2.52%	1.91%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Taking your children / grandchildren to a playground	Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	Relaxing / hanging out / escaping heat / noise / etc.	Attending outdoor concerts / fairs / festivals	Tennis (played outdoors)	Pickleball (played outdoors)
Baker	0.27%	0.57%	0.59%	0.29%	0.18%	0.39%
Benton	2.07%	3.31%	2.81%	2.18%	1.59%	1.73%
Clackamas	10.14%	8.19%	8.47%	10.46%	3.11%	6.11%
Clatsop	0.78%	1.32%	1.54%	1.32%	0.57%	0.46%
Columbia	1.72%	1.10%	1.30%	1.47%	0.24%	0.12%
Coos	1.44%	1.39%	1.92%	1.15%	0.72%	0.56%
Crook	0.21%	0.28%	0.55%	0.61%	0.19%	0.13%
Curry	0.45%	0.78%	1.35%	0.58%	0.96%	0.44%
Deschutes	2.18%	3.47%	4.76%	7.28%	4.30%	2.43%
Douglas	1.19%	2.12%	2.90%	3.08%	2.29%	0.63%
Gilliam	0.06%	0.00%	0.10%	0.04%	0.05%	0.11%
Grant	0.45%	0.24%	0.37%	0.11%	0.07%	0.56%
Harney	0.17%	0.16%	0.39%	0.18%	0.32%	0.41%
Hood River	0.33%	0.55%	0.48%	0.49%	1.17%	0.13%
Jackson	4.25%	2.80%	4.61%	4.99%	5.79%	3.24%
Jefferson	0.22%	0.24%	0.61%	0.34%	0.44%	0.22%
Josephine	2.33%	1.06%	4.28%	3.45%	5.64%	3.84%
Klamath	1.38%	1.54%	2.53%	1.21%	3.32%	3.08%
Lake	0.16%	0.19%	0.32%	0.15%	0.38%	0.36%
Lane	10.33%	9.43%	11.57%	10.37%	11.51%	17.60%
Lincoln	0.61%	0.88%	1.58%	0.81%	0.43%	0.64%
Linn	2.68%	3.08%	4.65%	2.85%	1.64%	2.16%
Malheur	0.51%	0.33%	0.64%	0.42%	0.41%	0.74%
Marion	5.88%	6.63%	6.13%	4.64%	6.76%	14.54%
Morrow	0.17%	0.14%	0.23%	0.14%	0.09%	0.36%
Multnomah	23.10%	31.71%	13.14%	23.55%	28.13%	19.55%
Polk	1.75%	1.52%	2.27%	1.72%	1.40%	2.05%
Sherman	0.07%	0.06%	0.09%	0.06%	0.06%	0.01%
Tillamook	0.40%	0.65%	0.85%	0.39%	0.25%	0.20%
Umatilla	1.74%	1.12%	2.10%	1.51%	3.07%	1.92%
Union	1.07%	0.83%	1.65%	0.70%	0.46%	1.45%
Wallowa	0.08%	0.23%	0.30%	0.20%	0.04%	0.13%
Wasco	0.84%	0.54%	1.04%	0.49%	0.30%	0.27%
Washington	18.56%	11.98%	11.13%	10.99%	13.09%	12.68%
Wheeler	0.00%	0.10%	0.06%	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%
Yamhill	2.39%	1.43%	2.68%	1.70%	1.01%	0.75%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball / beach volleyball / badminton)	Soccer	Futsal	Golf	Orienteering / geocaching	Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (museums / outdoor displays / visitor centers)
Baker	0.39%	0.34%	0.34%	0.26%	0.18%	0.47%
Benton	1.73%	4.99%	4.99%	2.22%	4.45%	2.30%
Clackamas	6.11%	9.81%	9.81%	9.74%	8.66%	8.41%
Clatsop	0.46%	0.38%	0.38%	0.92%	0.50%	2.64%
Columbia	0.12%	0.55%	0.55%	1.12%	6.52%	2.62%
Coos	0.56%	0.62%	0.62%	1.39%	2.27%	1.06%
Crook	0.13%	0.17%	0.17%	0.50%	1.68%	0.44%
Curry	0.44%	0.62%	0.62%	0.57%	0.20%	1.03%
Deschutes	2.43%	3.00%	3.00%	9.35%	10.16%	3.58%
Douglas	0.63%	2.93%	2.93%	1.96%	0.82%	2.45%
Gilliam	0.11%	0.05%	0.05%	0.24%	0.14%	0.05%
Grant	0.56%	0.26%	0.26%	0.24%	0.27%	0.21%
Harney	0.41%	0.30%	0.30%	0.28%	0.14%	0.19%
Hood River	0.13%	0.50%	0.50%	0.42%	0.24%	0.39%
Jackson	3.24%	3.20%	3.20%	7.91%	2.51%	4.81%
Jefferson	0.22%	0.57%	0.57%	1.05%	0.21%	0.40%
Josephine	3.84%	3.22%	3.22%	3.06%	2.24%	3.37%
Klamath	3.08%	0.50%	0.50%	1.35%	5.17%	2.17%
Lake	0.36%	0.11%	0.11%	0.16%	0.64%	0.27%
Lane	17.60%	3.88%	3.88%	8.76%	7.73%	8.47%
Lincoln	0.64%	1.09%	1.09%	1.34%	0.90%	1.37%
Linn	2.16%	1.39%	1.39%	3.14%	7.28%	3.12%
Malheur	0.74%	0.61%	0.61%	0.94%	0.15%	2.02%
Marion	14.54%	11.70%	11.70%	3.03%	0.73%	7.09%
Morrow	0.36%	0.42%	0.42%	0.58%	0.05%	0.27%
Multnomah	19.55%	13.06%	13.06%	12.48%	18.01%	16.49%
Polk	2.05%	0.98%	0.98%	1.17%	4.92%	1.97%
Sherman	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.04%	0.00%	0.20%
Tillamook	0.20%	0.12%	0.12%	0.49%	0.34%	0.68%
Umatilla	1.92%	2.20%	2.20%	1.39%	2.63%	1.77%
Union	1.45%	1.54%	1.54%	0.90%	0.23%	0.94%
Wallowa	0.13%	0.10%	0.10%	0.17%	0.29%	0.19%
Wasco	0.27%	0.83%	0.83%	0.73%	0.47%	0.77%
Washington	12.68%	26.93%	26.93%	19.98%	7.61%	15.39%
Wheeler	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%
Yamhill	0.75%	3.02%	3.02%	2.11%	1.64%	2.42%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Bird watching	Whale watching	Exploring tidepools	Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	Taking your children / grandchildren to nature settings	Visiting nature centers
Baker	0.76%	0.04%	0.11%	1.33%	0.27%	0.08%
Benton	2.27%	3.03%	2.46%	3.39%	2.07%	2.03%
Clackamas	4.95%	11.82%	6.18%	7.48%	10.14%	8.34%
Clatsop	2.14%	3.02%	1.87%	1.58%	0.78%	1.64%
Columbia	2.11%	0.72%	1.53%	2.73%	1.72%	1.36%
Coos	2.25%	6.81%	3.47%	1.87%	1.44%	1.30%
Crook	1.33%	0.26%	0.30%	0.65%	0.21%	0.13%
Curry	1.78%	7.83%	2.57%	1.63%	0.45%	1.06%
Deschutes	5.09%	1.56%	1.85%	4.22%	2.18%	3.50%
Douglas	5.02%	2.13%	1.84%	2.34%	1.19%	1.14%
Gilliam	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.06%	0.01%
Grant	0.43%	0.03%	0.03%	0.50%	0.45%	0.07%
Harney	0.25%	0.04%	0.04%	0.42%	0.17%	0.04%
Hood River	0.39%	0.20%	0.33%	0.60%	0.33%	0.24%
Jackson	8.09%	2.99%	5.05%	5.70%	4.25%	5.49%
Jefferson	1.08%	0.18%	0.12%	0.51%	0.22%	0.71%
Josephine	5.72%	3.25%	2.74%	3.47%	2.33%	2.24%
Klamath	5.94%	1.33%	0.93%	5.20%	1.38%	1.19%
Lake	0.67%	0.15%	0.11%	0.61%	0.16%	0.13%
Lane	11.57%	8.73%	8.93%	11.44%	10.33%	9.36%
Lincoln	3.84%	10.02%	5.11%	2.11%	0.61%	1.04%
Linn	4.89%	2.38%	4.46%	3.17%	2.68%	3.52%
Malheur	0.59%	0.32%	0.24%	0.60%	0.51%	0.40%
Marion	4.70%	6.02%	4.83%	6.77%	5.88%	7.34%
Morrow	0.25%	0.12%	0.10%	0.34%	0.17%	0.06%
Multnomah	6.57%	9.69%	15.74%	11.80%	23.10%	22.26%
Polk	2.09%	2.41%	2.07%	2.10%	1.75%	1.54%
Sherman	0.07%	0.03%	0.01%	0.06%	0.07%	0.04%
Tillamook	1.52%	2.42%	1.92%	1.19%	0.40%	0.62%
Umatilla	1.56%	0.80%	0.85%	1.24%	1.74%	0.63%
Union	0.94%	0.33%	0.43%	0.98%	1.07%	0.48%
Wallowa	0.43%	0.08%	0.04%	0.64%	0.08%	0.08%
Wasco	0.96%	0.36%	0.38%	0.66%	0.84%	0.21%
Washington	6.66%	7.56%	19.01%	10.75%	18.56%	19.36%
Wheeler	0.10%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%
Yamhill	3.00%	3.30%	4.30%	1.84%	2.39%	2.38%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Outdoor photography / painting / drawing	Collecting (rocks / plants / mushrooms / berries)	RV / motorhome / trailer camping	Car camping with a tent	Yurts / camper cabins	Hunting
Baker	1.09%	2.26%	0.98%	0.90%	0.61%	1.82%
Benton	2.16%	4.57%	1.69%	2.97%	2.58%	1.27%
Clackamas	6.74%	6.87%	11.14%	10.84%	11.88%	4.26%
Clatsop	1.99%	2.02%	1.81%	0.73%	0.74%	1.91%
Columbia	2.69%	2.06%	3.02%	1.76%	1.40%	2.01%
Coos	1.52%	3.71%	2.86%	1.55%	1.24%	3.76%
Crook	0.36%	0.28%	1.31%	0.29%	0.14%	0.67%
Curry	1.39%	1.87%	1.35%	0.41%	0.70%	1.02%
Deschutes	2.97%	3.37%	5.58%	7.40%	3.57%	2.34%
Douglas	4.77%	5.38%	3.88%	2.17%	2.32%	5.14%
Gilliam	0.04%	0.01%	0.05%	0.07%	0.04%	0.07%
Grant	0.33%	0.37%	0.80%	0.10%	0.09%	0.69%
Harney	0.19%	0.18%	0.42%	0.19%	0.06%	0.53%
Hood River	0.59%	0.28%	0.52%	0.42%	0.44%	0.57%
Jackson	5.73%	4.38%	2.87%	4.49%	6.11%	6.46%
Jefferson	0.69%	0.51%	1.27%	0.17%	0.46%	0.47%
Josephine	3.07%	2.82%	4.90%	2.53%	4.97%	3.61%
Klamath	6.99%	8.04%	4.40%	2.09%	1.90%	9.96%
Lake	0.80%	0.91%	0.52%	0.27%	0.22%	1.17%
Lane	6.17%	9.03%	12.59%	9.11%	6.28%	12.26%
Lincoln	1.65%	2.96%	1.03%	0.60%	0.44%	1.18%
Linn	4.53%	5.26%	5.34%	2.67%	3.31%	6.78%
Malheur	1.07%	0.77%	0.65%	0.60%	0.96%	3.07%
Marion	9.08%	3.68%	6.14%	4.21%	16.90%	2.64%
Morrow	0.30%	0.29%	0.70%	0.22%	1.48%	0.80%
Multnomah	13.16%	10.83%	5.90%	16.01%	13.03%	6.25%
Polk	2.03%	2.22%	1.59%	2.05%	1.50%	1.87%
Sherman	0.02%	0.01%	0.22%	0.02%	0.05%	0.03%
Tillamook	1.95%	1.33%	0.70%	0.45%	0.37%	0.79%
Umatilla	1.65%	3.09%	3.61%	1.37%	2.46%	1.97%
Union	1.16%	2.75%	1.58%	0.97%	0.43%	4.19%
Wallowa	0.57%	0.35%	0.71%	0.12%	0.13%	0.58%
Wasco	1.17%	1.11%	0.87%	0.54%	0.59%	0.74%
Washington	7.91%	4.64%	5.31%	19.69%	9.18%	5.97%
Wheeler	0.05%	0.02%	0.08%	0.01%	0.01%	0.09%
Yamhill	3.41%	1.76%	3.62%	2.01%	3.40%	3.05%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Fishing	Crabbing	Shellfishing / clamming	White-water canoeing / kayaking / rafting	Flat-water canoeing / sea kayaking / rowing / stand-up paddling / tubing / floating	Beach activities - ocean
Baker	1.18%	0.07%	0.07%	0.13%	0.21%	0.06%
Benton	1.30%	1.17%	0.67%	0.76%	1.19%	2.91%
Clackamas	6.82%	7.43%	10.16%	3.10%	13.33%	7.70%
Clatsop	1.53%	3.80%	6.55%	0.42%	0.95%	5.72%
Columbia	3.08%	1.59%	2.13%	0.61%	0.92%	1.19%
Coos	3.53%	8.35%	5.59%	2.81%	4.13%	5.24%
Crook	0.50%	0.14%	0.06%	0.41%	0.53%	0.12%
Curry	1.03%	1.88%	1.06%	0.60%	1.07%	2.91%
Deschutes	4.10%	1.89%	0.53%	13.42%	8.40%	1.81%
Douglas	3.00%	9.06%	3.70%	1.59%	2.60%	2.07%
Gilliam	0.07%	0.05%	0.06%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%
Grant	0.50%	0.04%	0.01%	0.06%	0.08%	0.03%
Harney	0.25%	0.03%	0.05%	0.05%	0.02%	0.05%
Hood River	0.45%	0.13%	0.19%	0.51%	0.86%	0.23%
Jackson	5.71%	3.14%	1.45%	6.55%	4.69%	2.76%
Jefferson	0.81%	0.13%	0.04%	0.12%	0.36%	0.14%
Josephine	3.79%	1.74%	0.81%	4.24%	1.85%	2.23%
Klamath	8.86%	4.07%	2.96%	1.11%	2.08%	0.66%
Lake	1.03%	0.46%	0.33%	0.12%	0.28%	0.08%
Lane	11.07%	12.28%	4.38%	5.61%	7.11%	7.06%
Lincoln	1.34%	3.31%	1.39%	1.33%	1.26%	5.32%
Linn	4.97%	3.88%	0.83%	0.72%	1.54%	4.46%
Malheur	1.48%	0.12%	0.07%	0.17%	0.06%	0.11%
Marion	3.39%	4.36%	0.48%	1.36%	1.83%	5.01%
Morrow	0.69%	0.17%	0.07%	0.02%	0.08%	0.07%
Multnomah	7.93%	11.20%	5.63%	10.92%	24.38%	13.42%
Polk	1.54%	2.18%	0.61%	0.56%	0.52%	2.05%
Sherman	0.07%	0.10%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Tillamook	1.00%	3.46%	2.20%	0.19%	0.25%	3.05%
Umatilla	2.60%	1.00%	0.53%	0.33%	1.49%	0.52%
Union	2.29%	0.46%	0.30%	0.56%	0.56%	0.20%
Wallowa	0.26%	0.02%	0.02%	0.11%	0.21%	0.04%
Wasco	1.09%	0.29%	0.25%	0.98%	0.33%	0.29%
Washington	11.55%	10.44%	45.46%	39.20%	15.90%	19.82%
Wheeler	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Yamhill	1.15%	1.59%	1.28%	1.32%	0.92%	2.65%

Table B2. Proportion of User Occasions by Activity by Oregon County, 2011 SCORP Survey (continued)

Oregon County	Beach activities – lakes / reservoirs / rivers	Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks
Baker	0.26%	0.28%
Benton	1.52%	1.58%
Clackamas	9.89%	8.44%
Clatsop	1.96%	0.99%
Columbia	1.59%	0.73%
Coos	2.94%	1.41%
Crook	0.43%	0.10%
Curry	1.36%	0.35%
Deschutes	6.17%	4.62%
Douglas	3.00%	2.43%
Gilliam	0.01%	0.13%
Grant	0.16%	0.19%
Harney	0.06%	0.21%
Hood River	0.75%	0.23%
Jackson	7.72%	5.24%
Jefferson	0.45%	0.77%
Josephine	4.15%	4.58%
Klamath	1.95%	1.66%
Lake	0.24%	0.22%
Lane	15.22%	8.89%
Lincoln	1.64%	0.65%
Linn	3.61%	3.48%
Malheur	0.36%	0.66%
Marion	3.61%	5.32%
Morrow	0.39%	0.29%
Multnomah	12.00%	12.19%
Polk	0.99%	1.64%
Sherman	0.03%	0.05%
Tillamook	1.39%	0.08%
Umatilla	1.43%	2.68%
Union	0.55%	0.81%
Wallowa	0.67%	0.33%
Wasco	0.44%	1.39%
Washington	11.72%	25.37%
Wheeler	0.03%	0.01%
Yamhill	1.30%	1.99%

