

A Recreation Plan for the State Parks and State Forests in the Pennsylvania Wilds

Appendix 2a Activity Profiles

**Prepared for the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources**

Prepared by Fermata, Inc of Austin, Texas

**Prepared for
Fermata, Inc.**

**By
William Valliere
at**

**The Vermont Tourism Data Center
The Rubenstein School of Environment and Natural Resources
The University of Vermont**

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Activity Profiles.....	4
View or Photograph Natural Scenery/Nature Watching.....	5
Walk for Fitness or Pleasure.....	7
Driving for Pleasure.....	9
Bicycling.....	11
Day Hiking.....	13
Visit a Wilderness or Primitive Area.....	15
Developed Camping.....	17
Mountain Biking.....	19
Driving Off-Road.....	21
Hunting.....	23
Fishing.....	27
Sightseeing.....	31
Picnicking.....	33
Visit Nature Centers.....	35
View or Photograph Wildlife.....	37
View or Photograph Plants.....	39
Swimming Outdoors in Lakes, Streams and Ponds.....	41
Visit a Beach or Waterside.....	43
View or Photograph Birds/Bird watching.....	45
Gathering Mushrooms, Berries, etc.....	47
Running or Jogging.....	49
View or Photograph Fish.....	51
Geocaching.....	53
Primitive Camping.....	57
Horseback Riding.....	59
Backpacking.....	62
Orienteering.....	64
Visit Cultural Sites.....	65
Snowmobiling.....	67
Canoeing and Kayaking.....	69
Ice Skating Outdoors.....	71
Cross-country Skiing.....	73
Snowshoeing.....	75
Sledding.....	76
Visit a Farm or Agricultural Setting.....	78

Introduction

The activity profiles contained in this document are meant to be an introduction to each activity, giving basic information to aid in understanding the participants and in planning. The format used is nearly the same for all activities. Each activity profile begins with a brief definition of the activity, followed by ten-year trends nationally, in Pennsylvania and in the Pennsylvania Region. The Pennsylvania Region includes Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Activity participation in recent years is presented next, followed by participant characteristics. The similarity of each profile is meant to allow the reader to quickly become familiar with the format and thereby easily find information about each activity.

When available, each profile contains information from a variety of sources. For this reason, several estimates are provided, and these estimates may not always coincide. This is primarily due to differing methods of data collection by each source or slightly different definitions of the activity. Below is a list of the sources used, followed by a brief description of each source.

Published Reports:

1.) *2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings.*

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources by the Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy Franklin & Marshall College.

2.) *National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004.*

Prepared by The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

3.) *National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest.*

Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

4.) RoperASW. *Outdoor Recreation in America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends.*

Prepared for The Recreation Roundtable, 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

5.) Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). *Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people.* Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

6.) U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. *2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.*

The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey measured Pennsylvanians' participation in outdoor recreation activities to provide data for the state's five-year recreation plan. The telephone survey, conducted between April and November 2003, included interviews with more than 7,000 Pennsylvanians aged five and older. The survey was designed to gather data about participation in 38 specific recreation activities, days participated in each activity, and the amount of money spent on outdoor recreation activities.

The NSRE, in general, was conducted to discover and describe: (1) participation by Americans in outdoor recreation activities, (2) opinions concerning management of both public and private forests and grasslands, (3) the importance and value of our natural environment, (3) uses and values of wildlife and wilderness, (4) people's lifestyles, and (5) recreational trips people take away from home. The NSRE data will be used by a variety of public and private organizations for both management and research purposes. The NSRE is not one survey but several versions of a survey. For instance, each version of the NSRE consists of approximately five modules of questions. In every version of the NSRE one module of questions always pertains to people's participation in recreation activities and a second module always pertains to their social-demographic characteristics (i.e., age, income, education level, etc). Each version of the NSRE has a target of 5,000 completed interviews. Once 5,000 interviews have been collected, a new version of the NSRE (with a recreation participation, demographic, and three other modules) is constructed and operated.

The National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) project was implemented as a response to the need to better understand the use and importance of and satisfaction with national forest system recreation opportunities. This level of understanding is required by national forest plans, Executive Order 12862 (Setting Customer Service Standards), and implementation of the National Recreation Agenda. To improve public service, the agency's Strategic and Annual Performance Plans require measuring trends in user satisfaction and use levels. It will assist Congress, Forest Service leaders, and program managers in making sound decisions that best serve the public and protect valuable natural resources by providing science based, reliable information about the type, quantity, quality and location of recreation use on public lands. The information collected is also important to external customers including state agencies and private industry. NVUM methodology and analysis is explained in detail in the research paper entitled: Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring Process: Research Method Documentation; English, Kocis, Zarnoch, and Arnold; Southern Research Station; May 2002 (<http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum>).

Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends is the ninth in a series of surveys commissioned by The Recreation Roundtable and conducted by RoperASW. The first survey on outdoor recreation in 1994 demonstrated, as the Recreation Roundtable noted upon its release, that "the public associates recreation with three great issues of the 1990's: family, the environment, and health." Over the past ten years, the Recreation Roundtable survey has explored various aspects of Americans' participation in, and attitudes toward, outdoor recreation—from satisfaction with recreational experiences to attitudes toward federal land management practices. The study has been conducted using comparable methodologies annually except for 2002, when external forces were judged likely to make

comparison of data collected with other years difficult. The 2003 study continues this effort with a special focus on fees, volunteerism and familiarity with the various agencies managing federal recreation sites. It also continues efforts to understand the relationship between recreational participation and views on environmental issues and policies.

Strauss, et al. conducted a series of random on-site interviews that were obtained over a three-year study along the main road and observation site northeast of Benezette, PA, along a 5-mile ridge-road overlooking several thousand acres of state forest, gamelands, and private property. Nearly 1200 interviews were obtained during 140 survey days, providing information on visitor origins, travel plans, party sizes, expenditures, allied recreational interests and expectations. Total attendance was developed from an allied system of vehicle counts taken along the main viewing road and observation areas. Vehicle counts were expanded to visitor days using passenger load and travel data obtained from the interviews.

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (Survey) has been conducted since 1955 and is one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys. The purpose of the Survey is to gather information on the number of anglers, hunters, and wildlife-watching participants (formerly known as nonconsumptive wildlife-related participants) in the United States. Information also is collected on how often these recreationists participate and how much they spend on their activities. Data collection for the Survey was carried out in two phases by the U.S. Census Bureau. The first phase was the screen which began in April 2001. During the screening phase, the Census Bureau interviewed a sample of 80,000 households nationwide to determine who in the household had fished, hunted, or engaged in wildlife-watching activities in 2000, and who had engaged or planned to results at the State level. Altogether, interviews were completed for 25,070 respondents from the sportspersons sample and 15,303 from the wildlife watchers sample.

Geocaching is a relatively new activity about which little formal information has been collected. In order to gather some information specifically about this activity, the following internet web sites were used:

<http://www.geocacher-u.com/>

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/allegheny/recreation/geocaching/>

<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/geocaching.aspx>

<http://www.geocacher-u.com/>

<http://www.brillig.com/geocaching/pennsylvania.shtml>

Activity Profiles

View or Photograph Natural Scenery/Nature Watching

Activity Definition: Visiting an area specifically to view and/or photograph scenery. This usually involves stopping to enjoy large-scale vistas.

Trends: Participation in outdoor photography has remained relatively constant nationally over the ten-year period from 1994 to 2003, with a slight increase from 15% to 17% (RoperASW). According to this report, outdoor photography showed no change from the years 2001 to 2003.

A specific question about viewing or photographing natural scenery was not asked in the 1995 NSRE, therefore, a direct comparison specifically about this activity using NSRE data is not possible. However, viewing and learning activities as a category have increased in participation over the last ten years in Pennsylvania. According to the NSRE, in 1995 71.6% of Pennsylvania residents participated in viewing and learning activities, while in 2004, 85.5% participated. This represents a 22.1% increase.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a similar trend has occurred since 1995. In that year, 71.5% of residents in those states participated in viewing and learning activities while in 2004, 83.6% participated. This represents a 21.0% increase in participation in these types of activities.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 62.3% or 6,039,354 of Pennsylvania residents view or photograph natural scenery annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 49.3% of Pennsylvania residents participated in the related activity of “Nature Watching”. This means that an estimated 5.7 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 52.8% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania view or photograph natural features such as scenery, flowers, etc on national forest system lands, and 5.2% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 932,976 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 91,884 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 59.2% or 26,857,255 of residents view or photograph natural scenery annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 60.6% or 129,139,000 of US residents view or photograph natural scenery annually.

Participant Characteristics: A slightly higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 35 to 54, with at least some college education, with incomes greater than \$25,000, and living in non-metropolitan areas.

A slightly higher percentage of female than male residents of Pennsylvania Region participate in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Residents who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific

Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 to 54, with at least some college education, and with incomes greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Walk for Fitness or Pleasure

Activity Definition: Walking for exercise or for enjoyment. This activity may occur anywhere (e.g. city or country, indoors or outdoors). This is different from hiking which occurs in natural areas, usually on specified trails.

Trends: Participation in walking for fitness or pleasure nationally has remained relatively constant over the nine year period from 1995 to 2003 with a slight increase from 45% to 46% (RoperASW). According to this report, walking for fitness or pleasure showed a 3% decrease from the years 2001 to 2003 (49% to 46%).

According to the NSRE, walking for fitness or pleasure has increased in participation over the last ten years in Pennsylvania. In 1995, 69.7% of Pennsylvania residents participated in walking for fitness or pleasure, while in 2004, 85.0% participated. This represents a 24.7% increase.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an even more extreme trend has occurred since 1995. In that year, 67% of residents in those states walked for fitness or pleasure, while in 2004, 84.3% participate. This represents a 30.3% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 85% or 8,239,889 of Pennsylvania residents walk for fitness or pleasure annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 66.8% of Pennsylvania residents walk for pleasure or fitness. This means that an estimated 7.7 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 52.8% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania walk or hike on national forest system lands, and 24.0% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 932,976 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 424,080 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest. Among elk viewers in Pennsylvania having shared reasons for their trip (25%), hiking/walking was the most popular pursuit, identified by over one-third of this group (Strauss, et. al., 2001).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 84.3% or 38,244,368 of residents walk for fitness or pleasure annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 82.5% or 175,808,000 of US residents walk for fitness or pleasure annually.

Participant Characteristics: A slightly higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (56% vs. 44%). Pennsylvania residents who are non-hispanic have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 54, with at least a high school education, with a wide range of income levels, and living in metropolitan areas.

A slightly higher percentage of female than male residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Residents of these states who are black, white or of

Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 54, with at least a high school education, and with an income greater than \$25,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people. Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Driving for Pleasure

Activity Definition: Driving for enjoyment where driving on the road is the experience. This activity may occur anywhere (e.g. city or country). This activity does not include off-road driving.

Trends: Nationally, the percentage of US residents who drove for pleasure increased over the period of 1994 to 2003 from 40% to 43% (RoperASW). According to this report, driving for pleasure was one of only six activities that showed an increase from the years 2001 to 2003, and it showed the greatest increase over that time period (7%).

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 56.3% or 5,457,715 of Pennsylvania residents drive for pleasure annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 52.9% of Pennsylvania residents go sightseeing/driving for pleasure (This is a combination of two NSRE activity groups. Sightseeing will be discussed later in this document). This means that an estimated 6.1 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 31.2% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania drive for pleasure on national forest system lands, and 8.9% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 551,304 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 157,263 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 52.1% or 23,636,199 of residents drive for pleasure annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 52.6% or 112,091,000 of US residents drive for pleasure annually.

Participant Characteristics: A slightly higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 54 with at least some college education with income levels between \$25,000 and \$75,000 or over \$100,000 and living in non-metropolitan areas.

A slightly higher percentage of female than male residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (52% vs. 48%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 64, with at least a high school education, and with an income greater than \$25,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Bicycling

Activity Definition: Riding a bicycle on paved or unpaved roads or trails. This does not include mountain biking on single tread trails.

Trends: Participation in this activity nationally has remained relatively constant over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003, from 21% to 22% (RoperASW). According to this report, bicycling showed a 1% decrease from the years 2001 to 2003.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in bicycling has increased dramatically from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, bicycling has increased by 51.5%. In 1995, 23.9% of Pennsylvania residents bicycled, while in 2004, 35.5% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a less dramatic increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 28.1% of residents in those states bicycled, while in 2004, 37.1% participated. This represents a 36.9% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 35.5% or 3,441,365 of Pennsylvania residents ride bicycles annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 23.4% of Pennsylvania residents go bicycling. This means that an estimated 2.7 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 0.7% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania ride their bicycles, and 0.1% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest (this figure includes mountain biking). This means that approximately 12,396 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 1,767 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 37.1% or 16,831,151 of residents ride bicycles annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 38.9% or 82,044,000 of US residents ride bicycles annually.

Participant Characteristics: A slightly higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or of Asian or Pacific Islander origin have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 44, with at least some college education, with income levels over \$50,000, and living in metropolitan areas.

A slightly higher percentage of male than female residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Participation among racial/ethnic groups is roughly equal, although 75.6% of participants are white. Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Day Hiking

Activity Definition: Walking with the specific purpose of hiking in the outdoors on a trail as opposed to roads or city streets. This activity is completed in a single day without an overnight stay at the specific trail.

Trends: Participation in this activity nationally has remained constant over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 at 18% (RoperASW). According to this report, hiking showed a 4% decrease from the years 2001 to 2003.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in day hiking has increased dramatically from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, bicycling has increased by 41.4%. In 1995, 21.4% of Pennsylvania residents took day hikes, while in 2004, 29.6% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a less dramatic increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 22.2% of residents in those states hiked while in 2004, 29.4% participated. This represents a 36.8% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 29.6% or 2,869,420 of Pennsylvania residents take day hikes annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 30.3% of Pennsylvania residents hike. This means that an estimated 3.5 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 52.8% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania hike or walk, and 24.0% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 932,976 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 424,080 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest. Among elk viewers in Pennsylvania having shared reasons for their trip (25%), hiking/walking was the most popular pursuit, identified by over one-third of this group (Strauss, et. al., 2001).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence approximately 29.4% or 13,337,893 of residents take day hikes annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 32.6% or 69,471,000 of US residents take day hikes annually.

Participant Characteristics: A slightly higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, of Asian or Pacific Islander origin, or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 54, with at least some college education, with income levels over \$50,000, and living in non-metropolitan areas. However, metropolitan area residents are almost as likely to participate in this activity.

A slightly higher percentage of male than female residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people. Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Visit a Wilderness or Primitive Area

Activity Definition: Visiting a remote roadless area that is either designated wilderness or has many of the characteristics of wilderness, such as opportunities for solitude and a feeling that no other visitors are present.

Trends: Participation in wilderness camping nationally has remained relatively constant over the four year period from 2000 to 2003 at between 7% and 8% (RoperASW). According to this report, hiking showed a 1% decrease from the years 2001 to 2003.

No state or region specific trend data exist for this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 29.3% or 2,840,338 of Pennsylvania residents visit a wilderness or primitive area annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 43.5% of Pennsylvania residents visited a wilderness or natural area. This means that an estimated 5 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 36,815 Allegheny National Forest visitors visited a designated wilderness area while on national forest system lands.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 27.7% or 12,566,655 of residents visit a wilderness or primitive area annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 32.5% or 69,258,000 of US residents visit a wilderness or primitive area annually.

Participant Characteristics: A substantially higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (59% vs. 41%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or American Indian origin have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 54, with at least some college education, with income levels over \$25,000, and Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (80.5%) come from metropolitan areas.

A substantially higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (58% vs. 42%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy

Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Developed Camping

Activity Definition: Camping at facilities specifically developed for accommodating campers. This includes public and private campgrounds as well as RV and lean-to or cabin camping. Whenever possible, data about specific types of camping (i.e. RV, lean-to or cabin) will be presented separately.

Trends: Participation in campground camping nationally has increased slightly over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 16% to 18% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in campground camping remained steady from the years 2001 to 2003. Participation in RV camping nationally has remained steady over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 at 8% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in RV camping decreased by 1% from 9% to 8% from the years 2001 to 2003.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in developed camping has increased dramatically from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, developed camping participation has increased by 41.1%. In 1995, 17.18% of Pennsylvania residents camped in developed campgrounds, while in 2004, 23.7% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a less dramatic increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 16.8% of residents in those states camped in developed campgrounds, while in 2004, 21.5% participate. This represents a 32.6% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 23.7% or 2,297,475 of Pennsylvania residents camp in developed campgrounds annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 24.2% of Pennsylvania residents camp (this report does not specify what type of camping). This means that an estimated 2.8 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 5.4% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania camped in developed sites (including family and group sites), and 4.1% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 95,418 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 72,447 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest. Additionally, 1.2% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania camped in resorts, cabins and other accommodations on Forest Service managed lands. This means that approximately 21,204 Allegheny National Forest visitors stayed in cabins or resorts during their stay. Among elk viewers in Pennsylvania having shared reasons for their trip (25%), camping was identified by about one-third of this group (Strauss, et. al., 2001).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence approximately 21.5% or 9,753,902 of residents camp in developed campgrounds annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 26.7% or 56,898,000 of US residents camp in developed campgrounds annually.

Participant Characteristics: A slightly higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or hispanic have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 54, with at least a high school education, and with income levels between \$25,000 and \$150,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (82.9%) come from metropolitan areas.

A slightly higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least a high school education, and with an income greater than \$25,000. However, individuals with an income greater than \$150,000 have a lower than average tendency to participate in this activity.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people. Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Mountain Biking

Activity Definition: Bicycling on single tread trails on specially designed bicycles. This activity often involves steep, rough, wooded trails.

Trends: Participation in mountain biking nationally has remained relatively constant over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 at 5% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in mountain biking remained steady (at 5%) during the period from 2001 to 2003.

No state or region specific data were found about this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 21% or 2,035,737 of Pennsylvania residents mountain bike annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 6.6% of Pennsylvania residents mountain bike. This means that an estimated 800,000 Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 0.7% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania bicycle or mountain bike, and 0.1% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 12,369 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 1,767 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 20.1% or 9,118,764 of residents mountain bike annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 20.9% or 44,538,000 of US residents mountain bike annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (56% vs. 44%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or of Asian or Pacific Islander origin have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 54, with at least some college education, and with income levels between \$25,000 and \$75,000 or greater than \$100,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (83.6%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (57% vs. 43%). Residents of these states who are white have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness,

and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy

Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Driving Off-Road

Activity Definition: Driving four wheel drive vehicles off of paved roads onto dirt roads and trails. This includes the use of four-wheel drive street vehicles, all-terrain vehicles (ATV) and off-road motorcycles. Cordell et. al. define off-road as off of paved or graveled roads.

Trends: Participation in off-road vehicle driving nationally has increased slightly over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 5% to 6% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in this activity declined slightly from the years 2001 to 2003 from 7% participation to 6%.

From 1982 to 2000-01, driving motor vehicles off-road (ORV) became one of the fastest-growing activities in the country, growing in number of participants over 12 years old by over 100 percent (Cordell et al. 2004, page 37). Based on surveying done between the fall of 1999 and the summer of 2000, it was estimated that 37.6 million people 16 or older (17.6% of people that age or older) had ridden or driven motor vehicles off-road at least once in the last 12 months. That number increased incredibly, to an estimated 49.6 million by fall 2003/spring 2004 (rising to 23.2% of the population).

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in off-road driving has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation in this activity has increased by 37.3%. In 1995, 13.3% of Pennsylvania residents drove off-road, while in 2004, 17.8% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a smaller increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 12.7% of residents in those states drove off-road while in 2004, 15.2% participate. This represents a 24.1% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 17.8% or 1,725,530 of Pennsylvania residents enjoy driving off-road annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey distinguishes between four-wheel driving, ATVing, and off-road motorcycling. The Survey reports that 5.6% or 600,000 of Pennsylvania residents use four-wheel drive vehicles off-road; 5.5% or 600,000 residents ride ATVs; and 3.7% or 400,000 residents ride off-road motorcycles. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 1.7% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania participate in off-highway vehicle travel (including 4-wheelers and dirt bikes), and 1.3% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 30,039 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 22,971 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 15.2% or 6,895,782 of residents enjoy driving off-road annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 18.5% or 39,424,000 of US residents enjoy driving off-road annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (57% vs. 43%). Pennsylvania residents who are American Indian, of Asian or Pacific Islander origin, or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, the majority of participants are white (84.5%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 54, with a high school to college education. They have income greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (75.2%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (60% vs. 40%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old with at least a high school degree or some college education with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Cordell, H. Ken, et al. 2004. Outdoor Recreation for 21st Century America. State College, PA: Venture Publishing Inc. 293 p.

Recreation Statistics Update1: Update Report No. 3, 2004. Trends and Demographics of Off-road Vehicle Users. Authors: K. Cordell, M. Owens, G. Green, and C. Betz, M. Fly and B. Stephens, Gregory Super and Floyd Thompson. USDA Forest Service, Washington, DC.

Hunting

Activity Definition: Hunting for game animals and migratory birds of all sorts.

Trends: Participation in hunting nationally has remained steady over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 at 8% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in this activity remained the same from the years 2001 to 2003 at 8%.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in a variety of types of hunting has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004.

Recreation	1995 Participation	2004 Participation	Change in Participation
Big game hunting	7.5%	12.5%	70.4%
Small game hunting	5.9%	8.5%	46.4%
Migratory bird hunting	1.4%	1.6%	23%

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that in 2001, participation in hunting declined from 919,000 in 1991 to 867,000 Pennsylvania residents in 2001. This represents a 5.7% decline.

In the Pennsylvania Region, much smaller increases and one decrease in participation in these activities have occurred since 1995.

Recreation	1995 Participation	2004 Participation	Change in Participation
Big game hunting	6.6%	7.5%	17.2%
Small game hunting	5.6%	5.8%	8.2%
Migratory bird hunting	1.3%	1.2%	-8.5%

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 13.3% or 1,289,300 of Pennsylvania residents hunt in some way. The breakdown is as follows:

- Big game hunting: approximately 12.5% or 1,211,748 PA residents annually
- Small game hunting: approximately 8.5% or 823,989 PA residents annually
- Migratory bird hunting: approximately 1.6% or 155,104 PA residents annually

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that in 2001 867,000 Pennsylvania residents hunted. Of these hunters, 89% hunted in the state of Pennsylvania only, while 10% hunted in Pennsylvania and in other states.

The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 10.7% of Pennsylvania residents hunt. This means that an estimated 1.2 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003.

The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 12.1% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania hunt, and 11.2% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 213,807 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 197,904 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest. Among elk viewers in Pennsylvania having shared reasons for their trip (25%), hunting was identified by about one-third of this group (Strauss, et. al., 2001).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 9.1% or 4,128,396 of residents hunt in some way. The breakdown is as follows:

- Big Game Hunting: approximately 7.5% or 3,402,524 residents annually
- Small Game Hunting: approximately 5.8% or 2,631,285 residents annually
- Migratory Bird Hunting: approximately 1.2% or 544,404 residents annually

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 11.2%, or 23,867,000 of US residents hunt. The breakdown is as follows:

- Big Game Hunting: approximately 8.4%, or 17,900,000 US residents annually
- Small Game Hunting: approximately 7.1%, or 15,130,000 US residents annually
- Migratory Bird Hunting: approximately 2.3%, or 4,901,000 US resident annually s

Participant Characteristics

Hunting: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (88% vs. 12%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (95.1%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 54 with less than a college education. They have income between \$25,000 and \$75,000 or over \$150,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (68.5%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (88% vs. 12%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with a high school degree or some college education, and with an income between \$25,000 and \$75,000.

Big Game Hunting: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (92% vs. 8%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (96.5%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 44, with less than a college education. They have income between \$15,000 and \$75,000 or over \$150,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (73.5%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (89% vs. 11%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (95.4%) Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with a high school degree or some college education, and with an income between \$15,000 and \$75,000.

Small Game Hunting: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (90% vs. 10%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (93.9%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 44 with less than a college degree. They have income between \$25,000 and \$75,000 or over \$150,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (72.8%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (88% vs. 12%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (93.5%) Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with a high school degree or some college education, and with an income between \$25,000 and \$75,000 or over \$150,000.

Migratory Bird Hunting: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (84% vs. 16%). Pennsylvania residents who are of Asian or Pacific Islander descent or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, the majority of participants are white (79.8%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 44 and 55 and 64 with some college education. They have income between \$50,000 and \$75,000 or over \$150,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (81.9%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (91% vs. 9%). Residents of these states who are white have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity and the majority of participants are white (87.0%) Participants in this activity tend to be less than 64 years old, with a high school degree or some college education, and with an income between \$25,000 and \$50,000 or over \$100,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people. Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

Fishing

Activity Definition: Fishing for fish of all sorts using methods that include rod and reel, spears, nets and a variety of tackle.

Trends: Participation in fishing nationally has increased slightly over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 26% to 28% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in this activity remained the same from the years 2001 to 2003 at 28%.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in a variety of types of fishing has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004.

Recreation	1995 Participation	2004 Participation	Change in Participation
Warm water fishing	14.9%	18.9%	29.8%
Cold water fishing	13.4%	16.5%	26%
Ice fishing	0.8%	1.8%	157%

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that in 2001, participation in fishing declined from 1.426,000 in 1991 to 1,279,000 in Pennsylvania residents in 2001. This represents a 10.3% decline.

In the Pennsylvania Region, increases in participation in these activities have occurred since 1995.

Recreation	1995 Participation	2004 Participation	Change in Participation
Warm water fishing	17%	18.1%	10.5%
Cold water fishing	9.8%	11.7%	24.4%
Ice fishing	1.2%	1.4%	23.5%

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 28.3% or 2,743,398 of Pennsylvania residents fish in some way. The breakdown is as follows:

- Warm Water Fishing: approximately 18.9% or 1,832,164 PA residents annually
- Cold Water Fishing: approximately 16.5% or 1,599,508 PA residents annually
- Ice Fishing: approximately 1.8% or 174,492 PA residents annually

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that in 2001 1,270,000 Pennsylvania residents fished. Of these, 63% fished in the state of Pennsylvania only, while 18% fished in Pennsylvania and in other states.

The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 27.9% of Pennsylvania residents fish. This means that an estimated 3.2 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003.

The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 24.9% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania fish, and 10.5% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 439,983 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 185,535 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest. Among elk viewers in Pennsylvania having shared reasons for their trip (25%), fishing was identified by about one-third of this group (Strauss, et. al., 2001).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 28.3% or 12,838,856 of residents fish in some way. The breakdown is as follows:

- Warm Water Fishing: approximately 18.1% or 8,211,424 residents annually
- Cold Water Fishing: approximately 11.7% or 5,307,937 residents annually
- Ice Fishing: approximately 1.4% or 635,138 residents annually

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 34.2% or 72,880,000 of US residents fish in some way. The breakdown is as follows:

- Warm Water Fishing: approximately 22.4% or 47,734,000 US residents annually
- Cold Water Fishing: approximately 13.3% or 28,342,000 US residents annually
- Ice Fishing: approximately 2.7% or 5,754,000 US residents annually

Participant Characteristics

Fishing: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (64% vs. 36%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (90.8%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 16 and 44, with a high school degree or some college education. They have income greater than \$50,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (79.3%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (63% vs. 37%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity, while a majority of participants are white (85.3%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with a high school degree or some college education, and with an income between \$25,000 and \$150,000.

Warm Water Fishing: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (64% vs. 36%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (90.1%). Participants in this activity tend to be younger than 45, with a high school degree or some college education. They have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 or over \$50,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (80.5%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (65% vs. 35%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (86.5%) Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old with a high school degree or some college education, and with an income between \$25,000 and \$100,000.

Cold Water Fishing: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (66% vs. 34%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (91.5%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years of age with a high school degree or some college. They have income greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (76.7%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (65% vs. 35%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. The majority of participants are white (86.3%) Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old with a high school degree or some college education, and with an income greater than \$25,000.

Ice Fishing: Information about the characteristics for Pennsylvania residents and the residents of those living in the Pennsylvania Region who ice fish could not be found.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people. Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

Sightseeing

Activity Definition: Driving for enjoyment while stopping to view interesting sights (either cultural or natural). This activity may occur anywhere (e.g. city or country).

Trends: According to the NSRE, sightseeing has decreased slightly in participation over the last 10 years in Pennsylvania. In 1995, 57.1% of Pennsylvania residents participated in this activity, while in 2004, 53.9% participated. This represents a 3.7% decrease.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a similar trend has occurred since 1995. In that year, 55.8% of residents in those states went sightseeing while in 2004, 51% participated. This represents a 5.4% decrease in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 53.9% or 5,225,059 of Pennsylvania residents went sightseeing annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 52.9% of Pennsylvania residents go sightseeing/driving for pleasure (This is a combination of two NSRE activity groups. Driving for pleasure was discussed earlier in this document). This means that an estimated 6.1 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 31.2% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania drive for pleasure on national forest system lands, and 8.9% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 551,304 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 157,263 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 51% or 23,137,162 of residents went sightseeing annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 52% or 110,960,000 of US residents go sightseeing annually.

Participant Characteristics: A slightly higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (56% vs. 44%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, black, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants (86.4%) are white. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 64 with at least some college education, with income levels greater than \$25,000, and living in non-metropolitan or metropolitan areas.

A slightly higher percentage of female than male residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants (79.1%) are white. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 64, with at least a high school education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Picnicking

Activity Definition: Eating a meal outdoors.

Trends: Participation in picnicking nationally has increased over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 with an increase from 33% to 38% (RoperASW). According to this report, picnicking showed a 2% increase from the years 2001 to 2003 (36% to 38%).

According to the NSRE, picnicking has increased in participation over the last 10 years in Pennsylvania. In 1995, 52.0% of Pennsylvania residents participated in picnicking, while in 2004, 60.1% participated. This represents an 18.1% increase.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a similar trend has occurred since 1995. In that year, 51.3% of residents in those states picnicked while in 2004, 56.3% participated. This represents a 13.7% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 60.1% or 5,826,086 of Pennsylvania residents picnic annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 41.5% of Pennsylvania residents picnic. This means that an estimated 4.8 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 5.5% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania picnic or have family day gatherings in developed sites on national forest system lands, and 0.9% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 97,185 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 15,903 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 56.3% or 25,541,612 of residents picnic annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 54.1% or 115,287,000 of US residents picnic annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (57% vs. 43%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, black or of American Indian have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, the majority of participants (85.3%) are white. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 64, with at least a high school education, and with an income between \$25,000 and \$75,000. Residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to picnic. However, a majority of participants live in metropolitan areas (82.2%).

A higher percentage of female than male residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (55% vs. 45%). Residents who are white or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, the majority of participants (76.1%) are white. Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 54, with at least a high school education, and with an income between \$25,000 and \$150,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Visit Nature Centers

Activity Definition: Visiting centers designed to interpret local natural features.

Trends: According to the NSRE, visiting nature centers has increased slightly in participation over the last 10 years in Pennsylvania. In 1995, 47.7% of Pennsylvania residents participated in this activity, while in 2004, 52.5% participated. This represents a 12.6% increase.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a similar trend has occurred since 1995. In that year, 51.8% of residents in those states visited nature centers while in 2004, 54.2% participated. This represents an 8.3% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 52.5% or 5,089,343 of Pennsylvania residents visit nature centers annually. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 1.4% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania visit nature centers on national forest system lands, but none consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 24,738 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 54.2% or 24,588,905 of residents visit nature centers annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 56.5% or 120,402,000 of US residents visit nature centers annually.

Participant Characteristics: A slightly higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, the majority are white (88.1%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 55, with at least some college education, and with incomes greater than \$25,000. A majority of Pennsylvania residents (84.2%) who participate in this activity live in metropolitan areas.

A slightly higher percentage of female than male residents of the six state region surrounding Pennsylvania participate in this activity (52% vs. 48%). Residents who are white or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (76.7%) Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 55, with at least some college education, and with incomes greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

View or Photograph Wildlife

Activity Definition: Viewing or taking pictures of wildlife other than birds, plants or fish.

Trends: Participation in wildlife viewing nationally has decreased slightly over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 18% to 16% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in wildlife viewing declined from a high of 20% in 2001 to 16% in 2003.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in wildlife viewing has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, wildlife viewing participation has increased by 59.1%. In 1995, 32.0% of Pennsylvania residents viewed wildlife, while in 2004, 49.8% participated.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that in 2001, participation in nonresidential wildlife watching declined from 1,790,000 in 1991 to 1,173,000 in Pennsylvania residents in 2001. This represents a 34.5% decline.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 31.3% of residents in those states viewed wildlife while in 2004, 44.4% participated. This represents a 46.5% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 49.8% or 4,827,606 of Pennsylvania residents view wildlife annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 19.3% of Pennsylvania residents view wildlife. This means that an estimated 2.2 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 60.7% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania view wildlife, birds or fish, and 10.2% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 1,072,569 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 180,234 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest. Strauss, et. al., (2001) reports that visitations to view Pennsylvania's elk herd were evaluated over a three-year period, September 1997 to August 2000. Annual attendance has averaged 63,000 visitor days. Over 90% of the visits were people living outside the immediate region. Nearly 70% of the non-resident visitors identified elk viewing as the primary purpose of their trips, with another 25% listing it as a shared purpose. Nearly 40% of the non-residents stayed one or more nights within the region, with another 14% staying overnight outside the region. Increased tourism has provided a moderate gain to local business but has also created traffic problems at the elk viewing area and nearby community.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that in 2001 1,173,000 Pennsylvania residents participated in nonresidential wildlife watching. Additionally, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that 4,011,000 Pennsylvania residents participate in residential wildlife watching.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 44.4% or 20,142,941 of residents view wildlife annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 45.1% or 96,108,000 of US residents view wildlife annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (52% vs. 48%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or American Indian an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (90.3%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 54, with at least some college education with income levels greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (80%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of female than male residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Residents of these states who are white, of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (83.2%). Participants in this activity tend to be between 25 and 64 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people. Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

View or Photograph Plants

Activity Definition: Viewing or photographing plants, including wildflowers, trees, shrubs, etc.

Trends: No information about trends for this activity was found.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence approximately 46.7% or 4,527,092 of Pennsylvania residents view or photograph plants annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 49.3% of Pennsylvania residents participate in nature watching. This means that an estimated 5.7 million Pennsylvania residents participated in nature watching in 2003. The PORP survey also reports that an estimated 32.3% of Pennsylvania residents take nature walks that may include viewing or photographing plant life. This means that an estimated 3.7 million residents engage in this activity. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 52.8% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania view natural features such as scenery, flowers, and other natural objects, and 5.2% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 932,976 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 91,884 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 43.9% or 19,916,106 of residents view or photograph plants annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 45.3% or 96,534,000 of US residents view or photograph plants annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (57% vs. 43%). Pennsylvania residents who are white have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity and the majority of participants are white (87.6%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 35 and 64, with at least some college education, and with income levels greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (82.6%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of female than male residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (57% vs. 43%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (79.1%). Participants in this activity tend to be between 35 and 64 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9,
Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J.
Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged
by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington,
DC 20005, January 2004.

Swimming Outdoors in Lakes, Streams and Ponds

Activity Definition: Visiting natural water features to swim.

Trends: Participation in outdoor swimming nationally has increased over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 35% to 41% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation increased by 1% from the years 2001 to 2003.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in outdoor swimming has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation has increased by 6.5%. In 1995, 39.2% of Pennsylvania residents swam outdoors, while in 2004, 40.8% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 40.2% of residents in those states swam outdoors while in 2004, 40.4% participated. This represents a 4.0% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 40.9% or 3,964,841 of Pennsylvania residents swim outdoors annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 48.1% of Pennsylvania residents swim outdoors. This means that an estimated 5.6 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 2.8% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania participated in other non-motorized activities, which includes swimming, games and sports, and 0.9% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 49,476 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 15,903 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 40.4% or 18,328,262 of residents swim outdoors annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 42.2% or 89,928,000 of US residents swim outdoors annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (88.8%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 55, with at least some college education, and with income levels greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas have an average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (84.6%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of female than male residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (83.6%). Participants in this activity tend

to be under 55 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Visit a Beach or Waterside

Activity Definition: Visiting a beach area or waterside with or without swimming.

Trends: In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in beach or waterside visitation has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, beach or waterside visitation has increased by 6.1%. In 1995, 59.1% of Pennsylvania residents visited a beach or waterside, while in 2004, 61.4% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 61.4% of residents in those states visited a beach or waterside, while in 2004, 60.1% participated. While the percentage of the population from these seven states decreased, the overall number of residents who reported visiting a beach or waterside increased by 2.7% from 26.9 million to 27.6 million.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 24.9% or 2,413,803 of Pennsylvania residents visited a waterside other than a beach.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 23% or 10,434,406 of residents visited a waterside other than a beach.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 25.6% or 54,554,000 of US residents visited a waterside other than a beach.

Participant Characteristics: An equal percentage of female and male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (50% vs. 50%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander origin have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (87.5%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least some college education, and with income levels greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas have an equal tendency to participate in this activity. However, metropolitan residents make up the majority of participants (86.7%).

A higher percentage of female than male residents of the Pennsylvania Region participates in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (81.9%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

View or Photograph Birds/Bird watching

Activity Definition: Viewing and photographing any and all types of birds.

Trends: Participation in bird watching nationally has increased over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 14% to 16% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in bird watching declined slightly from the years 2001 to 2003 from 18% of the population to 16%.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in bird watching has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, bird watching participation has increased by 53.1%. In 1993 24% of Pennsylvania residents went bird watching, while in 2004, 36% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 26.7% of residents in those states viewed or photographed birds while in 2004, 32.8% participated. This represents a 27.2% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 36% or 3,489,835 of Pennsylvania residents view or photograph birds annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 17.1% of Pennsylvania residents go bird watching. This means that an estimated 2.0 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 60.7% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania view wildlife, birds or fish, and 10.2% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 1,072,569 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 180,234 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 32.8% or 14,880,371 of residents view or photograph birds annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 32.4% or 69,044,000 of US residents go bird watching annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (58% vs. 42%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander origin have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (87.2%). Participants in this activity tend to be over age 35, with at least some college education, and with income levels less than \$15,000 and greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (82.0%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (58% vs. 42%). Residents of these states who are white, or American Indian have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of

participants are white (81.2%). Participants in this activity tend to be over 35 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Gathering Mushrooms, Berries, etc.

Activity Definition: Identifying and gathering consumable forest products.

Trends: No information about trends for this activity was found.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 30.7% or 2,976,054 of Pennsylvania residents gather mushrooms and berries and other natural products annually. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 8.0% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania gather mushrooms, and berries, etc., and 7.1% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 141,360 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 125,457 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 27.6% or 12,521,288 of residents gather mushrooms and berries and other natural products annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 28.3% or 60,307,000 of US residents gather mushrooms, berries and other natural products annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (92.1%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 55, with at least a high school education, and with income levels between \$15,000 and \$75,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (78.5%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Residents of these states who are white, or American Indian have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (85.4%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 65 years old, with at least high school education, and with an income between \$15,000 and \$100,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy

Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Running or Jogging

Activity Definition: Running or jogging for exercise or pleasure either on paved or unpaved surfaces. This may include trail running.

Trends: Participation in running or jogging nationally has remained constant over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 at 19% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in running or jogging decreased from the years 2001 to 2003 from 21% to 19%.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in running or jogging has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, running or jogging participation has increased by 6.5%. In 1995, 24.2% of Pennsylvania residents ran or jogged, while in 2004, 25.3% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 25.5% of residents in those states ran or jogged while in 2004, 25.2% participated. While the percentage of the population from these seven states decreased, the overall number of residents who reported running or jogging increased by 2.5% from 11.2 million to 11.4 million.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 25.3% or 2,452,579 of Pennsylvania residents run or jog annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 27.4% of Pennsylvania residents jog. This means that an estimated 3.2 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 25.2% or 11,432,480 of residents run or jog annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 32.9% or 70,110,000 of US residents run or jog annually.

Participant Characteristics: An equal percentage of female and male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (50% vs. 50%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or American Indian have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (86.2%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 45, with at least a college degree, and with income levels between \$50,000 and \$75,000, or greater than \$150,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity and make up the majority of participants (91.5%)

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (55% vs. 45%). Residents of these states who are white, black, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (67.9%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least a college degree, and with any income.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy

Franklin & Marshall College.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

View or Photograph Fish

Activity Definition: Viewing or photographing fish of any species without trying to catch them.

Trends: Participation in wildlife viewing (which may include fish) nationally has decreased slightly over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 18% to 16% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in wildlife viewing declined from the years 2001 to 2003 from 20% of the population to 16%.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in viewing or photographing fish has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation has increased by 133%. In 1995, 10.5% of Pennsylvania residents viewed or photographed fish, while in 2004, 24% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 12.5% of residents in those states viewed or photographed fish while in 2004, 22.4% participated. This represents a 85.6% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 24% or 2,326,557 of Pennsylvania residents viewed or photographed fish annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 19.3% of Pennsylvania residents watch wildlife (this may include fish). This means that an estimated 2.2 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 60.7% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania viewed wildlife, birds and fish, and 10.2% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 1,072,569 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 180,234 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 22.4% or 10,162,204 of residents viewed or photographed fish annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 25% or 53,275,000 of US residents viewed or photographed fish annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or hispanic have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (86.3%). Participants in this activity tend to be between ages 25 and 64, with at least some college education, and with income greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (82.2%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (52% vs. 48%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or

Pacific Islander descent have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (78.0%). Participants in this activity tend to be under 65 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Geocaching

Definition: Geocaching is an activity for GPS users. Groups or individuals place caches all over the world and share the locations of these caches on the internet. GPS users can then use the location coordinates to find the caches. Once found, a cache may provide the visitor with a wide variety of rewards.

Since geocaching is largely driven by the internet, currently the best sources of information about this activity still reside on the internet. No scientific research about the activity was located at the time this report was written.

Geocaching is a relatively new activity. However, it seems to be growing in popularity very quickly. A large variety of internet sites have been established to share the locations and hints about various caches that have been placed all over the world. While there is no documented information about the number of participants, there is some information about the number of caches and their locations. Some sites have received millions of visits. For instance, <http://www.brillig.com/geocaching/pennsylvania.shtml> had received 4,175,290 visits at the time this report was written. As Figure 1 (below) demonstrates, there are over 2,500 caches already placed in Pennsylvania and surrounding areas listed on this internet site alone.

Figure 1. Pennsylvania Caches

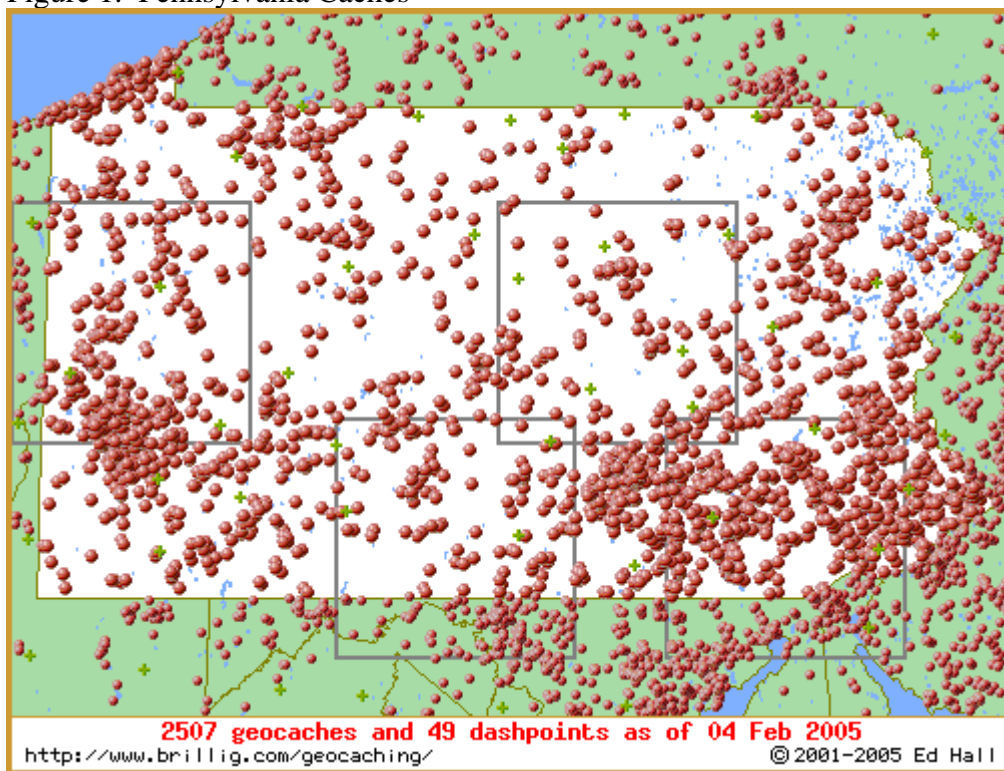
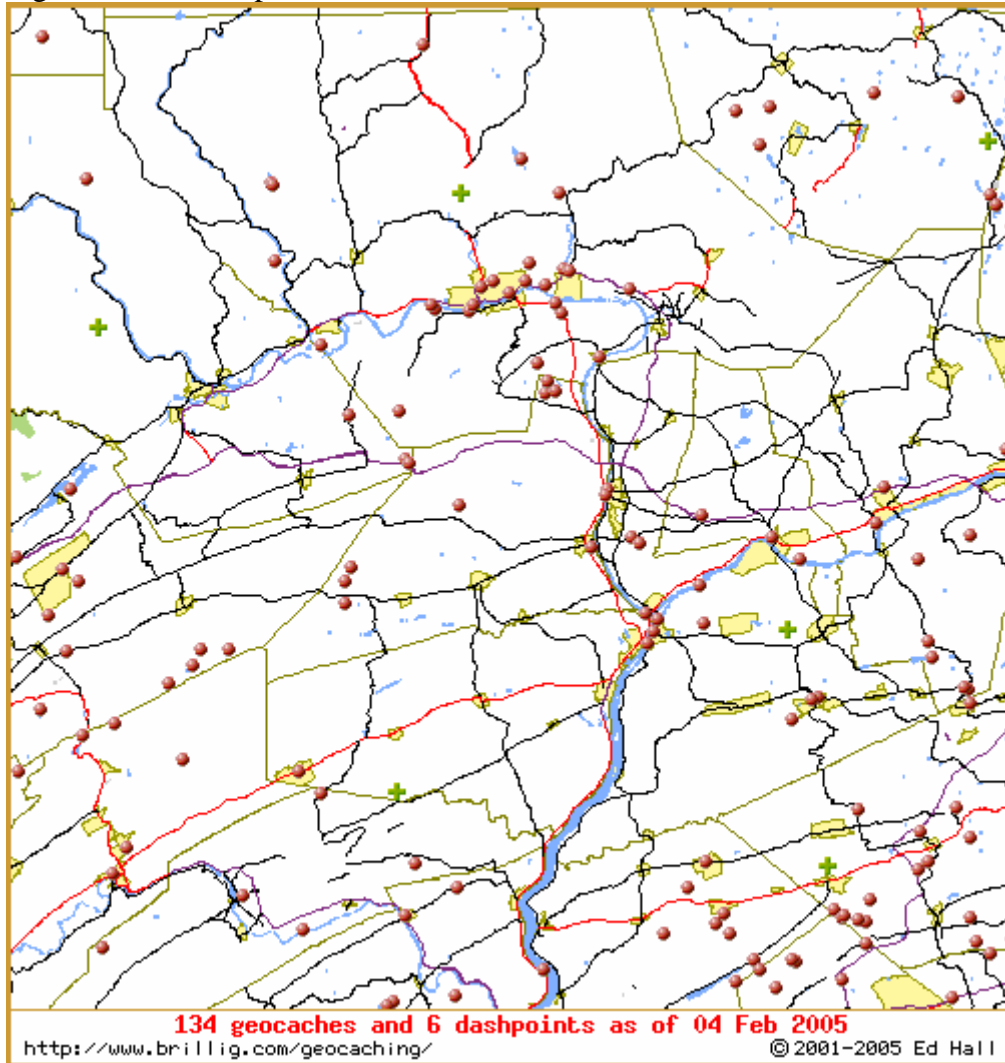


Figure 2 shows that there are at least 134 caches placed in and around the city of Williamsport.

Figure 2. Williamsport Area Caches



Williamsport area caches

Pennsylvania State Parks and Allegheny National Forest have policy statements regarding geocaching. These are presented verbatim below.

Pennsylvania Geocaching Policy:

BACKGROUND

Geocaching has become a new endeavor on Pennsylvania's State Park and State Forest lands. The idea is to have individuals set up caches all over the state and share the locations of these caches and the coordinates on the Internet. Global Positioning System (GPS) users can then use the location coordinates to find the caches. Once found, a cache may provide a wide variety of cache items. The cache visitor is asked to leave an item in the cache for the one they remove. The Geocache community uses the Internet extensively for posting cache locations.

The following guidelines apply to all geocaches on State Park and State Forest lands:

- Placement of geocaches on lands administered by the DCNR - Bureau of State Parks / Bureau of Forestry requires authorization of the Park Manager / District Forester or designee. This authorization will be considered through a review process, including a Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory search (PNDI), which insures its location is compatible with other park and forest activities.
- A geocache contact person responsible for necessary upkeep of the site must be identified prior to approval by the Park Manager / District Forester or designee.
- There should be no earth disturbance or vegetative impact to any approved site. Nor should the cache be readily discernable by the general public.
- Cache(s) shall not be placed in a plastic (PVC) pipe.
- Cache name must be clearly visible on the exterior of all geocache containers. A green and black "Official Geocache" sticker (available at the park office / district forest office) should be placed on the container. The cache name must be the same on the "Official Geocache" sticker, Identification Form, and any web site postings.
- The cache may not be placed within Natural Areas, Penn Nursery perimeter fence, seed orchards, or Wild Plant Sanctuaries, or on stream banks, riparian zones, wetlands, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, exemplary natural communities, ecologically sensitive areas, unique geological features, dam structures, or unsafe areas. You must contact the Park Manager / District Forester for possible additional restrictions or questions concerning the proposed location.
- A cache may remain at the approved site for no more than three years at which time it must be removed, the site restored to its original condition, and the Park Manager / District Forester informed in writing of the removal. This will control cache abandonment and assist in preventing renegade trail development to the site.
- Unauthorized geocaches on State Park or State Forest lands will be removed and treated as abandoned property, and the responsible person may be cited for littering.
- Responsible party shall delete site location(s) from all publications and/or website(s) within seven days of removal.

Allegheny National Forest Geocaching Policy

Allegheny National Forest geocaching policy. Geo-caching is a permissible dispersed recreation activity on most areas of the Allegheny National Forest.

1. Geo-caching is a permissible dispersed recreation activity on most areas of the Allegheny National Forest.
2. Areas where geo-caching is not permitted include: Hickory Creek and Allegheny Islands Wilderness; Tionesta Scenic and Research Natural Areas; Hearts Content Scenic Area and all developed recreation sites.
3. No soil disturbance is permitted for any geo-cache placement on the Forest. Caches should be covered with leaves or woody debris if the geo-cacher chooses to screen the cache at the site.
4. We ask all geo-cachers to remove their cache if the site receives a large number of visits by others as evidenced by a well-worn trail or path.
5. We ask that all caches be removed after one year regardless of site activity and moved to a new location or removed from the National Forest.

Information about geocaching is very popular as indicated by the quote from <http://www.geocacher-u.com/> below which has received to day 27,153 visits.

Thanks to some great work from geocachers around the world, the “Let's Go Geocaching!” Brochure is now available French and Spanish. English versions specially tailored for New Zealand and the UK are also available.

Since it was first introduced in February, 2004, the brochure has been downloaded over 20,000 times. I'm constantly receiving stories from geocachers who have used the brochure to introduce others to the sport and even explain themselves to law enforcement officials who are curious about this new activity.

Sources:

<http://www.geocacher-u.com/>

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/allegheny/recreation/geocaching/>

<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/geocaching.aspx>

<http://www.geocacher-u.com/>

<http://www.brillig.com/geocaching/pennsylvania.shtml>

Primitive Camping

Activity Definition: Camping in an undeveloped setting without amenities.

Trends: Participation in wilderness camping nationally has decreased slightly over the three year period from 2000 to 2003 from 8% to 7% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in wilderness camping declined from the years 2001 to 2003 from 8% to 7% of the population.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in primitive camping has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation has increased by 30.9%. In 1995, 9.9% of Pennsylvania residents went camping in primitive areas, while in 2004, 12.7% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 10.2% of residents in those states went camping in primitive areas while in 2004, 11.5% participated. This represents a 17.5% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 12.7% or 1,231,136 of Pennsylvania residents went camping in a primitive area annually. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 7.7% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania went primitive camping, and 5.3% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 136,059 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 93,651 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 11.5% or 5,217,203 of residents went camping in a primitive area annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 16.1% or 34,309,000 of US residents went camping in a primitive area annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (70% vs. 30%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, or hispanic have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (87.2%). Participants in this activity tend to be under 55 years of age, with at least some college education, and with all income levels. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (77.3%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (66% vs. 34%). Residents of these states who are white, or American Indian have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (86.2%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, equal among education levels, and with an income between \$25,000 and \$100,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Horseback Riding

Activity Definition: Horseback riding, including riding on trails.

Trends: Participation in horseback riding nationally has remained constant over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 at 6% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in horseback riding remained steady from the years 2001 to 2003.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in horseback riding has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation has increased by 52.3%. In 1995, 4.7% of Pennsylvania residents rode horses, while in 2004, 6.9% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 6.3% of residents in those states rode horses while in 2004, 7.1% participated. This represents a 17.1% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 6.9% or 668,885 of Pennsylvania residents ride horses annually, while approximately 5.8% or 562,251 of Pennsylvania residents ride horses on trails annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 6.5% of Pennsylvania residents ride horses. This means that an estimated 800,000 Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 0.6% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania ride horses, and consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 10,602 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity and consider it their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest. Among elk viewers in Pennsylvania having shared reasons for their trip (25%), horseback riding was identified by about one-third of this group (Strauss, et. al., 2001).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 7.1% or 3,221,056 of residents ride horses annually, while approximately 5.8% or 2,631,285 of residents ride horses on trails annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 9.6% or 20,458,000 of US residents ride horses annually, while approximately 7.6% or 16,196,000 of US residents ride horses on trails annually.

Participant Characteristics – Pennsylvania-All Horseback Riding:

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (58% vs. 42%). Pennsylvania residents who are American Indian, of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, or hispanic have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (80.0%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 45, with at least some college education, and with income levels greater than \$75,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity and are the majority of participants (86.7%).

Pennsylvania-Horseback Riding on Trails:

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (55% vs. 45%). Pennsylvania residents who are hispanic have an above average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (82.7%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 45, with at least some college education, and with income levels greater than \$75,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity and are the majority of participants (86.0%).

Pennsylvania Region-All Horseback Riding:

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian ,of Asian or Pacific Islander, or hispanic have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (77.1%). Participants in this activity tend to be under 45 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Pennsylvania Region-Horseback Riding on Trails:

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Residents of these states who are white, or American Indian have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (80.4%). Participants in this activity tend to be under 55 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy

Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people. Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Backpacking

Activity Definition: Hiking in remote areas for more than a single day with overnight stays. Food and shelter are carried.

Trends: Participation in backpacking nationally has decreased over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 13% to 9% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in backpacking declined from the years 2001 to 2003 from 10% to 9%.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in backpacking has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, backpacking participation has increased by 27.7%. In 1995, 6.8% of Pennsylvania residents backpacked, while in 2004, 8.5% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 6.8% of residents in those states went backpacking, while in 2004, 8.1% participated. This represents a 23.2% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 8.5% or 823,989 of Pennsylvania residents backpack annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 30.3% of Pennsylvania residents hike (this may include backpacking). This means that an estimated 3.5 million Pennsylvania residents hiked in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 1.9% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania backpacked, and 1.0% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 33,573 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 17,670 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest. Among elk viewers in Pennsylvania having shared reasons for their trip (25%), hiking (which may include backpacking) was identified by about one-third of this group (Strauss, et. al., 2001).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 8.1% or 3,674,726 of residents backpack annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 10.5% or 22,376,000 of US residents backpack annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (61% vs. 39%). Pennsylvania residents who are American Indian, of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, or hispanic have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (85.4%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least some college education and with income levels between \$50,000 and \$75,00 and greater than \$150,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (81.1%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (62% vs. 38%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (78.7%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Strauss, C. H., Lord, B. E., Tzilkowski, W. M. and M. J. Powell (2001). Eco-tourism in Pennsylvania: Managing elk and people. Penn State School of Forest Resources. University Park, PA.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Orienteering

Activity Definition: Navigating across the landscape using a map and compass.

Trends: In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in orienteering has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation has increased by 4.6%. In 1995, 2.4% of Pennsylvania residents went orienteering, while in 2004, 2.4% participated. While the percentage of Pennsylvania residents who participate in this activity has remained constant, in 1995 220,000 residents participated, while in 2004 230,000 residents participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a decrease has occurred since 1995. In that year, 2.8% of residents in those states went orienteering while in 2004, 1.4% participated. This represents a 49.6% decrease in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 2.4% or 232,656 of Pennsylvania residents went orienteering.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 1.3% or 589,771 of residents went orienteering.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 1.8% or 3,836,000 of US residents went orienteering.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (63% vs. 37%). Pennsylvania residents who are white have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity are all of the participants surveyed by the NSRE. Participants in this activity tend to be less than 35 years old, with at least a high school education, and with income levels less than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (69% vs. 31%). Residents of these states who are white have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be under 35 years old, with at least a high school education, and with an income greater than \$25,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

Visit Cultural Sites

Activity Definition: Visiting sites with a historic or cultural emphasis.

Trends: Visitation to cultural sites nationally has increased slightly over the eight year period from 1996 to 2003 from 12% to 15% (RoperASW). According to this report, visitation to cultural sites declined from the years 2001 to 2003 from 17% to 15%.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of visitation to cultural sites has increased since 1995. According to the NSRE, visitation to historic sites has increased by 10.8%. In 1995, 42.9% of Pennsylvania residents visited historic sites, while in 2004, 46.5% participated. Visitation to archaeological sites has increased by 31.8%. In 1995, 13.2% of Pennsylvania residents visited archaeological sites, while in 2004, 17.1% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. According to the NSRE, visitation to historic sites has increased by 8.4%. In 1995, 44.4% of Pennsylvania residents visited historic sites, while in 2004, 46.4% participated. Visitation to archaeological sites has increased by 17.9%. In 1995, 16% of Pennsylvania residents visited archaeological sites, while in 2004, 18.2% participated.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 46.5% or 4,507,704 of Pennsylvania residents visited an historic site annually, while approximately 17.1% or 1,657,672 visited an archeological site annually. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 3.1% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania visited a historic or prehistoric site, and 1.1% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 54,777 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 19,437 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 46.4% or 21,050,281 of residents visited an historic site annually, while approximately 18.2% or 8,256,791 visited an archeological site annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 45.7% or 97,387,000 of US residents visited an historic site annually, while approximately 20.7% or 44,112,000 visited an archeological site annually.

Participant Characteristics – Pennsylvania: Visit Historic Sites:

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (88.0%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 65 years old, with at least some college education, and with income greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity and are the majority of participants (86.3%).

Pennsylvania: Visit Archeological Sites:

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (52% vs. 48%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, or hispanic have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (87.2%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with at least some college education, with income greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas have an equal tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants (85.1%) in this activity come from metropolitan areas.

Pennsylvania Region: Visit Historic Sites:

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (77.6%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Pennsylvania Region: Visit Archeological Sites:

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, or hispanic have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (73.8%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy

Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Snowmobiling

Activity Definition: Riding a snowmobile on trails, fields and roads.

Trends: Participation in snowmobiling nationally has remained constant over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 at 2% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in snowmobiling remained steady from the years 2001 to 2003 at 2%.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in snowmobiling has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation has increased by 67.6%. In 1995, 3.6% of Pennsylvania residents snowmobiled, while in 2004, 5.8% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. In that year, 4.2% of residents in those states snowmobiled while in 2004, 4.9% participated. This represents a 21.3% increase in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 5.8% or 562,251 of Pennsylvania residents snowmobile annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 3.7% of Pennsylvania residents snowmobile. This means that an estimated 400,000 Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 1.8% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania went snowmobiling, and 0.8% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 31,806 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 14,136 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 4.9% or 2,222,982 of residents snowmobile annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 5.6% or 11,934,000 of US residents snowmobile annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (61% vs. 39%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (89.8%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 45, with at least some college education, and with income levels greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (73.6%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (61% vs. 39%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (87.3%). Participants in this activity tend to be

under 45 years old, with at least a high school education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Canoeing and Kayaking

Activity Definition: Travel on a body of water using a canoe or kayak.

Trends: Participation in canoeing and kayaking nationally has increased slightly over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 from 6% to 8% (RoperASW). According to this report, canoeing and kayaking increased from the years 2001 to 2003 from 7% to 8%.

In Pennsylvania, participation in canoeing and kayaking has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation in canoeing has increased by 34.9%. In 1995, 7% of Pennsylvania residents canoed, while in 2004, 9.2% participated. Kayaking has increased by 340%. In 1995, 0.5% of Pennsylvania residents kayaked, while in 2004, 2.3% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has also occurred since 1995. According to the NSRE, participation in canoeing has increased by 23.9%. In 1995, 7.5% of residents canoed, while in 2004, 8.9% participated. Kayaking has increased by 169.2%. In 1995, 1.2% of residents kayaked, while in 2004, 3.1% participated.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 9.1% or 882,153 of Pennsylvania residents canoed, while approximately 2.3% or 222,962 kayaked. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 9.2% of Pennsylvania residents canoed or kayaked. This means that an estimated 1.1 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 0.8% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania participated in non-motorized water travel, and 0.5% consider this their primary activity while visiting the Allegheny National Forest. This means that approximately 14,136 Allegheny National Forest visitors participate in this activity, while for approximately 8,835 visitors it is their primary reason for visiting the Allegheny National Forest.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 8.9% or 4,037,662 of residents canoe annually, while approximately 3.1% or 1,406,377 kayak annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 9.7% or 20,671,000 of US residents canoe annually, while approximately 3.8% or 8,098,000 kayak annually.

Participant Characteristics – Pennsylvania: Canoeing:

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or hispanic have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (95.0%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least some college education, and with income greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity while the majority of participants live in metropolitan areas (82.1%).

Pennsylvania: Kayaking:

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (55% vs. 45%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (94.3%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 35 years old, with at least a college education, and with income between \$50,000 and \$75,000 and greater than \$100,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas have an equal tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants (85.7%) in this activity come from metropolitan areas.

Pennsylvania Region: Canoeing:

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (55% vs. 45%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (88.5%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Pennsylvania Region: Kayaking:

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (84.0%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least a college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings

Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy

Franklin & Marshall College.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Ice Skating Outdoors

Activity Definition: Skating on frozen ponds or lakes.

Trends: In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in outdoor skating has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, outdoor ice skating participation has increased by 20.6%. In 1995, 7.2% of Pennsylvania residents participated, while in 2004, 8.4% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a decrease has occurred since 1995. In that year, 7.6% of residents in those states went ice skating outdoors while in 2004, 6.9% participated. This represents a 5.4% decrease in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 8.4% or 814,295 of Pennsylvania residents ice skate outdoors annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 10.2% of Pennsylvania residents go ice skating (this report does not specify whether ice skating is done indoors or outdoors). This means that an estimated 1.2 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 6.9% or 3,130,322 of residents ice skate outdoors annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 6.7% or 14,378,000 of US residents ice skate outdoors annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Pennsylvania residents who are black have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (70.3%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least a high school education, and with income levels greater than \$50,000. Pennsylvania residents living in metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity and are the majority of participants (94.7%)

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (56% vs. 44%). Residents of these states who are white, black, American Indian or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (72.5%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least a high school education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

Cross-country Skiing

Activity Definition: Nordic skiing either classical style or skate style on either groomed or ungroomed trails.

Trends: Participation in cross-country skiing nationally has remained constant over the ten year period from 1994 to 2003 at 2% (RoperASW). According to this report, participation in cross-country skiing remained steady from the years 2001 to 2003 at 2% of the population.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in cross-country skiing has declined during the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, participation has decreased by 6.7%. In 1995, 3.1% of Pennsylvania residents went cross-country skiing, while in 2004, 2.9% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, a decrease in participation has also occurred since 1995. In that year, 3.3% of residents in those states went cross-country skiing, while in 2004, 3.2% participated. This represents a 0.7% decrease in participation in this activity.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 2.9% or 281,126 of Pennsylvania residents cross-country ski annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 2.1% of Pennsylvania residents cross-country ski. This means that an estimated 200,000 Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 0.0% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania cross-country skied or went snowshoeing while on national forest lands (snow conditions during the sample year were poor).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 3.2% or 1,451,743 of residents cross-country ski annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 3.7% or 7,885,000 of US residents cross-country ski annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (55% vs. 45%). Pennsylvania residents who are white or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (87.4%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 55, with at least a college education, and with income levels greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (83.4%) come from metropolitan areas.

A similar percentage of female and male Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (50% vs. 50%). Residents of these states who are white, American Indian, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have an average or a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (87.2%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 55 years old, with at least a college education, and with an income greater than \$75,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

RoperASW. Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation's Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends. Prepared for: The Recreation Roundtable 1225 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005, January 2004.

Snowshoeing

Activity Definition: Hiking on snowshoes on trails.

Trends: No information about trends for this activity was found.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 0.5% or 48,470 of Pennsylvania residents snowshoe annually. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Results from August, 2002 reports that 0.0% of visitors to the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania went snowshoeing while on national forest lands (snow conditions during the sample year were poor).

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 0.9% or 408,303 of residents snowshoe annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 2.1% or 4,475,000 of US residents snowshoe annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Pennsylvania residents who are white were the only racial/ethnic group to report participation in this activity. Participants in this activity tend to be between the ages of 35 and 55, with at least a college education, and with income levels greater than \$100,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants in this activity (80.0%) come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (72% vs. 28%). Residents of these states who are white or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (86.6%). Participants in this activity tend to be between 35 and 55 years old, with at least a college education, and with an income greater than \$75,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, August 2002, USDA Forest Service Region 9, Allegheny National Forest, Prepared by Susan M. Kocis, Donald B.K. English, Stanley J. Zarnoch, Ross Arnold, and Larry Warren.

Sledding

Activity Definition: Riding a sled down a snow covered hill. This activity may take place in any setting, including backcountry settings where snow covered hills exist.

Trends: In Pennsylvania, the rate of participation in sledding has increased from the period from 1995 to 2004. According to the NSRE, sledding participation has increased by 39.5%. In 1995, 16.5% of Pennsylvania residents went sledding, while in 2004, 22.5% participated.

In the Pennsylvania Region, an increase has occurred since 1995. According to the NSRE, sledding participation has increased by 26.1%. In 1995, 14.9% of Pennsylvania residents went sledding, while in 2004, 18.1% participated.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 22.5% or 2,181,147 of Pennsylvania residents went sledding annually. The 2003 Pennsylvania Outdoor Recreation Participation (PORP) Survey reports that 23.9% of Pennsylvania residents went sledding. This means that an estimated 2.8 million Pennsylvania residents participated in 2003.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 18.1% or 8,211,424 of residents went sledding annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 15.1% or 32,178,000 of US residents go sledding annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (51% vs. 49%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, or of Asian or Pacific Islander descent have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (88.8%). Participants in this activity tend to be under the age of 45, with at least a high school education, and with all income levels. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants (87.9%) in this activity come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of male than female Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Residents of these states who are white have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity and make up the majority of participants (85.3%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 45 years old, with at least a high school education, and with an income greater than \$75,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2003 Recreation Participation Survey Summary of Findings
Prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Prepared by Center for Opinion Research Floyd Institute for Public Policy
Franklin & Marshall College.

Visit a Farm or Agricultural Setting

Activity Definition: Visitation of a working farm or agricultural area to learn about these activities.

Trends: No information about trends for this activity was found.

Current Participation: The NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 28.2% or 2,733,704 of Pennsylvania residents visit a farm or agricultural site annually.

In the Pennsylvania Region, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 27.4% or 12,430,554 of residents visit a farm or agricultural site annually.

Nationally, the NSRE estimates with 95% confidence that approximately 27.5% or 58,603,000 of US residents visit a farm or agricultural site annually.

Participant Characteristics: A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania residents participate in this activity (54% vs. 46%). Pennsylvania residents who are white, American Indian, or hispanic have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (90.9%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 65 years old, with at least some college education, and with income levels greater than \$25,000. Pennsylvania residents living in non-metropolitan areas have a greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, most participants (84.3%) in this activity come from metropolitan areas.

A higher percentage of female than male Pennsylvania Region residents participates in this activity (53% vs. 47%). Residents of these states who are white or American Indian have an average or greater than average tendency to participate in this activity. However, a majority of participants are white (82.5%). Participants in this activity tend to be less than 65 years old, with at least some college education, and with an income greater than \$50,000.

Sources:

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE): 1999-2004. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service, Recreation, Wilderness, and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.