2016 Seattle Recreation Demand Study

Overview

In 2015, Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) commissioned a consultant to conduct a Recreation Demand Study to evaluate future demand for a variety of recreation activities. The study combines data from three methodologies:

- Participation Model: The participation model uses diary studies collected by the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO). The diaries reflect one year of information about how people participate or would like to participate in recreation activities. The Recreation Demand Study extrapolates the diary participation data to reflect Seattle's current and projected population characteristics. Of note, due to State budget cuts, RCO last conducted a diary study in 2006 which may not as closely reflect current and future behavior as would a more recent diary study.

- Distributional Level of Service Standards: The Study compares actual and future demand to Seattle Parks and Recreation's level of service standards for recreational facilities. The standards, adopted by SPR in the 2011 Parks and Recreation Development Plan, describe goals for the location of facilities such as swimming pools and community centers. Of note, the 2011 Development Plan will be updated in 2017 and may include revisions to the level of service standards for recreation facilities.

- Public Surveys: The Demand Study consultant conducted a number of surveys to assess recreation demand from Seattle residents. A general recreation survey assessed demand across all areas of recreation; plus separate surveys were conducted for community centers, lifelong recreation, teen programs, athletic fields, off-leash areas, and environmental learning centers. Of note, the surveys reflect the responses of hundreds of Seattle residents, but are not statistically significant.

Conclusions

- Projected population growth in Seattle translates to increased demand for recreation across the spectrum of activities and facilities.
- The majority of population growth is projected for urban centers and urban villages, significantly increasing recreation demand in these neighborhoods.
- Partnerships, innovations and an open outlook to creative solutions are needed to meet future recreation demand.

2016
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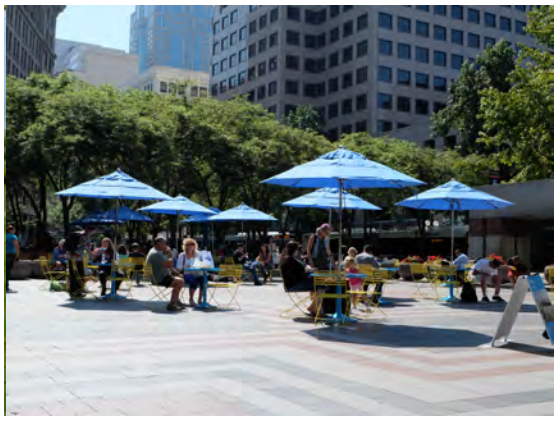

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Executive Summary

Following is a brief summary of the major findings of this 2016 Seattle Recreation Demand Study - see the chapter references for more complete descriptions of the methodologies and findings.

Introduction (Chapter 1)

This recreation demand study for Seattle utilized and compared the following combined methodologies:

Participation model – based on surveys conducted by the Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) for the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) in 2006 for age specific participation and frequency rates for the Seattle-King County region over a 12-month diary recorded basis for all age groups including those under 6 years. The 2006 RCO survey compared participation rates and frequencies by gender, race/ethnicity, and income, and preferences for participants who did not engage or engaged and would like to participate more in recreation activities.

Distributional level of service (LOS) standards – that were developed and adopted by the Seattle Parks & Recreation Department in 2011 that consider physical barriers to recreational access including major arterial roads and highways, water, and topography as well as facilities owned by non-city agencies.

Public surveys – conducted by on-line and mail-back surveys by the Seattle Parks & Recreation Department for this recreation demand study of city residents, community center users, environmental center visitors and users, Lifelong recreation participants, athletic league representatives, and dog owners for their opinions of existing programs and facilities, their reasons for using or not using existing programs and facilities, and their priorities for future programs and facilities.

Demographics (Chapter 2)

Seattle has accumulated - a younger, mobile population in smaller households, nonfamilies, in service industry employments, with high house values, high renter tenures, in multifamily housing units, with high family and per capita incomes, without vehicles, shorter travel to work times, speaking language other than English, with comparable percentages in poverty income levels.

Seattle's future socioeconomic characteristics will depend on the unique attractions the city retains and/or develops in the future.

Seattle's age distribution - will gradually shift with an increasing proportion of the population concentrated in ages 65+ similar to what will occur in King County. Seattle has attracted and will continue to concentrate a large proportion of the population in young adult ages 20-39 with a lessor proportion of young children age 0-19 than King County.

The distribution of Seattle's growth - from 2010 to 2035 is expected to be 44.8% into the Urban Centers, 13.6% into Hub Urban Villages, 25.2% into Residential Urban Villages or a total of 83.5% into the denser urban centers and villages compared to 16.5% into the rest of the city or the largely single family neighborhoods.

Consequently, 83.5% of the additional population by the year 2035 will reside in an urban center or village and will probably seek to use park and recreation facilities within these areas.

Participation model (Chapter 3)

The rate of growth from 2015 to 2040 in the volume of an activity will increase for all recreation activities in Seattle - due to population growth from 2015 to 2040 that will be accentuated in those activities that reflect high age-specific participation rates (the percent of the population that participates in an activity) by millennial and older age adults – namely, social events at a community center, beachcombing, an activity at a community center, gardening, tennis, sightseeing, and walking without a pet.

Activities with the highest rates of growth in volume 2015-2040

	Rate
Social event at a community center	34.8%

Beachcomb	32.7%
Activity at a community center	31.8%
Flower/vegetable garden	30.5%
Tennis	29.6%
Sightseeing	29.5%
Walk without a pet	28.8%

Rate = the percent increase in the volume of activity between 2015 and 2040
Source: Chapter 3, page 28-31

Recreation activities with the greatest annual volumes in 2040 - and therefore, the greatest total impact on park and recreational facilities include those with the highest percent participating in the population and the highest annual frequencies of participation - namely walking without a pet, walking with a pet, observing or photographing wildlife, jogging and running, aerobics and fitness, playground, and gardening.

Activities with the highest annual volume of activity in 2040

	Volume
Walk without a pet	14,740,619
Walk with a pet	4,729,329
Observe/photo wildlife	3,957,211
Jog/run	2,993,006
Aerobics/fitness	2,615,555
Playground	2,297,927
Flower/vegetable garden	2,286,818

Volume = the number of times the participating population will engage in the activity during 2040
Source: Chapter 3, page 28-31

The highest peak day or holiday volume - will occur for activities that have high participation rates, high annual volumes, and greatest concentration of activity during a peak season day or holiday – namely, walking without a pet in a park or trail setting, swimming or wading on a saltwater or freshwater beach, picnicking at a designated site, hiking on an urban trail, and observing plants and wildlife.

Activities with the highest peak day/holiday volumes 2015-2040

Walking w/o pet	**2015**	**2040**	**Net**
Park or trail setting	26,694	35,007	8,313
Swimming/wading			
Saltwater beach	15,309	19,262	3,952
Freshwater beach	18,105	21,730	3,625
Picnicking			
Designated site	13,765	17,055	3,290
Hiking	**2015**	**2040**	**Net**
Urban trail	10,649	13,903	3,254
Observe wildlife			
Plants	12,350	15,370	3,020

Net = the additional peak day/holiday volume between 2015-2040
Source: Chapter 3, page 31-33

The highest facility requirements - will occur for activities that have the highest seasonal month peak day/holiday volumes divided by the number of users that can be accommodated during the peak season month day or holiday – namely, sightseeing at a cultural or historical facility, picnicking at a designated site, walking without a pet, hiking on a rural trail, biking on an urban trail, playgrounds, aerobic and fitness, weight conditioning, swimming in a pool, tennis, football, golf, and community center facilities for activities, classes, and social events.

Note - facility capacities are determined by the number of hours available during the peak day/holiday, by the number of hours management policy allows for maximum use or duration, and by the minimum number of persons required to play or engage in the activity. Capacity estimates assume facilities are capable of being used to maximum competitive or playable conditions and functions. Facility requirements are projected for the number of parking spaces, and thus participants, for most recreational facilities unless indicated by the footnotes in the following table.

Activities with the highest facility requirements 2015-2040

Sightseeing	**2015**	**2040**	**Net**
Cultural/historic	2,707	3,492	785
Picnicking			
Designated site	983	1,218	235
Walking w/o pet			
Park/trail setting*	94.3	123.7	29.4
Hiking			
Rural trail system*	66.6	86.7	20.0
Bicycle riding			
Urban trail*	94.7	115.6	20.9
Playground			
Park facility	130	158	28
School facility	124	151	27
Aerobics/fitness	**1,056**	**1,334**	**278**
Weight condition	**1,027**	**1,277**	**250**

Swimming pool	2015	2040	Net
Indoors**	60,759	77,158	16,400
Outdoors**	38,243	47,860	9,616
Tennis			
Outdoor***	106	138	32
Football* **	**62**	**76**	**14**
Golf			
Driving range	124	154	30
Hole	151	198	47
Activity center** **	**6**	**8**	**2**
Class/instruct** **	**17**	**21**	**4**
Social event** **	**5**	**7**	**2**

Net = the additional facility requirement generated by the increase in peak day/holiday volume between 2015-2040
In parking spaces unless indicated as follows * in miles ** in square feet * in courts or fields **** in number of rooms or halls**
Source: Chapter 3, pages 36-37

While the participation model provides an accurate projection of Seattle's participant volumes, frequencies, peak events, capacities, and, therefore, facility requirements, the approach does not account for:

Access and distribution – major roadways, topography, water bodies, and other geographic barriers limit access to park and recreational facilities that the participation model does not account for, particularly when sections of Seattle are separated by I-5 and the Duwamish River. The participation model does not account for distance to a facility, which may be beyond convenient or practical walking, biking, transit, or driving distances.

Social differentiation – income, language, and race/ethnicity differences also affect a perceived access to park and recreational facilities and participation in programs and events.

Distributional level of service (LOS) (Chapter 4)

Seattle City Council adopted distributional level of service (LOS) guidelines that consider physical barriers to access including major arterial roads and highways, water, and topography as well as similar open space offsets owned by non-city agencies. Following are major findings of the analysis of existing conditions versus the distributional LOS standards.

Parks and open spaces – will meet distributional LOS but the additional population increases in the most urban centers and villages will still need access to the park and open space networks that are located outside of the center and village concentrations. On and off-road bike, hike trails can improve connections between the urban centers and villages as can transit, including light rail, services.

Even so, additional more urban park solutions will be important to providing park and open space experiences within the urban areas including, for example, green streets and boulevards, and roof top picnicking and gardens.

Playgrounds and courts – more than meet distributional LOS though more facilities will be required to meet participation model projections, particularly within urban centers and villages.

Additional urban park solutions will be important to meeting the demand for playgrounds and courts within the urban areas including compact urban parks and possibly roof top playgrounds and courts.

Sports fields – more than meet distributional LOS and participation model demand projections on a citywide basis. With few exceptions, more fields cannot be easily incorporated into the denser urban centers and villages nor is there a need to acquire more sites.

Fields, including city and school fields, could be upgraded that are accessible to the urban centers and villages and provide all-weather surfaces and lighting to accommodate intense, and more prolonged hours of use.

Community centers – more than meet distributional LOS though more services will be required to meet participation model projections, particularly within urban centers and villages.

Existing centers within or directly adjacent to the urban centers and villages could be physically expanded to provide more social spaces, classrooms, and gymnasiums and operated longer or later evening hours to accommodate urban residents.

Parks & Recreation could also encourage, and possibly joint venture, with other providers such as the YMCA or even private clubs, to make facilities and services available urban residents.

Swimming pools – do not meet distributional LOS of providing a pool per every 40,000 to 50,000 population and more facilities will be required to meet participation model projections, particularly within the urban centers and villages.

Existing community centers within or directly adjacent to the urban centers and villages could be expanded to provide aquatic facilities and operated longer hours to accommodate urban residents.

Parks & Recreation could also encourage, and possibly joint venture, with other providers such as the YMCA or even private clubs, to make aquatic facilities and services available urban residents.

Off-leash dog areas and parks – generally meet distributional LOS of providing a dog park in each sector of the city though more facilities will be required to meet participation model projections, particularly within the urban centers and villages.

Urban solutions will be important to providing dog trails and parks within the urban areas that provide exercise as well as socialization areas, and control sanitary conditions.

Growth and equity - the social characteristics of recreation participants including income, race, and ethnicity, are as important as population numbers and park distributions in determining a population's access to recreational programs and facilities. Opportunity and displacement indices are methods of determining a population's access to services including parks and recreation.

Parks & Recreation policies could expand access to and enhance recreational services and programs within the community centers located to serve urban centers and villages with low opportunities and high displacement risks specifically including Bitter Lake, Yesler, South Park, Van Asselt, and Rainier Beach.

Conclusions from the comparison of the participation model and distributional LOS
While the participation model indicates future demand can be met with a specified number of facilities, the distributional LOS indicates there will be a need to provide more than that number for some activities in locations that will be accessible to the intensifying urban centers and villages – and to populations with low opportunities and high displacement risks.

Seattle's future park and recreational facilities will by necessity have to reflect more urban solutions in location, design, operation, and cooperative partnerships to meet these demands and needs. Urban park examples may include:

- **Pedestrian paths, trails, bike lanes, and transit services** – extending outward from the urban centers and villages to major waterfront and environmental parks as well as athletic fields and courts,
- **Green boulevards and streets** – with park amenities including trees, benches, fountains, plazas, and outdoor activity areas,
- **Rooftops** – that include publicly accessible gardens, playgrounds, courts, and dog parks in conjunction with private developments,
- **Mixed-use developments** – that include publicly accessible swimming pools, fitness centers, childcare and play areas, and classroom and meeting facilities in conjunction with private developments.

Likewise, Seattle's future park and recreation facilities within the urban centers and villages may consider using innovative public/private financing to meet demands and needs in these urbanizing areas including:

- **Development requirements and design standards** – specifying publicly accessible park and recreation facilities in new urban and mixed-use developments,
- **Park impact fees or set-asides** - within the urban centers and villages of park and recreational facilities serving the general public as well as building residents,
- **Joint venture agreements** – with other public, nonprofit, and for-profit entities for the development, ownership, operation, and maintenance of publicly accessible park and recreation facilities within the urban centers and villages.

Whatever solutions Seattle settles on, this recreation demand study implies that future needs and solutions will require innovative solutions that may not be like the past.

Public surveys (Chapter 5)

A series of on-line and mail-back surveys were conducted of residents, community center users, Lifelong recreation program users, environmental center users, dog owners, and athletic league representatives. The surveys were completed by interested, and therefore, self-selected participants rather than a statistical sample of each group. Nonetheless, the survey responses provide useful antidotal information of interest and comparison to the findings from the participation model and distributional LOS.

Resident survey - was completed by 789 self-selected participants who indicated Seattle residents would like to do more beach and trail walking, use programs and facilities to enjoy the natural environment and keep physically and mentally alert, predominately use community, regional, neighborhood parks and trails, and primarily exercise dogs on local streets and parks.

Survey results indicate residents are dependent on Seattle Parks & Recreation for recreation programs, need more information on programs, rank the quantity and quality of parks very high and community centers moderately, and prefer to be kept informed by website and email.

Community centers survey - was completed by 569 self-selected participants who indicated current community center users frequent Seattle facilities predominantly of all other choices, and would like to engage in more specific activities including those related to the natural environment, swimming, walking, and special events.

Survey results also indicate the primary reasons why current users do not frequent the centers more often are that program of interest and/or information is not available and/or operating hours are not convenient.

Lifelong recreation survey - was completed by 282 self-selected participants who indicated current Lifelong Recreation program users would like to do more activities and more frequently than they are currently engaged in, particularly fitness, health care, and educational programs.

Survey results also indicate the primary reasons why current users do not participate in programs more often are that program locations are not close to their residence and classes are not scheduled when they can attend.

Environmental centers survey - was completed by 192 self-selected participants who indicated Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental program users would like to do more activities and more frequently than they are currently engaged in, particularly observe and photograph nature and visit nature centers.

Survey results also indicate the primary reasons why current users do not participate in the programs more often are that that they don't have the time and/or that environmental facilities are not located in their neighborhood.

Dog owners survey - was completed by 4,011 self-selected participants who indicated Seattle Parks & Recreation off-leash designated area users own 1 or more dogs, of small to large sizes, of 6-10 years old, spayed, of a variety of breeds, obtained from breeders, shelters, and rescue groups, mostly licensed, with limited to some training, and kept inside at home while owners are away.

Survey results indicate dog owners prefer off-leash exercise areas, mostly frequent off-leash dog parks, on-leash local parks, on-leash trails, and on-leash large parks, mostly use Warren G Magnuson Park or in an off-leash park outside of Seattle, prefer close to home and open exercise areas, drive to the area, and most often encounter aggressive dogs and non-pooper scooper issues.

Survey respondents rate trash cans, dog water fountains, and walkable access as the highest priorities for dog exercise areas, give existing areas moderate to high quality ratings, and don't think there will be sufficient facilities to keep up with population growth.

Athletic league survey - was completed by 56 self-selected league representatives who

indicated survey respondents would prefer to practice and play about the same or longer hours but will accept somewhat less; start practices and games about the same hours as they do now; on the same size of fields and courts as they do now; with a preference for synthetic turf and lighted fields and middle and high school gymnasiums.

Survey respondents, who are primarily scheduled for practices and games by Seattle Parks & Recreation, gave lowest and low ratings to the number and availability of athletic fields and gymnasiums that they most preferred to play at.

All survey findings

The results of all of the outreach surveys indicate residents, community center users, lifelong recreation participants, environmental center users, dog owners, and athletic league representatives confirm the results of the participation model and distributional LOS findings concerning most frequented and desired recreation activities.

When asked, survey respondents predominately do not think existing park and recreation facilities will be sufficient to meet the demand of future population growth or be convenient to their neighborhood of residency.

Principal criticisms elicited by the survey respondents involve the methods of communicating current information about program contents and availability, and the currently scheduled operating hours for programs of interest of local park facilities and community centers – issues that can be rectified.

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1: Introduction

Purpose of this study – quantify recreation trends and impacts

This recreation demand study seeks to resolve the impact emerging trends in recreational behaviors will have on facility demands in Seattle in the decades leading to 2035 so that the Parks & Recreation Department may effectively allocate its resources and in partnerships with others.

These trends are of significant importance to Seattle because of the large role outdoor recreation represents in city resident lifestyles and because of the large investments and management roles the city and others play as providers of recreation opportunities.

Recreational behaviors – are noticeably different for today's residents than the behaviors made by previous generations. The mix of outdoor activities and their relative popularity are evolving. Fishing and hunting, often thought of as popular "traditional" outdoor activities are declining in participation and are being replaced by wildlife or bird watching and photography.

Growth – the number of people who are participating in recreation and the frequency or number of activity days in which they are participating is increasing, even including in traditional activities. This will be particularly affecting in Seattle given the city's projected population growth rates over the coming decades.

Nature and cultural-based activities – including viewing and photographing nature, visiting recreation and historic sites, and non-motorized boating are the fastest growing activities in numbers of participants, frequency or number of activity days, and the percent of the population who participates. These assets are concentrated within the Seattle area of interest to residents as well as tourists.

Diverse user population behaviors – different segments of society choose different types and levels of participation in different mixes of recreation activities. Some populations feel more constrained than others in engaging in recreational activities. The reasons for these diverse patterns of recreational activity may have significant affects on behaviors in Seattle's multicultural community and in their demand and use of specific facility locations.

Youth activities – for ages 6 to 19 include time in the outdoors and for some the activity is substantial. The highest participation rate was "just hanging out or playing outdoors" followed by an 80% participation rate in physical activity including biking, jogging, walking, skateboarding, and similar pursuits – which are wholly dependent on the availability of suitable trail and other facilities.

Public lands and facilities – continue to be highly important for the recreational opportunities they provide particularly for those activities of the most growth in participation, frequency, and volume. This presumes Seattle Parks & Recreation can continue to finance development, operation, and maintenance of sufficient public facilities to meet demand or can or should partner with other public, nonprofit, and for-profit providers in a holistic approach to meeting Seattle's future recreation needs much like it has begun to do with the Parks Partnerships.

(Note - "Outdoor Recreation Trends and Futures – a technical document supporting the US Forest Service (USFS) 2010 Resources Planning Act (RPA) Assessment" identified the key trends described above in outdoor recreation participation in the United States.)

In addition to the impact of the emerging recreation trends described above, Seattle has some unique attractions and policies to consider.

Seattle's age and social specific attractions – have and will continue to concentrate young adult millennial and empty-nester households in greater proportions to the overall city composition than has been typical in the past and that will be atypical of other urban areas in the region. The concentration of these households will influence and be influenced by the trends described in the above and will create recreation interests and demands that

will be unique to Seattle.

Growth management - Seattle's urban centers and villages will house most of the city's projected population and employment growth to the year 2035 creating more dense and diversified urban concentrations than in years past. Seattle's future park and recreational facilities will by necessity have to reflect more urban solutions in location, design, operation, and cooperative partnerships to service a more urban population in more urbanized surroundings than has been done in the past to meet these demands and needs.

The methodologies of this recreation demand study

This recreation demand study utilizes and compares the following combined methodologies in order to assess the impacts of emerging trends, unique city age and social attractions, and policies on Seattle's future recreation demands and needs:

State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) participation surveys - conducted by the Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) in 2000 for peak calendar frequency periods and 2006 for age specific participation and frequency rates for the Seattle-King County region because these surveys were compiled over a 12-month diary recorded basis for all age groups including those under 6 years. The 2006 RCO survey also compared participation rates and frequencies by gender, race/ethnicity, and income, and preferences for participants who did not engage or engaged and would like to participate more in recreation activities.

Distributional LOS standards – compiled and adopted by the Seattle Parks & Recreation Department and City Council for providing park and recreation facilities accounting for physical barriers and convenient commuting access.

Public opinion surveys – conducted by on-line and mail-back surveys by the Seattle Parks & Recreation Department for this recreation demand study of city residents, community center users, Lifelong recreation program participants, environmental center visitors and users, dog owners, and athletic league representatives for their opinions of existing programs and facilities, their reasons for using or not using existing programs and facilities, and their priorities for future programs and facilities.

(An in-depth analysis of alternative demand methodologies is provided in Appendix A.)

2: Demographics

Social characteristics

The US Bureau of the Census conducts the decadal census consisting of a detailed and comprehensive assessment of employment, housing, income, and other statistics every 10 years that is used to determine electoral districts, income sharing, and other federal measures. The decadal census is based on census tracts that are statistical boundaries for the collection of information that are organized and grouped into jurisdictional areas consisting of census designated places (CDP) as well as cities, counties, and states.

The US Bureau of the Census initiated the American Community Survey (ACS) to provide more current information on an annual basis. The ACS is based on annual random statistical sampling of civil divisions that are collated over a multiple years span to provide an accurate projection of socioeconomic conditions and trends.

The following statistics and charts are drawn from a comparison of socioeconomic characteristics for the United States, Washington State, Puget Sound (King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties), King County, and Seattle from the 2009-2013 ACS survey.

Household size – in Seattle (2.08) is significantly smaller than King County (2.42), Puget Sound (2.54), Washington State (2.54), and the US (2.63).

Percent of households in families – in Seattle (44%) is significantly smaller than King County (59%), Puget Sound (65%), and the US (66%).

Median age – in Seattle (36.1.0 years) is slightly younger than King County (37.1), Puget Sound (37.0), Washington State (37.3), and the US (37.3).

Percent of the population 65+ - in Seattle (11%) is similar to King County (11%) and Puget Sound (11%) but lower than Washington State (13%), and the US (13%).

Percent employed in civilian labor force – in Seattle (67%) is significantly higher than King County (64%), Puget Sound (61%), Washington State (58%), and the US (58%).

Percent employed in base industries (forestry, fisheries, agriculture, and manufacturing) – in Seattle (11%) is significantly lower than King County (19%), Puget Sound (18%), Washington State (19%), and the US (19%).

Percent employed in services (retail and wholesale trade, transportation, communications, education, entertainment, and government) – in Seattle (89%) is significantly higher than King County (84%), Puget Sound (82%), Washington State (81%), and the US (81%).

Median house value – in Seattle ($433,800) is significantly higher than King County ($377,300), Puget Sound ($324,111), Washington State ($262,100), and the US ($176,700).

Median rent – in Seattle ($1,091) is similar to King County ($1,131), and Puget Sound ($1,094) but higher than Washington State ($973) and the US ($904).

Percent of all housing in detached single-family units – in Seattle (45%) is significantly lower than King County (55%), Puget Sound (60%), Washington State (63%), and the US (62%).

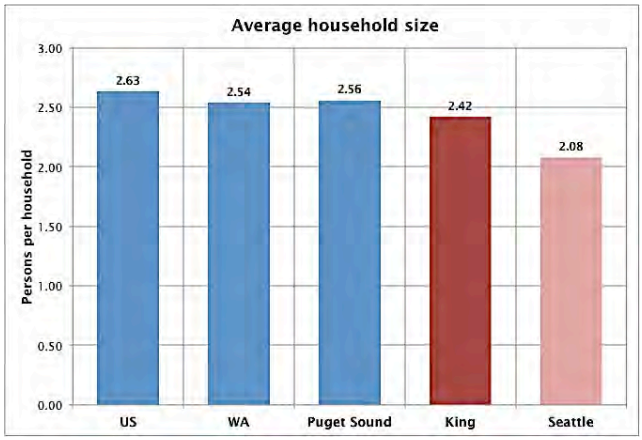
Mean travel time to work in minutes – in Seattle (25.4 minutes) is significantly lower than King County (27.0), and Puget Sound (28.0) but comparable to Washington State (25.7) and the US (25.5).

Resided in same house 1 year ago – in Seattle (77%) is significantly lower than King County (82%), Puget Sound (82%), Washington State (83%), and the US (85%).

Percent of all occupied housing units owner occupied – in Seattle (47%) is significantly lower than King County (58%), Puget Sound (61%), Washington State (63%), and the US (65%).

Percent of all occupied housing units renter occupied – in Seattle (53%) is significantly higher than King County (42%), Puget Sound (39%), Washington State (37%), and the US (35%).

Chart 1



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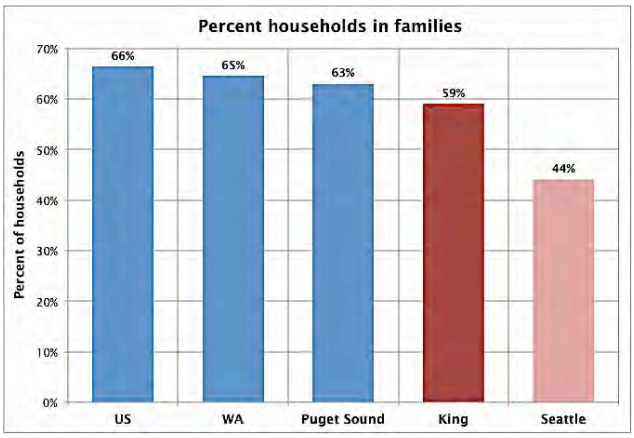

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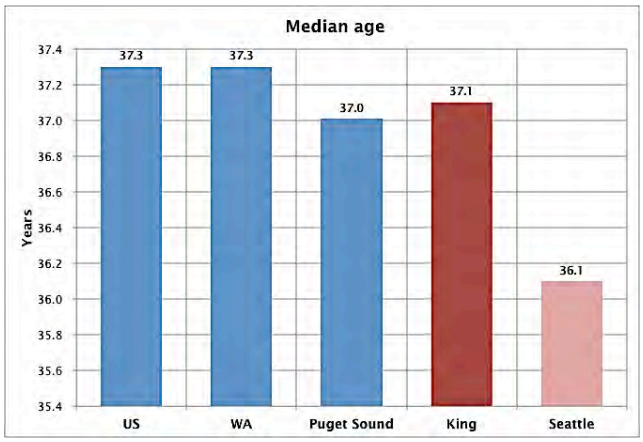

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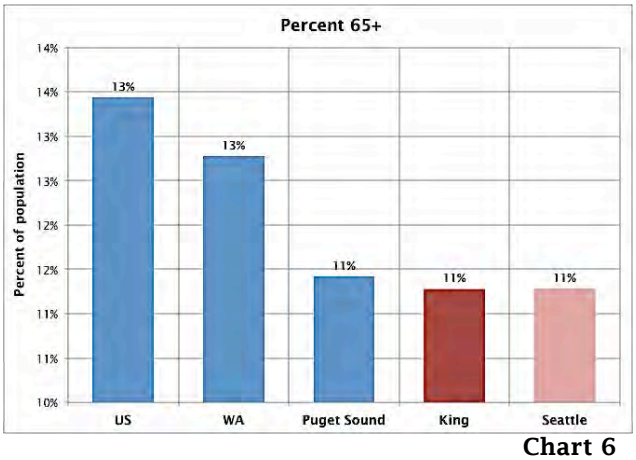

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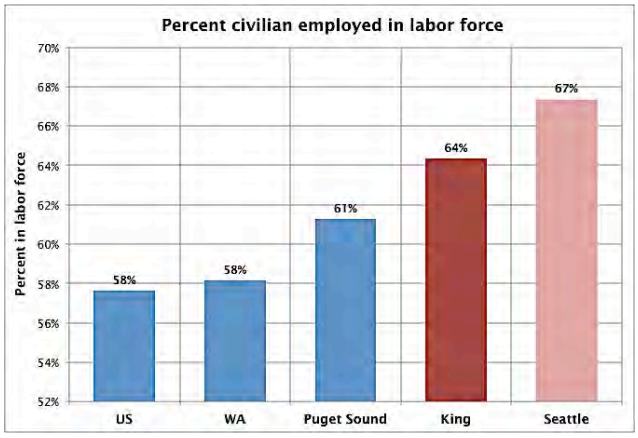

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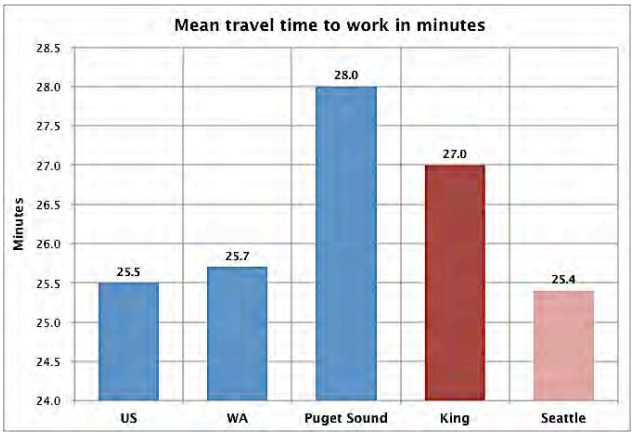
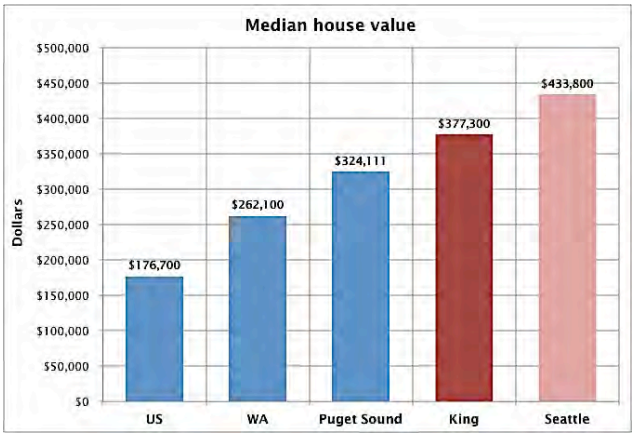


Source: ACS 2009-2013

Chart 7



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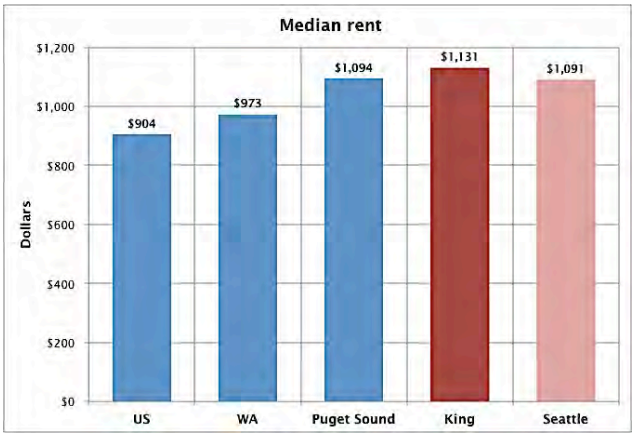


Chart 9

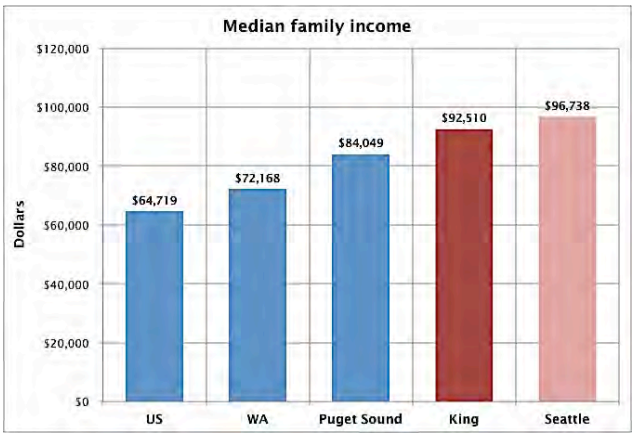


Chart 10

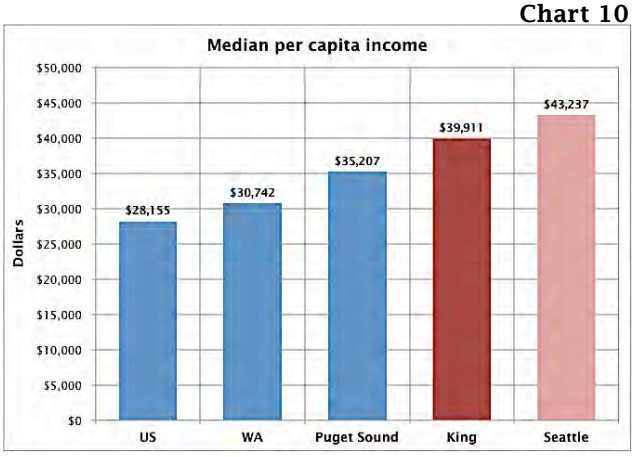


Chart 11

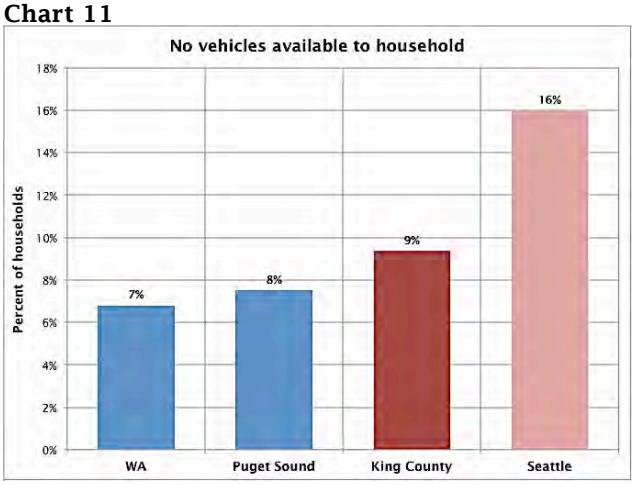
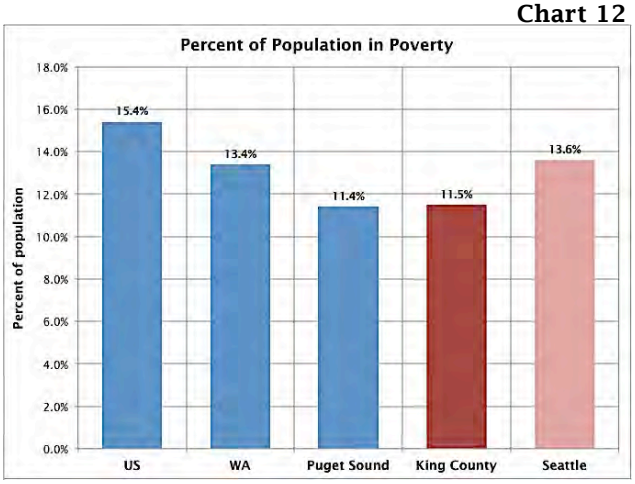


Chart 12



Source: ACS 2009-2013

Median family income – in Seattle ($96,738) is significantly higher than King County ($92,510), Puget Sound ($84,049), Washington State ($72,168), and the US ($64,719).

Median per capita income – in Seattle ($43,237) is significantly higher than King County ($39,911), Puget Sound ($35,207), Washington State ($30,742), and the US ($28,155).

Percent in multifamily units of 20+ units – in Seattle (29%) is significantly higher than King County (18%), Puget Sound (13%), Washington State (9%), and the US (9%).

Workers of private wages and salary – in Seattle (79%) is slightly lower than King County (81%), but comparable to Puget Sound (79%), Washington State (77%), and the US (79%).

Workers in government – in Seattle (15%) is slightly higher than King County (13%) but comparable to Puget Sound (15%), Washington State (17%), and the US (15%).

Workers self employed – in Seattle (6%) is comparable to King County (6%), Puget Sound (6%), Washington State (6%), and the US (6%).

Percent with no vehicles available – in Seattle (16%) is significantly higher than King County (9%), Puget Sound (8%), and Washington State (7%).

Hispanic or Latino of any race – in Seattle (6%) is significantly lower than King County (9%), Puget Sound (9%), Washington State (11%), and the US (17%).

Language other than English – in Seattle (22%) is slightly lower than King County (26%), but comparable to Puget Sound (21%), Washington State (19%), and the US (21%).

Percent of population in poverty – in Seattle (13.6%) is slightly higher than King County (11.5%) and Puget Sound (11.4%), but comparable to Washington State (13.4%) and the US (15.4%).

Total families in poverty – in Seattle (7.2%) is comparable to King County (7.2%) and Puget Sound (7.5%) but lower than Washington State (9.0%), and the US (11.3%).

Summary

Seattle has accumulated a younger, mobile population in smaller households, nonfamilies, in service industry employments, with high house values, high renter tenures, in multifamily housing units, with high family and per capita incomes, without vehicles, shorter travel to work times, speaking language other than English, with comparable percentages in poverty income levels than King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the United States.

Seattle's future socioeconomic characteristics will depend on the unique attractions the city retains and/or develops in the future particularly including its park and recreation programs and facilities.

Population forecasts

The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) projects populations for the state and all counties in annual and 5 year increments based on a combination of birth, death, and migration rates. OFM's projections are used by each county and in turn by the jurisdictions within each county in developing each jurisdiction's Growth Management Act (GMA) mandated comprehensive plans. OFM's middle series projections expect:

Washington State - to increase from 7,022,200 persons in 2015 to 8,790,981 persons by 2040 or by 25% at an annual average of 1.1% from 2015-2020 declining to 0.7% between 2035-2040.

Puget Sound (Kitsap, King, Snohomish, and Pierce Counties) - to increase from 3,857,116 persons in 2015 to 4,779,300 persons by 2040 or by 24% at an annual average of 1.1% from 2015-2020 declining to 0.7% between 2035-2040.

King County - to increase from 2,012,782 persons in 2015 to 2,418,850 persons by 2040 or by 20% at an annual average of 0.9% from 2015-2020 declining to 0.6% between 2035-2040.

Chart 13

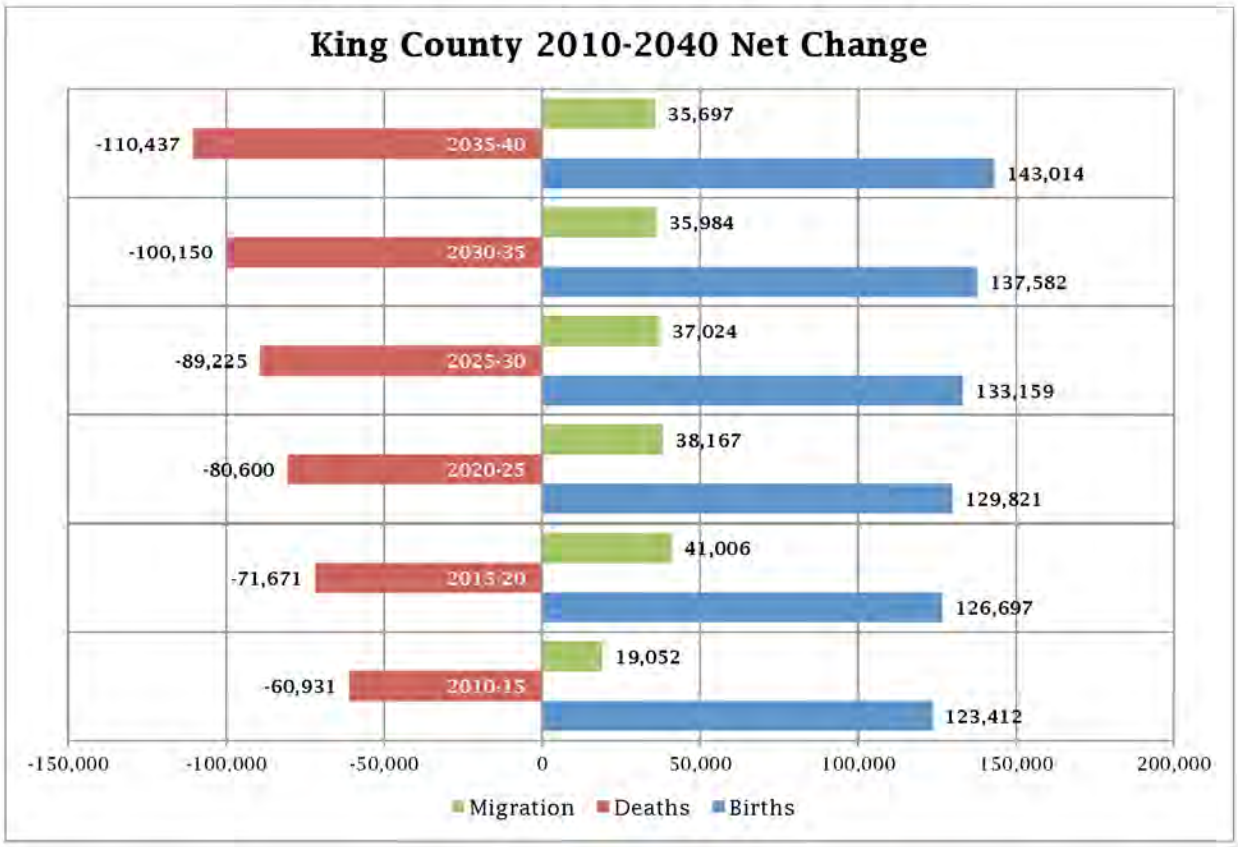


Chart 14 Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM)

Sources: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), and Seattle Planning Department,

Chart 15

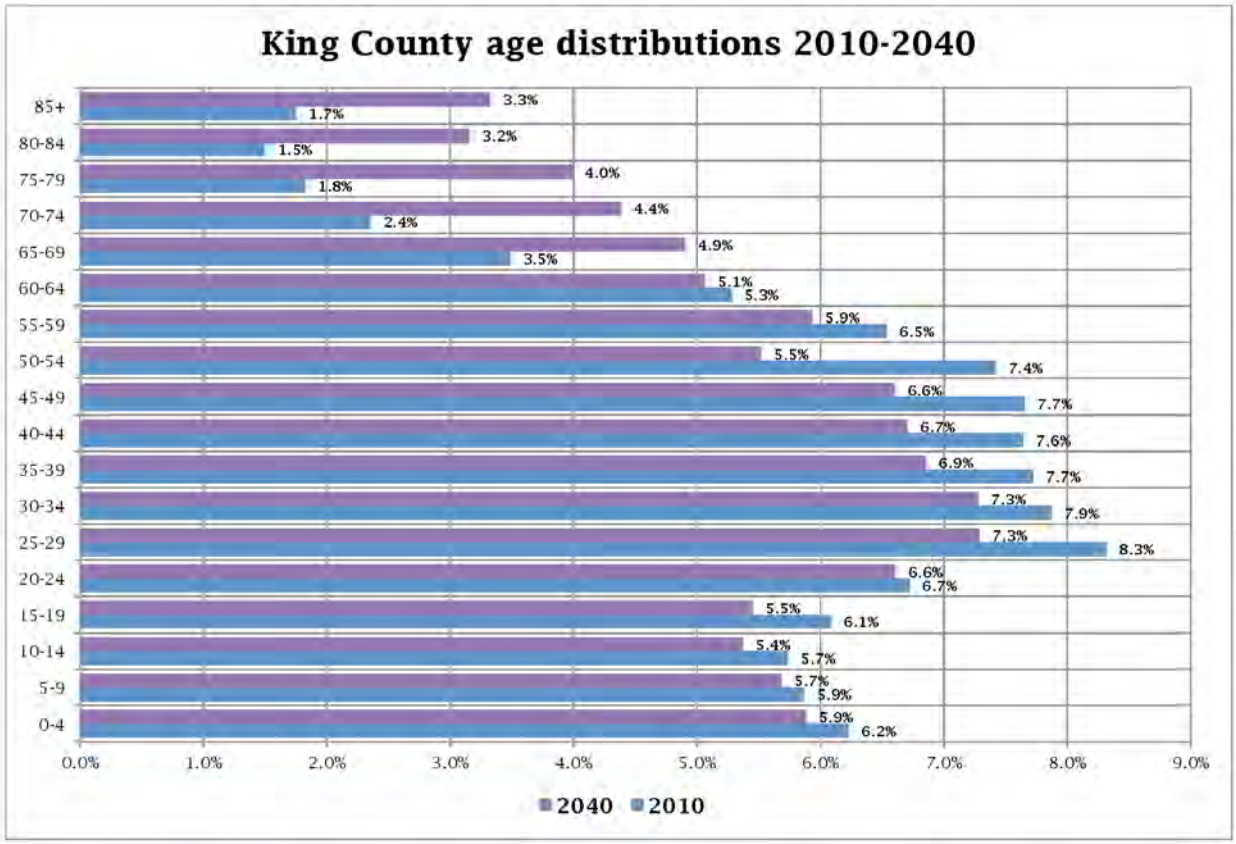
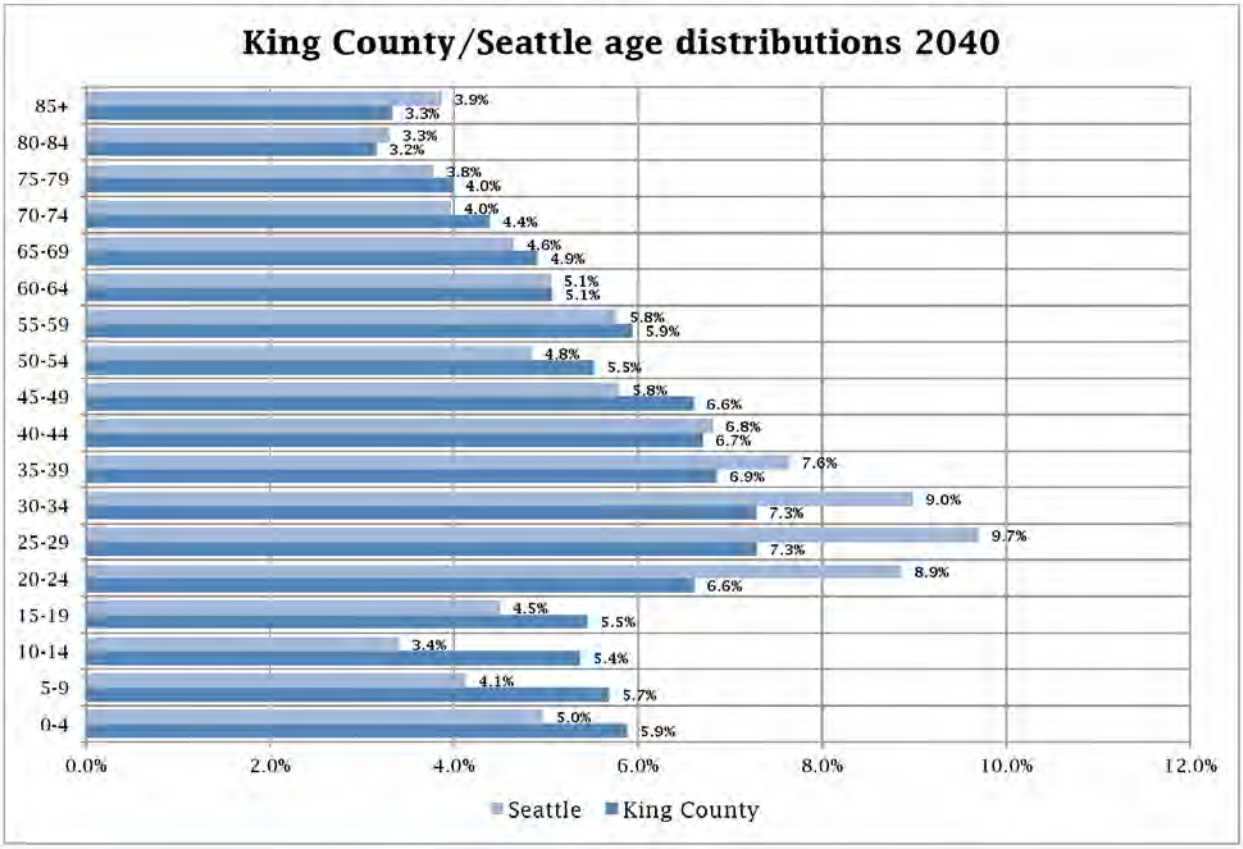


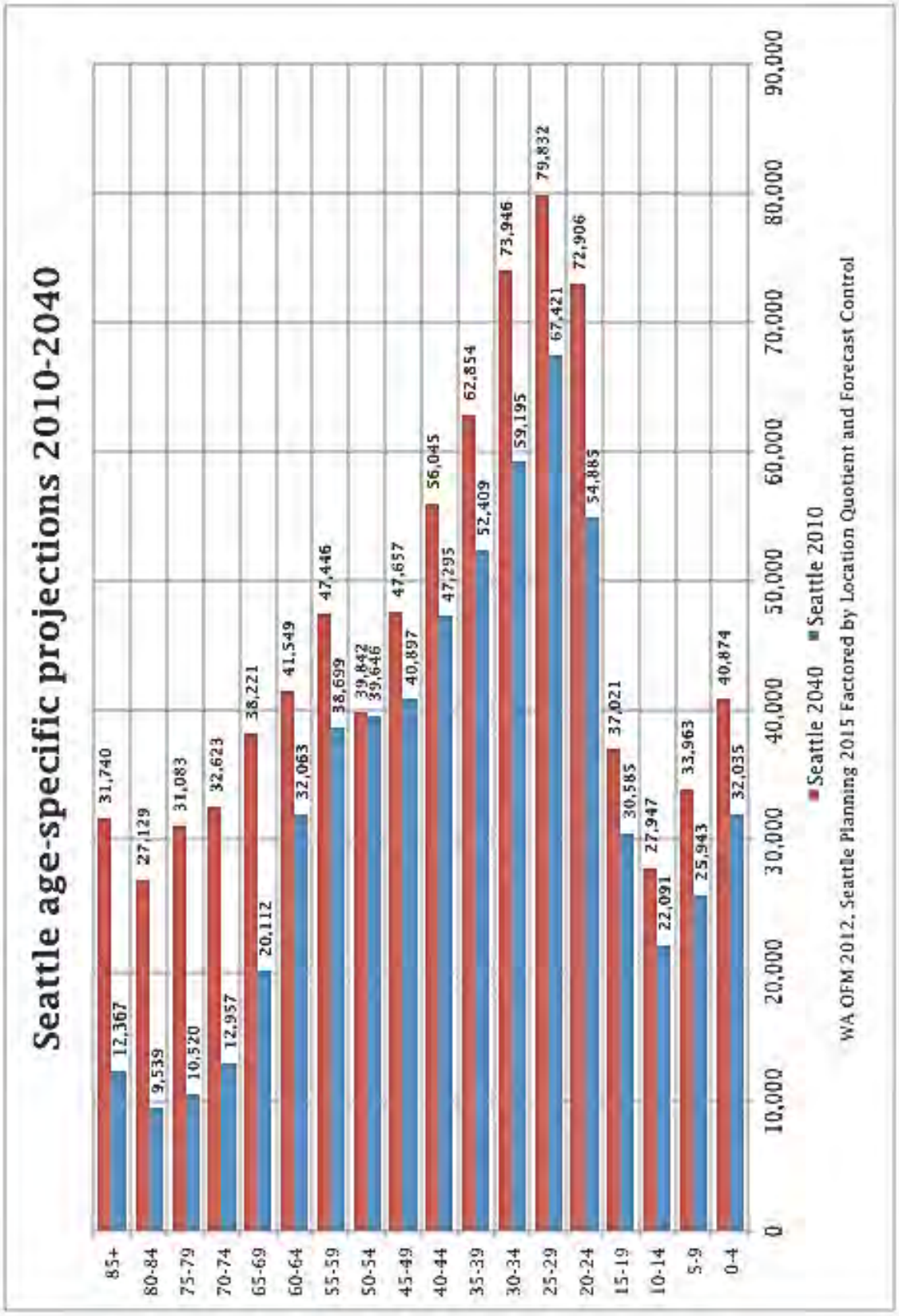
Chart 16

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM)



Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM)

Chart 17


Seattle age-specific projections 2010-2040
85+
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
12,367
31,740
9,539
27,129
10,520
31,083
12,957
32,623
20,112
38,221
32,063
41,549
38,699
47,446
39,646
39,842
40,897
47,657
47,295
56,045
52,409
62,854
59,195
73,946
67,421
79,832
54,885
72,906
30,585
37,021
22,091
27,947
25,943
33,963
32,035
40,874
0
10,000
20,000
30,000
40,000
50,000
60,000
70,000
80,000
90,000
Seattle 2040
Seattle 2010
WA OFM 2012, Seattle Planning 2015 Factored by Location Quotient and Forecast Control

OFM expects King County's number of births will surpass the number of deaths as the County continues to attract child bearing and middle family households for the period 2010 to 2040. Net migration will increase as a component of population increase but not as an overwhelming factor in the county's growth.

King County's age distribution should have the largest number and percent of the population in the youngest 0-5 age group and then gradually decline in numbers and percent as the population ages due to death rate attrition.

The age distribution looks more like a half bell jar, however, due to the impact of World War II and the baby boom following the return of men from the war; a decline in the birth rate due to improved contraception as well as choice; and the dissolution of the nuclear family and the affects it has on child birth and rearing.

King County's age distribution will gradually shift with a greater proportion of the population in age groups 65+ and a lesser percentage in young to middle family age groups between 30-64. The proportion of the population in ages 0-20 will remain about the same.

Seattle's populations are determined by an allocation of the region's employment and housing potentials among Puget Sound counties and cities by the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC). PSRC's housing allocations are in turn transposed by Seattle's Office of Planning & Community Development (OPCD) into persons based on a projection of average persons per household trends in the city. OPCD's transpositions expect:

Seattle - to increase from 640,500 persons in 2015 to 822,679 persons by 2040 or by 28% at an annual average fluctuating from a high of 1.8% from 2015-2020 declining to 0.6% between 2025-2030 then increasing to 1.0% from 2035-2040.

Seattle's age distribution is generated by determining the percent Seattle has attracted of each King County age group then factoring the attraction rate forward through the projection years then reducing the resulting combined age group totals to match the city's total population allocation for each year.

Seattle's age distribution will gradually shift with an increasing proportion of the population concentrated in ages 65+ similar to what will occur in King County. Seattle has attracted and will continue to concentrate a large proportion of the population in young adult ages 20-39 with a lessor proportion of young children age 0-19 than King County.

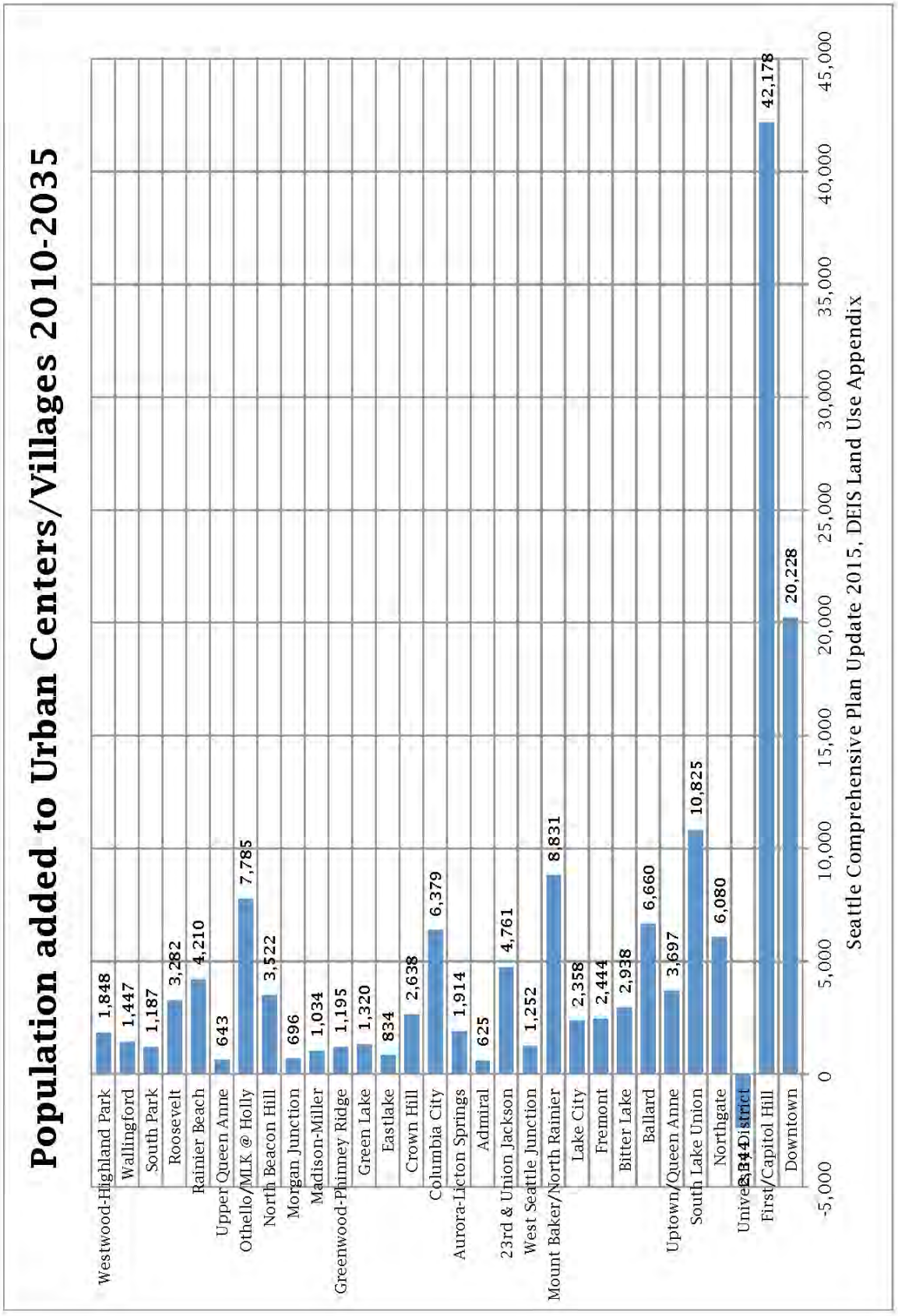
Seattle population distribution

Seattle's Office of Planning & Community Development (OPCD) delineated the City into a series of Urban Centers, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages to manage the future development and allocation of employment and housing, and thereby population, into dense urban concentrations.

Table 1: Population distribution 2010-2035

Urban centers	**2010**	**2035**	**Rate**
Downtown	26,844	47,072	75%
First/Capitol Hill	35,892	78,070	118%
University District	22,704	20,360	-10%
Northgate	6,369	12,449	95%
South Lake Union	3,774	14,599	287%
Uptown/Qn Anne	7,300	10,997	51%
Subtotal	102,883	183,548	78%
Hub UV	**2010**	**2035**	**Rate**
Ballard	10,078	16,738	66%
Bitter Lake	4,273	7,211	69%
Fremont	3,960	6,404	62%
Lake City	3,899	6,257	60%
Mt Baker/N Rainier	4,908	13,739	180%
W Sea Junction	3,788	5,040	33%
Subtotal	30,906	55,389	79%
Residential UV	**2010**	**2035**	**Rate**
23rd/Un Jackson	9,468	14,229	50%
Admiral	1,528	2,153	41%
Aurora-Licton Spg	6,179	8,093	31%
Columbia City	3,937	10,316	162%
Crown Hill	2,459	5,097	107%
Eastlake	5,084	5,918	16%
Green Lake	2,904	4,224	45%
Grnwood-Phinney	2,927	4,122	41%
Madison-Miller	4,066	5,100	25%
Morgan Junction	2,046	2,742	34%
No Beacon Hill	2,900	6,422	121%
Othello/MLK	7,267	15,052	107%
Upper Qn Anne	2,143	2,786	30%
Rainier Beach	3,583	7,793	118%
Roosevelt	2,384	5,666	138%

Chart 18


Population added to Urban Centers/Villages 2010-2035
Westwood-Highland Park 1,848
Wallingford 1,447
South Park 1,187
Roosevelt 3,282
Rainier Beach 4,210
Upper Queen Anne 643
Othello/MLK @ Holly 7,785
North Beacon Hill 3,522
Morgan Junction 696
Madison-Miller 1,034
Greenwood-Phinney Ridge 1,195
Green Lake 1,320
Eastlake 834
Crown Hill 2,638
Columbia City 6,379
Aurora-Licton Springs 1,914
Admiral 625
23rd & Union Jackson 4,761
West Seattle Junction 1,252
Mount Baker/North Rainier 8,831
Lake City 2,358
Fremont 2,444
Bitter Lake 2,938
Ballard 6,660
Uptown/Queen Anne 3,697
South Lake Union 10,825
Northgate 6,080
University District 2,344
First/Capitol Hill 42,178
Downtown 20,228
-5,000
0
5,000
10,000
15,000
20,000
25,000
30,000
35,000
40,000
45,000
Seattle Comprehensive Plan Update 2015, DEIS Land Use Appendix

Residential UV	2010	2035	Rate
South Park	3,448	4,635	34%
Wallingford	5,350	6,797	27%
Wstwd-Highland Pk	4,606	6,454	40%
130th/I-5	Na	Na	0%
Subtotal	72,279	117,600	63%
Total Urban	206,068	356,537	73%
Rest of city	396,257	425,889	7%
Total city	602,325	782,426	30%

Rate = the percent increase in each urban center and village from 2010 to 2035.
Source: DEIS Land Use Appendix July 2015, DEIS for the Seattle Comprehensive Plan Update, Mary 2015

Seattle OPCD's forecast expect:

Urban Centers - will increase from 102,883 persons in 2010 to 183,548 persons by 2035 or by 80,665 persons or 78%.

Hub Urban Villages - will increase from 30,906 persons in 2010 to 55,389 persons in 2035 or by 24,483 persons or 79%

Residential Urban Villages - will increase from 72,279 persons in 2010 to 117,600 persons in 2035 or by 45,321 persons or 63%.

All Urban Centers, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages - will increase from 206,068 persons in 2010 to 356,537 persons in 2035 or by 150,469 persons or 73%.

The rest of the city - will increase from 396,257 persons in 2010 to 425,889 persons in 2035 or by 29,632 persons or 7%.

The entire city - will increase from 602,325 persons in 2010 to 782,426 persons in 2035 or by 180,101 persons or 30%.

The distribution of Seattle's growth from 2010 to 2035 is expected to be 44.8% into the Urban Centers, 13.6% into Hub Urban Villages, 25.2% into Residential Urban Villages or a total of 83.5% into the denser urban centers and villages compared to 16.5% into the rest of the city or the largely single family neighborhoods.

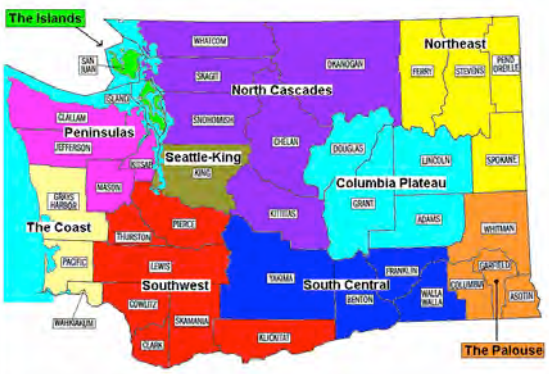
Consequently, 83.5% of the additional population by the year 2035 will reside in an urban center or village and will probably seek to use park and recreation facilities within these areas.

3: Participation

Annual participation rates

The Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2006 Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) diary based survey used computer-assisted telephone interviews of randomly sampled persons (with no more than 1 person per household) during each month of the 12-month survey period from each of the 10 tourism regions.

Washington SCORP Regions **Graphic 1**



The statewide survey was completed by 2,135 persons and collated and weighted by age, gender, region, race, and income of which 300 were completed from the Seattle-King County region and weighted accordingly. The survey is within a +/-2.5% statewide and +/-6.0% by region. Response by age, gender, region, race/ethnicity, and income varies.

The RCO survey elicited what participants did for recreational activities but not where the activity occurred. Survey participants from Seattle-King County may engage in activities but possibly outside of Seattle-King County, and conversely participants from other regions may travel to engage in activities in Seattle-King County including tourists. The survey did not control for user transpositions between regions.

Table 2: Annual participation rates in Washington State and Seattle-King County

Percent engaging in activities	WA	SeaKg
Walking without a pet	55.2	62.9
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout	48.5	48.4
Sightseeing	42.7	48.1
Bicycle riding	32.6	37.7
Social event indoors	30.9	35.9
Walking with a pet	36.4	35.8
Observe/photograph wildlife	31.2	34.2
Playground activities	34.3	33.6
Flower or vegetable gardening	32.1	33.6
Aerobics/fitness activities	24.9	33.4
Jogging or running	29.7	32.6
Swimming in a pool	23.1	27.6
Hiking	20.5	23.0
Swimming or wading at a beach	18.6	22.2
Weight conditioning at a facility	18.2	21.6
Beachcombing	19.9	20.7
Soccer	13.2	15.7
Class or instruction	13.3	15.1
Visit a nature interpretive center	10.4	15.1
Basketball	16.8	14.7
Activity center indoors	11.5	11.5
Golf	9.8	10.1
Baseball	9.7	8.9
Tennis	5.4	8.1
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating	7.0	7.8
Football	7.1	6.3
Roller or in-line skating	6.9	6.3
Fishing from a bank, dock, jetty	8.7	5.7
Climbing or mountaineering	4.2	5.3
Arts and crafts class or activity	5.3	5.0
Badminton	2.8	4.1
Handball, racquetball, squash	4.1	3.9
Sail boating	1.6	3.6
Softball	5.7	3.4
Skateboarding	4.3	3.1
Volleyball	3.7	2.8
Scuba or skin diving - Saltwater	1.3	0.9
Bicycle touring	0.8	0.5
Lacrosse	0.7	0.5
Wind surfing	0.2	0.3
Surfboarding	0.3	0.0
Rugby	0.3	0.0

Source: 2006 SCORP RCO Diary Based Survey

The 2006 RCO survey found significant differences in the statewide population's participation in recreation activities including distinctions between statewide and Seattle-King County region participants.

Chart 19

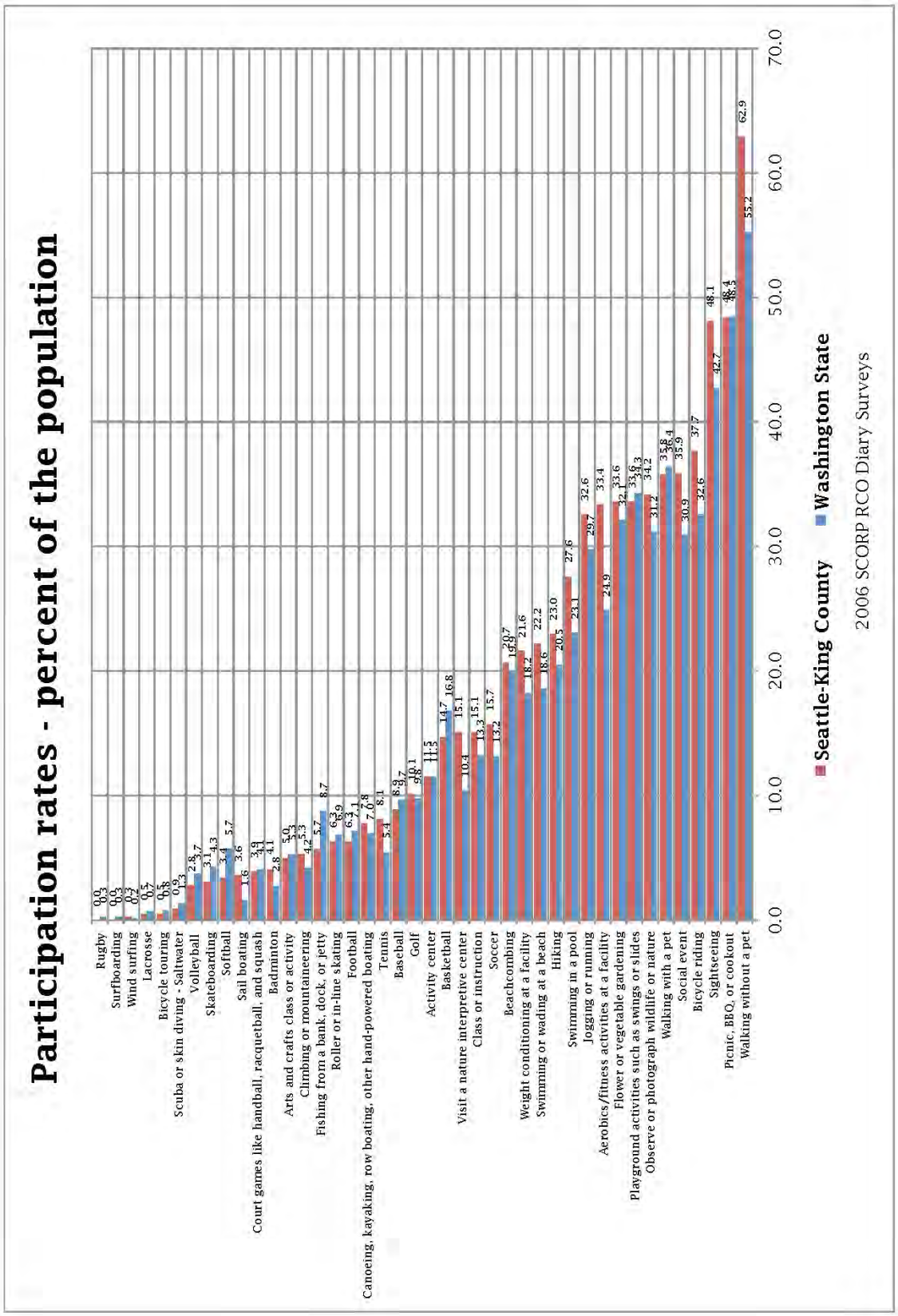
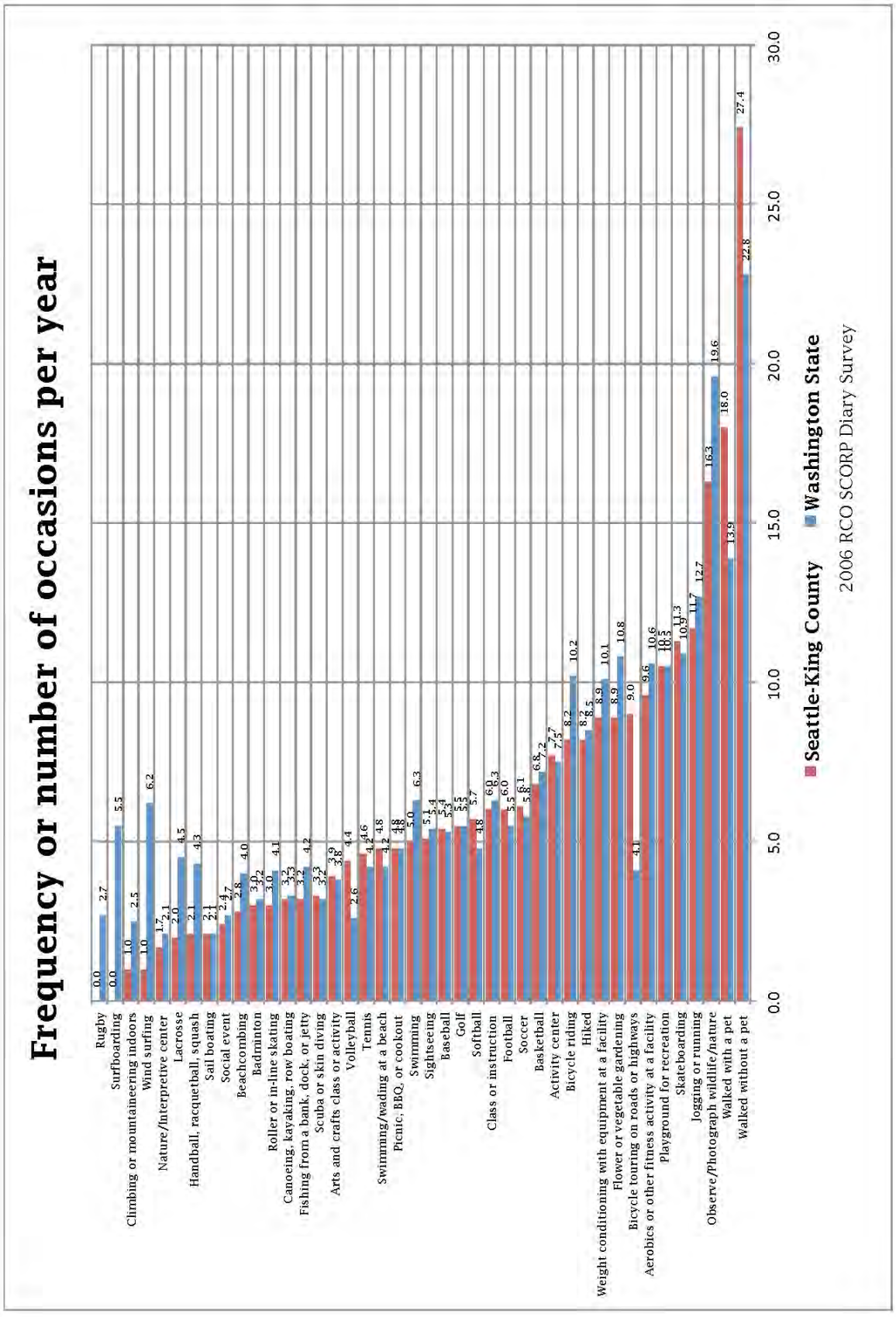

Participation rates - percent of the population
Rugby
Surfboarding
Wind surfing
Lacrosse
Bicycle touring
Scuba or skin diving - Saltwater
Volleyball
Skateboarding
Softball
Sail boating
Court games like handball, racquetball, and squash
Badminton
Arts and crafts class or activity
Climbing or mountaineering
Fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty
Roller or in-line skating
Football
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating, other hand-powered boating
Tennis
Baseball
Golf
Activity center
Basketball
Visit a nature interpretive center
Class or instruction
Soccer
Beachcombing
Weight conditioning at a facility
Swimming or wading at a beach
Hiking
Swimming in a pool
Jogging or running
Aerobics/fitness activities at a facility
Flower or vegetable gardening
Playground activities such as swings or slides
Observe or photograph wildlife or nature
Walking with a pet
Social event
Bicycle riding
Sightseeing
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout
Walking without a pet
0.0
10.0
20.0
30.0
40.0
50.0
60.0
70.0
Seattle-King County
Washington State
2006 SCORP RCO Diary Surveys

Chart 20


Frequency or number of occasions per year
Rugby
Surfboarding
Climbing or mountaineering indoors
Wind surfing
Nature/Interpretive center
Lacrosse
Handball, racquetball, squash
Sail boating
Social event
Beachcombing
Badminton
Roller or in-line skating
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating
Fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty
Scuba or skin diving
Arts and crafts class or activity
Volleyball
Tennis
Swimming/wading at a beach
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout
Swimming
Sightseeing
Baseball
Golf
Softball
Class or instruction
Football
Soccer
Basketball
Activity center
Bicycle riding
Hiked
Weight conditioning with equipment at a facility
Flower or vegetable gardening
Bicycle touring on roads or highways
Aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility
Playground for recreation
Skateboarding
Jogging or running
Observe/Photograph wildlife/nature
Walked with a pet
Walked without a pet
0.0
5.0
10.0
15.0
20.0
25.0
30.0
Seattle-King County
Washington State
2006 RCO SCORP Diary Survey

Top 5 activities with the highest percent of the population participating – were the same in Seattle-King County as well as statewide and included walking without a pet (62.9% in Seattle-King and 55.2% statewide), picnicking, barbequing, or cooking out (48.4% in Seattle-King and 48.5% statewide), sightseeing (48.1% in Seattle-King and and 42.7% statewide), bicycle riding (37.7% in Seattle-King and 32.6% statewide), and social event indoors (35.9% in Seattle-King and 30.9% statewide).

Seattle-King County participation rates, however, were significantly higher for walking without a pet, sightseeing, bicycle riding, and social event indoors than the statewide rates.

Bottom 5 activities with the lowest percent of the population participating – were the same in Seattle-King County as well as statewide and included rugby (0.0% in Seattle-King and 0.3% statewide), surfboarding (0.0% in Seattle-King and 0.3% statewide), wind surfing (0.3% in Seattle-King and 0.2% statewide), lacrosse (0.5% in Seattle-King and 0.7% statewide), and bicycle touring (0.5% in Seattle-King and 0.8% statewide).

Seattle-King County participation rates were significantly lower than statewide rates for all of these niche recreation activities.

Organized team sports – involved lesser percentages of the population of the Seattle-King County region as well as statewide ranging from the highest for soccer (15.7% in Seattle-King and 13.2% statewide) to the lowest for rugby (0.0% in Seattle-King and 0.3% statewide).

Indoor community center activities – involved a varying range of percentages of the population participating from a social event indoors (35.9% in Seattle-King and 30.9% statewide), aerobics/fitness activities (33.9% in Seattle-King and 24.9% statewide), swimming in a pool (27.6% in Seattle-King and 23.1% statewide), weight conditioning at a facility (21.6% in Seattle-King and 18.2% statewide), class or instruction (15.1% in Seattle-King and 13.3% statewide), activity center (11.5% in Seattle-King and 11.5% statewide), and arts and crafts class or activity (5.0% in Seattle-King and 5.3% statewide).

Generally, indoor or community center related activities engage the population in greater percentages than organized team sports.

Environmental or cultural activities – involved a varying range of percentages of the population participating but in greater rates in Seattle-King than statewide from sightseeing (48.1% in Seattle-King and 42.7% statewide), observe or photograph wildlife or nature (34.2% in Seattle-King and 31.2% statewide), beachcombing (20.7% in Seattle-King and 19.9% statewide), and visit a nature interpretive center (15.1% in Seattle-King and 10.4% statewide).

Generally, environmental or cultural related activities engage the population in greater percentages than indoor or community centers as well as organized team sports.

Annual frequencies

The 2006 RCO survey determined the number of times or the annual frequency that an average participant would engage in each activity. The frequency averages are for all kinds of participants. Enthusiasts or organized team players may engage more frequently than the average and occasional pickup players may participate less and both are included within the averaging.

Table 3: Annual frequencies in Washington State and Seattle-King County

Activities	WA	SeaKg
Walked without a pet	22.8	27.4
Walked with a pet	13.9	18.0
Observe/photograph wildlife	19.6	16.3
Jogging or running	12.7	11.7
Skateboarding	10.9	11.3
Playground for recreation	10.5	10.5
Aerobics or other fitness activity	10.6	9.6
Bicycle touring roads/highways	4.1	9.0
Flower or vegetable gardening	10.8	8.9
Weight conditioning equipment	10.1	8.9
Hiked	8.5	8.2
Bicycle riding	10.2	8.2
Activity center	7.5	7.7
Basketball	7.2	6.8
Soccer	5.8	6.1
Football	5.5	6.0
Class or instruction	6.3	6.0
Softball	4.8	5.7
Golf	5.5	5.5

Activities	WA	SeaKg
Baseball	5.3	5.4
Sightseeing	5.4	5.1
Swimming in a pool	6.3	5.0
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout	4.8	4.8
Swimming/wading at a beach	4.2	4.8
Tennis	4.2	4.6
Volleyball	2.6	4.4
Arts and crafts class or activity	3.8	3.9
Scuba or skin diving	3.2	3.3
Fishing from a bank, dock, jetty	4.2	3.2
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating	3.3	3.2
Roller or in-line skating	4.1	3.0
Badminton	3.2	3.0
Beachcombing	4.0	2.8
Social event	2.7	2.4
Sail boating	2.1	2.1
Handball, racquetball, squash	4.3	2.1
Lacrosse	4.5	2.0
Nature/interpretive center	2.1	1.7
Wind surfing	6.2	1.0
Climbing/mountaineering indoor	2.5	1.0
Surfboarding	5.5	0.0
Rugby	2.7	0.0

Source: 2006 SCORP RCO Diary Based Survey

The 2006 RCO survey found significant differences in the statewide population's frequency of participation in recreation activities including distinctions between statewide and Seattle-King County region participants.

Activities with the highest annual frequencies of over 10.0 occasions – in Seattle-King County were for walking without a pet (27.4 times per year in Seattle-King), walking with a pet (18.0 times), observing and photographing wildlife (16.3 times), jogging or running (11.7 times), skateboarding (11.3 times), and playgrounds (10.5 times) while statewide frequencies also included aerobics or other fitness activity at a facility (10.6 times per year statewide), flower or vegetable gardening (10.8 times), weight conditioning with equipment (10.1 times), and bicycle riding (10.2 times).

Activities with the lowest annual frequencies of less than 2.0 occasions – in Seattle-King County were for rugby (0.0 times per year in Seattle-King), surfboarding (0.0 times), climbing or mountaineering indoors (1.0 times), windsurfing (1.10 times), and visiting a nature or interpretive center (1.7 times) while statewide activities were more than 2.0 occasions per year for all activities.

Organized team sports – were relatively higher in the Seattle-King County region as well as statewide ranging from the highest for basketball (6.8 times for Seattle-King and 7.2 statewide) to the lowest for rugby (0.0 times for Seattle-King and 2.7 statewide).

Indoor community center activities – were of a varying range of occasions but somewhat similar for Seattle-King County from an activity center (7.7 times for Seattle-King County and 7.5 statewide), class or instruction (6.0 times for Seattle-King County and 6.3 statewide), swimming in a pool (5.0 times for Seattle-King County and 6.3 statewide), arts and crafts (3.9 times for Seattle-King County and 3.8 statewide), and social event (2.4 times for Seattle-King County and 2.7 statewide).

Generally, indoor or community center frequencies are similar to the range of organized team sports.

Environmental or cultural activities – involve a varying range of percentages of the population participating but in lower occasions in Seattle-King than statewide from observing or photographing wildlife (16.3 times for Seattle-King County and 19.6 statewide), sightseeing (5.1 times for Seattle-King County and 5.4 statewide), beachcombing (2.8 times for Seattle-King County and 4.0 statewide), and visiting a nature or interpretive center (1.7 times for Seattle-King County and 2.1 statewide).

Generally, environmental or cultural related activities that involve observing or photographing wildlife occur in greater numbers per year than indoor or community centers as well as organized team sports.

Percent of the population that would like to do/do more

In addition to participation and frequency, the 2006 survey also asked respondents to indicate their preferences to engage in activities they did not participate in or to engage more frequently in activities that they did. Survey results were collated on a statewide per person basis only due to the smaller respondent sample size.

Chart 21

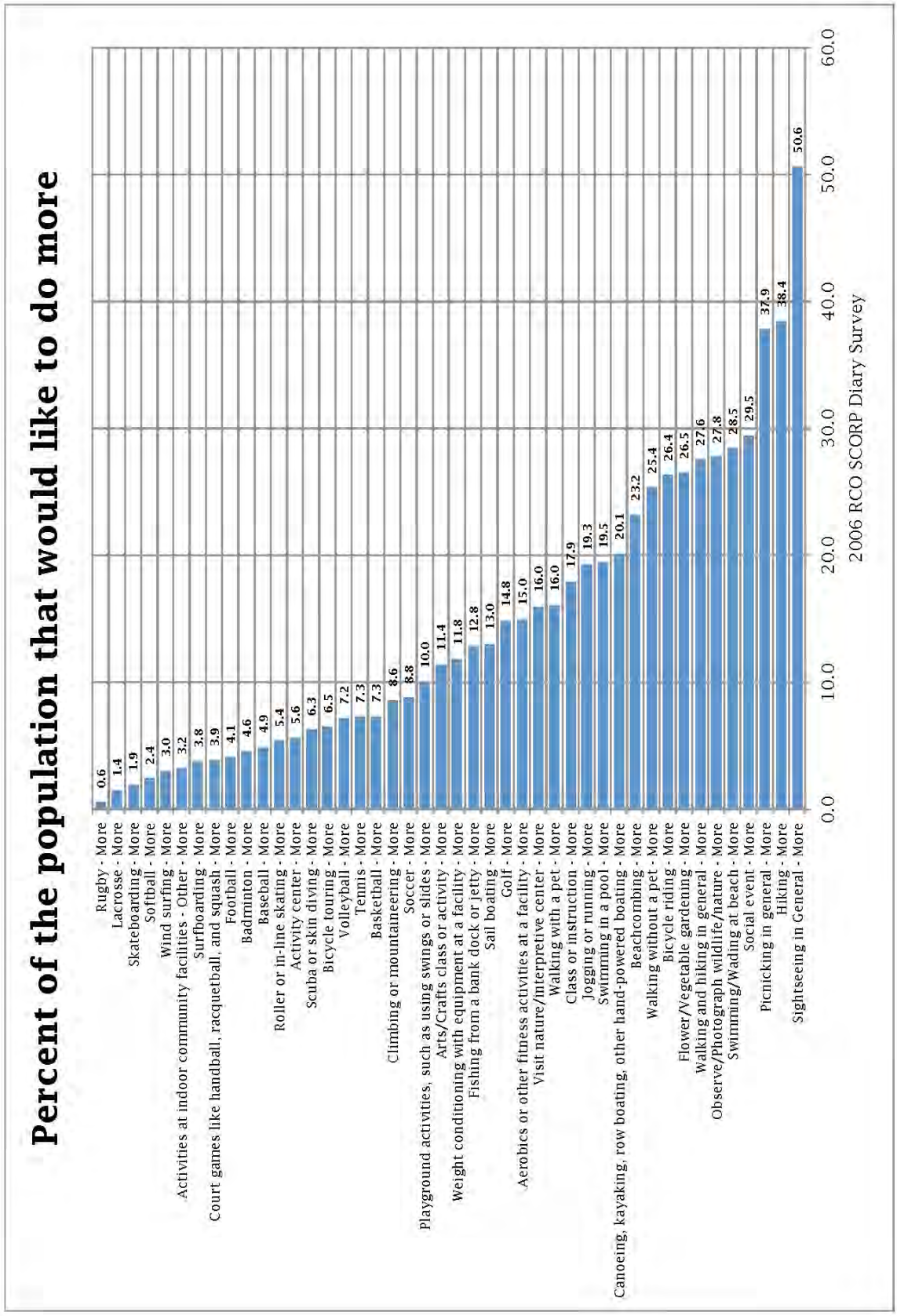

Percent of the population that would like to do more
Rugby - More 0.6
Lacrosse - More 1.4
Skateboarding - More 1.9
Softball - More 2.4
Wind surfing - More 3.0
Activities at indoor community facilities - Other - More 3.2
Surfboarding - More 3.8
Court games like handball, racquetball, and squash - More 3.9
Football - More 4.1
Badminton - More 4.6
Baseball - More 4.9
Roller or in-line skating - More 5.4
Activity center - More 5.6
Scuba or skin diving - More 6.3
Bicycle touring - More 6.5
Volleyball - More 7.2
Tennis - More 7.3
Basketball - More 7.3
Climbing or mountaineering - More 8.6
Soccer - More 8.8
Playground activities, such as using swings or slides - More 10.0
Arts/Crafts class or activity - More 11.4
Weight conditioning with equipment at a facility - More 11.8
Fishing from a bank dock or jetty - More 12.8
Sail boating - More 13.0
Golf - More 14.8
Aerobics or other fitness activities at a facility - More 15.0
Visit nature/interpretive center - More 16.0
Walking with a pet - More 16.0
Class or instruction - More 17.9
Jogging or running - More 19.3
Swimming in a pool - More 19.5
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating, other hand-powered boating - More 20.1
Beachcombing - More 23.2
Walking without a pet - More 25.4
Bicycle riding - More 26.4
Flower/Vegetable gardening - More 26.5
Walking and hiking in general - More 27.6
Observe/Photograph wildlife/nature - More 27.8
Swimming/Wading at beach - More 28.5
Social event - More 29.5
Picnicking in general - More 37.9
Hiking - More 38.4
Sightseeing in General - More 50.6
0.0
10.0
20.0
30.0
40.0
50.0
60.0
2006 RCO SCORP Diary Survey

Table 4: Percent who would like to do/do more in Washington State

Activities	WA
Sightseeing	50.6
Hiking	38.4
Picnicking	37.9
Social event	29.5
Swimming/wading at beach	28.5
Observe/photograph wildlife/nature	27.8
Walking and hiking	27.6
Flower/vegetable gardening	26.5
Bicycle riding	26.4
Walking without a pet	25.4
Beachcombing	23.2
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating	20.1
Swimming in a pool	19.5
Jogging or running	19.3
Class or instruction	17.9
Walking with a pet	16.0
Visit nature/interpretive center	16.0
Aerobics or other fitness activities	15.0
Golf	14.8
Sail boating	13.0
Fishing from a bank dock or jetty	12.8
Weight conditioning with equipment	11.8
Arts/Crafts class or activity	11.4
Playground activities	10.0
Soccer	8.8
Climbing or mountaineering	8.6
Basketball	7.3
Tennis	7.3
Volleyball	7.2
Bicycle touring	6.5
Scuba or skin diving	6.3
Activity center	5.6
Roller or in-line skating	5.4
Baseball	4.9
Badminton	4.6
Football	4.1
Handball, racquetball, and squash	3.9
Surfboarding	3.8
Activities at indoor community	3.2
Wind surfing	3.0
Softball	2.4
Skateboarding	1.9
Lacrosse	1.4
Rugby	0.6

Source: 2006 SCORP RCO Diary Based Survey

Generally, survey participants would like to do and if already participating in, would like to do more of activities with the highest participation rates already including sightseeing (50.6% do and do more), hiking (38.6%), picnicking (37.9%), and so on.

Were survey participants to engage in activities and to engage more in activities they are already participating in they could increase the volume of activity but not change the overall rank order of activity participation.

Age, gender, race/ethnicity, and income specific participation and frequency rates

The 2006 RCO diary collated participation rates by 6 age groups (age 0-9, 10-19, 20-34, 35-49, 50-64, 65+), gender (male, female), race ethnicity (white only and non-Hispanic, other multiracial and non-Hispanic, and Hispanic), and income (under $15,000, $15-25,000, $25-35,000, $35-50,000, $50-75,000, $75-100,000, and $100,000+), as well as for the 10 regions.

The comparative differences between each of these groups are shown in the accompanying graphics for a select number of activities for annual participation rates and frequencies. (Note – DK/REF represents survey respondents who did not provide a racial/ethnicity or income response.)

Observe/photography wildlife Participation - is notably greater for age 50-64 (41.7% compared to 31.2% all groups), female (33.8%), White only non-Hispanic (32.2%), income groups $50-75,000 (34.5%) and $75,000+ (33.4%), and lower for age 65+ (24.6%), Hispanic (23.1%) and income groups between $15-25,000 (25.8%).

Frequencies - are notably higher for ages 0-9 (24.6 times per year compared to 19.6 times all groups) and income groups of less than $15,000 (25.4 times) and between $15-25,000 (24.5 times), and lower for ages 10-19 (12.7 times), and other multiracial non-Hispanics (14.6 times).

Picnic, barbeque, or cookout Participation - is notably greater for ages 20-34 (55.1% compared to 48.5% all groups) and 20-34 (55.1%) Hispanic (53.3%), income over $75,000 (52.9%) and lower for ages 65+ (36.8%), other multiracial non-Hispanic (44.2%), and income groups under $15,000 (25.6%).

Chart 22

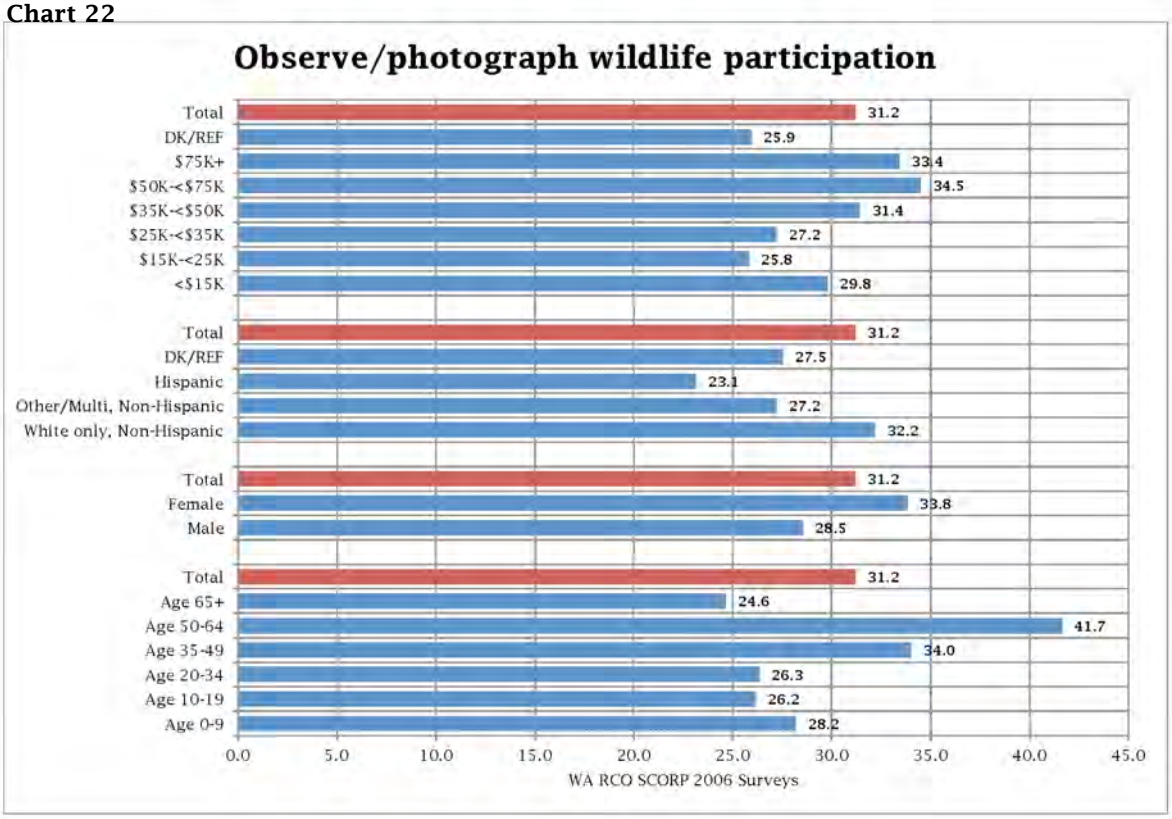
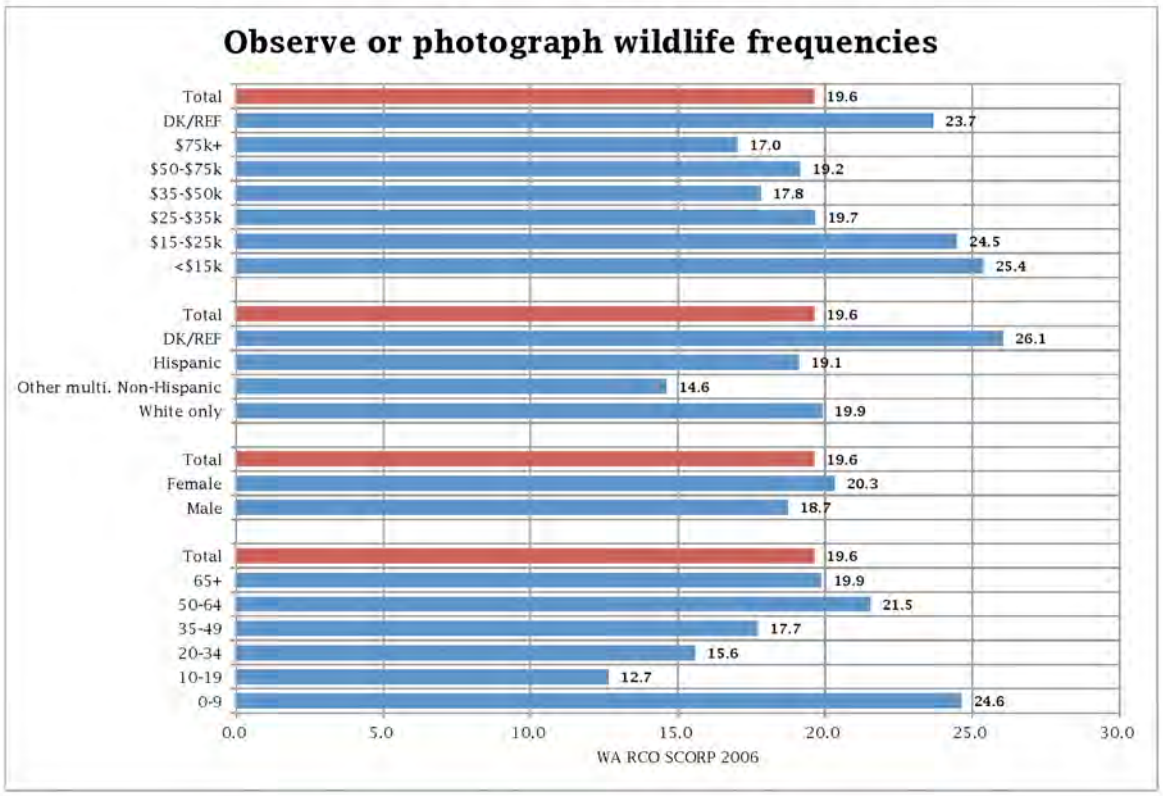


Chart 23



Source: WA RCO SCORP 2006 Diary Survey

Chart 24

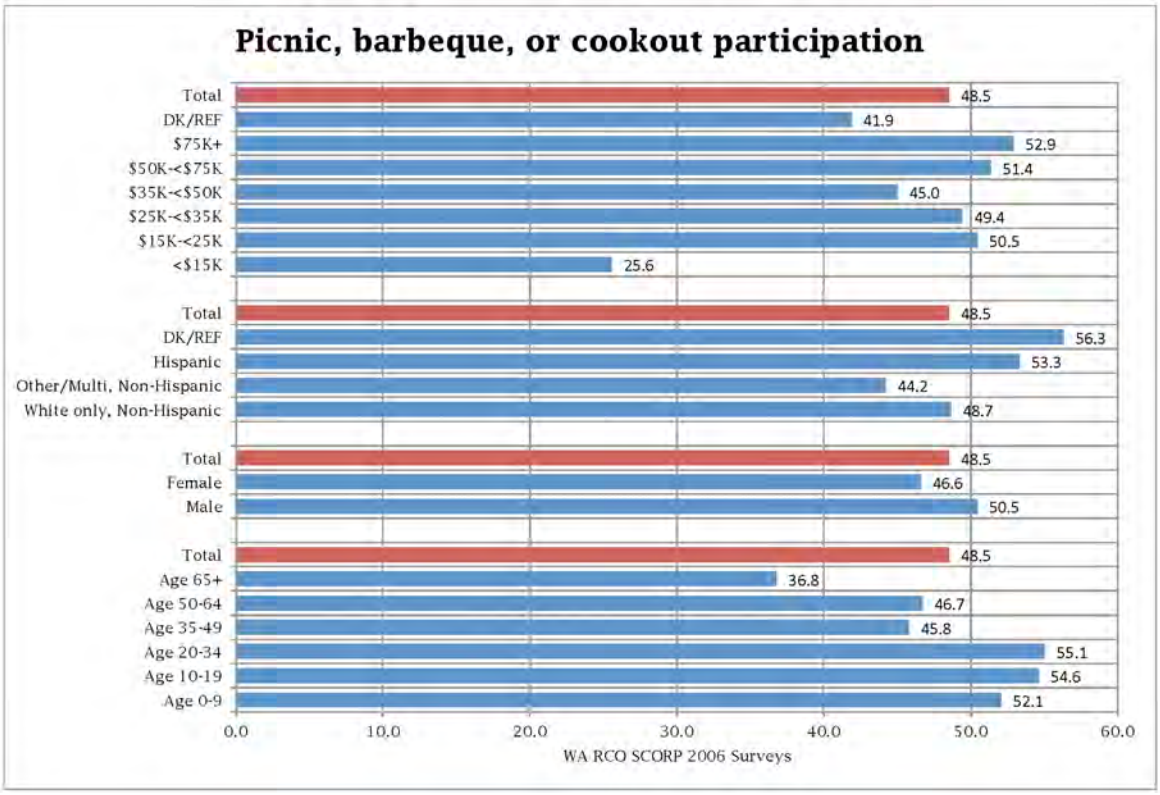
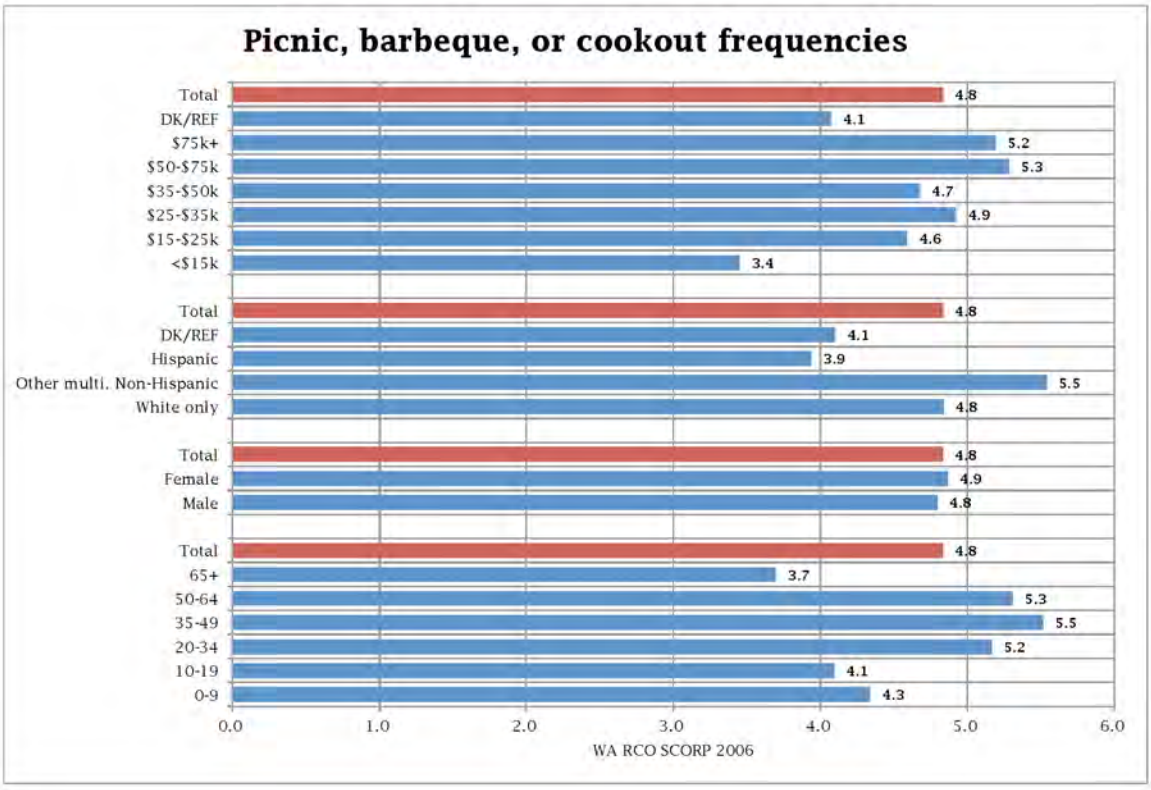


Chart 25



Source: WA RCO SCORP 2006 Diary Survey

Chart 26

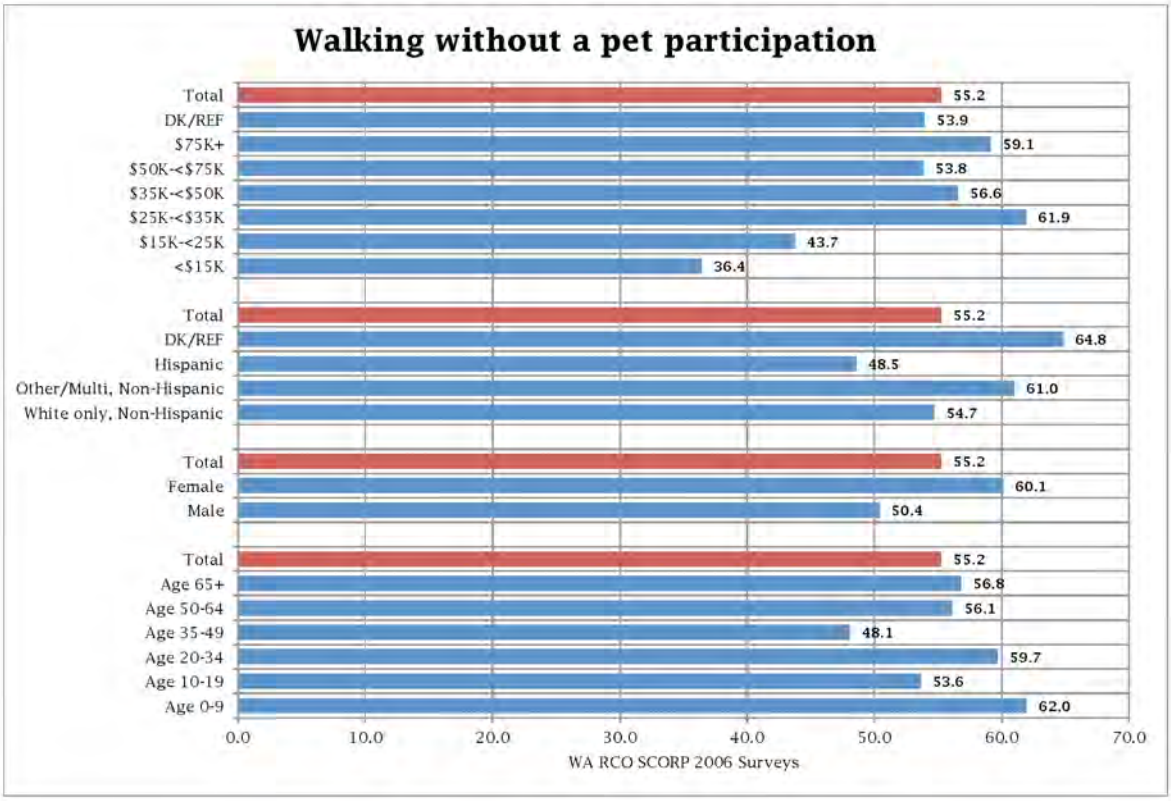
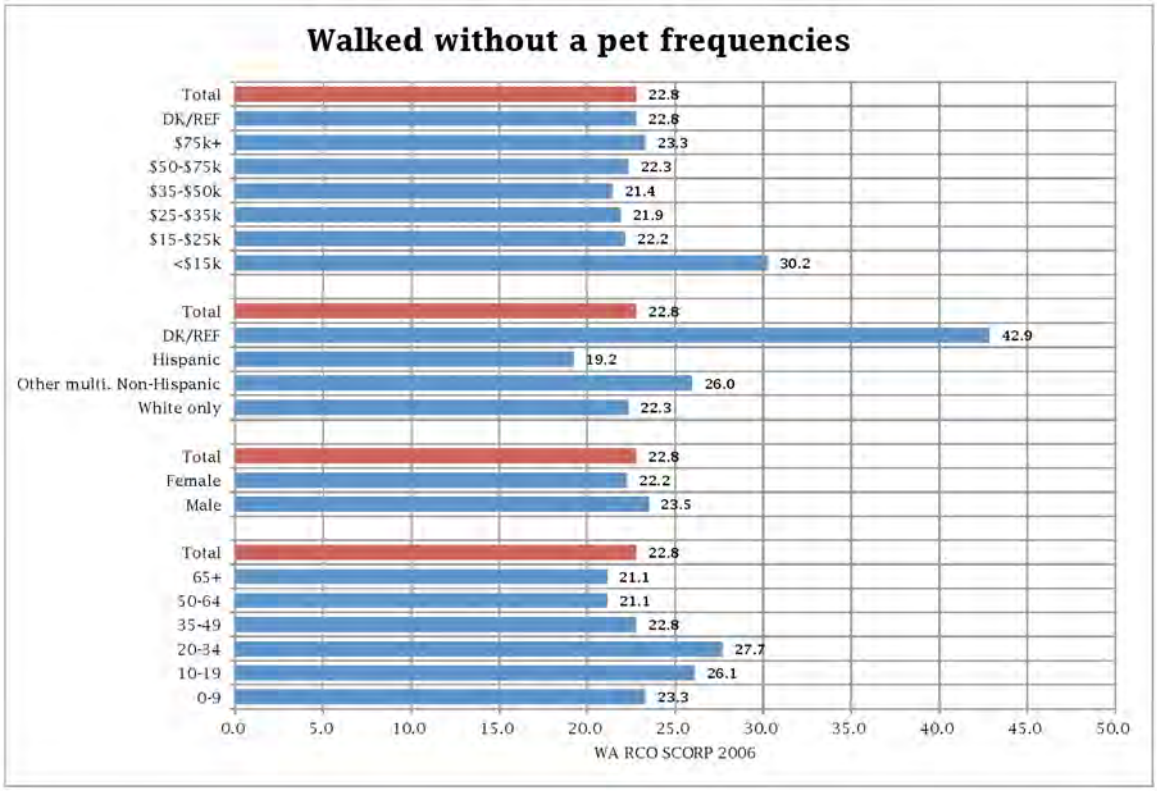


Chart 27



Source: WA RCO SCORP 2006 Diary Survey

Chart 28

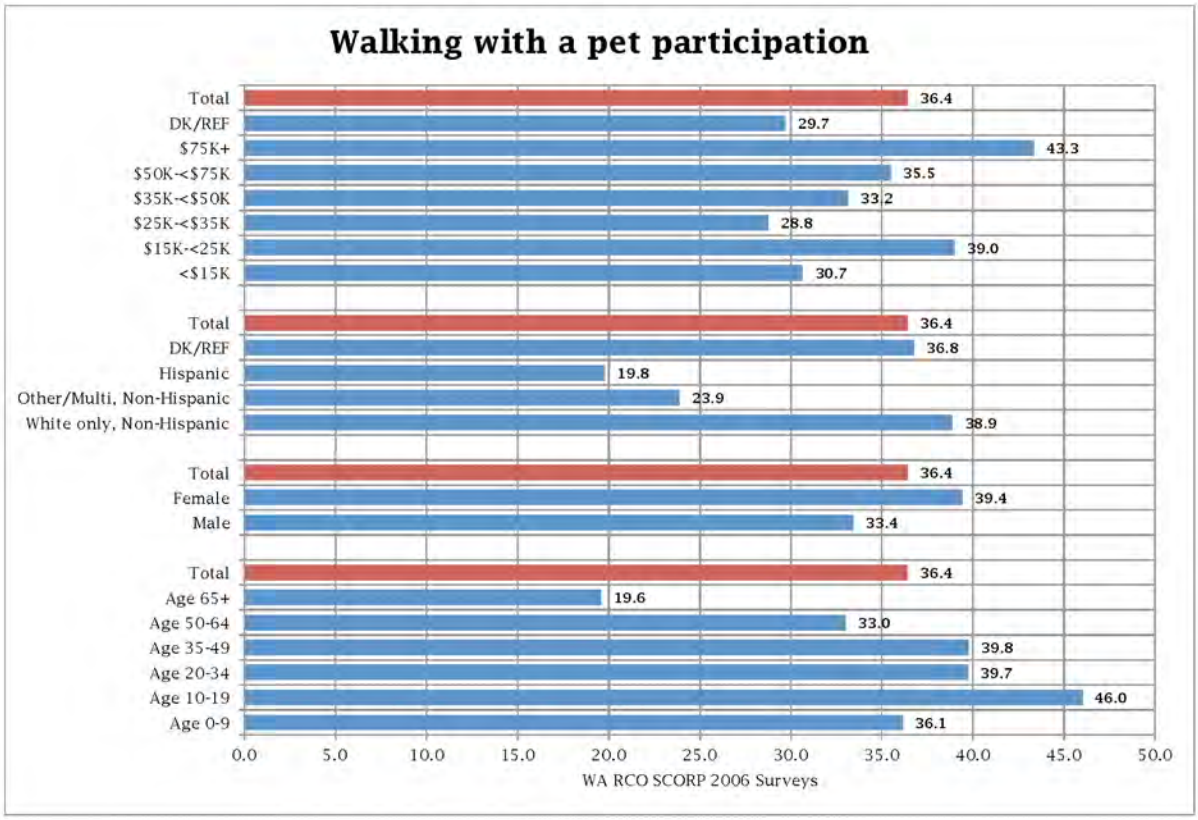
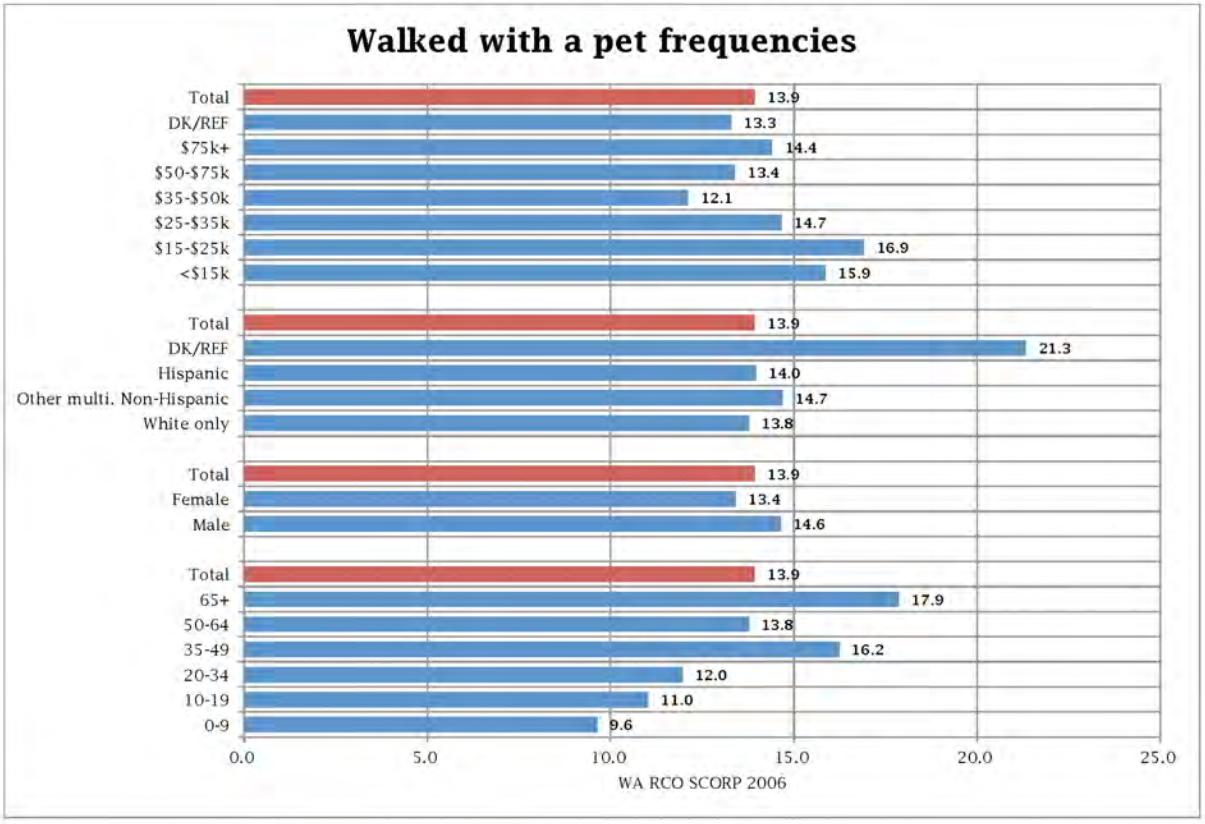


Chart 29



Source: WA RCO SCORP 2006 Diary Survey

Chart 30

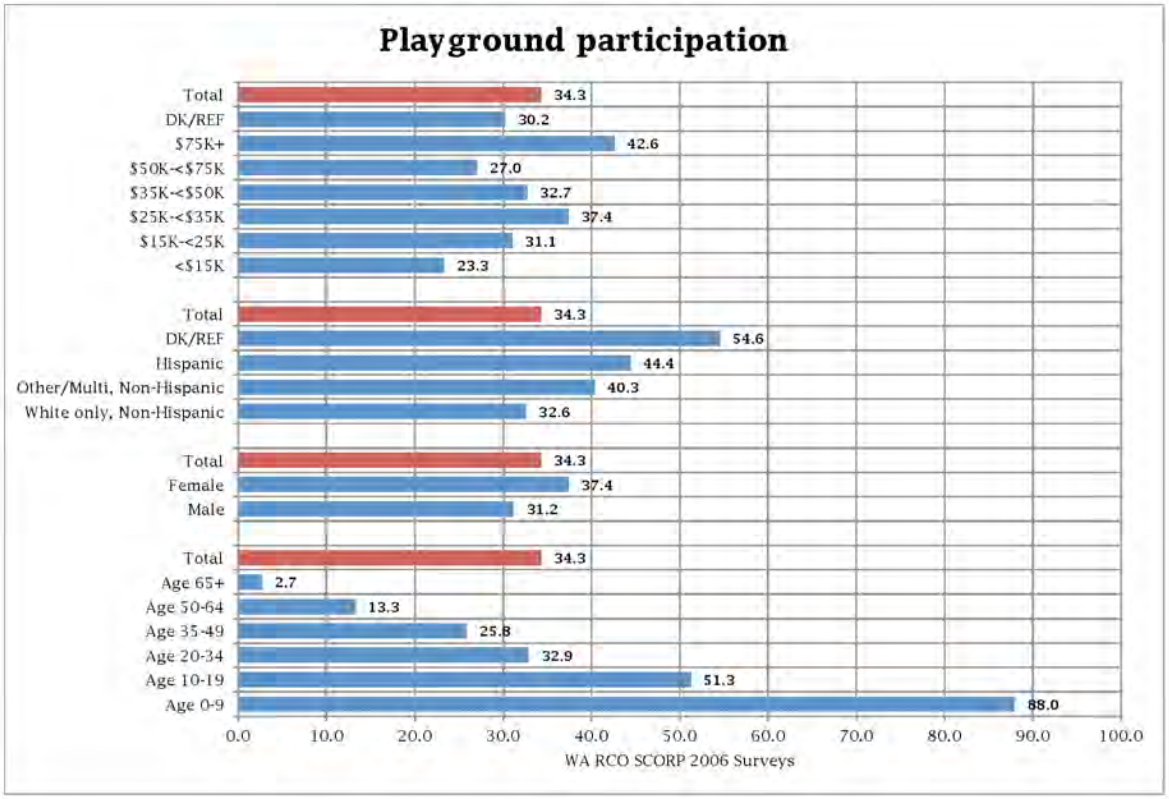
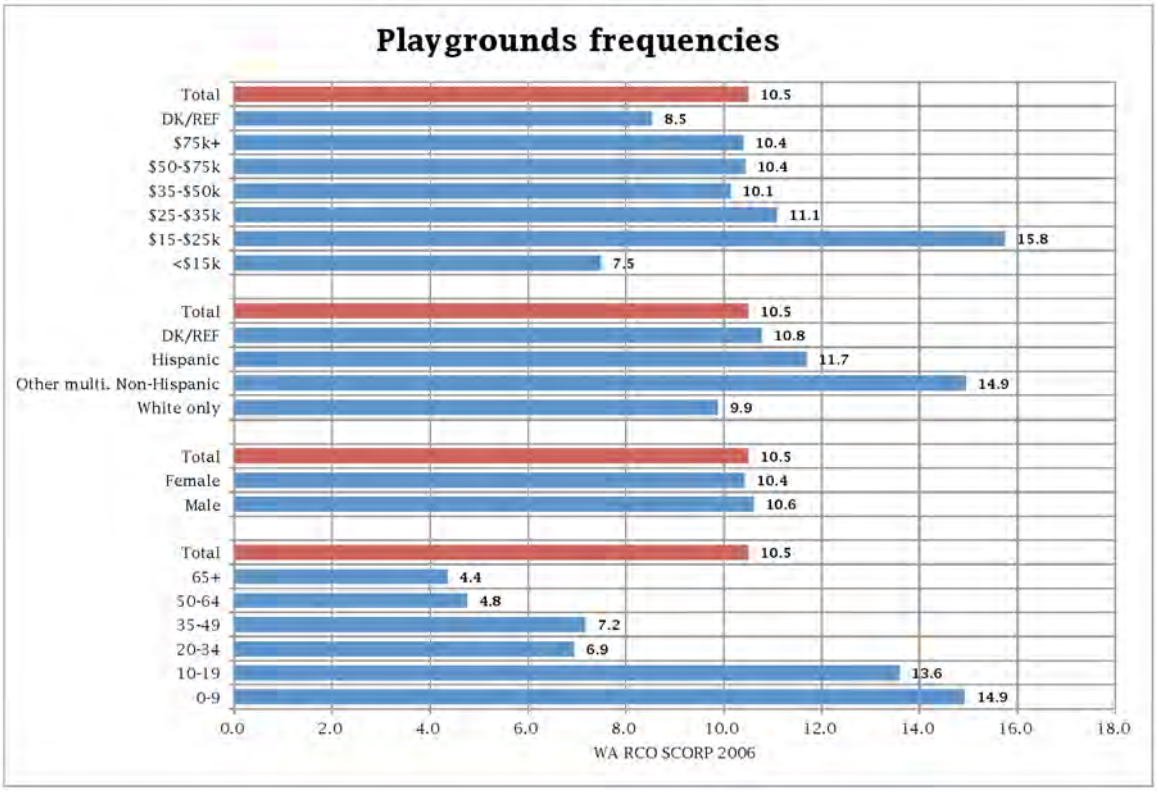


Chart 31



Source: WA RCO SCORP 2006 Diary Survey

Chart 32

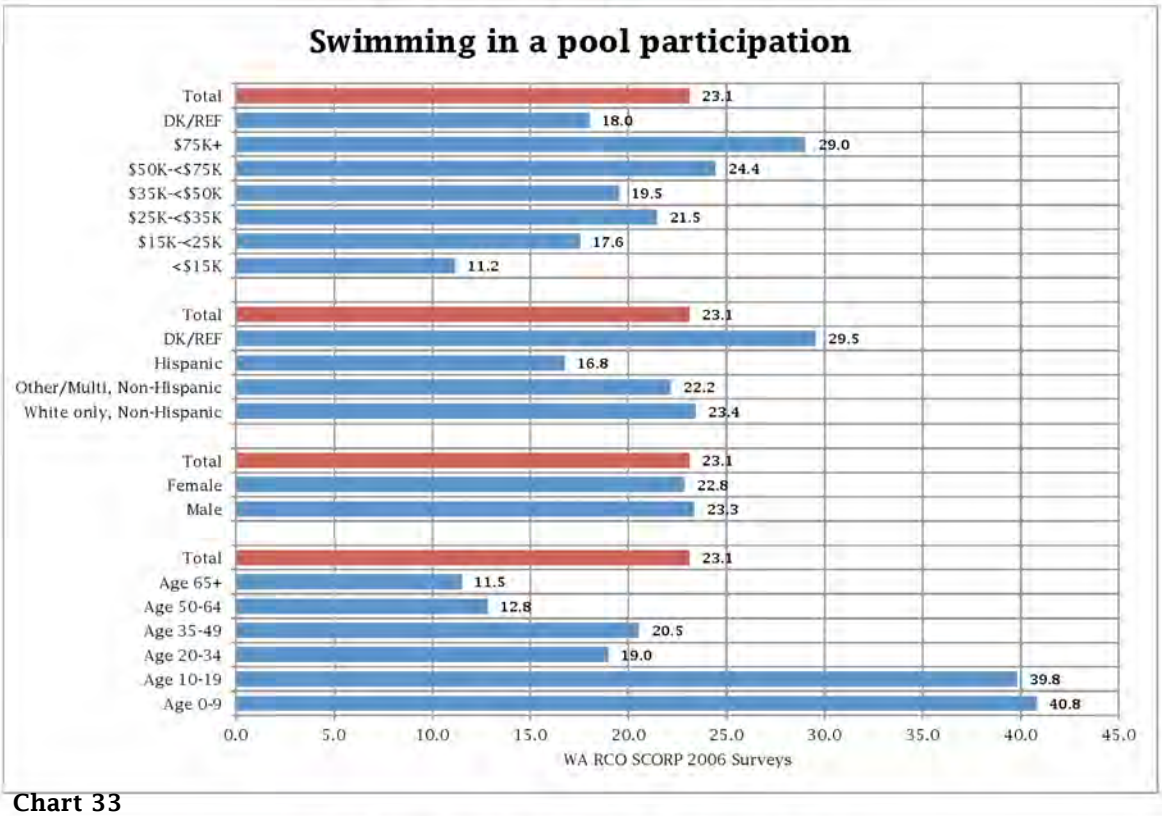
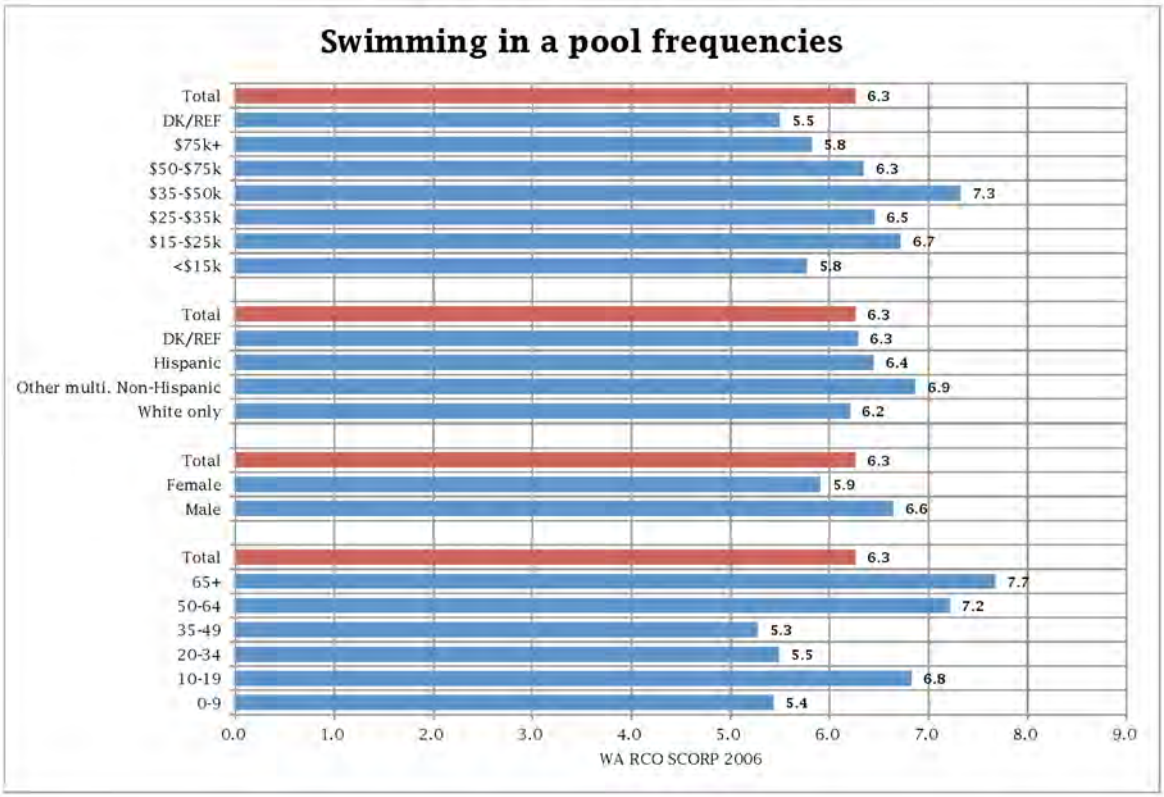


Chart 33



Source: WA RCO SCORP 2006 Diary Survey

Chart 34

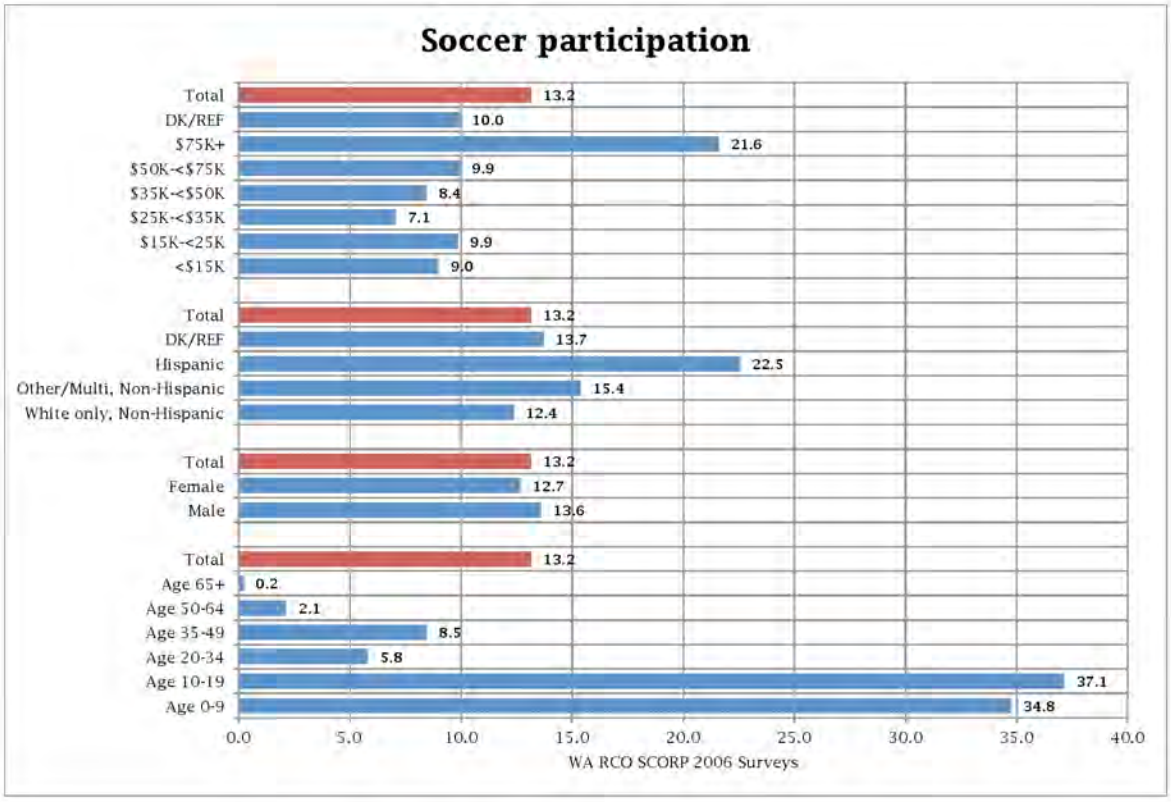
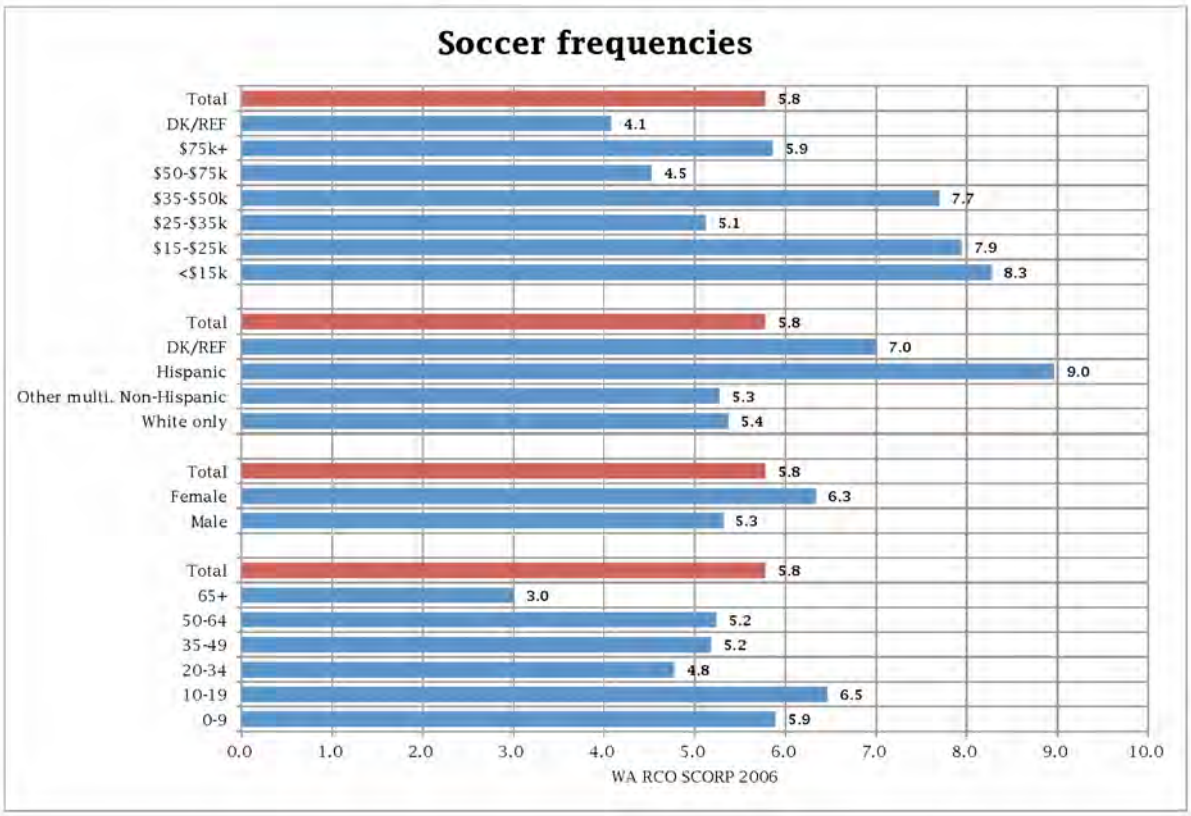


Chart 35



Source: WA RCO SCORP 2006 Diary Survey

Chart 36

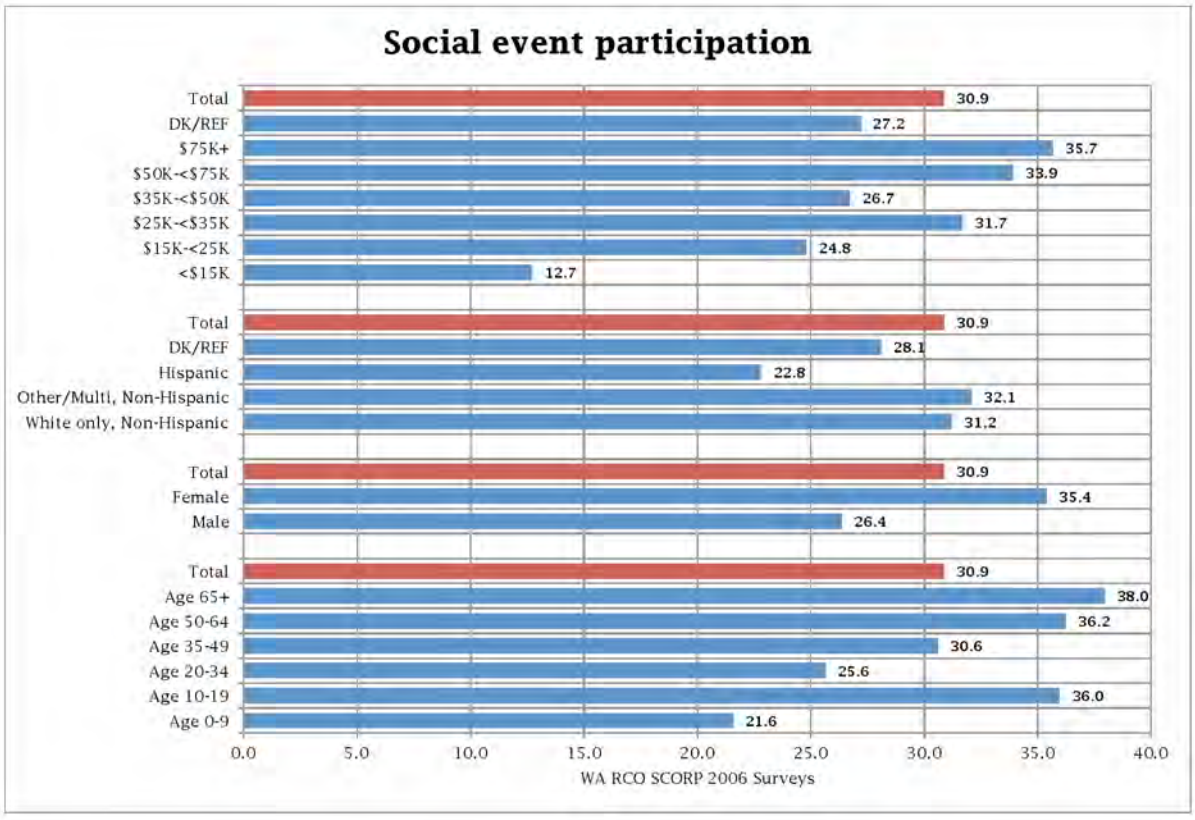
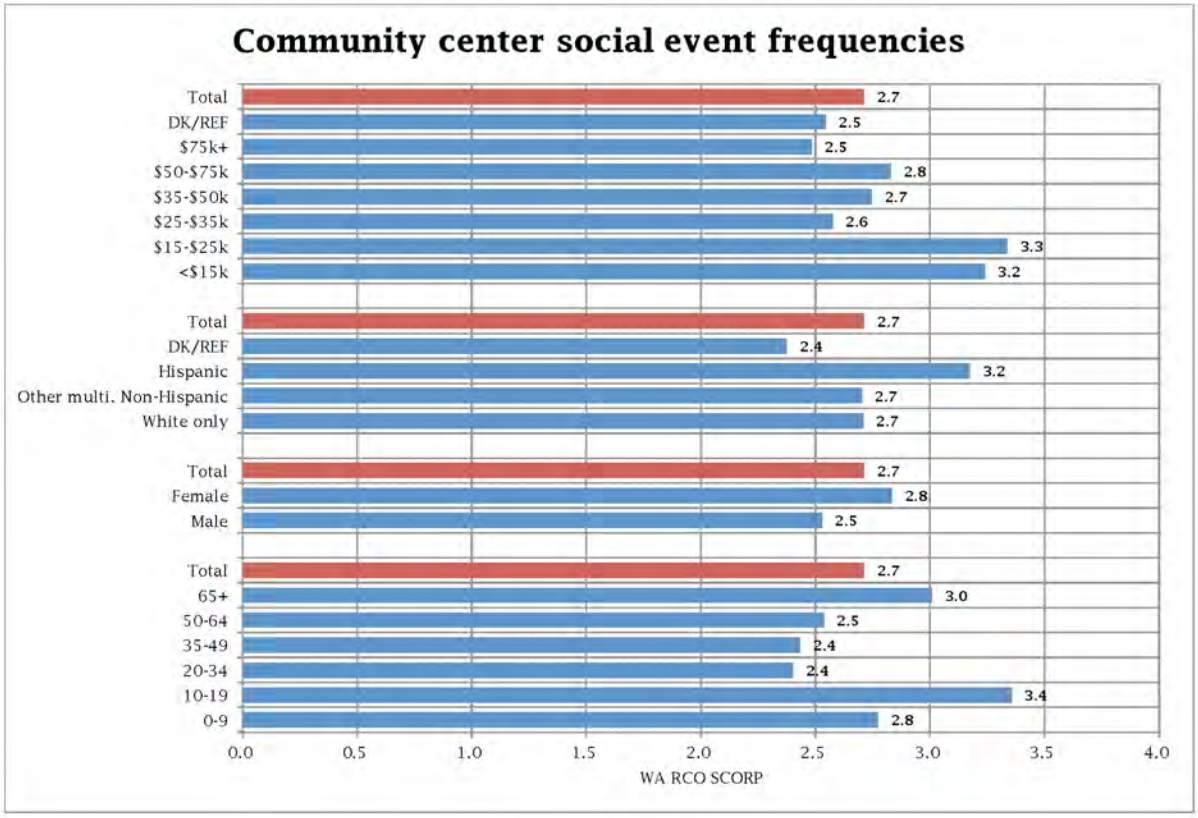


Chart 37



Source: WA RCO SCORP 2006 Diary Survey

Frequencies - are notably higher for ages 35-49 (5.5 times per year compared to 4.8 times all groups), other multiracial non-Hispanic (5.5 times), and income groups of $50-75,000 (5.3 times), and lower for ages 65+ (3.7 times), Hispanic (3.9 times), and income under $15,000 (3.4 times).

Walking without a pet

Participation - is notably greater for ages 0-9 (62.0% compared to 55.2% all groups), female (60.1%), other multiracial non-Hispanic (61.0%), and income $25-35,000 (61.9%) and lower for ages 35-49 (48.1%), males (50.4%), Hispanic (48.5%), and income under $15,000 (36.4%).

Frequencies - are notably higher for ages 20-34 (27.7 times per year compared to 22.8 times all groups), other multiracial non-Hispanic (26.0 times), and income under $15,000 (30.2 times), and lower for Hispanic (19.2 times).

Walking with a pet

Participation - is notably greater for ages 10-19 (46.0% compared to 36.4% all groups), female (39.4%), White only non-Hispanic (38.9%), income over $75,000 (43.3%) and lower for ages 65+ (19.6%), males (33.4%), and Hispanic (19.8%).

Frequencies - are notably higher for ages 65+ (17.9 times per year compared to 13.9 times all groups), and income $15-25,000 (16.9 times), and lower for ages 0-9 (9.6 times) and income $35-50,000 (12.1 times).

Playground

Participation - is notably greater for ages 0-9 (88.0% compared to 34.3% all groups), female (37.4%), Hispanic (44.4%), income over $75,000 (42.6%) and lower for ages 65+ (2.7%), males (31.2%), White only non-Hispanic (32.6%), and income under $15,000 (23.3%).

Frequencies - are notably higher for ages 0-9 (14.9 times per year compared to 10.5 times all groups), other multiracial non-Hispanic (14.9 times), and income $15-25,000 (15.8 times, and lower for ages 65+ (4.4 times), White only non-Hispanic (9.9 times), and income under $15,000 (7.5 times).

Swimming in a pool

Participation - is notably greater for ages 0-9 (40.8% compared to 23.1% all groups) and 10-19 (39.8%), and income over $75,000 (29.0%) and lower by ages 65+ (11.5%), Hispanic (16.8%), and income under $15,000 (11.2%).

Frequencies - are notably higher for ages 65+ (7.7 times per year compared to 6.3 times all groups) and 50-64 (7.2 times), males (6.6 times), other multiracial non-Hispanic (6.9 times), and income $35-50,000 (7.3 times), and lower for ages 35-49 (5.3 times) and 20-34 (5.5 times), and 0-9 (5.4 times), and income under $15,000 (5.8 times) and over $75,000 (5.5 times).

Soccer

Participation - is notably greater for ages 0-9 (34.8% compared to 13.2% all groups) and 10-19 (37.1%), Hispanic (22.5%), income over $75,000 (21.6%) and lower for ages 65+ (0.2%), White only non-Hispanic (12.4%), and income between $25-35,000 (7.1%).

Frequencies - are notably higher for ages 10-19 (6.5 times per year compared to 5.8 times all groups), females (6.3 times), Hispanic (9.0 times), and income under $15,000 (8.3 times), and lower for ages 65+ (3.0 times) and income $50-75,000 (4.5 times).

Social event

Participation - is notably greater for ages 65+ (38.0% compared to 30.9% all groups), female (35.4%), other multiracial non-Hispanic (32.1%), and income under $75,000+ (35.7%) and lower for ages 0-9 (21.6%), male (26.4%), Hispanic (22.8%), and income between <$15,000 (12.7%).

Frequencies - are notably higher for ages 10-19 (3.4 times per year compared to 2.7 times all groups), female (2.8 times), Hispanic (3.2 times), and income $15-25,000 (3.3 times), and lower for ages 20-34 (2.4 times), male (2.5 times), and income $75,000+ (2.5 times), $25-35,000 (2.6 times).

Implications

Differences in participation and frequency between age, gender, race/ethnicity, and income may be due to preference, such as the popularity of soccer with Hispanic populations, or access to facilities due to scheduling, transportation, location, or other variables.

Age, however, tends to be the most significant variable affecting participation and frequency in most activities.

Chart 38

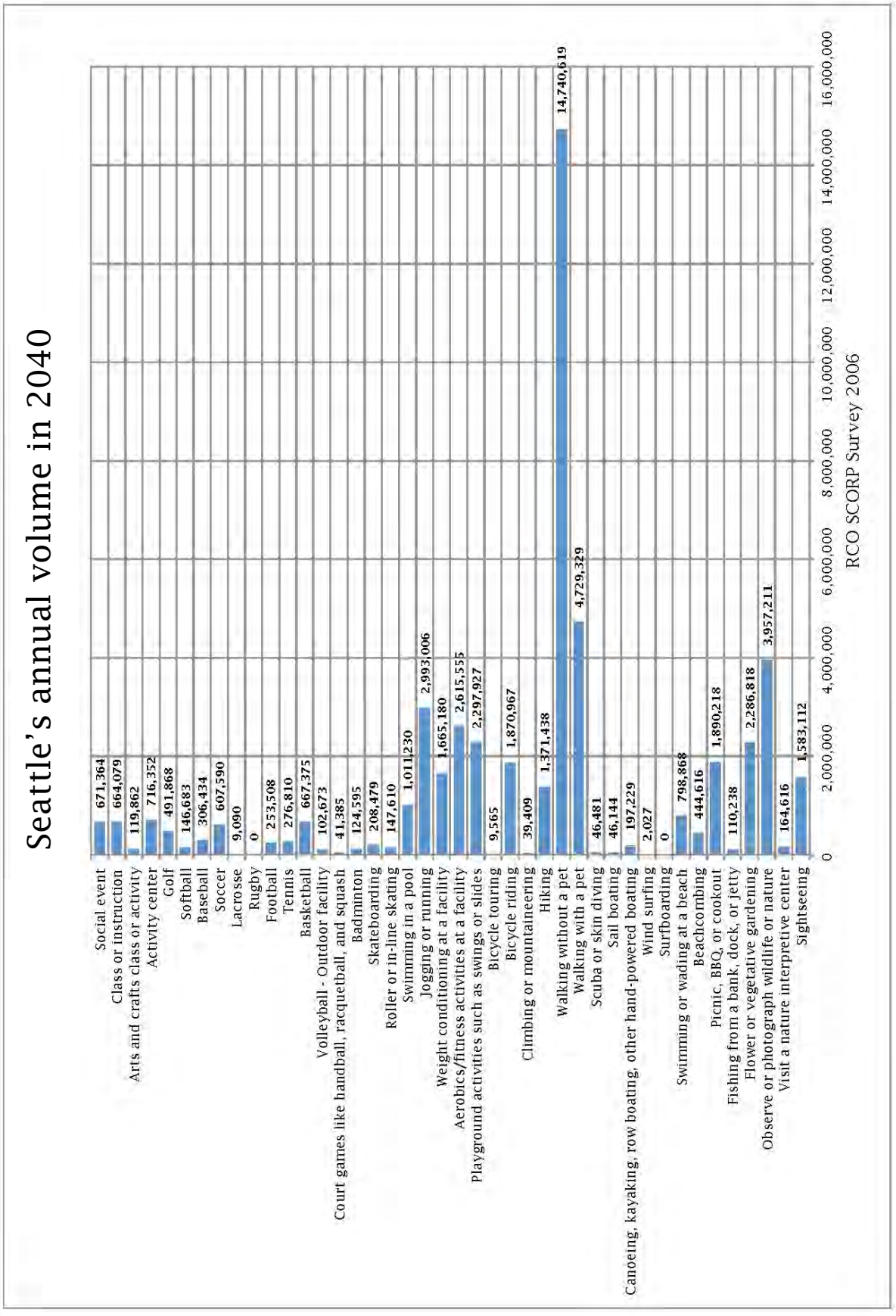
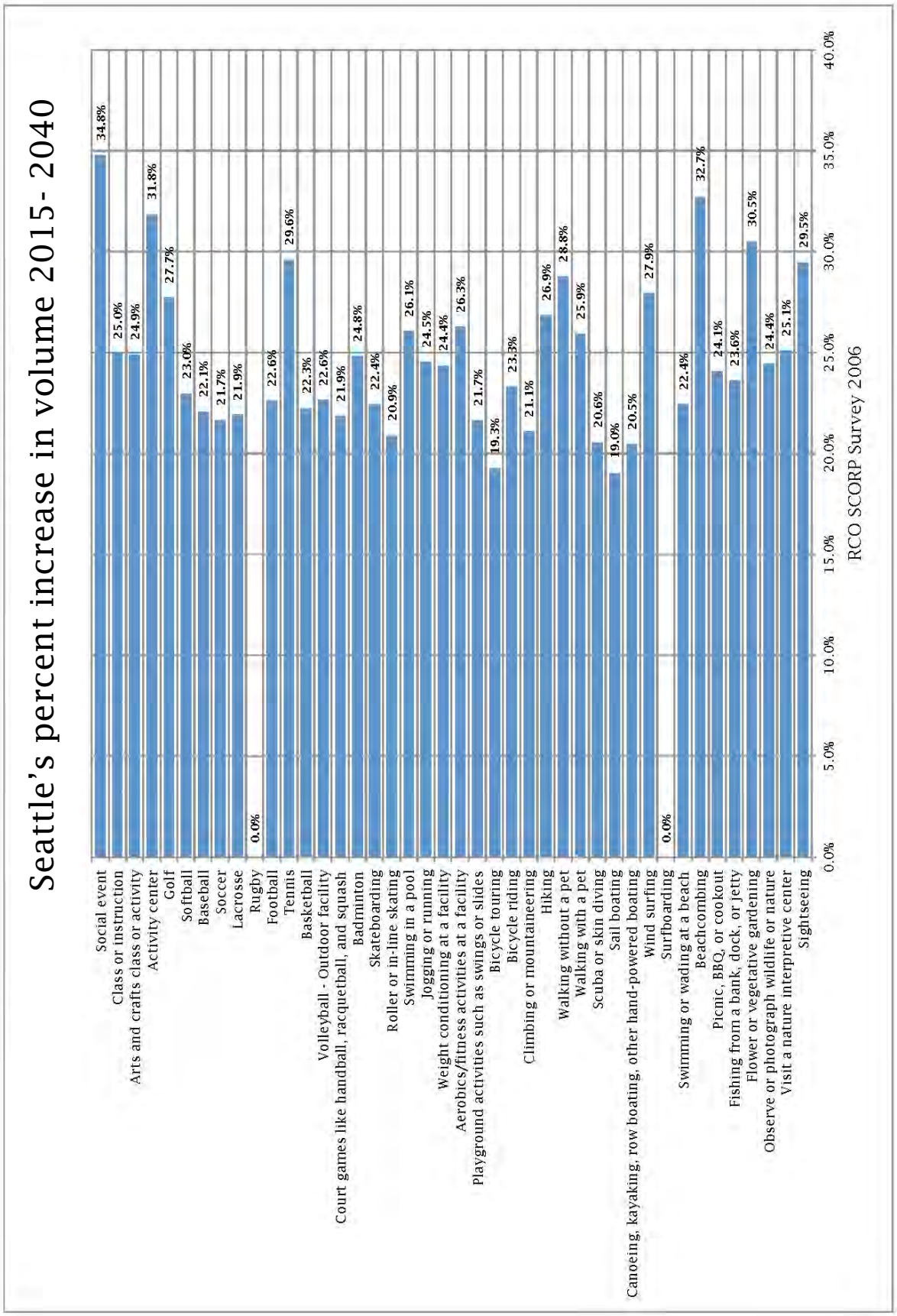

Seattle's annual volume in 2040
Social event 671,364
Class or instruction 664,079
Arts and crafts class or activity 119,862
Activity center 716,352
Golf 491,868
Softball 146,683
Baseball 306,434
Soccer 607,590
Lacrosse 9,090
Rugby 0
Football 253,508
Tennis 276,810
Basketball 667,375
Volleyball - Outdoor facility 102,673
Court games like handball, racquetball, and squash 41,385
Badminton 124,595
Skateboarding 208,479
Roller or in-line skating 147,610
Swimming in a pool 1,011,230
Jogging or running 2,993,006
Weight conditioning at a facility 1,665,180
Aerobics/fitness activities at a facility 2,615,555
Playground activities such as swings or slides 2,297,927
Bicycle touring 9,565
Bicycle riding 1,870,967
Climbing or mountaineering 39,409
Hiking 1,371,438
Walking without a pet 14,740,619
Walking with a pet 4,729,329
Scuba or skin diving 46,481
Sail boating 46,144
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating, other hand-powered boating 197,229
Wind surfing 2,027
Surfboarding 0
Swimming or wading at a beach 798,868
Beachcombing 444,616
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout 1,890,218
Fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty 110,238
Flower or vegetative gardening 2,286,818
Observe or photograph wildlife or nature 3,957,211
Visit a nature interpretive center 164,616
Sightseeing 1,583,112
0
2,000,000
4,000,000
6,000,000
8,000,000
10,000,000
12,000,000
14,000,000
16,000,000
RCO SCORP Survey 2006

Chart 39


Seattle's percent increase in volume 2015- 2040
Social event 34.8%
Class or instruction 25.0%
Arts and crafts class or activity 24.9%
Activity center 31.8%
Golf 27.7%
Softball 23.0%
Baseball 22.1%
Soccer 21.7%
Lacrosse 21.9%
Rugby 0.0%
Football 22.6%
Tennis 29.6%
Basketball 22.3%
Volleyball - Outdoor facility 22.6%
Court games like handball, racquetball, and squash 21.9%
Badminton 24.8%
Skateboarding 22.4%
Roller or in-line skating 20.9%
Swimming in a pool 26.1%
Jogging or running 24.5%
Weight conditioning at a facility 24.4%
Aerobics/fitness activities at a facility 26.3%
Playground activities such as swings or slides 21.7%
Bicycle touring 19.3%
Bicycle riding 23.3%
Climbing or mountaineering 21.1%
Hiking 26.9%
Walking without a pet 28.8%
Walking with a pet 25.9%
Scuba or skin diving 20.6%
Sail boating 19.0%
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating, other hand-powered boating 20.5%
Wind surfing 27.9%
Surfboarding 0.0%
Swimming or wading at a beach 22.4%
Beachcombing 32.7%
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout 24.1%
Fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty 23.6%
Flower or vegetative gardening 30.5%
Observe or photograph wildlife or nature 24.4%
Visit a nature interpretive center 25.1%
Sightseeing 29.5%
0.0% 5.0% 10.0% 15.0% 20.0% 25.0% 30.0% 35.0% 40.0%
RCO SCORP Survey 2006

Annual volume in Seattle 2040

The total volume of annual recreation activity is determined by multiplying the age-specific participation and frequency or occurrence rates by the number of persons projected to be in each age-specific category for the projection years.

Table 5: Annual volume in Seattle 2040

Activity	Volume	Rate
Sightsee	1,583,112	29.5%
Visit interpretive center	164,616	25.1%
Observe/photo wildlife	3,957,211	24.2%
Flower/vegetable garden	2,286,818	30.5%
Fish from bank/dock	110,238	23.6%
Picnic, BBQ, cookout	1,890,218	24.1%
Beachcomb	444,616	32.7%
Swim/wade at a beach	798,868	22.4%
Surfboard	na	na
Wind surf	2,027	27.9%
Canoe, kayak, row boat	197,229	20.5%
Sail boating	46,144	19.0%
Scuba or skin diving	46,481	20.6%
Walk with a pet	4,729,329	25.9%
Walk without a pet	14,740,619	28.8%
Hike	1,371,438	26.9%
Climb or mountaineer	39,409	21.1%
Bicycle ride	1,870,967	23.3%
Bicycle tour	9,565	19.3%
Playground	2,297,927	21.7%
Aerobics/fitness	2,615,555	26.3%
Weight condition	1,665,180	24.4%
Jog/run	2,993,006	24.5%
Swim in a pool	1,011,230	26.1%
Roller or in-line skate	147,610	20.9%
Skateboard	208,479	22.4%
Badminton	124,595	24.8%
Handball, racquetball	41,385	21.9%
Volleyball	102,673	22.6%
Basketball	667,375	22.3%
Tennis	276,810	29.6%
Football	253,508	22.6%
Rugby	na	na
Lacrosse	9,090	21.9%
Soccer	607,590	21.7%
Baseball	306,434	22.1%
Softball	146,683	23.0%
Golf	491,868	27.7%
Activity center	716,352	31.8%
Arts and crafts activity	119,862	24.9%
Class or instruction	664,079	25.0%
Social event	671,364	34.8%

Volume = the number of times the population that participates in the activity will engage in 2040.
Rate = the percent increase in the activity by 2040 over the 2015 volume.
Source: 2006 RCO (IAC) Statewide Outdoor Recreation Participation Assessment

Greatest annual volume in 2040 – will be walking without a pet (14,740,619 occurrences) due to the high percentage of the population that walk and the high number of times or frequencies that they walk per year.

Significant but substantially less volumes in 2040 – will be walking with a pet (4,729,329), observing or photographing wildlife or nature (3,957,211), jogging or running (2,993,006), aerobics/fitness at a facility (2,615,555), playground activities (2,297,927), and flower or vegetable gardening (2,286,818).

Lowest annual volume in 2040 – will be for rugby (0), surfboarding (0), wind surfing (2,027), lacrosse (9,090), and bicycle touring (9,565) due to the low percentage of the population that engages in the activity in Seattle-King County.

Activities with the greatest percent increase from 2015 to 2040 – include social event (34.8%), beachcombing (32.7%), activity center (31.8%), and flower or vegetable gardening (30.5%) due to the unique age-specific participation rates and frequencies that will be affected by Seattle's aging population.

Activities with the lowest percent increase from 2015 to 2040 – include rugby (0%), surfboarding (0%), sail boating (19.0%), and bicycle touring (19.3%) due to the unique age-specific participation of these niche activities.

Peak occurrence

The 2000 RCO diary based survey had respondents record the actual calendar dates when they engaged in an activity. The calendar diary results provide a basis for determining what percent of all activity or peak demand will occur by month, peak month, and peak month weekend, weekday, holiday, and day.

Chart 40

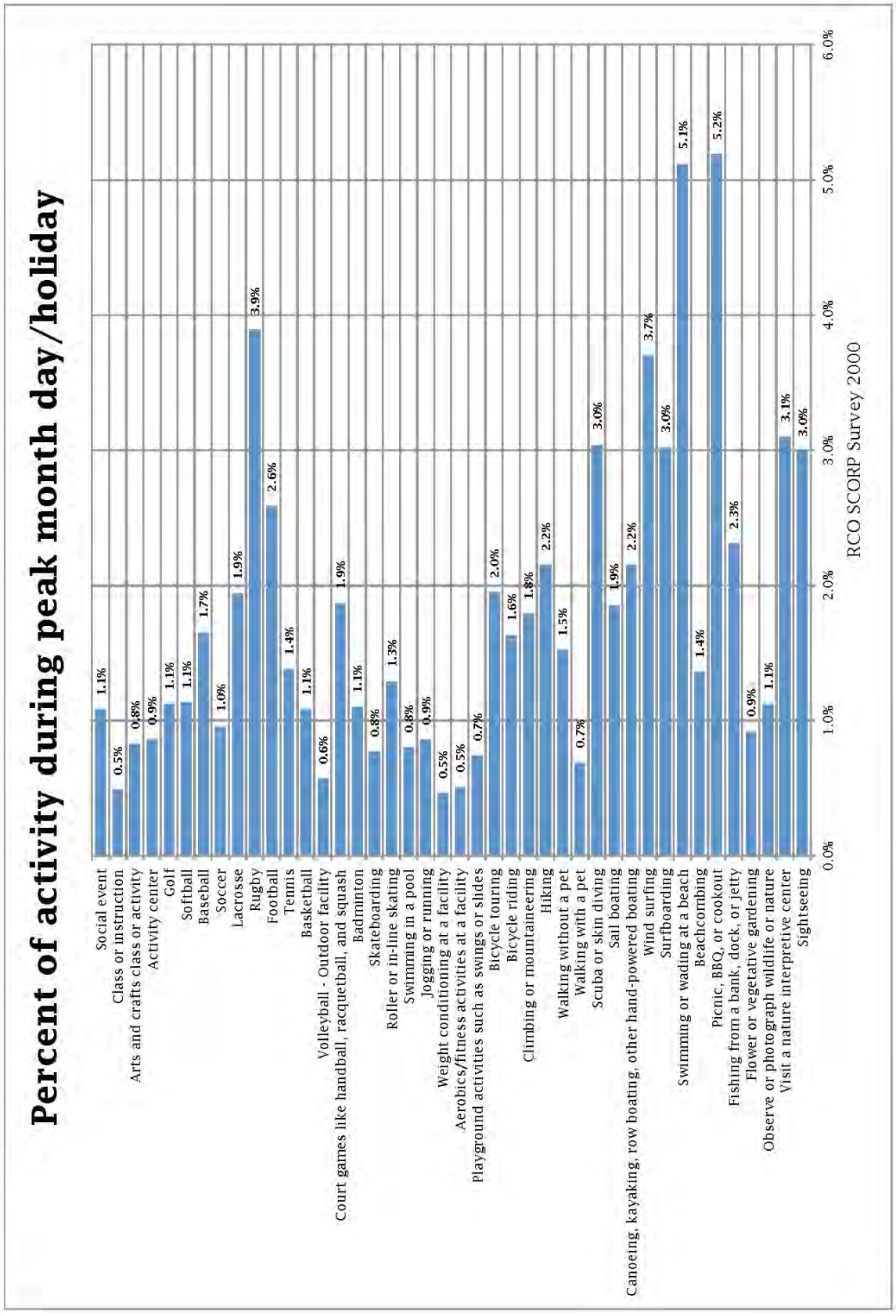

Percent of activity during peak month day/holiday
Social event 1.1%
Class or instruction 0.5%
Arts and crafts class or activity 0.8%
Activity center 0.9%
Golf 1.1%
Softball 1.1%
Baseball 1.7%
Soccer 1.0%
Lacrosse 1.9%
Rugby 3.9%
Football 2.6%
Tennis 1.4%
Basketball 1.1%
Volleyball - Outdoor facility 0.6%
Court games like handball, racquetball, and squash 1.9%
Badminton 1.1%
Skateboarding 0.8%
Roller or in-line skating 1.3%
Swimming in a pool 0.8%
Jogging or running 0.9%
Weight conditioning at a facility 0.5%
Aerobics/fitness activities at a facility 0.5%
Playground activities such as swings or slides 0.7%
Bicycle touring 2.0%
Bicycle riding 1.6%
Climbing or mountaineering 1.8%
Hiking 2.2%
Walking without a pet 1.5%
Walking with a pet 0.7%
Scuba or skin diving 3.0%
Sail boating 1.9%
Canoeing, kayaking, row boating, other hand-powered boating 2.2%
Wind surfing 3.7%
Surfboarding 3.0%
Swimming or wading at a beach 5.1%
Beachcombing 1.4%
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout 5.2%
Fishing from a bank, dock, or jetty 2.3%
Flower or vegetative gardening 0.9%
Observe or photograph wildlife or nature 1.1%
Visit a nature interpretive center 3.1%
Sightseeing 3.0%
0.0%
1.0%
2.0%
3.0%
4.0%
5.0%
6.0%
RCO SCORP Survey 2000

Table 6: Percent of activity occurring during peak month holiday and peak day

Activity	Mo	Hldy	Day
Sightsee	July	2.99	0.77
Visit interpretive center	July	3.10	0.78
Observe/photo wildlife	Nov	1.12	0.79
Flower/vegetable garden	July	0.82	0.92
Fish from bank/dock	July	2.31	0.95
Picnic, BBQ, cookout	July	5.19	1.73
Beachcomb	Aug	0.00	1.36
Swim/wade at a beach	July	5.12	2.38
Surfboard	July	6.05	3.02
Wind surf	July	3.08	3.70
Canoe, kayak, row boat	July	2.15	1.43
Sail boating	June	0.00	1.85
Scuba or skin diving	April	0.00	3.04
Walk with a pet	July	0.69	0.44
Walk without a pet	Nov	0.92	1.52
Hike	July	2.15	0.97
Climb or mountaineer	Sept	1.79	0.90
Bicycle ride	May	1.63	0.69
Bicycle tour	July	1.50	1.95
Playground	Nov	0.74	0.46
Aerobics/fitness	July	0.34	0.51
Weight condition	Jan	0.40	0.40
Jog/run	Mar	0.00	0.86
Swim in a pool	July	0.80	0.63
Roller or in-line skate	June	0.00	1.29
Skateboard	Mar	0.00	0.77
Badminton	Mar	0.00	1.10
Handball, racquetball	Feb	1.87	1.14
Volleyball	Sept	0.50	0.57
Basketball	Jan	1.08	0.61
Tennis	Sept	1.38	1.01
Football	Oct	2.59	2.02
Rugby	Oct	0.00	3.89
Lacrosse	Oct	0.00	1.94
Soccer	Aug	0.00	0.96
Baseball	Apr	0.00	1.65
Softball	Apr	0.00	1.13
Golf	July	1.12	0.54
Activity center	Nov	0.84	0.86
Arts and crafts activity	Nov	0.83	0.83
Class or instruction	Jan	0.25	0.49
Social event	July	1.08	0.57

Mo = peak month, Hldy = percent of all activity occurring on a holiday in the peak month, Day = the percent of all activity occurring on a day in the peak month
Source: 2000 RCO (IAC) Statewide Outdoor Recreation Participation Assessment for Washington State

Activities with the highest peak month holiday or day occurrence – include picnic, barbeque, or cookout (5.2% peak month holiday), swimming or wading at a beach (5.1% peak month holiday), rugby (3.9% peak month day), and wind surfing (3.7% peak month day).

Activities with the lowest peak month holiday or day occurrence - include weight conditioning (0.5% during peak month day), class or instruction (0.5% during peak month day), aerobics/fitness activities at a facility (0.5% peak month day), and volleyball (0.6% peak month day). The volume of occurrence for these activities is spread throughout the seasons and year.

Peak month holiday/day volume

The number of persons who will participate in an activity during the peak month day or holiday period is determined by multiplying the age-specific participation and frequency or occurrence rates by the age-specific populations projected in future years times the percent who will engage during the peak month day or holiday.

Table 7: Peak month holiday/day volume in Seattle

Sightseeing	2015	2040	Net
Public facility	5,613	7,051	1,438
Cultural/historic	13,536	17,462	3,925
Interpretive Center			
Individual, informal	2,995	3,725	730
Group outing	916	1,181	265
Observe wildlife			
Plants	12,350	15,370	3,020
Birds	10,721	13,374	2,654
Animals	9,773	12,107	2,333
Marine life	2,559	3,265	706
Gardening			
Pea path garden	390	491	101
Fishing bank/dock			
Saltwater	616	766	150
Freshwater	1,432	1,766	334
Picnicking			
Designated site	13,765	17,055	3,290
Group facility	5,896	7,433	1,537
Beachcombing	4,556	6,047	1,491
Swimming/wading			
Saltwater beach	15,309	19,262	3,952
Freshwater beach	18,105	21,730	3,625
Surfboarding	Na	Na	0

Wind surfing	2015	2040	Net
Saltwater wind surf	0	Na	0
Freshwater wind surf	59	75	17
Kayaking, canoeing			
Saltwater	653	799	145
Freshwater	2,831	3,392	561
Sail boating			
Saltwater	354	430	76
Freshwater	362	414	52
Scuba diving			
Saltwater	1,042	1,237	195
Freshwater	0	0	0
Walking with a pet			
On-leash in a park	8,191	10,266	2,076
Off-leash dog park	3,088	3,684	596
Walking w/o pet			
Park or trail setting	26,694	35,007	8,313
Hiking			
Urban trail	10,649	13,903	3,254
Rural trail system	5,196	6,759	1,563
Mountaineering			
Indoors	20	24	4
Bicycle riding			
Urban trail	4,924	6,012	1,088
Rural trail system	853	1,021	169
Bicycle touring			
Day trip	109	126	17
Playground			
Park facility	7,142	8,685	1,543
School facility	6,805	8,294	1,490
Aerobics/fitness	10,564	13,339	2,775
Weight conditioning	6,159	7,660	1,501
Jogging or running			
On a trail	4,951	6,381	1,430
Swim in a pool			
Indoors	3,949	5,015	1,066
Outdoors	2,486	3,111	625
Roller/in-line skate			
On a trail	562	674	112
Skateboarding			
Trail designated	39	48	9
Skate park or court	67	82	15
Badminton			
Outdoor	495	626	131
Indoor	442	525	83
Hand/racquetball			
Outdoor	0	0	0
Indoor	658	802	144
Volleyball			
Outdoor	477	585	108
Indoor	344	423	79

Basketball	2015	2040	Net
Outdoor	4,034	4,952	918
Indoor	1,888	2,293	405
Tennis			
Outdoor	2,341	3,046	705
Indoor	574	738	164
Football	5,354	6,566	1,211
Rugby	0	0	0
Lacrosse	145	176	32
Soccer			
Indoor	523	636	113
Outdoor	4,240	5,156	916
Baseball	4,141	5,056	915
Softball	1,348	1,658	310
Golf			
Driving range	1,617	2,006	389
Pitch-n-putt	195	246	50
Hole	2,269	2,968	699
Activity center	4,673	6,161	1,488
Arts/crafts class	796	995	198
Class or instruction	2,604	3,254	650
Social event	5,380	7,251	1,871

Net = the number of additional times and activity will be by 2040 over the number of times in 2015
Source: RCO SCORP Survey 2000 Table 6

Seattle's facility capacities

The capacity of a facility during the peak month day or holiday period is determined by the number of daylight hours available during the peak month day or holiday or the operating hours if an indoor facility, by the number of hours management policy allows for maximum use or duration, by the minimum number of persons required to play or engage in the activity.

The number of hours available – of daylight varies from 8 hours during winter months (16 November–15 March) to 11 hours in fall (16 September-15 November) and spring (16 March-15 May) to 13 hours during summer (16 May-15 September) or 13 hours if an indoor facility (8:00 am to 9:00 pm).

The number of hours a user may occupy the facility – varies based on averages recorded of duration from IAC (RCO) diary surveys in 1976 and 1984 as well as the maximum hours management may allow during peak month day or holiday periods to ensure sufficient facility turnover; or typical length of time participants spend if the activity is not subject to

management policies, such as sightseeing.

The number of users that may use the facility – varies based on the minimum number of users or players management may require during peak month day or holiday periods to ensure sufficient facility turnover; or typical persons per car and parking space if the activity is not subject to management policies, such as sightseeing.

Capacity unit of measurement – varies depending on the best or quantifiable method of measurement including parking spaces at recreation attractions or destinations involving public sites and improvements, miles for trails, courts or fields for team sports, square footage for swimming pools, and number of rooms for community centers.

Table 8: Peak month day/holiday facility capacity

Sightseeing	Hrs	Use	Users
Public facility	13	5.00	2.0
Cultural/historic	13	5.00	2.0
Interpretive Center			
Individual, informal	13	2.50	3.5
Group outing	13	2.50	5.0
Observe wildlife			
Plants	11	2.00	2.0
Birds	11	2.00	2.0
Animals	11	2.00	3.5
Marine life	11	5.00	4.0
Gardening			
Pea path garden	13	2.00	2.0
Fishing bank/dock			
Saltwater	13	4.00	2.0
Freshwater	13	4.00	2.0
Picnicking			
Designated site	13	3.25	3.5
Group facility	13	3.25	5.0
Beachcombing	**13**	**3.50**	**3.5**
Swimming/wading			
Saltwater beach	13	2.25	3.5
Freshwater beach	13	2.25	3.5
Surfboarding	**13**	**3.00**	**2.0**
Wind surfing			
Saltwater wind surf	13	3.00	2.0
Freshwater wind surf	13	3.00	2.0
Kayaking, canoeing			
Saltwater	13	2.00	2.0
Freshwater	13	2.00	2.0
Sail boating	**Hrs**	**Use**	**Users**
Saltwater	13	5.25	3.0
Freshwater	13	5.25	3.0
Scuba diving			
Saltwater	11	2.75	2.0
Freshwater	11	2.75	2.0
Walking with a pet			
On-leash in a park*	13	1.50	53.0
Off-leash dog park*	13	1.50	53.0
Walking without pet			
Park or trail setting*	8	1.50	53.0
Hiking			
Urban trail*	13	2.25	141.0
Rural trail system*	13	3.00	18.0
Mountaineering			
Indoors	13	2.00	2.0
Bicycle riding			
Urban trail*	13	2.25	9.0
Rural trail system*	13	3.00	6.0
Bicycle touring			
Day trip*	13	3.25	5.0
Playground			
Park facility	11	2.00	10.0
School facility	11	2.00	10.0
Aerobics/fitness	**13**	**2.00**	**1.5**
Weight conditioning	**8**	**2.00**	**1.5**
Jogging or running			
On a trail*	8	1.25	106.0
Swimming in a pool			
Indoors**	13	2.00	0.010
Outdoors**	13	2.00	0.010
Roller/in-line skate			
On a trail*	13	2.00	53.0
Skateboarding			
Trail designated*	11	2.00	26.4
Skate park or court*	11	2.00	70.0
Badminton			
Outdoor***	11	2.00	4.0
Indoor***	13	2.00	4.0
Hand/racquetball			
Outdoor***	8	1.00	2.0
Indoor***	13	1.00	2.0
Volleyball			
Outdoor***	11	2.00	18.0
Indoor***	13	2.00	18.0
Basketball			
Outdoor***	8	2.00	15.0
Indoor***	13	2.00	15.0
Tennis			
Outdoor***	11	2.00	4.0
Indoor***	13	2.00	4.0

Team sports	Hrs	Use	Users
Football* **	**13**	**5.00**	**33.0**
Rugby* **	**13**	**2.50**	**45.0**
Lacrosse* **	**13**	**2.50**	**30.0**
Soccer			
Indoor***	13	2.50	33.0
Outdoor***	13	2.50	33.0
Baseball* **	**13**	**2.50**	**27.0**
Softball* **	**13**	**2.50**	**27.0**
Golf			
Driving range	13	1.00	1.0
Pitch-n-putt	13	1.50	4.0
Hole	13	3.50	4.0
Activity center** **	**13**	**4.00**	**250.0**
Arts/crafts class** **	**13**	**2.00**	**24.0**
Class/instruct** **	**13**	**2.00**	**24.0**
Social event** **	**13**	**3.00**	**250.0**

Hrs = the number of hours of daylight or operating hours if indoor during peak month holiday or day, Use = the maximum number of hours a participant will be allowed to use the facility, Users = the minimum number of participants that will be required to use the facility
All requirements are listed in parking spaces unless noted * in miles ** in square feet * in courts or fields **** in number of rooms or halls**
Source: Use or duration per activity based on IAC surveys 1976/1984

Seattle's facility requirements

Facility requirements are determined by dividing peak month day or holiday volumes by the number of users that can be accommodated during the peak month day or holiday.

Table 9: Seattle facility requirements 2015-2040

Sightseeing	2015	2040	Net
Public facility	1,123	1,410	288
Cultural/historic	2,707	3,492	785
Interpretive Cntr			
Individual, informal	166	207	41
Group outing	35	45	10
Observe wildlife			
Plants	1,123	1,397	275
Birds	975	1,216	241
Animals	514	637	123
Marine life	284	363	78
Gardening			
Pea path garden	30	38	8
Fish bank/dock			
Saltwater	88	109	21
Freshwater	205	252	48
Picnicking	**2015**	**2040**	**Net**
Designated site	983	1,218	235
Group facility	295	372	77
Beachcombing	**350**	**465**	**115**
Swimming/wading			
Saltwater beach	765	963	198
Freshwater beach	905	1,086	181
Surfboarding	**0**	**0**	**0**
Wind surfing			
Saltwater	0	0	0
Freshwater	7	8	1
Kayak, canoe			
Saltwater	50	61	11
Freshwater	218	261	43
Sail boating			
Saltwater	51	61	11
Freshwater	52	59	7
Scuba diving			
Saltwater	130	155	24
Freshwater	0	0	0
Walking with a pet			
On-leash in a park*	17.8	22.4	4.5
Off-leash park*	6.7	8.0	1.3
Walking w/o pet			
Park/trail setting*	94.3	123.7	29.4
Hiking			
Urban trail*	13.1	17.1	4.0
Rural trail system*	66.6	86.7	20.0
Mountaineering			
Indoors	7	8	1
Bicycle riding			
Urban trail*	94.7	115.6	20.9
Rural trail system*	32.8	39.3	6.5
Bicycle touring			
Day trip*	5.5	6.3	0.8
Playground			
Park facility	130	158	28
School facility	124	151	27
Aerobics/fitness	**1,056**	**1,334**	**278**
Weight condition	**1,027**	**1,277**	**250**
Jogging/running			
On a trail*	7.3	9.4	2.1
Swimming pool			
Indoors**	60,759	77,158	16,400
Outdoors**	38,243	47,860	9,616
Roll/in-line skate			
On a trail*	1.6	2.0	0.3
Skateboarding			
Trail designated*	0.3	0.3	0.1
Skate park/court*	0.2	0.2	0.0
Badminton			
Outdoor***	22	28	6
Indoor***	17	20	3

Hand/racquetball	2015	2040	Net
Outdoor***	0	0	0
Indoor***	25	31	6
Volleyball			
Outdoor***	5	6	1
Indoor***	3	4	1
Basketball			
Outdoor***	67	83	15
Indoor***	19	23	4
Tennis			
Outdoor***	106	138	32
Indoor***	22	28	6
Football* **	**62**	**76**	**14**
Rugby* **	**0**	**0**	**0**
Lacrosse* **	**1**	**1**	**0**
Soccer			
Indoor***	3	4	1
Outdoor***	25	30	5
Baseball* **	**30**	**36**	**6**
Softball* **	**10**	**12**	**2**
Golf			
Driving range	124	154	30
Pitch-n-putt	6	7	1
Hole	151	198	47
Activity center** **	**6**	**8**	**2**
Art/craft class** **	**5**	**6**	**1**
Class/instruct** **	**17**	**21**	**4**
Social event** **	**5**	**7**	**2**

All requirements are listed in parking spaces unless noted * in miles ** in square feet * in courts or fields **** in number of rooms or halls**
Net = the number of additional facilities required at peak month day/holiday by 2040 compared with 2015

Limitations of participation model

While the participation model provides an accurate projection of participant volumes, frequencies, peak events, facility capacities, and thereby facility requirements the model does not account for:

Quantitative and qualitative capacity – the participation model assumes recreational facilities have been developed and are capable of being managed to be used to maximum competitive or playable conditions and functions. The inventory may include a sufficient number of facilities though the facilities may or may not have been developed or managed to support the intensive levels of use or the scheduled durations of use assumed in the model.

Quantitative versus qualitative value – the participation model does not reflect qualitative issues of an area's demands in addition to a facility's quantitative requirements.

For example, an area might provide the exact facility quantities that are required to meet the resident population's demands, such as a mile of walking trail. However, the facility might not be provided with the proper destination, in a quality or safe corridor, or other important, but less measurable aspect that makes the facility quantity effective and the activity a pleasurable experience. The walking trail, for instance, might be located in an area of uninteresting scenery and/or in an inaccessible location.

User transposition – the participation model does not reflect demand that results from populations or tourists that cross jurisdictional boundaries to engage in park and recreation activities as a result of a lack of facilities, better programs or facilities, or other features and characteristics within their jurisdiction.

Equally important, the participation model does not reflect demand that may result from daytime employees who may or may not reside in the area or city. The participation model may not project the volume of typical day/noon time activities such as walking, jogging, biking, aerobics, weight conditioning, swimming, classes, social events, or others that could utilize available parks and recreational facilities and centers.

Distributional access – the participation model does not account, or underrepresent facility requirements where geographic barriers posed by major physical features such as highways, topography, water bodies, or lack of sidewalks and other walking routes prevent or obstruct access.

Social differentiation – the participation model cannot effectively cross correlate age as well as income, race/ethnicity, and gender differences even though these aspects also affect a population's perceived access to and, therefore, actual use of park and recreational facilities and participation in programs and events.

4: Distributional level of service (LOS)

Seattle's prior demand/need studies

Seattle Parks & Recreation updated the Development Plan in 2011 to conform to Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) guidelines and qualify the city for state and federal grants overseen by RCO. The 2011 Development Plan was based on the following sources.

2009 Seattle Parks & Recreation Facilities Planning: Analyzing Seattle-Area Active Recreation & Demographics Trends
The study analyzed current and projected demand for active recreation activities in the Seattle Parks & Recreation system and recommended the following measures to meet needs:

- Improve old fields for use by a wide variety of sports activities including converting underutilized fields for multipurpose soccer.
- Provide more parks and recreation facilities in the central business district, Belltown, and South Lake Union neighborhoods to meet 2040 population projections.
- Increase fitness offerings in community centers.
- Expand aquatic services, especially in underserved areas.

2011 Open Space Gap Analysis
The gap analysis utilized geographic information system (GIS) to identify areas in the city where there were gaps in usable open space, parks, and facilities.

Open space gaps - while open space, parks, and recreational facilities are fairly well distributed through the city to serve the overall city population there are noticeable "gaps" in the system where certain households are at a significant distance to the nearest open space. None of these areas lack parks but do not have sufficient open space under city distributional LOS standards to have adequate "breathing room".

Urban Villages – 18 of the 38 urban villages do not meet one or more open space goals and face considerable shortages of open space. Urban villages that lack usable open space include 7 in north Seattle, 4 in the downtown/central city, 3 east of downtown including Capitol Hill and First Hill, 3 in west Seattle, and 1 in southeast Seattle. Open space needs will be especially critical in the villages projected to have high residential density and populations.

Offsets – include open spaces that are available city residents but which are not owned by Seattle Parks & Recreation. Offset examples include the University of Washington, Seattle School District school grounds, green streets and boulevards such as Cheasty Boulevard. While these spaces were not included in the gap calculations they contribute informally to the City's open space breathing room.

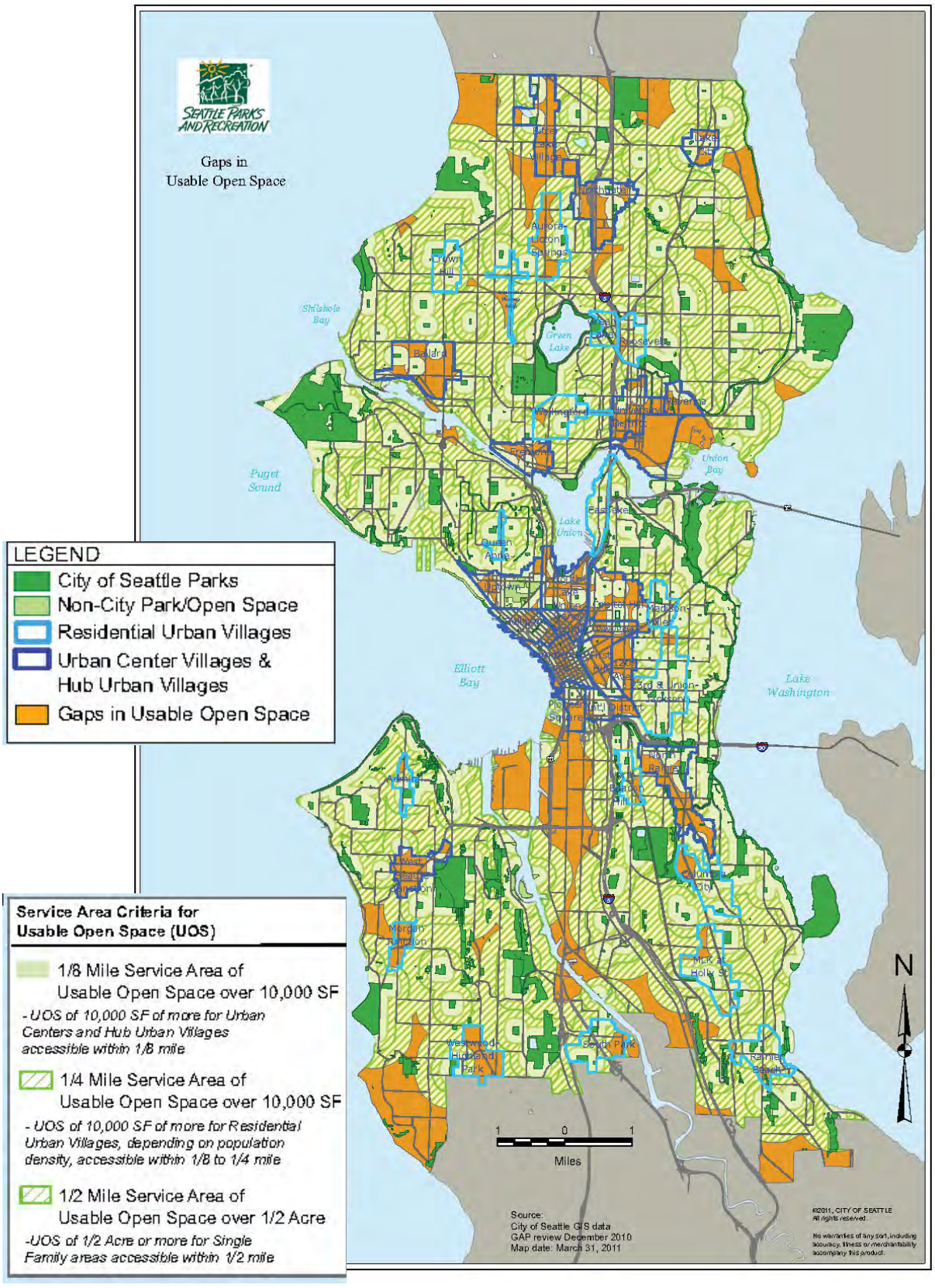
Since 2006 the City has used levies and other funding to acquire and develop usable open space to fill gaps in 9 of the urban villages that did not meet distributional open space LOS standards.

2011 Public Outreach and On-line Survey
Public outreach included 2 public meetings and written testimony as well as an on-line survey that identified the following strategies and priorities:

- Maintain existing facilities and open space before acquiring and/or developing new facilities.
- Direct more funding to maintenance including developer impact fees, operating and maintenance dollars for new projects, and neighborhood stewardship groups for maintenance.
- Provide more space for urban farming and community gardens.
- Provide more sports fields, more walking and hiking trails, and more beach and waterfront land.

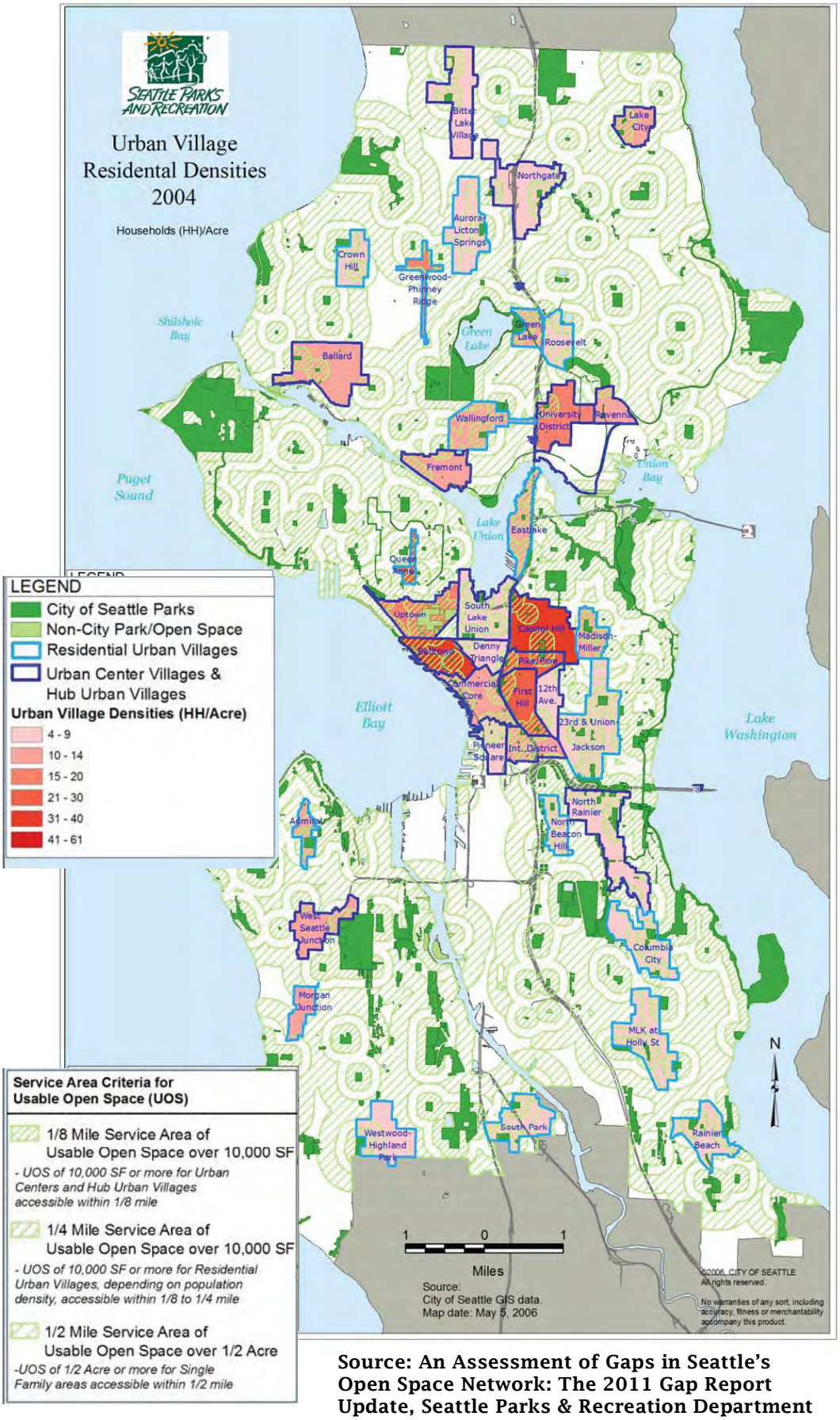
2011 Development Plan
The 2011 planning process outreach included:
- Internal staff workshops and discussions,
- Public webpage summarizing the 2006 Development Plan,
- 2 Mayor's Town Hall meetings at Jefferson Community Center in south Seattle and Magnolia Community Center in north Seattle involving 150-200 participants,

Graphic 2



Source: An Assessment of Gaps in Seattle's Open Space Network: The 2011 Gap Report Update, Seattle Parks & Recreation Department

Graphic 3



Source: An Assessment of Gaps in Seattle's Open Space Network: The 2011 Gap Report Update, Seattle Parks & Recreation Department

- 2 neighborhood planning workshops in Rainier Beach and Broadview/Bitter Lake/Haller Lake by the Department of Planning & Development involving 90-130 participants,
- 2 public meetings at Jefferson Community Center in south Seattle and Bitter Lake Community Center in north Seattle by Parks & Recreation involving 31 participants
- An on-line survey hosted by Parks & Recreation completed by 480 respondents
- Phone and personal outreach to 15 community organizations providing services to immigrants, refugees, and non-English speaking groups

2011 Distributional LOS standards

Based on the previous as well as 2011 Development Plan analysis and public outreach, City Council adopted the following distributional level of service (LOS) guidelines that consider physical barriers to access including major arterial roads and highways, water, and topography as well as similar open space offsets owned by non-city agencies.

The distributional guidelines define LOS that is "acceptable" to minimally meet demands and "desirable" to meet long-term ideal goals.

Breathing room or total open space
Combined acreage of all dedicated open spaces (parks, greenspaces, trails, and boulevards) but not including tidelands and shorelands (submerged park lands)

Desire	1.0 acre/100 population
Accept	0.3 acre/100 population or community approved offset
Offset	School grounds, green streets, boulevard, trail, etc.

Neighborhood parks or usable open space Primarily single-family residential area
Relatively level and open, easily accessible, primarily green open space available for drop-in use (can be park of larger citywide park space)

Desire	0.5 acre within 0.5 mile of primarily single-family areas
Accept	0.5 acre within 1.0 mile or community approved offset
Offset	School grounds, green streets, recreational facility, boulevard, trail, etc.

Urban Village
Publicly owned or dedicated open space that is easily accessible and intended to serve the immediate urban village that includes various types of open space for passive enjoyment as well as activity and includes green areas and hard-surface urban plazas, street parks, and pocket parks of at least 10,000 square feet in size.

Desire	1.0 acre /1,000 households and 0.25 acre/10,000 jobs in the Downtown Urban Core, 0.25 acre within 1/8 miles of all locations in urban village areas
Accept	0.25 acre within 0.5 mile or community approved offset
Offset	School grounds, green streets, recreational facility, boulevard, trail, etc.

Greenspaces
Areas designated for preservation because of their natural or ecological qualities and their potential to contribute to an interconnected open space system.

Desire	Preserve such areas where they meet the designation criteria established in the Greenspaces Policies. Greenspaces are counted as breathing room, but such areas should be preserved regardless of relationship to distribution guidelines and existing amounts of open space.

Public shoreline access
Access to the water's edge that includes at least 40 linear feet of shoreline and is either publicly owned or dedicated by Shoreline Management permit condition.

Desire	At least 1 public access point, a minimum of 40 feet wide, for at least every 0.5 mile of Seattle shoreline
Accept	At least 1 public access point, a minimum of 40 feet wide, for every 1 mile of Seattle shoreline or community approved offset to lack of public shoreline access
Offset	Shoreline viewpoints, shoreline trails, etc.

Community centers
Approximately 20,000 square feet of indoor space, including a balanced combination of multi-purpose activity and gymnasium space. Newer centers at Bitter Lake, Garfield, and Delridge are the desired examples, although the

types of spaces or design may vary with local needs and wants. The need for a second gymnasium or other programmable space could increase the size of a center beyond 20,000 square feet. Ideally, the center should be sited in a campus environment with sufficient outdoor recreation space and facilities to support center programs.

Co-location with Seattle School District facilities, compatible public service agencies, or other community-based program provides will be considered where appropriate. In certain high population density areas of the City, location in a campus environment with outdoor facilities may not be possible due to existing urban development.

Desire	1.0 mile of every household as defined above and/or 1 full service center/15,000-20,000 population. 1 center/Urban Center
Accept	1.5 mile of every household. Satellite facilities, or less than full-service facilities, will be considered to provide for community gathering places and to accommodate certain program activities, where conditions warrant. In order to control the number of new city facilities, programs may be provided in facilities owned by others in some cases.

Indoor community pools

A multi-program swimming pool with provisions for concurrent lap swimming, family and youth play, instruction, physical rehabilitation and other complementary aquatic activity is desirable. A pool size somewhat larger than the existing Helene Madison Pool (a 25-yard, 6-lane pool) is envisioned.

Existing Seattle pools may be retrofitted to partially achieve this concept in the future. Ideally, new pools are to be sited at or near community centers and Seattle School District high schools.

Desire	1 indoor swimming pool within 2 miles of every household and/or 1 swimming pool/40,000-50,000 population
Accept	1 indoor swimming pool within 2.5 miles of every household. The availability of pools accessible to the public and provided by others (e.g., YMCA, etc.) will be considered when determining priorities for new City pools.

Boulevards

Desire	New boulevards will be developed in accordance with the Seattle Transportation Strategic Plan, with undesignated boulevard treatment or greening of streets pursued where feasible and desired by local communities (and as coordinated with Seattle Transportation).

Trails

Desire	New multi-use trails will be developed in accordance with the Bicycle Master Plan, with a goal of having an interconnected system of primary and secondary trails throughout the city (and as coordinated with Seattle Transportation) as well as a variety of trails within all appropriate parks and green spaces.

Park restrooms

Desire	Park restrooms are desirable in conjunction with larger parks, and normally only in those parks serving scheduled/programmed activities or those with a significant number of drop-in users.

Children's play areas

Desire	1 play area within 0.5 miles of households in areas with 100 to 200 resident children ages 2 to 11 and/or in areas with several day cares/preschools (and as coordinated with Seattle School District). A destination or larger than normal children's play area is desirable at selected major urban parks.

Wading pools and water features

Desire	1 wading pool or water feature within 1-2 miles of households in areas with 200 to 500 resident children ages 2 to 11. Priority for wading pool or water feature development shall be given to Summer Playground Program sites. Each sector of the City should have a least 1 wading pool or water feature. New facilities will normally be water spray features due to increasing costs associated with regulations governing traditional wading pools.

Soccer fields

Desire	1 soccer field is desirable within 1-2 miles of all households. A sufficient quantity of fields should be provided

	on a citywide basis to meet scheduling needs (and as coordinated with Seattle School District and other program providers). Most fields will be natural turf, but a selected number of fields shall be maintained as all-weather surfaces to accommodate intensive levels of play.
Football fields	
Desire	1 turf football field is desirable within areas with youth football programs. A sufficient quantity of fields should be provided on a citywide basis to meet scheduling needs (and as coordinated with Seattle School District and other program providers).
Softball/youth baseball fields	
Desire	1 turf softball/youth baseball field (60 foot basepaths) is desirable within 1-2 miles of households. A sufficient quantity of fields should be provided on a citywide basis to meet scheduling needs (and as coordinated with Seattle School District and other program providers).
Senior baseball	
Desire	A limited number of turf senior baseball fields (90 foot basepaths) are desirable citywide with sufficient quantity to meet scheduling needs (and as coordinated with Seattle School District and other program providers).
Ultimate Frisbee, rugby, and cricket fields	
Desire	A limited number of turf fields suitable for these sports are desirable citywide to meet scheduling needs. Other new field sports will be accommodated as demand arises.
Track and field event facilities	
Desire	A track and field facility is desirable n each sector (northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest) of the city (and as coordinated with Seattle School District).
Volleyball courts	
Desire	Suitable turf or sand surface space for 4 to 8 courts is desirable in each sector of the City, but such spaces may not necessarily be designated solely for volleyball.
Tennis courts	
Desire	One 8-10 court indoor tennis complex is desirable in north and south Seattle. Approximately 4 to 6 6-court outdoor tennis complexes are desirable distributed throughout the city. A 4-court outdoor tennis complex is desirable at or near each community center. Existing neighborhood tennis courts will be maintained where feasible and new neighborhood courts sited only in response to strong community support.
Outdoor basketball courts	
Desire	1 or ½ court within 1 mile of households in areas with 200 to 500 resident youth and/or young adults.
Picnic facilities	
Desire	1 or 2 scheduled group picnic shelters are desirable in each sector with drop-in picnic tables distributed in appropriate park areas throughout the city.
Dog off-leash areas	
Desire	1 dog off-leash area is desirable in each sector of the city and should be contained by fencing. Possible improvements include pathways, benches, kiosks, drinking fountains and other park furniture appropriate to the site. Other public properties besides parklands will be considered for future off-leash areas to avoid conversion of existing park spaces to dog off-leash areas.
Boat ramps	
Desire	8 to 10 boat ramps are desirable distributed citywide to provide launching opportunities on both freshwater and saltwater (and as coordinated with the Port of Seattle and Seattle Department of Transportation).
Hand carry boat launches	
Desire	1 hand carry, non-motorized boat launch is desirable along every 2 miles of Seattle's shorelines.
Fishing piers	
Desire	Fishing piers are desirable in locations where conditions permit a reasonable opportunity to catch fish, with the number of piers based upon demand and available space (and as coordinated with natural resource agencies and the Port of Seattle).
Outdoor lifeguarded beaches	
Desire	Lifeguarded beaches will be provided at selected parks on Lake Washington

	and at Green Lake only, with no new facilities anticipated.
Small craft facilities	
Desire	1 department-owned facility exists in the north end (Green Lake) and 1 in the south end (Mount Baker). Additional facilities will be considered only if nonprofit organizations can significantly offset costs.
Golf	
Desire	3 existing 18-27 hole golf courses (Jackson, Jefferson, West Seattle), 1 executive length course (Interbay), and 1 pitch-and-putt (Green Lake) will be maintained and upgraded in accordance with the 2009 Golf Master Plan. No additional courses within the city are anticipated.

Seattle's current inventory

Seattle Parks & Recreation is responsible for 6,200 acres of active recreation as well as natural open space parkland that includes:

Table 10: Seattle's current inventory

Facility	Number
Parks	430
Conservatory	1
Community centers	26
Teen life centers	4
Environmental centers	4
Cultural arts center	1
Indoor tennis center	1
Indoor swimming pools	8
Outdoor swimming pools	2
Lifeguard swimming beaches	9
Small craft centers	2
Boat ramps	7
Outdoor activities camp	1
Golf courses	4
Tennis courts	150
Sports fields	204
P-Patch gardens	53
Miles of shoreline	24

Source: 2011 Development Plan

Parks
Parks & Recreation's 430 parks are distributed amongst all city sectors including the northwest, northeast, southwest, and southeast.

While there are some gaps in open space, the combination of small neighborhood and large community and regional parks generally meet the distributional LOS guidelines outlined in the 2011 Development Plan.

The city's recent levies and other funding measures will acquire and develop usable open space to fill gaps in 9 of the urban villages that do not meet distributional LOS guidelines.

Community Centers
Parks & Recreation's 26 community center facilities are distributed amongst all sectors and all neighborhoods of the city exceeding distributional LOS 1.0 to 1.5-mile radius guidelines outlined in the 2011 Development Plan.

Some centers are located within closer proximity than the distributional LOS 1.0 to 1.5 mile guidelines desire or accept (High Point and Southwest, Rainier Beach and Hutchinson) while others, principally in the Downtown Urban Center (Yesler and International District), likely reflect the 1 full service center to 15,000 to 20,000-population ratio.

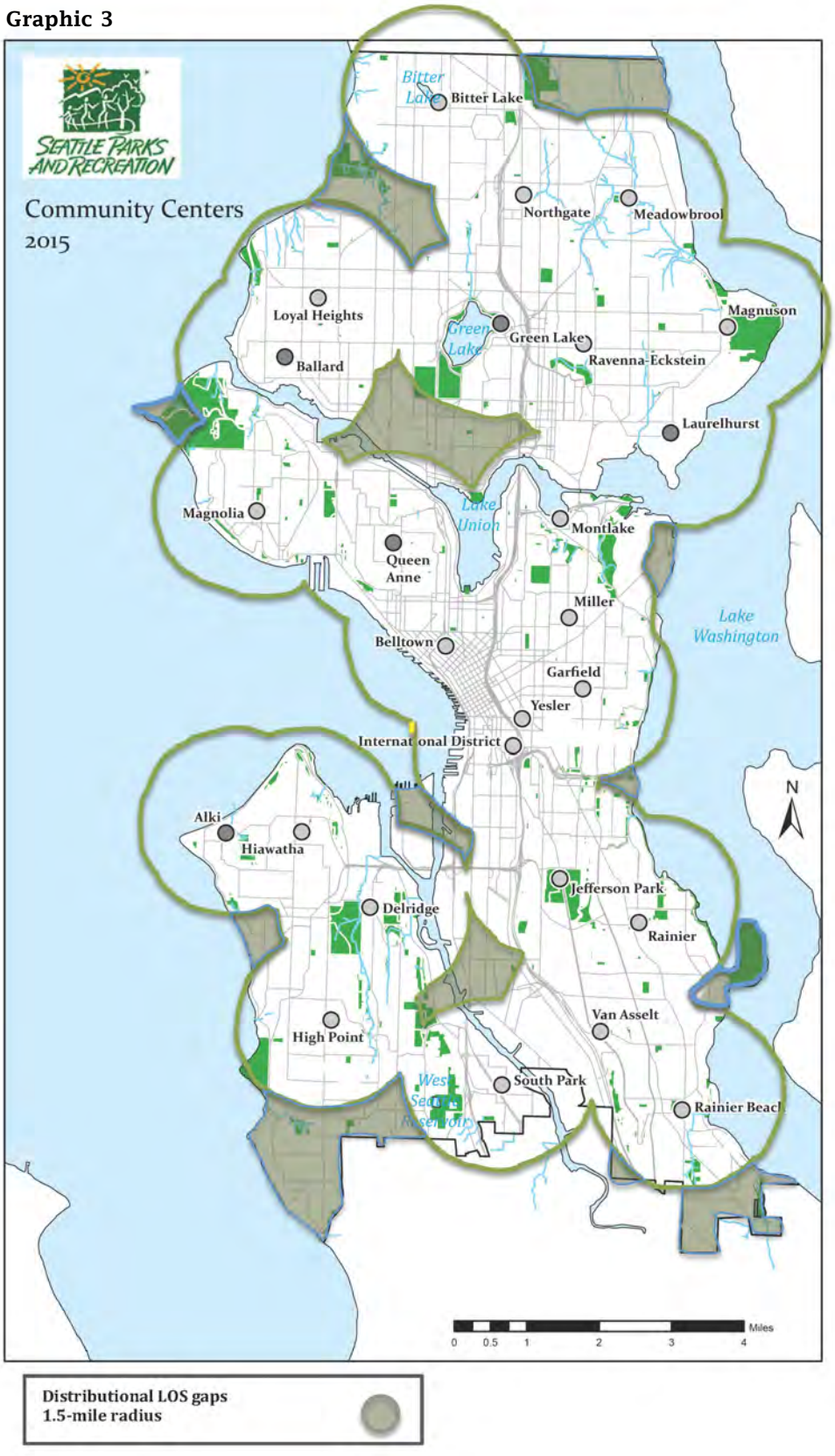
Single-family neighborhoods north of Lake Union (Wallingford) and in the northeast sector (Lake City) do not meet the 1.0 to 1.5-mile guideline for a full service community center.

Due to recent budget limitations, 5 centers operate on limited or summer only hours (Ballard, Green Lake, Laurlehurst, Queen Anne, and Alki).

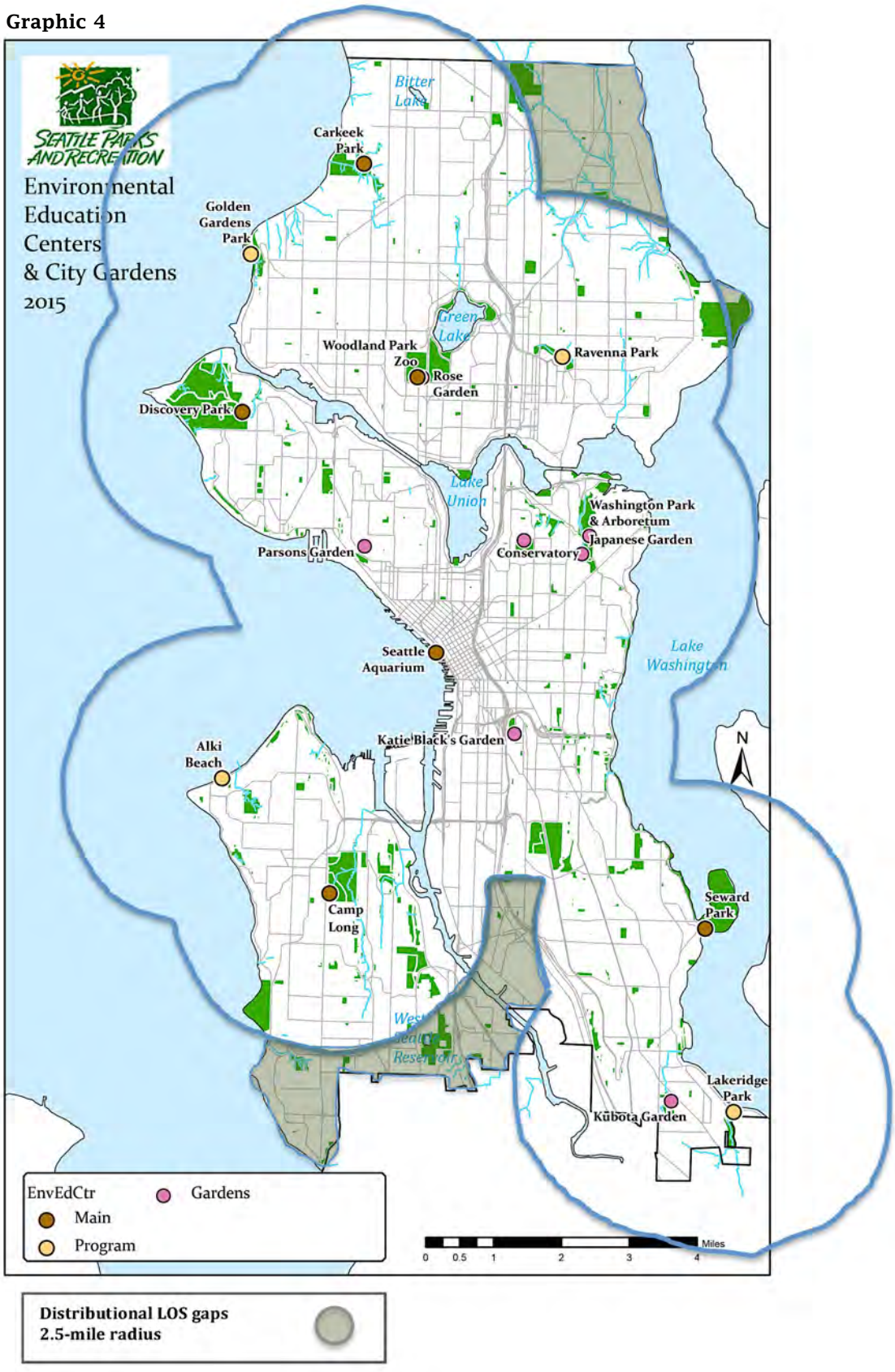
The demand for community center services will increase due to the 18% population growth rate (or an additional 120,000 persons by 2035) projected in the participation model. Most of this future population growth will be allocated into urban villages with sufficient density to feasibly support full service center programs. The solution may be to consolidate centers and expand services and operating hours rather than increase the number of facilities

Swimming pools
Park & Recreation's 8 indoor and 2 outdoor swimming pools are distributed amongst all sectors exceeding distributional LOS 2.0 to 2.5-mile radius service guideline in the northwest

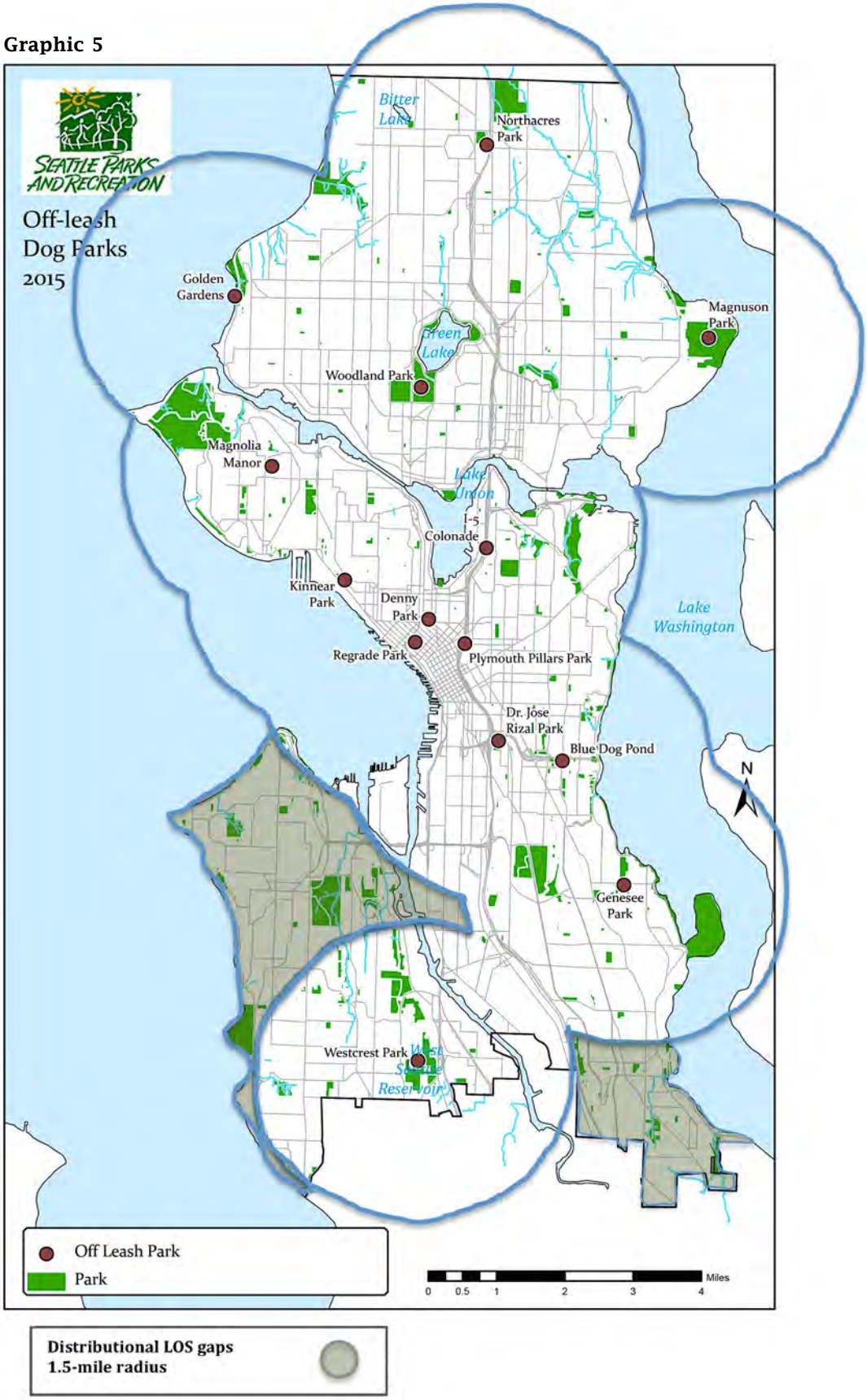
Graphic 3


SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION
Community Centers
2015
Bitter Lake
Bitter Lake
Northgate
Meadowbrook
Loyal Heights
Green Lake
Green Lake
Ravenna-Eckstein
Magnuson
Ballard
Laurelhurst
Magnolia
Lake Union
Montlake
Queen Anne
Miller
Lake Washington
Belltown
Garfield
Yesler
International District
N
Alki
Hiawatha
Jefferson Park
Delridge
Rainier
Van Asselt
High Point
South Park
Rainier Beach
West Seattle Reservoir
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles
Distributional LOS gaps
1.5-mile radius

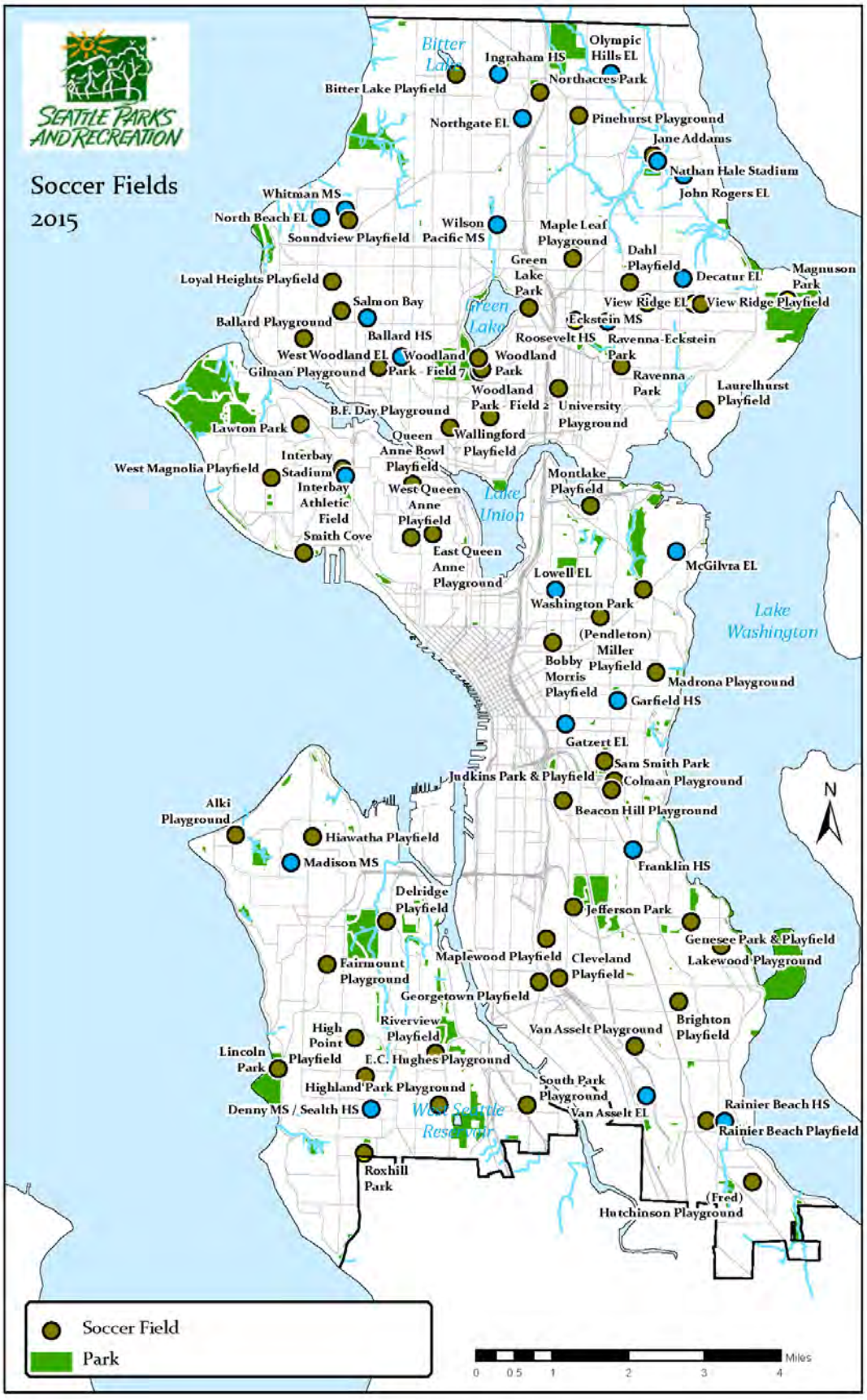
Graphic 4


SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION
Environmental Education Centers & City Gardens 2015
Bitter Lake
Carkeek Park
Golden Gardens Park
Green Lake
Woodland Park Zoo
Rose Garden
Ravenna Park
Discovery Park
Lake Union
Washington Park & Arboretum
Japanese Garden
Conservatory
Parsons Garden
Seattle Aquarium
Lake Washington
Katie Black's Garden
Alki Beach
Camp Long
Seward Park
Lakeridge Park
Kubota Garden
N
EnvEdCtr
Main
Program
Gardens
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles
Distributional LOS gaps
2.5-mile radius

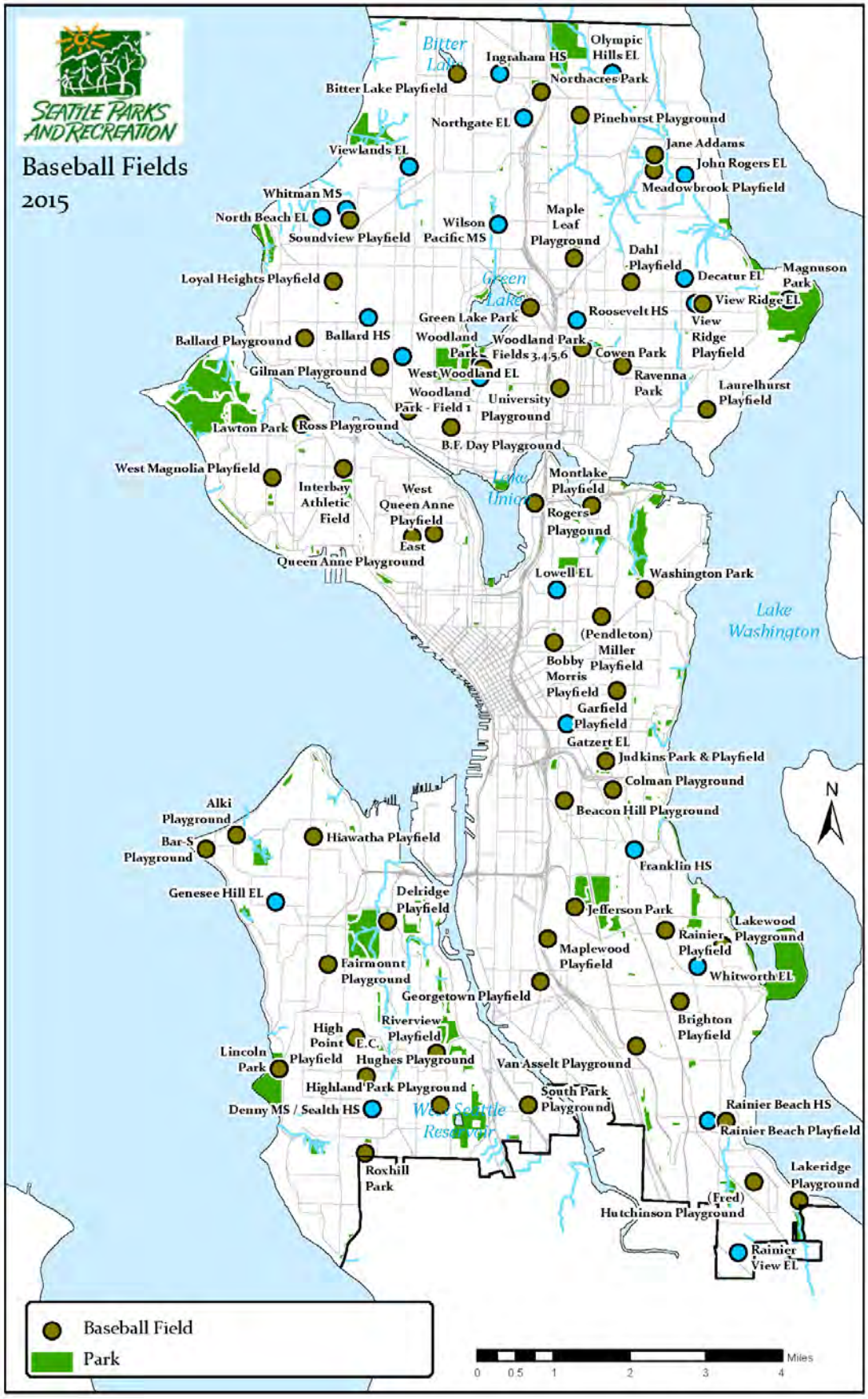
Graphic 5


SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION
Off-leash
Dog Parks
2015
Bitter Lake
Northacres Park
Golden Gardens
Magnuson Park
Green Lake
Woodland Park
Magnolia Manor
Lake Union
I-5
Colonade
Kinnear Park
Denny Park
Regrade Park
Plymouth Pillars Park
Lake Washington
Dr. Jose Rizal Park
Blue Dog Pond
N
Genesee Park
Westcrest Park
West Seattle Reservoir
Off Leash Park
Park
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles
Distributional LOS gaps
1.5-mile radius

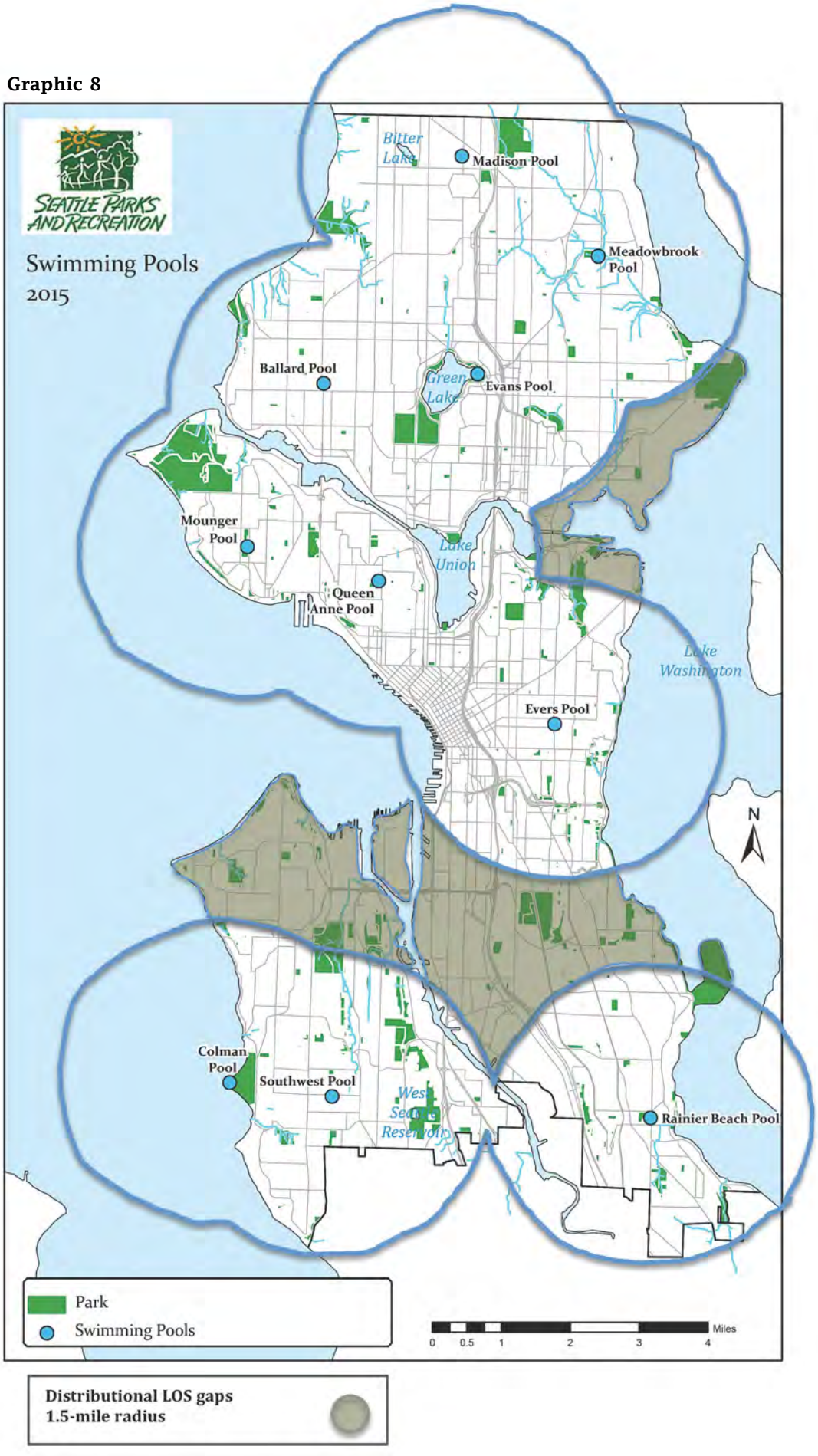
Graphic 6


SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION
Soccer Fields
2015
Bitter Lake
Olympic Hills EL
Ingraham HS
Bitter Lake Playfield
Northacres Park
Northgate EL
Pinehurst Playground
Jane Addams
Nathan Hale Stadium
John Rogers EL
Whitman MS
North Beach EL
Soundview Playfield
Wilson Pacific MS
Maple Leaf Playground
Dahl Playfield
Decatur EL
Magnuson Park
Green Lake Park
Loyal Heights Playfield
Salmon Bay
Green Lake
View Ridge EL
View Ridge Playfield
Eckstein MS
Ballard Playground
Ballard HS
Roosevelt HS
Ravenna-Eckstein Park
West Woodland EL
Woodland Park - Field 7
Woodland Park
Gilman Playground
Ravenna Park
Woodland Park - Field 2
University Playground
Laurelhurst Playfield
B.F. Day Playground
Lawton Park
Wallingford Playfield
Queen Anne Bowl Playfield
Interbay Stadium
West Magnolia Playfield
Interbay Athletic Field
Montlake Playfield
West Queen Anne Playfield
Lake Union
Smith Cove
East Queen Anne Playground
McGilvra EL
Lowell EL
Washington Park
Lake Washington
(Pendleton) Miller Playfield
Bobby Morris Playfield
Madrona Playground
Garfield HS
Gatzert EL
Sam Smith Park
Judkins Park & Playfield
Colman Playground
Beacon Hill Playground
N
Alki Playground
Hiawatha Playfield
Madison MS
Franklin HS
Delridge Playfield
Jefferson Park
Genesee Park & Playfield
Maplewood Playfield
Cleveland Playfield
Lakewood Playground
Fairmount Playground
Georgetown Playfield
Riverview Playfield
Brighton Playfield
Van Asselt Playground
High Point Playfield
Lincoln Park
E.C. Hughes Playground
Highland Park Playground
South Park Playground
Rainier Beach HS
Denny MS / Sealth HS
West Seattle Reservoir
Van Asselt EL
Rainier Beach Playfield
Roxhill Park
(Fred) Hutchinson Playground
Soccer Field
Park
Miles
0 0.5 1 2 3 4

Graphic 7


SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION
Baseball Fields
2015
Bitter Lake
Ingraham HS
Olympic Hills EL
Bitter Lake Playfield
Northacres Park
Northgate EL
Pinehurst Playground
Viewlands EL
Jane Addams
John Rogers EL
Meadowbrook Playfield
Whitman MS
North Beach EL
Soundview Playfield
Wilson Pacific MS
Maple Leaf Playground
Dahl Playfield
Decatur EL
Magnuson Park
Loyal Heights Playfield
Green Lake
View Ridge EL
Green Lake Park
Roosevelt HS
View Ridge Playfield
Ballard Playground
Ballard HS
Woodland Park
Woodland Park - Fields 3,4,5,6
Cowen Park
Gilman Playground
West Woodland EL
Ravenna Park
Laurelhurst Playfield
Woodland Park - Field 1
University Playground
Lawton Park
Ross Playground
B.F. Day Playground
West Magnolia Playfield
Lake Union
Montlake Playfield
Interbay Athletic Field
West Queen Anne Playfield
Rogers Playgound
East Queen Anne Playground
Lowell EL
Washington Park
Lake Washington
(Pendleton) Miller Playfield
Bobby Morris Playfield
Garfield Playfield
Gatzert EL
Judkins Park & Playfield
Colman Playground
Beacon Hill Playground
N
Alki Playground
Hiawatha Playfield
Bar-S Playground
Franklin HS
Genesee Hill EL
Delridge Playfield
Jefferson Park
Lakewood Playground
Rainier Playfield
Maplewood Playfield
Fairmount Playground
Whitworth EL
Georgetown Playfield
Brighton Playfield
Riverview Playfield
High Point
E.C. Hughes Playground
Lincoln Park Playfield
Van Asselt Playground
Highland Park Playground
South Park Playground
Denny MS / Sealth HS
West Seattle Reservoir
Rainier Beach HS
Rainier Beach Playfield
Roxhill Park
Lakeridge Playground
(Fred) Hutchinson Playground
Rainier View EL
Baseball Field
Park
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Graphic 8


SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION
Swimming Pools
2015
Bitter Lake
Madison Pool
Meadowbrook Pool
Ballard Pool
Green Lake
Evans Pool
Mounger Pool
Lake Union
Queen Anne Pool
Lake Washington
Evers Pool
N
Colman Pool
Southwest Pool
West Seattle Reservoir
Rainier Beach Pool
Park
Swimming Pools
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles
Distributional LOS gaps
1.5-mile radius

and northeast sectors but with gaps in the southwest (Alki) and southeast (Beacon Hill).Existing pools do not meet the distributional LOS of providing a pool per every 40,000 to 50,000 population, however, when the current ratio is approximately 1 pool per every 60,000.

The demand for swimming, particularly indoor swimming pools, will increase due to the 18% population growth rate (or an additional 120,000 persons by 2035) projected in the participation model equal to a requirement for 3 to 4 more pools per the distributional LOS guidelines.

Environmental education centers and gardens
Park & Recreation's 4 environmental centers, 1 conservatory, and 53 P-Patch gardens are distributed across all sectors of the city located primarily where there are unique habitats or associations to exhibit.

While there are no dimensional guidelines established for environmental exhibits, the northeast (Northeast to Olympic Hills) and southeast sectors (Mount Baker to Beacon Hill) appear underserved particularly when there are significant natural features including streams and riparian habitat as well as fresh and saltwater shorelines.

The demand for this activity will increase according to the participation model and could be satisfied by expanding existing sites and providing access to additional facilities in the underserved sectors.

Soccer and baseball/softball fields
Parks & Recreation's 204 sports fields and Seattle School District fields are distributed amongst all city sectors and all neighborhoods exceeding the 1 to 2-mile radius distributional LOS guidelines.

While there are plenty of fields, not all are accessible to the public at all hours nor are all of competitive playable condition and maintenance. Nonetheless, there should be plenty of field capacity were the fields maintained and possibly upgraded in some areas, to provide competitive playable games and practices necessary to meet the city's projected population growth by 2035 and the number of high capacity competition fields projected in the participation model.

Off-leash dog areas and parks
Parks & Recreation's 14 off-leash dog areas and parks are distributed amongst all city sectors matching distributional LOS guidelines though the southwest (Alki to White Center) and southeast (Beacon Hill to Rainier Beach) areas appear underserved.

There are not enough off-leash facilities within convenient walking distance of city neighborhoods, particularly the denser urban centers and villages, to meet demands for dog exercise areas when up to 60% of the city's population own 1 or more dogs and the city's population (including dogs) will increase by another 120,000 people by 2035.

The demand for walking with a pet on-leash in a park and off-leash in a dog park will increase accordingly based on the projections of the participation model.

Seattle's future population distribution

Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) forecast employment and housing growth for the 4 counties in the Puget Sound region (King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish) based on the forecast capacity for additional employment and housing development by traffic forecast zones.

Seattle's Office of Planning & Development (OPD) collated PSRC's forecasts into the proposed urban centers and villages and extrapolated population from the housing forecasts using each area's average person per household rate from the 2010 Census results to the projected 2035 Comprehensive Plan allocations.

Table 11: Population and employment added 2010-2035 in Seattle

Urban centers	Jobs	People
Downtown	30,000	20,228
First/Capitol Hill	5,000	42,178
University District	4,000	-2,344
Northgate	7,500	6,080
South Lake Union	12,000	10,825
Uptown/Queen Anne	2,000	3,697
Subtotal	**60,500**	**80,665**

Hub Urban Villages	Jobs	People
Ballard	4,000	6,660
Bitter Lake	2,000	2,938
Fremont	400	2,444
Lake City	1,200	2,358
Mount Baker/North Rainier	3,200	8,831
West Seattle Junction	2,500	1,252
Subtotal	**13,300**	**24,483**
Residential Urban Villages		
23rd & Union Jackson	1,200	4,761
Admiral	50	625
Aurora-Licton Springs	1,000	1,914
Columbia City	1,400	6,379
Crown Hill	150	2,638
Eastlake	150	834
Green Lake	250	1,320
Greenwood-Phinney Ridge	600	1,195
Madison-Miller	500	1,034
Morgan Junction	30	696
North Beacon Hill	500	3,522
Othello/MLK @ Holly	2,000	7,785
Upper Queen Anne	30	643
Rainier Beach	600	4,210
Roosevelt	1,600	3,282
South Park	300	1,187
Wallingford	180	1,447
Westwood-Highland Park	100	1,848
130th/I-5	400	0
Subtotal	**11,040**	**45,321**
Total	**84,840**	**150,469**
Rest of city		29,632
Total city		**180,101**

Sources: DEIS Land Use Appendix July 2015, DEIS for the Seattle Comprehensive Plan Update, May 2015, An Assessment of Gaps in Seattle's Open Space Network: The 2011 Gap Report Update 2011

Seattle's employment in the Urban Centers, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages – will increase from 311,635 persons in 2010 to 396,475 by 2035 or by 84,840 or 27% over the 25-year period. About 60,500 persons or 71% of the population increase will locate in the Urban Centers, 13,300 persons or 16% will locate in the Hub Urban Villages, 11,040 persons or 13% will locate in the Residential Urban Villages.

Greatest employment increases – will be in the Downtown (30,000 additional jobs), South Lake Union (12,000 jobs), and Northgate (7,500 jobs).

Seattle's total population will increase - from 602,325 persons in 2010 to 782,426 by 2035 or by 180,101 or 30% over the 25-year period.

Population increases within the Urban Centers, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages – will be 80,665 persons or 45% in the Urban Centers, 24,483 persons or 14% in the Hub Urban Villages, 45,321 persons or 25% in the Residential Urban Villages, and 29,632 persons or 17% in the rest of the city.

Greatest population increases – will be in First/Capitol Hill (42,178 additional persons), Downtown (20,228 persons), South Lake Union (10,825 persons), Mount Baker/North Rainier (8,831 persons), Othello/MLK@ Holly (7,785 persons), and Columbia City (6,379 persons).

Distributional LOS findings

Based on the results of and comparisons between the participation model and the distribution LOS:

Parks and open spaces – will meet distributional LOS but the additional population increases in the most urban centers and villages will still need access to the park and open space network that is located outside of the center and village concentrations. On and off-road bike, hike trails can improve connections between the urban centers and villages as can transit, including light rail, services.

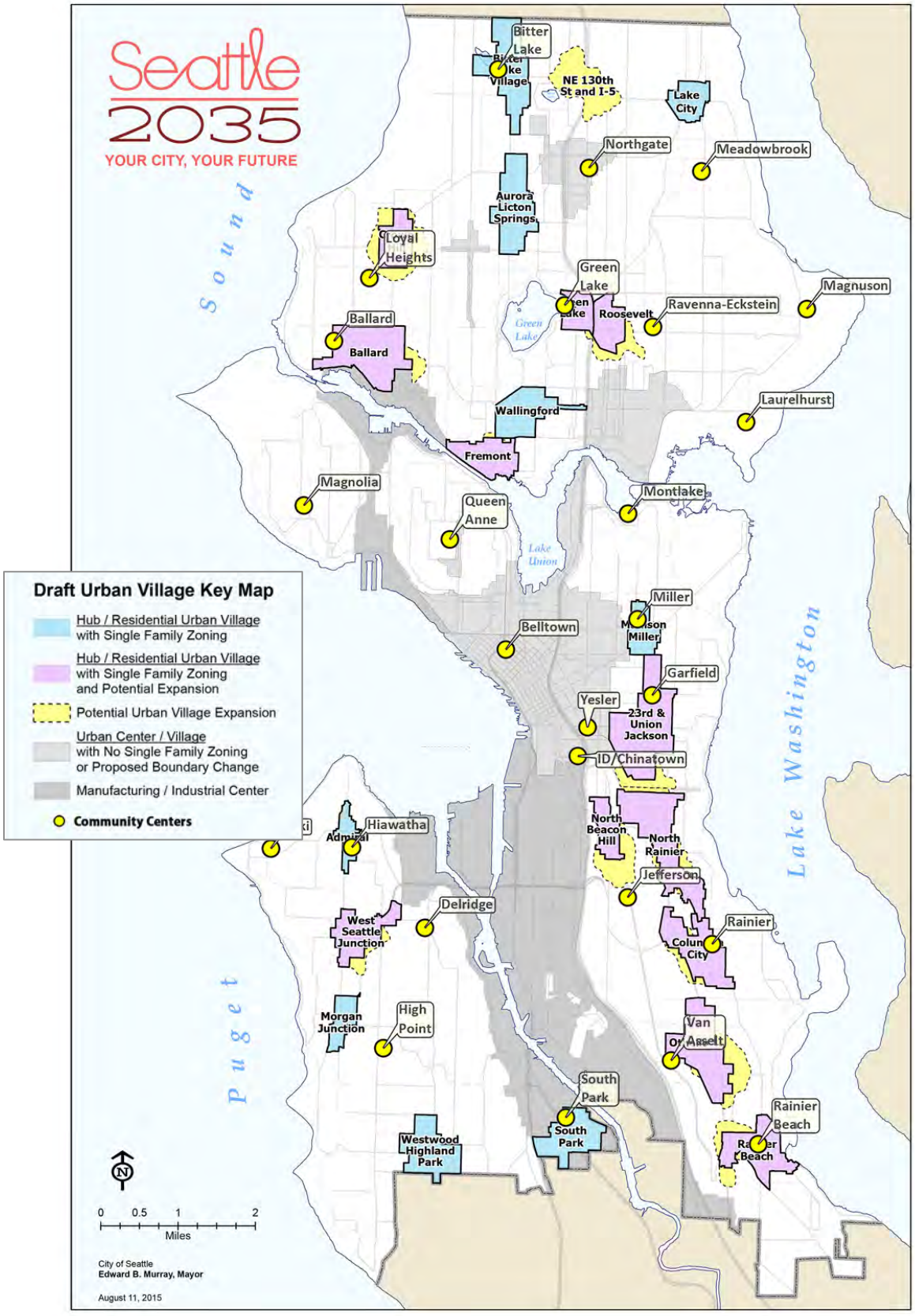
Even so, additional more urban park solutions will be important to providing park and open space experiences within the urban areas including green streets and boulevards, and roof top picnicking and gardens.

Playgrounds and courts – more than meet distributional LOS though more facilities will be required to meet the participation model projections, particularly within the urban centers and villages.

Additional more urban park solutions will be important to meeting the demand for playgrounds and courts within the urban areas including compact urban parks and roof top playgrounds and courts.

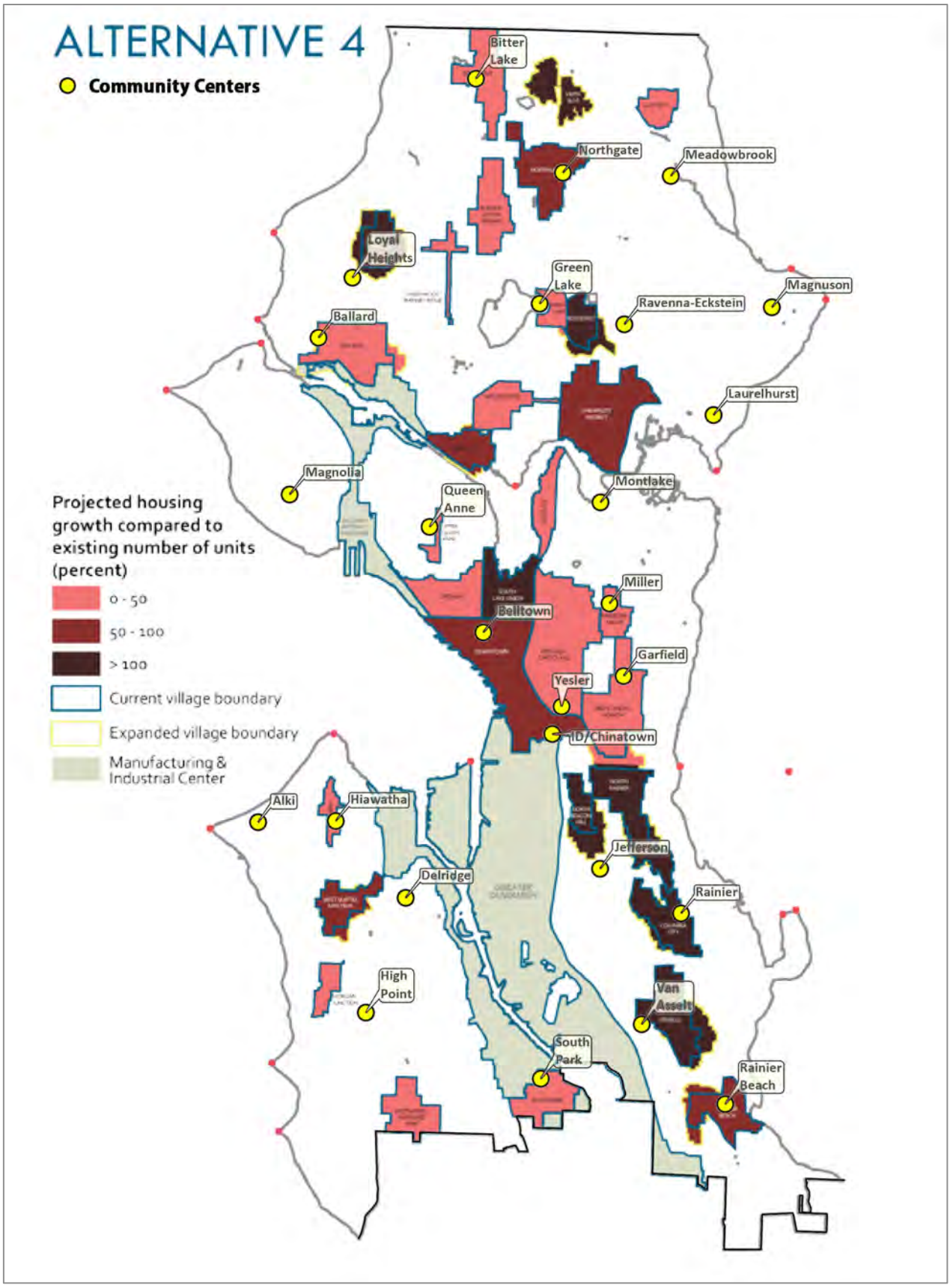
Sports fields – more than meet distributional LOS and the participation model demand

Graphic 9



Source: Seattle Comprehensive Plan DEIS Land Use Appendix 2015, Seattle Office of Policy & Development

Graphic10



Source: Seattle Comprehensive Plan DEIS Land Use Appendix 2015, Seattle Office of Policy & Development

Chart 41

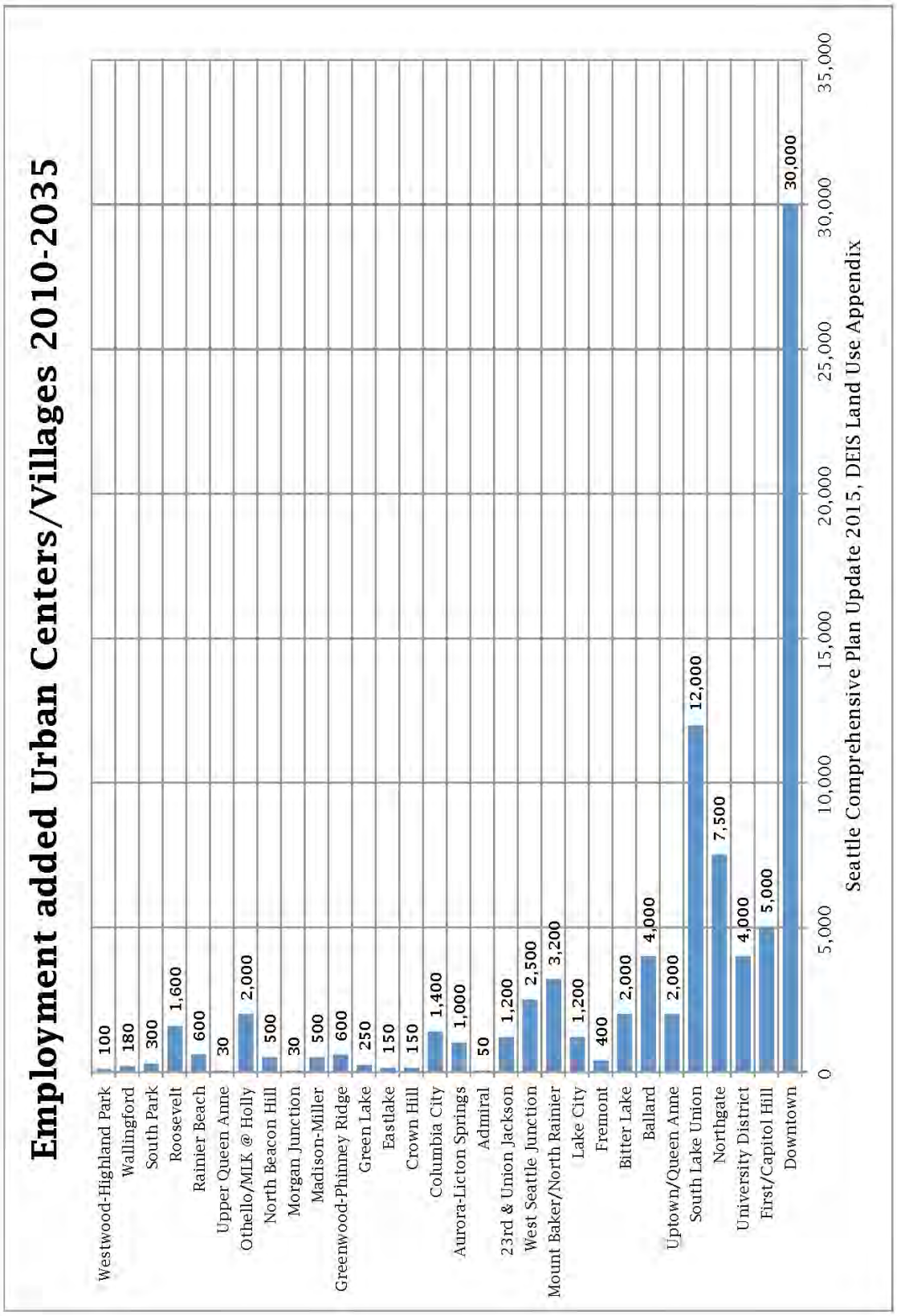
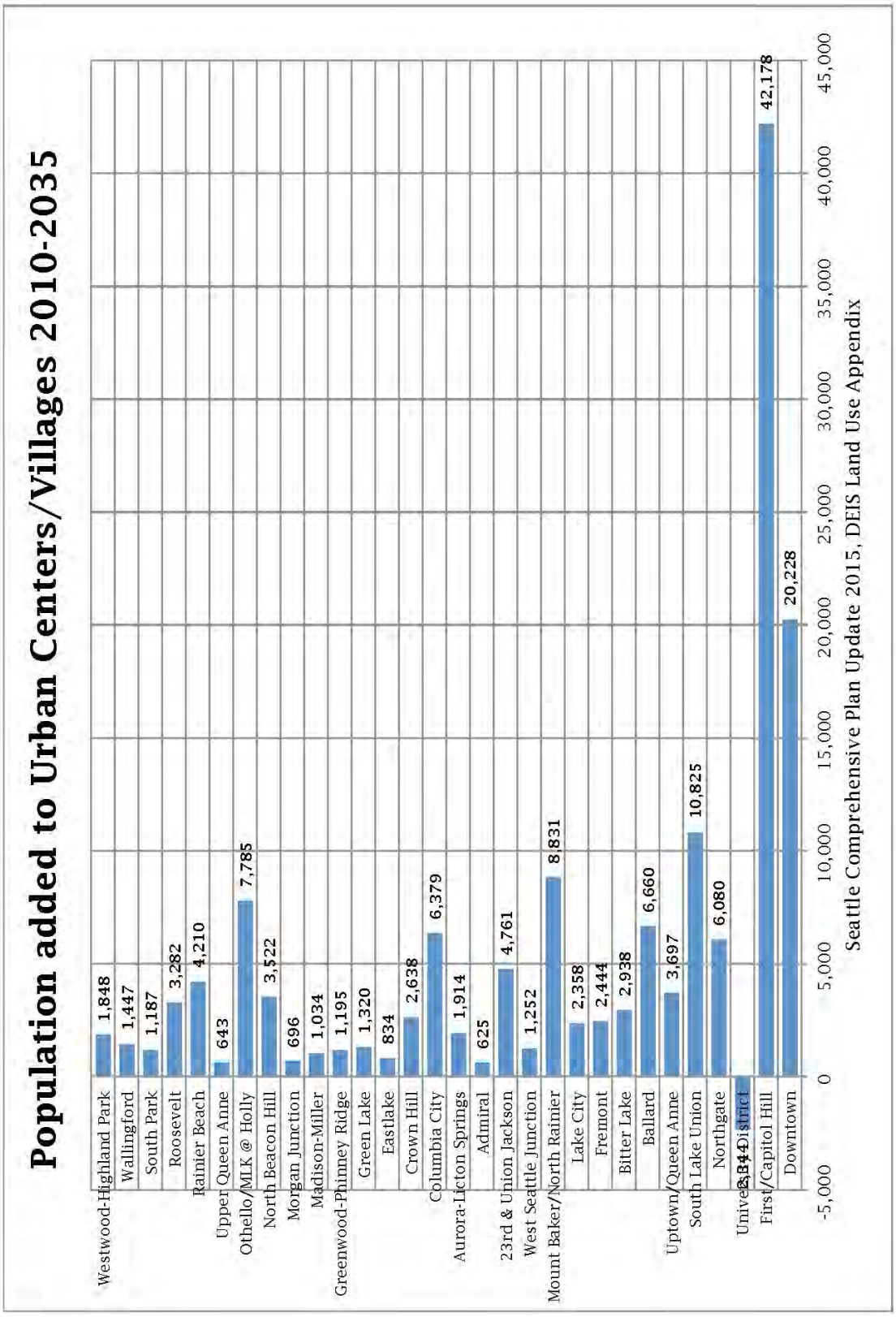

Employment added Urban Centers/Villages 2010-2035
Westwood-Highland Park 100
Wallingford 180
South Park 300
Roosevelt 1,600
Rainier Beach 600
Upper Queen Anne 30
Othello/MLK @ Holly 2,000
North Beacon Hill 500
Morgan Junction 30
Madison-Miller 500
Greenwood-Phinney Ridge 600
Green Lake 250
Eastlake 150
Crown Hill 150
Columbia City 1,400
Aurora-Licton Springs 1,000
Admiral 50
23rd & Union Jackson 1,200
West Seattle Junction 2,500
Mount Baker/North Rainier 3,200
Lake City 1,200
Fremont 400
Bitter Lake 2,000
Ballard 4,000
Uptown/Queen Anne 2,000
South Lake Union 12,000
Northgate 7,500
University District 4,000
First/Capitol Hill 5,000
Downtown 30,000
0
5,000
10,000
15,000
20,000
25,000
30,000
35,000
Seattle Comprehensive Plan Update 2015, DEIS Land Use Appendix

Chart 42


Population added to Urban Centers/Villages 2010-2035
Westwood-Highland Park 1,848
Wallingford 1,447
South Park 1,187
Roosevelt 3,282
Rainier Beach 4,210
Upper Queen Anne 643
Othello/MLK @ Holly 7,785
North Beacon Hill 3,522
Morgan Junction 696
Madison-Miller 1,034
Greenwood-Phinney Ridge 1,195
Green Lake 1,320
Eastlake 834
Crown Hill 2,638
Columbia City 6,379
Aurora-Licton Springs 1,914
Admiral 625
23rd & Union Jackson 4,761
West Seattle Junction 1,252
Mount Baker/North Rainier 8,831
Lake City 2,358
Fremont 2,444
Bitter Lake 2,938
Ballard 6,660
Uptown/Queen Anne 3,697
South Lake Union 10,825
Northgate 6,080
University District
First/Capitol Hill 42,178
Downtown 20,228
-5,000
0
5,000
10,000
15,000
20,000
25,000
30,000
35,000
40,000
45,000
Seattle Comprehensive Plan Update 2015, DEIS Land Use Appendix

projections on a citywide basis. With few exceptions, more fields cannot be easily incorporated into the denser urban centers and villages nor is there a need to acquire more sites.

Fields that are the most accessible to the urban centers and villages could be upgraded to provide all-weather surfaces and lighting to accommodate intense, prolonged use.

Community centers – more than meet distributional LOS though more services will be required to meet the participation model projections, particularly within the urban centers and villages.

Existing centers within or directly adjacent to the urban centers and villages could be physically expanded to provide more social spaces, classrooms, and gymnasiums and operated longer hours to accommodate urban residents.

Parks & Recreation could also encourage, and possibly joint venture, with other providers such as the YMCA or even private clubs, to make facilities and services available urban residents.

Swimming pools – do not meet distributional LOS and more facilities will be required to meet the participation model projections, particularly within the urban centers and villages.

Existing community centers within or directly adjacent to the urban centers and villages could be expanded to provide aquatic facilities and operated longer hours to accommodate urban residents.

Parks & Recreation could also encourage, and possibly joint venture, with other providers such as the YMCA or even private clubs, to make aquatic facilities and services available urban residents.

Growth and equity implications

The US Bureau of Census's decadal census and the American Community Survey's (ACS) annual statistical census results for Seattle in 1990, 2000, and 2010 indicate:

Seattle's population is more diverse - where persons of color increased from about 26% of the City's population in 1990 to 34% in 2010. In King County as a whole, the population of color grew much more dramatically during the same period from 15% in 1990 to 31% in 2010.

Seattle has become a more international city – with the percent of Seattle residents born outside the US increased from about 13% in 1990 to 18% in 2010.

People of color are more likely to live inside an urban center or village – where in 2010 the population of color living in the urban centers and villages was about 41% compared with 30% living outside the boundaries.

People of color make up a growing share of the population in urban centers and villages as well as the city as a whole – due primarily to growing shares of Asian and Hispanic or Latino populations.

Social characteristics of recreation participants are as important as population numbers, as RCO's diary surveys indicate differences in participation and presumed access to recreational programs and facilities by different income and race/ethnicity groups.

Seattle's Department of Planning & Development analyzed impacts on displacement and opportunity related to the city's 2035 growth strategy in the May 2015 Growth & Equity Report. The document was a companion to the Comprehensive Plan's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analyzing the ways that the City's growth strategies could affect the City's marginalized populations – defined to be low-income people, people of color, and English language learners.

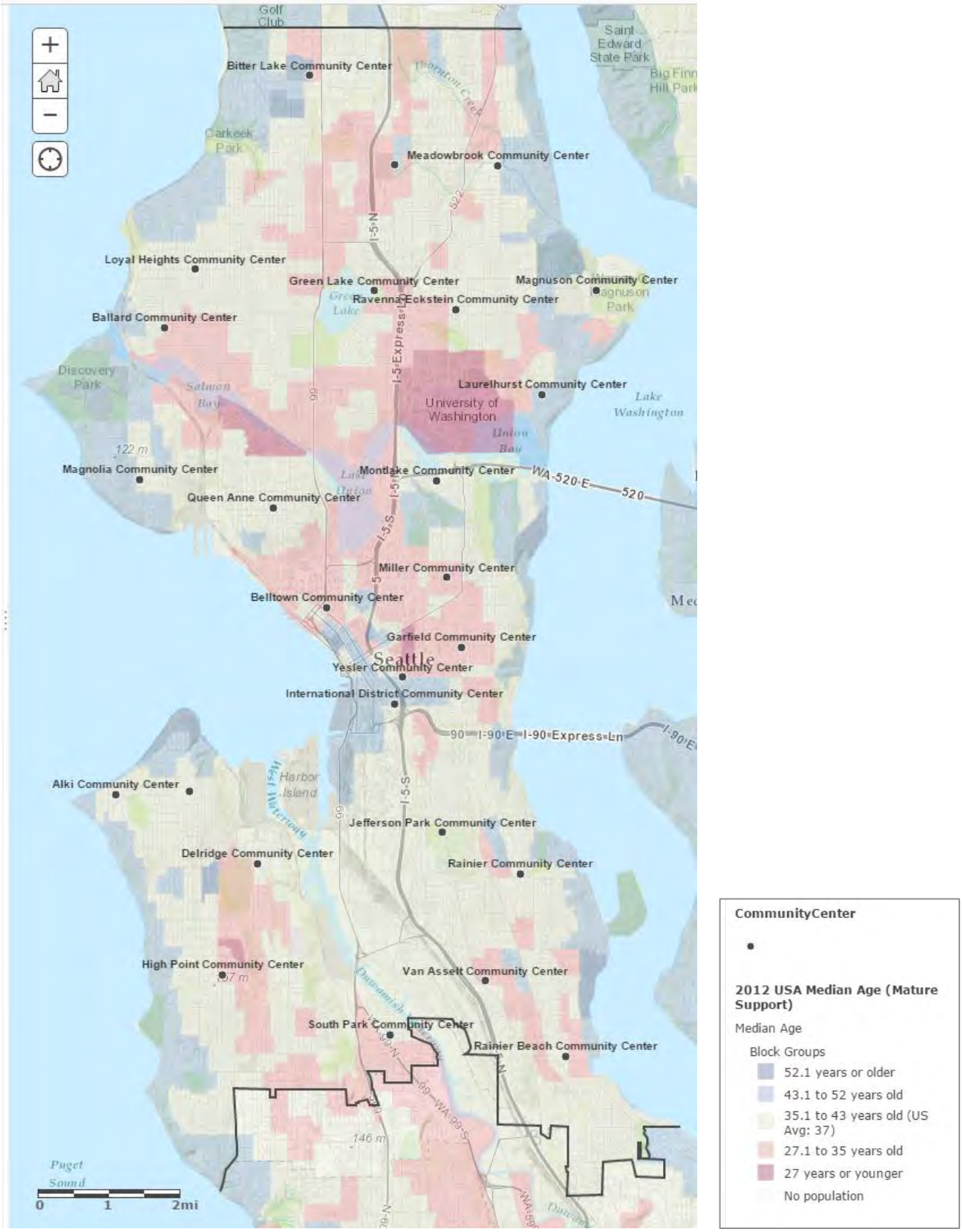
Access to opportunity index
Opportunity is defined to be living within walking distance or with transit access to services, employment opportunities, amenities, and other key determinants of social, economic, and physical well being.

Areas with the highest access to opportunity index - are located within areas served by Parks & Recreation's Northgate, Green Lake, Ravenna-Eckstein, Queen Anne, Bell Town, ID/Chinatown, Garfield, and Rainer community centers.

Graphic 11

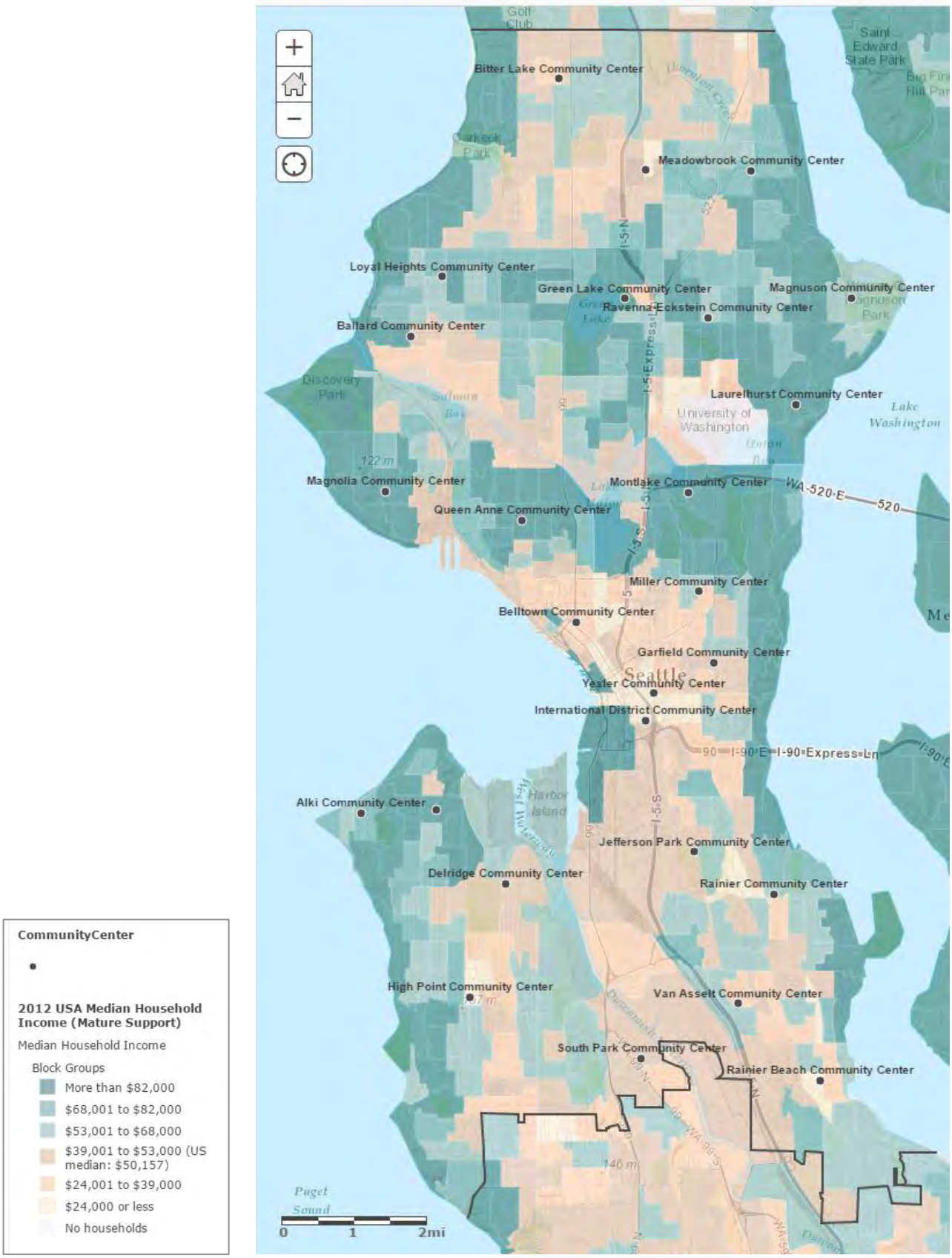
Source: ESRI

Graphic 12



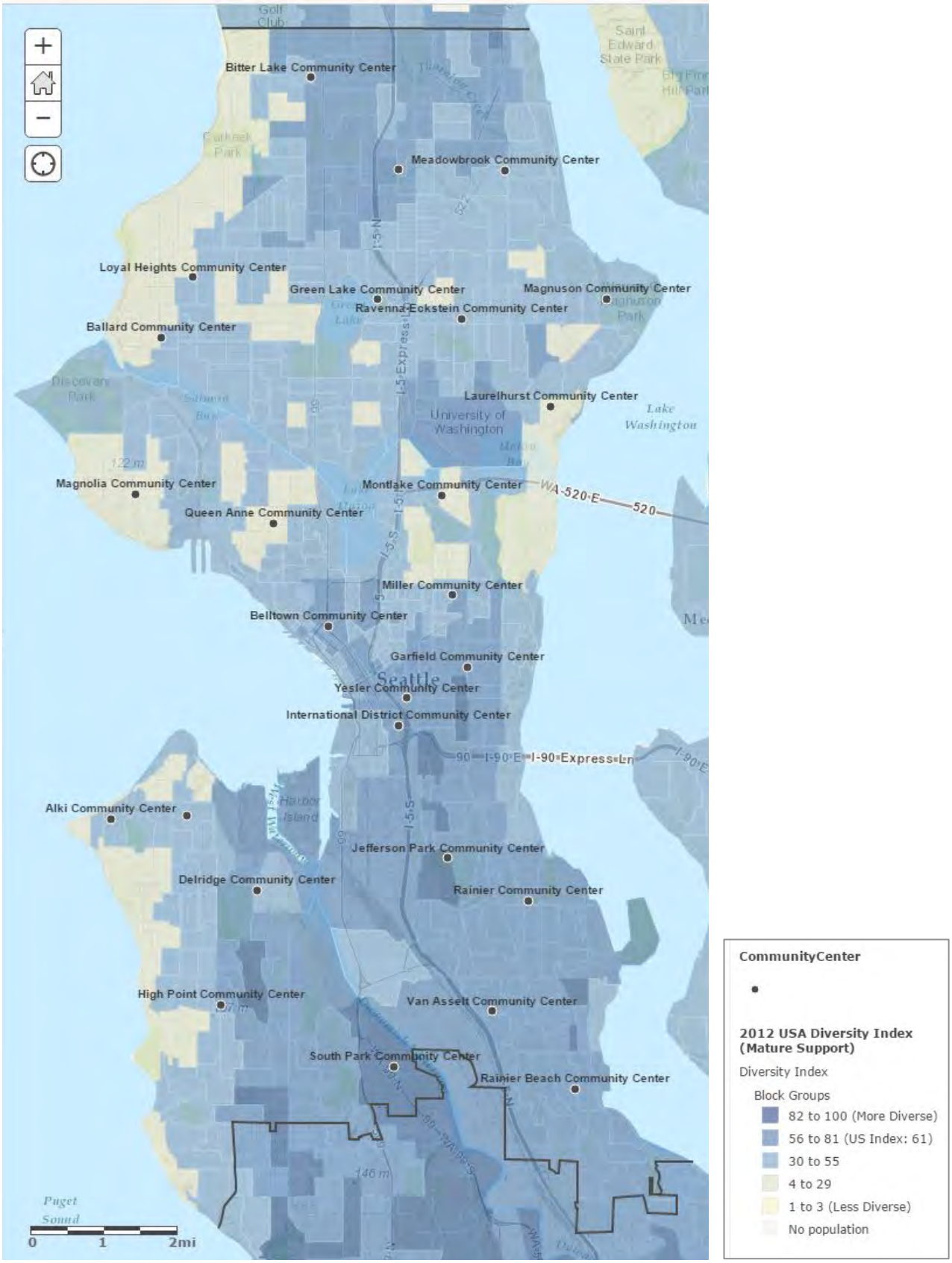
Source: ESRI

Graphic 13



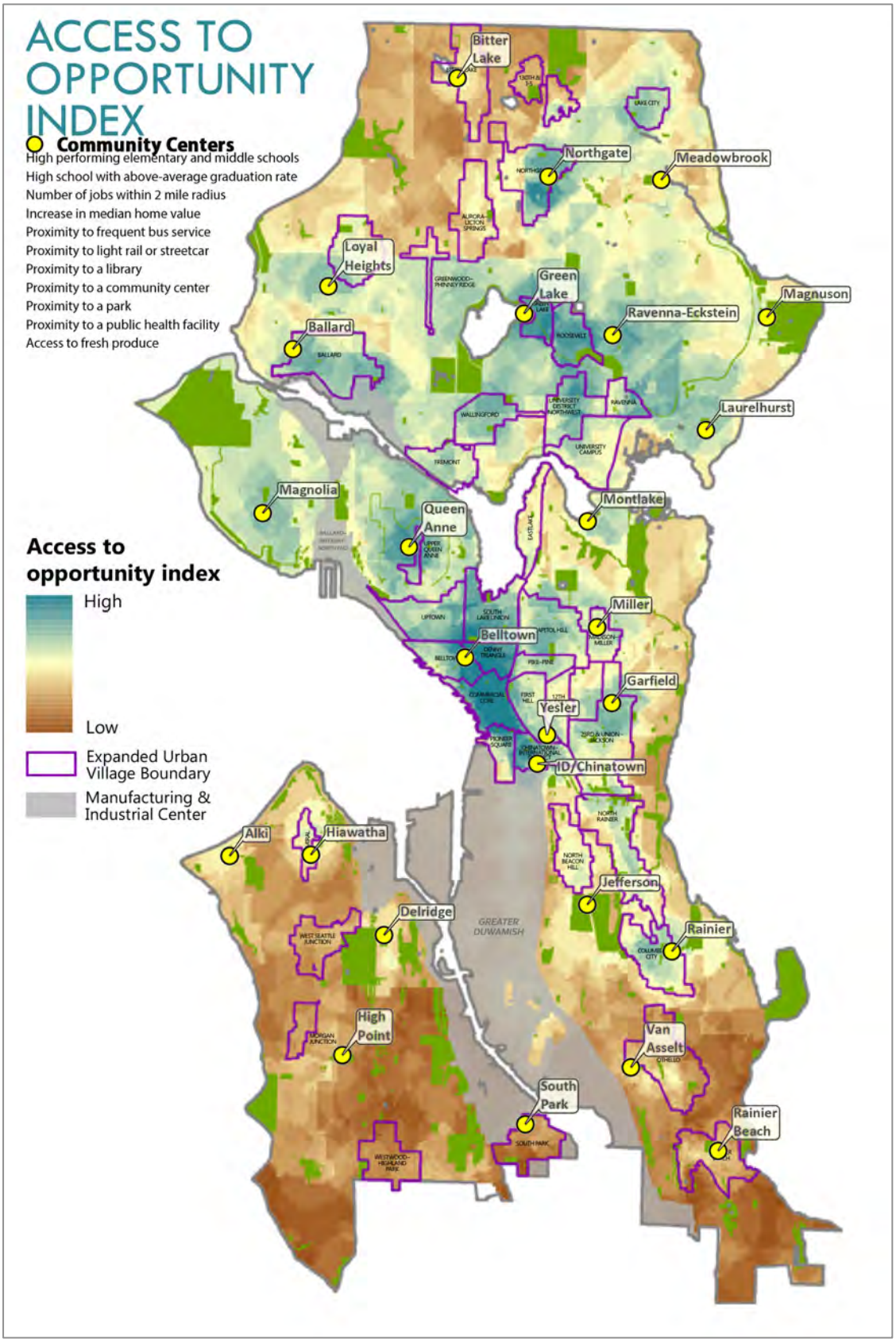
Source: ESRI

Graphic 14



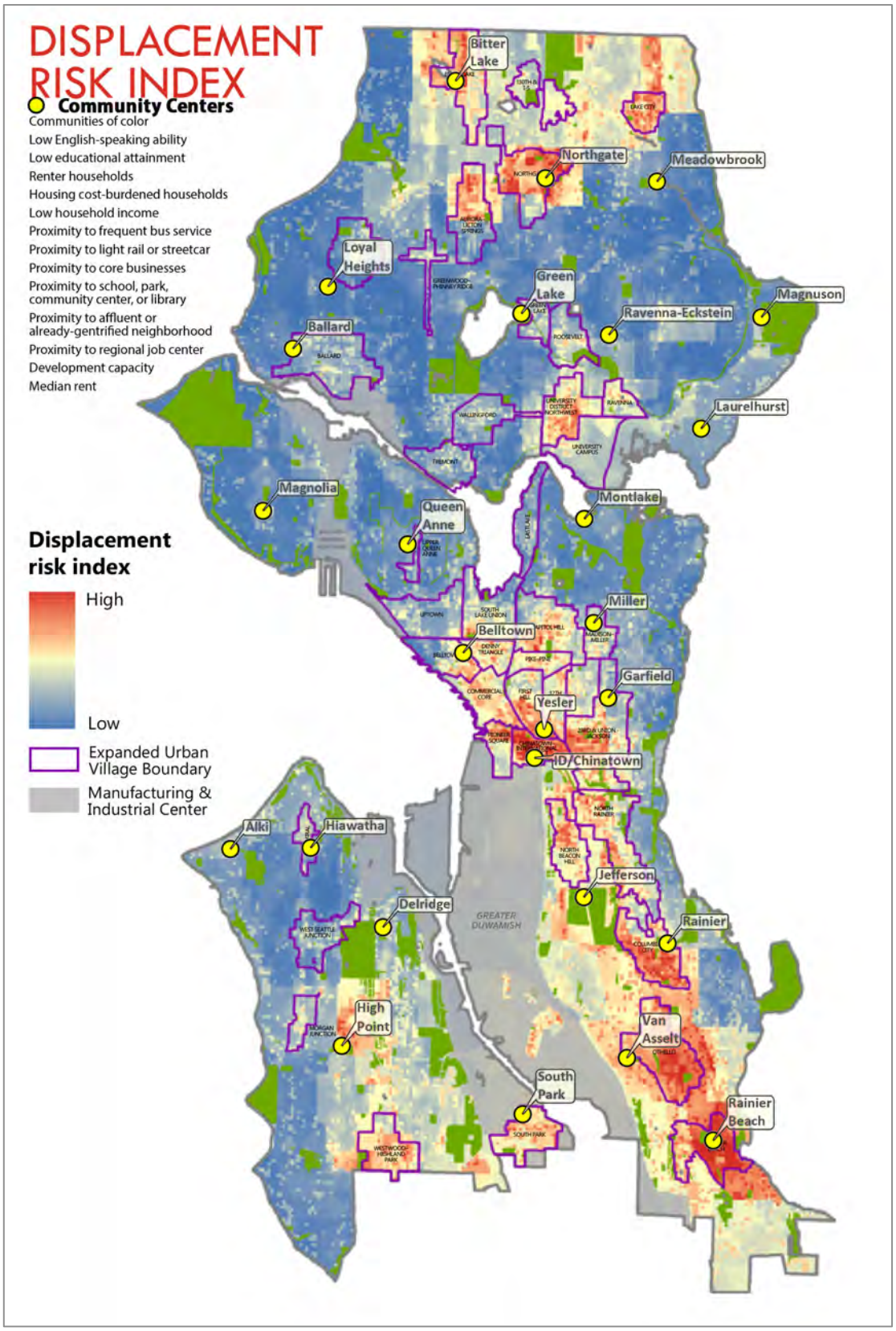
Source: ESRI

Graphic 15



Source: Seattle's Growth & Equity Report 2015, Department of Planning & Development

Graphic 16



Source: Seattle's Growth & Equity Report 2015, Department of Planning & Development

Areas with the lowest access to opportunity index - are located within areas served by Bitter Lake, High Point, South Park, Van Asselt, and Rainier Beach community centers.

Displacement risk index
Displacement is defined to be the involuntary relocation of current residents or businesses from their current home that is different than when property owners voluntarily sell a home to capture an increase in property value.

Physical displacement is the result of eviction, acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition of property, or the expiration of covenants on rent or income-restricted housing.

Economic displacement occurs when residents and businesses can no longer afford escalating rents or property taxes. Cultural displacement occurs when people choose to move because neighbors and culturally related businesses leave the area.

Displacement is distinguished from gentrification – which is a broad pattern of neighborhood change typically characterized by above-average increases in household income, educational attainment, and home values and/or rents. Gentrification can contribute to displacement but can also benefit existing residents. Displacement can also occur without gentrification. Both conditions are the result of complex sets of social, economic, and market forces.

Areas with the lowest displacement risk index - are located within areas served by Parks & Recreation's Meadowbrook, Loyal Heights, Magnolia, Queen Anne, Montlake, Alki, and Hiawatha community centers.

Areas with the highest displacement risk index - are located within areas served by Bitter Lake, Northgate, Yesler, ID/Chinatown, Rainier, Van Asselt, and Rainier Beach community centers.

Equitable development
Equitable development is achieved through public and private investments, programs, and policies in neighborhoods to meet the needs of marginalized populations and to reduce disparities by providing access to quality education, living wage employment, healthy environment, affordable housing, and transportation.

Specifically, the Growth & Equity report detailed the following equitable development measures dealing with public facilities and services to mitigate displacement:

2.7	Make investments that create and support cultural anchors that provide services, support and advocacy for their communities while also serving as a place of gathering where communities reinforce cultural identity. Example programs include the Neighborhood Matching Fund (DON).
2.8	Support a network of cultural anchors as a structure for effective and engaged community leadership. Example programs include contracts with senior centers (HSD).
5.1	Create built environments that enhance community health through equitable distribution of public amenities (schools, community centers, public safety institutions, transportation, parks, health care services, affordable healthy food, and improved environmental quality). Example programs include Seattle Parks & Recreation's Metropolitan Parks District, Capital Improvement Program (CBO).

Growth and equity findings

Given the results of the access to opportunity and displacement risk indices and the proposed measures to mitigate impacts and promote equitable development, Parks & Recreation policies could expand and enhance recreational services and programs within the community centers located to serve these urban center and village areas specifically including Bitter Lake, Yesler, South Park, Van Asselt, and Rainier Beach.

Recommendations

While the participation model indicates future demand can be met with a specified number of facilities, the distributional LOS indicates there will be a need to provide more than that number for some activities in locations that will be accessible to the intensifying urban centers and villages – and to populations with low opportunities and high displacement risks.

Seattle's future park and recreational facilities will by necessity have to reflect more urban solutions in location, design, operation, and cooperative partnerships to meet these demands and needs. Urban park examples may include:

- **Pedestrian paths, trails, bike lanes, and transit services** – extending outward from the urban centers and villages to major waterfront and environmental parks as well as athletic fields and courts,
- **Green boulevards and streets** – with park amenities including trees, benches, fountains, plazas, and outdoor activity areas,
- **Rooftops** – that include publicly accessible gardens, playgrounds, courts, and dog parks in conjunction with private developments,
- **Mixed-use developments** – that include publicly accessible swimming pools, fitness centers, childcare and play areas, and classroom and meeting facilities in conjunction with private developments.

Likewise, Seattle's future park and recreation facilities within the urban centers and villages may consider using innovative public/private financing to meet demands and needs in these urbanizing areas including:

- **Development requirements and design standards** – specifying publicly accessible park and recreation facilities in new urban and mixed-use developments,
- **Park impact fees or set-asides** - within the urban centers and villages of park and recreational facilities serving the general public as well as building residents,
- **Joint venture agreements** – with other public, nonprofit, and for-profit entities for the development, ownership, operation, and maintenance of publicly accessible park and recreation facilities within the urban centers and villages.

Whatever solutions Seattle settles on, this recreation demand study implies that future needs and solutions will require innovative solutions that may not be like the past.

5: Public surveys

A series of on-line and mail-back surveys were conducted of Seattle residents, community center users, Lifelong recreation program users, environmental center users, dog owners, and athletic league representatives. The detailed results of each survey including the responses to open ended questions are provided in the appendices. Following are the summary findings from each survey.

Resident survey

Email invitations were sent to all listed email addresses in the city, and postcards and flyers were distributed at all Seattle community centers encouraging Seattle residents to complete a survey about park and recreation issues through an on-line survey or by mail-back. Following are major findings from the survey that was completed by 789 residents.

Respondent characteristics

Survey respondents were asked **their zip code**.

98101	98102	98103	98104	98105
2%	3%	6%	1%	4%
98106	98107	98108	98109	98110
6%	3%	3%	3%	0%
98112	98115	98116	98117	98118
5%	9%	5%	5%	9%
98119	98121	98122	98124	98125
3%	2%	6%	0%	8%
98126	98127	98131	98133	98134
3%	0%	0%	5%	0%
98136	98144	98146	98154	98160
2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
98164	98174	98177	98178	98191
0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
98195	98199			
0%	0%			

Zip codes with the greatest number of respondents included 98115 (9% - University District), 98118 (9% - Columbia City), 98103 (6%), 98106 (6% - Wallingford), and 98122 (6% - Madison) – 12 out of 37 zip codes had no respondents.

Survey respondents were asked **how many years they had lived in Seattle**.

0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21+	Don't
0%	2%	7%	23%	63%	4%

Survey respondents were asked **where they worked**.

Retired	Not working	Seattle	Other King Co	Other
16%	9%	58%	13%	4%

Survey respondents were asked **what type of housing they lived in**.

Own	Rent
67%	33%

Survey respondents were asked **what their primary language or the language they spoke at home**.

Amharic	Chinese	English	Oromo
0%	1%	96%	0%
Spanish	Somali	Tagalog	Tigrigna
1%	0%	0%	0%
Vietnamese			
1%			

Survey respondents were asked **their race**.

White	Black	American Indian	Asian
70%	7%	1%	7%
Hawaiian	Other	Multiple	
2%	5%	9%	

Survey respondents were asked **their age group**.

19-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
1%	13%	21%	23%	25%	16%

Survey respondents were asked **their gender**.

Male	Female	Other
41%	58%	1%

Generally, survey respondents were from the central neighborhoods, long-time residents, worked in Seattle, reflected citywide housing tenures, spoke English, 30% nonwhite, of all age groups, and of a plurality female.

Recreation activities

Survey respondents were asked **what activities they would like to do** including they would not like to do (Not), don't do now but would like to (Like), do now (Do), and do now and would like to do more (More). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who do now and would like to do

more.

	Not	Like	Do	More
Explore a beach	2%	22%	38%	38%
Hike on multiuse trail	7%	19%	36%	38%
Walk without a pet	9%	7%	49%	34%
Swim/wade at beach	15%	26%	29%	31%
Picnic, BBQ, cookout	9%	21%	41%	29%
Hang out at a park	9%	19%	44%	28%
Special event	7%	25%	42%	26%
Photograph wildlife	11%	32%	32%	25%
Walk with a pet	30%	21%	25%	23%
Canoe, kayak	19%	44%	16%	21%
Swim in a pool	20%	42%	19%	19%
Bike on multiuse trail	30%	34%	17%	19%
Playground	44%	15%	23%	18%
Garden	23%	36%	24%	17%
Music/dance/theater	25%	40%	18%	16%
Bike on-road lane	41%	25%	18%	15%
Art or craft activity	27%	43%	16%	15%
Educational class	14%	59%	12%	15%
Jog or run	39%	26%	20%	14%
Social event	21%	47%	19%	14%
Visit nature center	19%	50%	18%	13%
Aerobics/fitness	33%	40%	15%	12%
Tennis in/outdoor	52%	30%	8%	9%
Windsurf/sailboat	38%	47%	7%	8%
Jet/water ski, boat	55%	31%	7%	7%
Golf	62%	22%	9%	7%
Basketball in/outdoor	67%	20%	6%	7%
Soccer	67%	20%	7%	6%
Baseball/softball	65%	21%	9%	5%
Volleyball in/outdoor	62%	29%	4%	5%
Roller/in-line skate	67%	24%	4%	5%
Scuba/skin dive	61%	31%	4%	4%
Handball/racquetball	67%	26%	4%	4%
Skateboard	83%	10%	3%	4%
Football/rugby	81%	12%	4%	3%
Lacrosse	88%	9%	2%	2%

The highest percentages of respondents who do now and would like to do more - include exploring a beach (38% do now, 38% do more) and hike on a multipurpose trail (36% do now, 38% do more).

The highest percentages of respondents who do not do now and would like to do - include taking an educational class for enjoyment (14% don't do now, 59% would like to) and visit a nature center (19% don't do now, 50% would like to).

Use of recreation organizations

Survey respondents were asked **what organization they frequent for recreation activities** on a never (Nvr), yearly (Yr), monthly (Mo), weekly (Wk), or daily (Day) basis. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages by organization.

	Nvr	Yr	Mo	Wk	Day
Seattle P&R	26%	36%	19%	15%	4%
Private club	55%	16%	14%	12%	4%
Schools	67%	14%	8%	5%	6%
Employer	67%	21%	6%	4%	2%
YMCA	73%	15%	4%	5%	2%
Athletic league	75%	9%	6%	9%	1%
Religious	78%	10%	4%	6%	1%
Boys & Girls	87%	7%	2%	2%	1%
Boy/Girl Scouts	91%	4%	2%	2%	0%

The highest percentages of respondents who engage in recreation activities – are most involved with Seattle Parks & Recreation (74% engage more than once a year) followed by private clubs (45% more than once a year).

Reasons for participating in recreation

Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were why they use or would like to sue Seattle recreation programs** including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Enjoy nature	5%	15%	55%	25%
Physical/mental health	4%	11%	63%	21%
Keep fit and active	5%	14%	62%	19%
Exercise reduce stress	9%	28%	51%	12%
Learn new skills	14%	38%	38%	10%
Socialize	20%	43%	30%	7%
Meet other people	24%	42%	27%	7%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for using Seattle recreation programs – included enjoying the natural environment (55% major, 25% the reason) and improving physical and mental health (63% major, 21% the reason).

Reasons for not participating in recreation

Survey respondents were asked **what the**

reasons were if they don't currently or infrequently use Seattle recreation programs including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Don't have info	24%	30%	35%	12%
Don't have time	32%	36%	25%	7%
Can't afford program	39%	36%	19%	7%
Program not available	45%	27%	22%	6%
Can't afford equipment	43%	37%	14%	5%
Schedule inconvenient	34%	33%	29%	4%
Not interested	68%	24%	5%	2%
Instructor not helpful	74%	19%	6%	1%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not using Seattle recreation programs – indicated they did not have enough information about the program (35% major, 12% the reason).

Use of Seattle parks

Survey respondents were asked what kind of Seattle park they typically frequent on a never (Nvr), yearly (Yr), monthly (Mo), weekly (Wk), or daily (Day) basis. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages by organization.

	Nvr	Yr	Mo	Wk	Day
Large community, regional park	5%	20%	34%	36%	6%
Small neighborhood park, playfield	6%	14%	33%	36%	12%
Public plaza or street	14%	23%	27%	25%	10%
Multipurpose trail	18%	23%	29%	23%	7%
Community center	33%	34%	20%	12%	2%
Private facility	59%	6%	7%	18%	11%
Nonprofit facility	69%	15%	6%	7%	3%
Homeowners Association	78%	9%	7%	4%	1%
Employer	82%	7%	5%	4%	2%

The highest percentages of respondents who frequent parks – most use large community or regional parks (95% frequent more than once a year), small neighborhood parks or playfields (94% more than once a year), public plazas or streets (86% more than once a year), and multipurpose trails (82% more than once a year).

Reasons for not using Seattle parks

Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were if they don't currently or infrequently use Seattle parks** including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Not in neighborhood	53%	24%	17%	7%
No/limited parking	50%	26%	18%	6%
Not safe/secure	54%	26%	15%	6%
Not convenient located	58%	24%	12%	6%
Too crowded	46%	33%	16%	5%
Too far walk/bike	61%	21%	14%	4%
Not comfortable with people who go there	66%	21%	9%	4%
No/limited transit	69%	18%	11%	2%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not using a Seattle park – included the park was not located in their neighborhood (17% major, 7% the reason).

Quantity and quality ratings

Survey respondents were asked **to rate the quantity and quality of Seattle parks** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Location	2%	11%	37%	40%	10%
Quality of maintenance	4%	13%	45%	31%	7%
Quantity number and size	2%	9%	44%	40%	6%
Quality of facilities	4%	16%	44%	29%	6%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated high and highest priorities – included the location of the park in relation to

their neighborhood (40% high, 10% highest).

Reasons for not using community centers
Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were if they don't currently or infrequently use Seattle community center recreation programs** including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Not in neighborhood	56%	20%	17%	7%
Location not convenient	55%	24%	16%	5%
Too crowded	52%	28%	16%	4%
Not safe/secure	65%	22%	10%	4%
Not open on convenient hours	62%	21%	14%	3%
No/limited parking	62%	23%	13%	3%
Too far walk/bike	65%	20%	13%	3%
Not comfortable with people who go there	71%	18%	7%	3%
No/limited transit	75%	17%	7%	2%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not using Seattle community center programs – included the community center was not located in their neighborhood (17% major, 7% the reason).

Quantity and quality ratings of community centers
Survey respondents were asked **to rate the quantity and quality of Seattle community centers** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Location	5%	16%	47%	28%	5%
Quality of maintenance	4%	14%	52%	25%	4%
Quality of facilities	4%	16%	54%	22%	4%
Quantity number and size	4%	20%	54%	19%	3%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated high and highest priorities – included the location of the community center in relation to their neighborhood (28% high, 5% highest).

Exercising dogs in parks
Survey respondents were asked **if they owned and exercised a dog or dogs in various parks** on a never (Nvr), sometimes (Some), frequently (Freq), and always (All) basis. About 86% or 677 of the survey respondents indicated they owned a dog or dogs. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages by organization.

	Nvr	Some	Freq	All
Local street	54%	13%	19%	15%
Local park	55%	17%	19%	9%
Backyard	58%	10%	14%	18%
Park to trail	59%	17%	18%	6%
Dog park	64%	19%	12%	4%

The highest percentages of respondents who own and exercise a dog(s) – most use neighborhoods streets (46% use some to always) followed by neighborhood parks (45% some to always).

Reasons for not licensing pets
Survey respondents were asked **the reason why they had not licensed a dog, cat, or other pet** including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Cost of license/shots	76%	7%	9%	8%
Can't do it on-line	79%	7%	6%	7%
Don't have time	81%	8%	8%	3%
Don't think necessary	82%	10%	5%	3%
Animal Control location	81%	8%	9%	2%
Don't have transportation	90%	5%	3%	2%
Animal Control hours	83%	9%	6%	1%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not getting their pet licensed or getting shots – included the cost of license or shots (9% major, 8% the reason).

Preference to be kept informed
Survey respondents were asked **how they would like to be kept informed of Seattle Park & Recreation activities**. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of

respondents who selected from the multiple options available.

Website	57%
Email	55%
Utility bill insert	32%
Newsletter	25%
Facebook posting or eblast	24%
Mobile application	21%
Brochure of flyer	21%
Word of mouth	18%
Newspaper	15%
Twitter	7%

The highest percentages of respondents – indicated a preference to be notified by the Seattle Parks & Recreation website (57%) and email (55%).

Implications

While the survey was completed by self-selected participants it does indicate Seattle residents would like to do more beach and trail walking, use programs and facilities to enjoy the natural environment and keep physically and mentally alert, predominately use community, regional, neighborhood parks and trails, own and primarily exercise dogs on local streets and parks.

Survey results indicate residents are dependent on Seattle Parks & Recreation for recreation programs, need more information on programs, rank the quantity and quality of parks very high and community centers moderately, and prefer to be kept informed by website and email.

Community centers survey

Postcards and flyers were distributed at all Seattle community centers in English, Spanish, and Chinese encouraging center users to complete a survey about community center issues through an on-line survey or by mail-back. Following are major findings from the survey that was completed by 569 center users.

Respondent characteristics

Survey respondents were asked **their zip code**.

98101	98102	98103	98104	98105
0%	1%	22%	10%	5%
98106	98107	98108	98109	98110
3%	5%	0%	1%	0%
98112	98115	98116	98117	98118
2%	13%	5%	6%	4%
98119	98121	98122	98124	98125
5%	0%	3%	0%	5%
98127	98131	98133	98134	98136
0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
98144	98146	98154	98160	98164
2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
98174	98177	98178	98191	98195
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
98199				
0%				

Zip codes with the greatest number of respondents included 98103 (22%), 98115 (13%), and 98104 (10%) – 18 out of 36 zip codes had no respondents.

Survey respondents were asked **what community center(s) they go to**.

Alki	Ballard	Bell Town	Bitter Lk
0.2%	2.2%	0.4%	1.8%
Delridge	Evans	Garfield	Green Lk
1.0%	1.8%	0.8%	22.3%
Hiawatha	High Pt	IDCC	Jefferson
1.0%	7.0%	0.8%	1.6%
Lake City	Laurelhrst	Loyal Hts	Magnolia
1.0%	0.4%	3.3%	7.6%
Magnuson	Meadowbk	Miller	Montlake
3.3%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Northgate	Queen An	Rainier Bh	SW
2.7%	2.2%	1.8%	3.3%
W Seattle	Yesler		
0.8%	8.4%		

Community centers that registered the most responses included Green Lake (22.3% out of 483 responses) and Yesler (8.4%). However, a clear plurality of all responses indicated survey respondents used 2 or more community centers.

Survey respondents were asked **how many years they had lived in Seattle**.

0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-24	25+
5%	12%	17%	25%	8%	32%

Survey respondents were asked **where they worked**.

Retired	Not working	Seattle	Other King Co	Other
16%	12%	63%	6%	3%

Survey respondents were asked **what type of housing they lived in**.

Own	Rent
64%	36%

Survey respondents were asked **what their primary language or the language they spoke at home**.

Amharic	Chinese	English	Oromo
1%	2%	81%	1%
Spanish	Somali	Tagalog	Tigrigna
2%	7%	0%	1%
Vietnamese			
5%			

Survey respondents were asked **their race**.

White	Black	American Indian	Asian
61%	12%	0%	14%
Hawaiian	Other	Multiple	
1%	4%	8%	

Survey respondents were asked **their age group**.

<18	19-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
5%	3%	18%	39%	21%	14%

Generally, survey respondents were from the central neighborhoods, middle to long-time residents, worked in Seattle, reflected citywide housing tenures, spoke English predominately, 39% nonwhite, and of all age groups.

Activities they like to do

Survey respondents were asked **what activities they would like to do in their neighborhood** including they would not like to do (Not), don't do now but would like to (Like), do now (Do), and do now and would like to do more (More). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who do now and would like to do more.

	Not	Like	Do	More
Enjoy the natural environment	1%	10%	36%	52%
Swim in a pool or beach	14%	24%	25%	37%
Walk without a pet	9%	8%	47%	36%
Hang out at a neighborhood park or plaza	8%	21%	36%	36%
Attend a special event like a festival or market	5%	30%	32%	32%
Picnic, BBQ, or cookout	13%	29%	30%	28%
Play on a playground or equipment	30%	12%	33%	26%
Attend a social event at a park or community center	13%	38%	26%	23%
Exercise with fitness equipment	25%	46%	14%	15%
Walk with a pet	45%	23%	20%	13%
Exercise in an aerobics or jazzercise or zumba class	33%	45%	10%	12%
Engage in an art or craft activity or class	23%	57%	9%	11%
Engage in a gardening or cooking activity or class	24%	57%	8%	11%
Engage in a music, dance, or drama activity or class	33%	49%	6%	11%
Play soccer	54%	24%	12%	10%
Take an educational class for enjoyment	16%	64%	10%	10%
Play baseball/softball	60%	25%	7%	9%
Play basketball indoor	59%	25%	8%	8%
Play volleyball/badminton indoor	57%	30%	6%	7%

The highest percentages of respondents who do now and would like to do more - include enjoying the natural environment (36% do now, 52% do more) and swim in a pool or beach (25% do now, 37% do more).

The highest percentages of respondents who do not do now and would like to do - include taking an educational class for enjoyment (16% don't do now, 64% would like to), engage in an art or craft activity or class (23% don't do now, 57% would like to), and engage in a gardening or cooking activity or class (24% don't do now, 57% would like to).

Organizations they frequent for recreation

Survey respondents were asked **what organizations they frequent for indoor activities** on a never (Nvr), yearly (Yr), monthly (Mo), weekly (Wk), or daily (Day) basis. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages by organization.

	Nvr	Yr	Mo	Wk	Day
Seattle P&R	23%	22%	16%	28%	12%
Schools	58%	15%	9%	9%	9%
Private club	58%	10%	9%	17%	5%
Athletic league	69%	9%	8%	11%	2%
Employer	76%	10%	5%	6%	3%
YMCA	77%	11%	5%	6%	2%
Religious	82%	6%	5%	5%	2%
HOA facility	85%	7%	4%	3%	2%
Boys & Girls	86%	7%	3%	2%	2%
Boy/Girl Scouts	88%	5%	4%	3%	1%

The highest percentages of respondents who engage in indoor activities – are most involved with Seattle Parks & Recreation (77% engage more than once a year).

Community center activities would like to do

Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were if they don't currently or infrequently use Seattle community center recreation programs** including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Program not available	45%	26%	19%	10%
Don't have info	49%	26%	16%	9%
Schedule inconvenient	33%	34%	26%	8%
Don't have time	40%	31%	22%	7%
Center not open	52%	21%	20%	7%
Can't afford program	60%	20%	13%	7%
Staff don't speak my language	86%	4%	3%	7%
Can't afford equipment	66%	19%	10%	5%
Not interested	73%	19%	6%	2%
Instructor not helpful	82%	10%	6%	2%
Not comfortable with people who go there	87%	7%	4%	2%
People who go there not comfortable with me	93%	3%	3%	1%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not using Seattle community center programs – included the program that they were interested in was not available (19% major, 10% the reason), don't have enough information about the programs (16% major, 9% the reason), and the program schedule was inconvenient to their schedule (26% major, 8% the reason).

Reasons for not using community centers

Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were if they don't currently or infrequently go to a Seattle community center** including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Not in my neighborhood	78%	12%	5%	4%
No or limited parking	70%	18%	8%	3%
Center not conveniently located	81%	11%	5%	3%
Too crowded	73%	17%	7%	2%
Too far to walk/bike	82%	11%	5%	2%
No or limited transit	86%	9%	4%	2%
Not safe or secure	85%	9%	4%	2%
Not comfortable with people who go there	89%	7%	2%	2%
People not comfortable with me	92%	5%	2%	2%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not going to a Seattle community center– included the community center was not located in my neighborhood (5% major, 4% the reason).

Priority for serving different groups

Survey respondents were asked **what priority should be give to providing programs and facilities for specific groups** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Incomes	6%	6%	18%	38%	32%
Ages	3%	4%	22%	40%	31%
Races	10%	8%	25%	36%	21%
Languages	8%	11%	33%	31%	16%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated high and highest priorities – included by all income groups (38% high, 32% highest) and all age groups (40% high, 31% highest).

Preference to be kept informed

Survey respondents were asked **how they would like to be kept informed of Seattle Park & Recreation activities**. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who selected from the multiple options available.

Website	63%
Email	57%
Brochure of flyer	36%
Newsletter	28%
Word of mouth	26%
Facebook posting	25%
Utility bill insert	23%
Mobile application	22%
Newspaper	13%
Twitter	8%

The highest percentages of respondents – indicated a preference to be notified by the Seattle Parks & Recreation website (63%) and email (57%).

Implications

While the survey was completed by self-selected participants it does indicate current community center users frequent Seattle facilities predominantly of all other choices and would like to engage in more specific activities including those related to the natural environment, swimming, walking, and special events, among others.

Survey results also indicate the primary reasons why current users do not frequent the centers more often are that program of interest and/or information is not available and/or operating hours are not convenient.

Lifelong recreation survey

Postcards and flyers were distributed at all Seattle facilities encouraging participants of the Lifelong recreation programs to complete a survey through an on-line survey or by mail-back. Following are major findings from the survey that was completed by 282 program users.

Survey respondents were asked **their zip code**.

98101	98102	98103	98104	98105
0%	4%	4%	0%	5%
98106	98107	98108	98109	98110
0%	2%	4%	7%	0%
98112	98115	98116	98117	98118
4%	10%	10%	6%	3%
98119	98121	98122	98124	98125
8%	0%	2%	0%	6%
98126	98127	98131	98133	98134
3%	0%	0%	5%	0%
98136	98144	98146	98154	98160
7%	3%	0%	0%	0%
98164	98174	98177	98178	98191
0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
98195	98199			
0%	2%			

Zip codes with the greatest number of respondents included 98115 (10%), 98116 (10%), and 98104 (10%) – 17 out of 37 zip codes had no respondents.

Survey respondents were asked **what community center(s)/swimming pools they go to**.

Alki	Ballard	Bell Town	Bitter Lk
6.4%	1.7%	0.0%	2.1%
Delridge	Evans	Garfield	Green Lk
7.6%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Hiawatha	High Pt	IDCC	Jefferson
1.7%	2.4%	0.0%	3.8%
Lake City	Laurelhrst	Loyal Hts	Magnolia
0.8%	1.7%	8.1%	0.8%
Magnuson	Meadowbk	Miller	Montlake
9.4%	1.2%	1.7%	2.9%
Northgate	Queen An	Rainier Bh	Ravenna
7.2%	16.6%	3.4%	1.7%
SW	Vn Asselt	W Seattle	Yesler
0.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Community centers/swimming pools with the most responses included Queen Anne (16.6% out of 234 responses), Magnuson (9.4%), Loyal Heights (8.1%), Delridge (7.6%), Northgate (7.2%), and Alki (6.4%). However, a clear plurality indicated they used 2 or more centers/pools.

Survey respondents were asked **how many years they had lived in Seattle**.

0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21+	Don't
2%	5%	5%	7%	78%	4%

Survey respondents were asked **where they worked**.

Retired	Not working	Seattle	Other King Co	Other
82%	5%	10%	3%	0%

Survey respondents were asked **what type of housing they lived in**.

Own	Rent	Temporary	Retirement
86%	10%	3%	1%

Survey respondents were asked **what their primary language or the language they spoke at home**.

Amharic	Chinese	English	Oromo
0%	2%	95%	0%
Spanish	Somali	Tagalog	Tigrigna
0%	0%	1%	0%
Vietnamese	Japanese		
0%	2%		

Survey respondents were asked **their race**.

White	Black	American Indian	Asian
83%	3%	0%	13%
Hawaiian	Hispanic	Other	Multiple
0%	1%	0%	0%

Survey respondents were asked **their age group**.

<49	50-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
0%	4%	19%	47%	23%	8%

Survey respondents were asked **their gender**.

Male	Female	Other
17%	83%	0%

Generally, survey respondents were from the central neighborhoods, long-time residents, retired, predominately owners, spoke English predominately, 17% nonwhite, of all age groups, and predominately female.

<u>Activities like to participate in</u>

Survey respondents were asked **what activities they participate in** including they would not like to do (Not), don't do now but would like to (Like), do now (Do), and do now and would like to do more (More). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who would like to do and do now and would like to do more.

	Not	Like	Do	More
Tai Chi	40%	53%	4%	3%
Drop-in Fitness	41%	48%	7%	4%
Educational programs	40%	48%	4%	8%
Health care	50%	46%	2%	2%
Strength training	18%	45%	25%	13%
Group walks	37%	44%	14%	6%
Environmental prgms	47%	44%	5%	4%
Computer training	48%	43%	4%	5%
Volunteer opportunity	45%	42%	10%	3%
Swimming	47%	42%	7%	4%
Hikes	40%	41%	11%	9%
Day trips	35%	40%	14%	11%
Social events	47%	39%	7%	7%
Book clubs/writing	50%	39%	8%	3%
Overnight trips	55%	39%	4%	2%
Intergenerational	58%	38%	2%	2%
Gentle fitness	21%	36%	27%	16%
Bridge, mah jong, etc	58%	36%	5%	1%
Stewardship programs	58%	36%	4%	1%
Line dance	53%	35%	8%	4%
Pilates	62%	34%	2%	1%
Social	50%	32%	12%	6%
Visual arts	58%	32%	4%	6%
Table tennis	65%	31%	1%	2%
Knitting, crochet, etc	62%	30%	5%	3%
Personal services	65%	30%	3%	1%
Music lessons	67%	30%	2%	0%
Lawn bowling	70%	30%	0%	0%
Aerobics	37%	29%	21%	13%
Photography	64%	29%	4%	3%
Social media	65%	29%	4%	2%
Bicycling/cycling	65%	29%	3%	3%
Zumba Gold	56%	27%	7%	9%
Kayaking	71%	25%	1%	3%
Performing arts	67%	24%	5%	4%
Pickleball	66%	17%	7%	10%
Dementia-friendly	78%	15%	3%	4%
Volleyball	85%	10%	2%	3%
Roller derby	94%	6%	0%	0%
Track and field	95%	5%	0%	0%
Flag football	97%	3%	0%	0%

The highest percentages of respondents who do not do now and would like to do - include Tai Chi (40% don't do now, 53% would like to), drop-in fitness (41% don't do now, 48% would like to), and educational programs (40% don't do now, 48% would like to).

The highest percentages of respondents who do now and would like to do - include Gentle Fitness (27% do now, 16% do more), strength training (25% do now, 13% do more), and aerobics (21% do now, 13% do more).

<u>How frequently would like to participate</u>

Survey respondents were asked **how often they currently and would like to participate in Lifelong Recreation** including the number of days a week.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Do now	25%	39%	23%	8%	4%	0%	0%
Like to	13%	28%	28%	18%	10%	2%	2%

The highest percentages of respondents participate in Lifelong Recreation programs from 1 to 3 days a week (25%, 39%, and 23% respectively) but would like to participate more from 2 to 5 days a week (28%, 28%, 18%, and 10% respectively.

Organizations frequented for recreation

Survey respondents were asked **what organization they frequent other than Seattle Parks & Recreation for activities** on a never (Nvr), yearly (Yr), monthly (Mo), weekly (Wk), or daily (Day) basis. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages by organization.

	Nvr	Yr	Mo	Wk	Day
Private club	78%	2%	7%	11%	2%
Religious	92%	2%	1%	4%	1%
YMCA	93%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Sports league	96%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Employer	97%	0%	0%	1%	0%

The highest percentages of respondents who engage in activities other than with Seattle Parks & Recreation – do so with private clubs (22% engage more than once a year).

Reasons for not using Lifelong programs

Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were if they don't currently or infrequently use Lifelong Recreation programs** including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Location not close	52%	20%	15%	13%
Classes not scheduled when can attend	45%	28%	21%	9%
Lack info on programs	62%	19%	13%	5%
Cost of program	68%	14%	13%	5%
Center not open	74%	13%	9%	4%
Don't have time	59%	25%	12%	3%
Child care/elder responsibilities	84%	4%	8%	3%
Not interested	91%	3%	2%	3%
Don't know anyone	73%	17%	8%	2%
Safety concerns	90%	6%	2%	2%
Can't commute	86%	10%	1%	2%
Language barriers	95%	3%	0%	1%
People not like me	90%	9%	0%	1%
Instructor not helpful	87%	8%	5%	0%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not using Lifelong Recreation programs – included the location was not close to where they live (15% major, 13% the reason) and the program schedule was inconvenient to their schedule (21% major, 9% the reason).

Quantity and quality ratings

Survey respondents were asked **to rate the quantity and quality of Lifelong Recreation programs** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Facility appearance	2%	5%	16%	28%	50%
Quality of programs	0%	3%	17%	33%	46%
Number/type of programs	1%	9%	22%	22%	45%
Class furnishings and equipment	2%	8%	25%	22%	43%
Hours allow me to participate	14%	38%	30%	7%	11%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated high and highest priorities – included facility appearance (28% high, 50% highest), quality of the programs (33% high, 46% highest), and class furnishings and equipment (22% high, 43% highest).

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated low and lowest ratings – included hours when facilities were available and programs were offered that allowed them to participate (14% low, 38% lowest),

Prefer to be kept informed

Survey respondents were asked **how they would like to be kept informed of Lifelong Recreation programs**. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who selected from the multiple options available.

Brochure or flyer handout	59%
Email	46%
Neighborhood blogs	38%
Website	32%
Newsletter	26%
Utility bill insert	13%
Mailed brochure	12%
Word of mouth	9%
Newspaper	7%
Mobile application	5%
Facebook posting	4%
Twitter/Pinterest	1%

The highest percentages of respondents – indicated a preference to be notified by a brochure or flyer handout (59%) and email (46%).

Implications

While the survey was completed by self-selected participants it does indicate current Lifelong recreation program users would like to do more activities and more frequently than they are currently engaged in, particularly fitness, health care, and educational programs.

Survey results also indicate the primary reasons why current users do not participate in the programs more often are that program locations are not close and classes are not scheduled when they can attend.

Environmental centers survey

Postcards and flyers were distributed at all Seattle environmental centers encouraging center users to complete a survey through an on-line survey or by mail-back. Following are major findings from the survey that was completed by 192 center users.

Survey respondents were asked **their zip code**.

98101	98102	98103	98104	98105
0%	2%	6%	1%	4%
98106	98107	98108	98109	98110
4%	3%	0%	1%	0%
98112	98115	98116	98117	98118
2%	7%	6%	10%	3%
98119	98121	98122	98124	98125
6%	2%	2%	1%	2%
98126	98127	98131	98133	98134
0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
98136	98144	98146	98154	98160
6%	4%	3%	0%	0%
98164	98174	98177	98178	98191
0%	0%	4%	1%	0%
98195	98199			
0%	12%			

Zip codes with the greatest number of respondents included 98199 (12%), and 98117 (10%) – 13 out of 37 zip codes had no respondents.

Survey respondents were asked **how many years they had lived in Seattle**.

0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21+	Don't
3%	9%	9%	22%	52%	5%

Survey respondents were asked **where they worked**.

Retired	Not working	Seattle	Other King Co	Other
16%	7%	73%	2%	2%

Survey respondents were asked **what type of housing they lived in**.

Own	Rent
75%	25%

Survey respondents were asked **what their primary language or the language they spoke at home**.

Amharic	Chinese	English	Oromo
0%	0%	98%	0%
Spanish	Somali	Tagalog	Tigrigna
1%	0%	1%	0%
Vietnamese	Japanese		
1%	0%		

Survey respondents were asked **their race**.

White	Black	American Indian	Asian
88%	2%	0%	0%
Hawaiian	Other	Multiple	
1%	0%	6%	

Survey respondents were asked **their age group**.

<18	19-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
1%	1%	11%	35%	35%	17%

Survey respondents were asked **their gender**.

Male	Female
26%	74%

Generally, survey respondents were from the central neighborhoods, middle to long-time residents, worked in Seattle, reflected citywide housing tenures, spoke English almost exclusively, 12% nonwhite, of middle to older age groups, and predominately female.

Organization participation in environmental activities

Survey respondents were asked **how often they participated in environmental programs offered by the following organizations** on a never (Nvr), yearly (Yr), monthly (Mo), weekly (Wk), or daily (Day) basis. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages by organization.

	Nvr	Yr	Mo	Wk	Day
Seattle P&R	19%	49%	20%	10%	1%
Schools	52%	25%	13%	5%	5%
Seattle Tilth	55%	38%	5%	1%	1%
Audubon	57%	33%	8%	1%	1%
Nature Conservancy	67%	30%	2%	1%	0%
Mountaineers	79%	16%	4%	1%	0%
Public Land Trust	84%	13%	1%	1%	1%
Forturra	90%	7%	2%	1%	1%

The highest percentages of respondents who engage in environmental activities – do so with Seattle Parks & Recreation (81% more than once a year).

Priorities for age group programming

Survey respondents were asked **what priority they would give to have Seattle Parks & Recreation provide environmental programs for the following groups** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Elementary	1%	1%	9%	52%	38%
Middle/high	1%	2%	14%	52%	32%
Families	2%	3%	14%	50%	32%
Preschoolers	4%	10%	29%	44%	13%
Adults 18-34	3%	9%	38%	39%	11%
Adults 65+	4%	10%	35%	43%	8%
Adults 55-64	4%	12%	40%	37%	7%
Adults 35-54	5%	14%	42%	32%	6%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated high and highest priorities – included elementary school students (52% high, 38% highest), middle and high school students (52% high, 32% highest), and families (50% high, 32% highest).

Environmental activities like to do more

Survey respondents were asked **what environmental activities they participate in** including they would not like to do (Not), don't do now but would like to (Like), do now (Do), and do now and would like to do more (More). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who do now and would like to do more and would like to do.

	Not	Like	Do	More
Photo beach/tide pool	7%	27%	37%	30%
Photo in woodlands	10%	24%	36%	30%
Photo in wetlands	9%	34%	29%	29%
Visit nature center	5%	29%	41%	25%
Photo in lake/stream	11%	32%	32%	25%
Volunteer	11%	50%	25%	14%
Remove invasive species/restore natural areas	20%	47%	21%	12%
Conduct tours/take classes	41%	35%	15%	9%
Plant/harvest pea patch	41%	34%	18%	8%
Built/maintain trails	27%	55%	11%	7%
Take/teach culinary	42%	49%	6%	3%
Help farmers/ market	58%	38%	2%	3%

The highest percentages of respondents who do now and would like to do more - include observe and photograph nature on the beach or in a tide pool (30% do now do more, 27% would like to), observe and photograph nature in the woodlands (30% do now do more, 24% would like to), and observe and photograph nature in a wetlands (29% do now do more, 34% would like to).

Reasons for using environmental programs

Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were that they use Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental programs** including not a reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Volunteer environment	21%	27%	30%	23%
Programs	8%	20%	54%	18%

Instructors/staff	10%	35%	39%	17%
Like people who participate	16%	36%	38%	10%
Exhibits/materials	10%	43%	41%	6%
Like visitors	21%	40%	34%	5%
Volunteer pea patch	58%	25%	13%	4%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for using Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental programs – included they like to volunteer on environmental activities (30% major, 23% the reason), like the programs offered (54% major, 18% the reason), and the instructions and staff (39% major, 17% the reason).

Reasons for not using environmental programs

Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were if they don't currently or infrequently use Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental** – not the reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Don't have time	19%	27%	37%	17%
Don't have info	33%	36%	22%	9%
Schedule inconvenient	41%	29%	26%	4%
Can't afford	58%	33%	7%	2%
Program not available	60%	32%	7%	1%
Programs too crowded	82%	16%	2%	1%
Not interested	88%	9%	2%	1%
Instructor not helpful	84%	15%	1%	0%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not using Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental programs – included the they don't have the time (37% major, 17% the reason).

Frequency of using environmental parks

Survey respondents were asked **how often they used the following Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental areas, parks, centers, pea patches, and organic farm facilities** on a never (Nvr), yearly (Yr), monthly (Mo), weekly (Wk), or daily (Day) basis. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages by organization.

	Nvr	Yr	Mo	Wk	Day
Discovery Park	9%	37%	35%	13%	6%
Carkeek Park	18%	58%	17%	5%	1%
Seward Park	25%	55%	15%	4%	1%
Seattle Aquarium	30%	61%	7%	1%	0%
Camp Long	42%	50%	6%	2%	0%
Rainier Beach Organic Farm	88%	8%	3%	1%	0%

The highest percentages of respondents who never visit a Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental center – is Discovery Park (91% more than once a year).

Reasons for not using environmental parks

Survey respondents were asked **what the reasons were if they don't currently or infrequently use Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental areas, parks, centers, pea patches, or organic farms** – not the reason (Not), minor reason (Min), major reason (Maj), and the reason (The). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Not	Min	Maj	The
Not in neighborhood	39%	29%	20%	13%
Facility not convenient	37%	36%	24%	4%
Too far walk/bike	57%	23%	17%	3%
Inconvenient hours	71%	23%	5%	2%
No/limited parking	49%	36%	14%	1%
Too crowded	71%	20%	8%	1%
Not safe location	79%	16%	5%	1%
No/limited transit	69%	21%	10%	0%
Uncomfortable with people who go there	89%	8%	3%	0%

The highest percentages of respondents who indicated a factor was of major or the reason for not using Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental facilities – included the facility was not in their neighborhood (20% major, 13% the reason).

Quantity and quality ratings

Survey respondents were asked **to rate the quantity and quality of Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental programs and facilities** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Location – in conservation	1%	4%	34%	48%	14%

Quality of staff	1%	4%	28%	54%	13%
Quality programs	1%	5%	36%	51%	7%
Quality of facilities	1%	6%	39%	48%	6%
Quality of maintenance	2%	9%	47%	38%	4%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated high and highest ratings – included the location of the facility in a unique habitat, ecological, and agricultural setting (48% high, 14% highest), quality of the staff and instructors (54% high, 13% highest), and quality of the programs (51% high, 7% highest).

Preference to be kept informed

Survey respondents were asked **how they would like to be kept informed of Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental programs**. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who selected from the multiple options available.

Website	70%
Email	65%
Utility bill insert	34%
Newsletter	32%
Brochure or flyer handout	27%
Facebook posting	25%
Word of mouth	20%
Mobile application	19%
Newspaper	16%
Twitter	3%

The highest percentages of respondents – indicated a preference to be notified by website (70%) and email (65%).

Implications

While the survey was completed by self-selected participants it does indicate Seattle Parks & Recreation environmental program users would like to do more activities and more frequently than they are currently engaged in, particularly observe and photograph nature, and visit nature centers.

Survey results also indicate the primary reasons why current users do not participate in the programs more often are that that they don't have the time and/or that environmental facilities are not located in their neighborhood.

Dog owner survey

Email invitations were sent to all Animal Control licensed owners, and postcards and flyers were distributed to all dog clubs encouraging dog owners to complete an on-line survey. Following are major findings from the survey that was completed by 4,011 dog owners.

Survey respondents were asked **their zip code**.

98101	98102	98103	98104	98105
1%	2%	8%	2%	2%
98106	98107	98108	98109	98110
5%	4%	2%	5%	0%
98112	98115	98116	98117	98118
4%	8%	6%	4%	6%
98119	98121	98122	98124	98125
5%	2%	6%	0%	5%
98126	98127	98131	98133	98134
5%	0%	0%	4%	0%
98136	98144	98146	98154	98160
5%	3%	2%	0%	0%
98164	98174	98177	98178	98191
0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
98195	98199			
0%	2%			

Zip codes with the greatest number of respondents included 98103 (8%), and 98115 (8%) – 11 out of 37 zip codes had no respondents.

Survey respondents were asked **how many years they had lived in Seattle**.

0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21+	Don't
6%	17%	17%	22%	35%	3%

Survey respondents were asked **what type of housing they lived in** – boat or houseboat (Bt), mobile home (Mh), single-family home (Sf), duplex or townhouse (Dx), condo or apartment under 5 floors (Co), or condo or apartment over 5 floors (Hr).

	Bt	Mh	Sf	Dx	Co	Hr
Own	93%	100%	84%	59%	27%	27%
Rent	7%	0%	16%	41%	73%	73%

Survey respondents were asked **what their primary language or the language they spoke at home**.

Amharic	Chinese	English	Oromo
0%	0%	99%	0%
Spanish	Somali	Tagalog	Tigrigna
0%	0%	1%	0%
Vietnamese	Japanese		
0%	0%		

Survey respondents were asked **their race**.

White	Black	American Indian	Asian
86%	1%	1%	4%
Hawaiian	Hispanic	Other	Multiple
1%	2%	1%	5%

Survey respondents were asked **their age group**.

<18	19-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
3%	31%	27%	20%	14%	5%

Survey respondents were asked **their gender**.

Male	Female	Other
26%	73%	1%

Generally, survey respondents were from throughout the city, new to long-time residents, reflected a wide variety of housing tenures, spoke English exclusively, 14% nonwhite, of all age groups, and predominately female.

Dog size

Survey respondents were asked **how many dogs they owned** in various sizes.

	1	2	3
Tiny	5%	4%	4%
Small	24%	24%	22%
Medium	41%	38%	22%
Large	30%	34%	51%
Number dogs owned	98%	27%	4%

Of the respondents who owned a dog(s) – the majority of the first dog's size was medium (41%), second dog medium to large (38% to 34%), and third dog large (51%). Of all owners, 98% owned 1 dog, 27% owned 2 dogs, and 4% owned 3 dogs.

Dog age

Survey respondents were asked **the age of the dog(s) they owned**.

	1	2	3	all dogs
0-1 year	9%	6%	7%	9%
1-5 years	50%	41%	29%	48%
6-10 years	31%	40%	36%	32%
11+ years	10%	13%	27%	11%

Of the respondents who owned a dog(s) – the majority of the first dog's age was 1-5 years (50%), second dog age 1-5 and 6-10 years (41% and 40%), and third dog age 6-10 years (36%). Of all dogs, 48% were 1-5 years of age, 32% 6-10 years, 11% over 11+ years, and 9% 0-1 year.

Dog gender

Survey respondents were asked **the gender of the dog(s) they owned**.

	1	2	3	all dogs
Female breeding	1%	3%	3%	2%
Female spayed	48%	42%	40%	46%
Male breeding	2%	4%	4%	3%
Male spayed	48%	52%	53%	49%

Of the respondents who owned a dog(s) – the majority of the first dog's gender was female and male spayed (48%), second dog male spayed (52%), and third dog male spayed (53%). Of all dogs, 49% were male spayed, 46% female spayed, 3% male breeding, and 2% female breeding.

Dog breed group

Survey respondents were asked **the breed group that best described the dog(s) they owned**.

	1	2	3	all dogs
Sporting group	26%	20%	16%	26%
Terrier group	14%	13%	12%	14%
Working group	10%	13%	17%	11%
Hound group	7%	8%	10%	7%
Herding group	18%	20%	18%	18%
Non-sporting group	10%	10%	11%	10%
Toy group	8%	10%	12%	9%
None of the above	5%	5%	4%	5%

Of the respondents who owned a dog(s) – the majority of the first dog's breed was sporting group (pointers, retrievers, setters, spaniels 26%), second dog breed sporting and herding group (collies, shepherds, corgis, sheepdogs 20%), and third dog breed herding (18%). Of all dogs, 26% were sporting group.

Source of dog

Survey respondents were asked **the breed group that best described the dog(s) they owned**.

	1	2	3	all dogs
Veterinarian	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Pet store	1%	1%	0.5%	1%
Breeder	30%	27%	24%	28%

Shelter	20%	19%	20%	20%
Rescue group	29%	33%	35%	30%
Friend/relative	7%	7%	9%	8%
Stray	2%	3%	4%	3%
Newspaper ad	6%	5%	2%	6%
Own dog litter	0.2%	1%	1%	0.4%
Gift	0.3%	1%	0%	0.5%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%	0.1%
Other	3%	2%	3%	3%

Of the respondents who owned a dog(s) – most of the first dogs were obtained from a professional breeder or rescue group (30% and 29%), second dog from a rescue group (33%), and third dog from a rescue group (35%). Of all dogs, 30% were obtained from a rescue group and 28% from a professional breeder.

Dog license

Survey respondents were asked **if the dog(s) they owned were licensed**.

	1	2	3	all dogs
Yes	86%	85%	85%	86%
No	14%	15%	15%	14%

Of the respondents who owned a dog(s) – the majority of the first dogs were licensed (86%), second dog (85%), and third dog (85%). Of all dogs, 86% were licensed.

Reasons for not licensed

Survey respondents were asked **if their dog(s) was not licensed the reasons why** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Not on-line	24%	4%	11%	18%	44%
License/shot cost	24%	16%	18%	21%	21%
Don't have time	27%	15%	21%	24%	14%
Not necessary	45%	19%	15%	9%	12%
Animal Control location	32%	19%	20%	21%	8%
Animal Control hours	32%	19%	23%	18%	8%
Don't have transportation	65%	18%	8%	5%	4%

The highest percentage of respondents that indicated high and highest ratings – for reasons for not licensing were because it could not be done on-line (18% high, 44% highest) and the cost of the license and shots (21% high, 21% highest).

Dog skills

Survey respondents were asked **whether their dog(s) had any certified skills training**.

	1	2	3	all dg
Seeing eye dog	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Seizure/disease smelling aid	0.5%	0.5%	2.6%	0.7%
Stress therapy	5.3%	5.4%	7.8%	6.2%
None of the above	94%	94%	89%	93%

Of all dogs, 0.1% had seeing eye certification, 0.7% seizure and disease smelling aid, 6.2% stress therapy.

Dog training

Survey respondents were asked **what level of training their dog(s) had** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Socialization with people	1%	3%	27%	42%	28%
Socialization with other dogs	2%	7%	34%	37%	20%
Voice command, obedience	1%	6%	50%	34%	9%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated high and highest ratings – were for socialization with people (42% high, 28% highest) and with other dogs (37% high, 20% highest).

Keep dogs while working or going to school

Survey respondents were asked **where they keep their dog(s) while at work or at school or away for the day** – never (Nvr), sometimes (some), frequently (Freq), or always (All). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Nvr	Some	Freq	All
At home inside	3%	14%	29%	53%
At home access out	57%	13%	12%	17%
With me	38%	30%	22%	10%
At home in dog pen	80%	8%	7%	5%
In dog	45%	37%	13%	4%

kennel/daycare				
In my car, truck	84%	12%	3%	0%

The highest percentages of respondents – indicated they keep their dog(s) home inside while away at work, school, or other purpose (97% sometimes to always).

Dog exercise preference

Survey respondents were asked **where they preferred to exercise their dog(s)**.

	1	2	3	all dogs
On-leash	23%	22%	23%	23%
Off-leash	66%	68%	69%	67%
No preference	11%	10%	8%	11%

The highest percentage of respondents) – prefer to exercise their dog(s) off-leash (67% of all dogs).

Frequency of exercising in certain areas

Survey respondents were asked **how often they exercise their dog(s) in a variety of areas** on a never (Nvr), yearly (Yr), monthly (Mo), weekly (Wk), or daily (Day) basis. The following results are ranked by the lowest percentages for never using.

	Nvr	Yr	Mo	Wk	Day
Off-leash dog park	8%	8%	25%	42%	18%
On-leash local park	13%	4%	18%	39%	25%
On-leash trail	16%	16%	35%	27%	7%
On-leash large park	17%	10%	30%	34%	9%
In backyard	29%	1%	3%	12%	55%
Off-leash local park	44%	6%	16%	23%	11%
Off-leash large park	47%	9%	19%	19%	5%
Off-leash trail	49%	12%	21%	15%	3%
On-leash at school	68%	5%	10%	13%	4%
Off-leash at school	69%	7%	10%	11%	4%
At work	89%	2%	3%	4%	3%
Apt/condo roof	94%	0%	1%	2%	2%

The highest percentages of respondents who exercise their dog(s) – is off-leash in a dog park (92% more than once a year), on-leash in their local neighborhood park (87% more than once a year), on-leash on a multipurpose trail (84% more than once a year), and on-leash in a community or regional park (83% more than once a year).

Use of specific parks

Survey respondents were asked **how often they exercise their dog(s) in a list of Seattle parks** on a never (Nvr), yearly (Yr), monthly (Mo), weekly (Wk), or daily (Day) basis. The following results are ranked by the lowest percentages for never using.

	Nvr	Yr	Mo	Wk	Day
Warren G Magnuson Park	26%	22%	28%	18%	5%
Off-leash park outside of Seattle	31%	22%	28%	15%	4%
Golden Gardens Park	57%	25%	12%	5%	1%
Woodland Park	63%	14%	13%	8%	2%
Westcrest Park	68%	7%	9%	12%	4%
Genesee Park	73%	12%	8%	5%	2%
Northacres Park	81%	9%	6%	3%	1%
Dr Jose Rizal Park	84%	9%	4%	2%	1%
Magnolia Manor	85%	7%	4%	3%	1%
Blue Dog Pond at Sam Smith Park	87%	6%	4%	2%	1%
Denny Park	88%	7%	3%	1%	0%
I-5 Colonnade	90%	7%	2%	1%	0%
Lower Kinnear Park	91%	5%	3%	1%	1%
Regrade Park	93%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Plymouth Pillars Park	94%	3%	1%	1%	1%

The highest percentages of respondents who exercise their dog(s) – is in Warren G Magnuson Park (74% more than once a year) and off-leash in a park located outside of Seattle (69% more than once a year),

Important factors in using off-leash areas

Survey respondents were asked **how important a list of factors was in deciding to use a designated off-leash area** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Close to home	4%	4%	13%	32%	48%
Like open exercise area	3%	4%	15%	42%	37%
Like park environment	3%	5%	22%	43%	26%
Walk to park	24%	13%	16%	21%	26%

Like trails	6%	10%	23%	38%	23%
Like people and dogs	7%	12%	28%	34%	19%
Like dog size separated areas	41%	21%	16%	12%	10%
Close to work	49%	21%	13%	9%	8%
Bike to park	71%	16%	6%	4%	3%
Meet people	37%	33%	22%	7%	1%

The highest percentage of respondents that indicated high and highest ratings – were for close to home (32% high, 48% highest) and the open exercise area (42% high, 37% highest).

Transport to an off-leash area

Survey respondents were asked **what methods they used to transport their dog(s) to an off-lease area and how long it took in minutes**. The following results are ranked by the lowest percentages for never using.

Minutes	Walk	Bike	Drive	Transit
Don't do	48%	94%	6%	91%
0-5	8%	1%	14%	0%
6-10	12%	2%	25%	1%
11-20	16%	2%	33%	3%
21-30	9%	1%	16%	2%
31-45	4%	0%	4%	2%
45+	2%	0%	1%	1%

The highest percentages of respondents – don't bike (94%), use transit (91%), walk (48%) or drive (6%) to use an off-leash area. Generally, those that walk or drive spend between 6-20 minutes walking or 5-30 minutes driving to an off-leash area.

Reasons for not using off-leash area

Survey respondents were asked **how important a list of factors was in deciding not to use a designated off-leash area** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Location not convenient	13%	8%	18%	24%	38%
Unruly dogs at park	13%	19%	20%	21%	27%
No water	21%	14%	21%	23%	21%
Location not safe	28%	20%	15%	17%	20%
Too many dogs at park	18%	22%	20%	21%	19%
Risk disease	20%	23%	20%	17%	19%
Park not large enough	30%	19%	15%	17%	19%
No/limited parking	25%	16%	21%	23%	16%
Too many users at park	20%	24%	22%	20%	14%
No outdoor lighting	30%	21%	19%	16%	14%
Not separated by size	42%	23%	13%	11%	12%
No rain/sun shelter	30%	21%	22%	17%	10%
No benches or seating	36%	24%	20%	12%	7%
Don't know about	51%	15%	16%	11%	7%

The highest percentage of respondents that indicated high and highest ratings – were for the location was not convenient (24% high, 38% highest) and there were unruly dogs at the off-leash park (21% high, 27% highest).

Encountered issues at off-leash areas

Survey respondents were asked **whether they had encountered any issues at off-leash designated areas** – never (Nvr), sometimes (some), frequently (Freq), or always (All). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Nvr	Some	Freq	All
Cited by Animal Control	95%	4%	1%	1%
Park users upset	72%	24%	4%	1%
Children interfere	59%	30%	9%	2%
Pooper scooper cans overflowing	55%	33%	10%	2%
Overly friendly dogs	48%	41%	9%	2%
No dog watering	47%	35%	14%	4%
Not enough pooper scooper cans	47%	34%	14%	5%
Aggressive dogs	17%	71%	10%	2%
Don't cleanup dogs	16%	55%	22%	7%

The highest percentages of respondents – indicated never having been cited by Animal Control (95%) and park users were not upset with their having their dog(s) in the off-lease designated area (72%).

Priorities for off-leash areas

Survey respondents were asked **how important**

a list of factors was in off-leash area or dog park on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Trash cans	1%	3%	16%	42%	38%
Dog watering	3%	6%	21%	38%	32%
Walkable location	8%	12%	23%	27%	31%
Area/park size	1%	3%	22%	46%	29%
Water play	6%	13%	22%	30%	29%
Off-street free parking	5%	7%	24%	38%	26%
Open grass area	2%	7%	26%	40%	25%
Shade	1%	5%	23%	47%	23%
Natural features	2%	6%	25%	44%	23%
Security lights	8%	17%	28%	30%	17%
Rain/sun shaded	7%	15%	29%	33%	16%
Restrooms	11%	21%	31%	23%	15%
Varied terrain	7%	19%	33%	28%	13%
Benches	12%	19%	31%	26%	12%
Pathways	7%	19%	33%	29%	11%
Fenced area within a larger park	12%	21%	31%	25%	11%
Dog wash-off	12%	25%	30%	23%	11%
Fenced area	12%	24%	31%	22%	11%
Separate areas by size dog	25%	27%	23%	15%	11%
Obstacles or agility play	14%	28%	31%	20%	7%
Landscaping	14%	28%	35%	16%	7%
Water fountain	23%	30%	27%	14%	6%
Community building	34%	31%	23%	9%	2%

The highest percentage of respondents that indicated high and highest ratings – were for providing trash cans (42% high, 38% highest), dog water fountains (38% high, 32% highest), and off-leash designated areas within walkable distance (27% high, 31% highest).

Quantity and quality ratings

Survey respondents were asked **to rate the quantity and quality of designated off-leash areas and trails** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Quality of maintenance	4%	17%	47%	27%	5%
Quality of dog areas	4%	19%	48%	25%	4%
Quantity off-leash areas	10%	28%	41%	17%	4%
Quality of people areas	5%	26%	49%	17%	2%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated high and highest ratings – were for the maintenance of off-lease designated areas (27% high, 5% highest).

2035 population growth impacts

Survey respondents were advised that the Seattle population would increase by at least another 120,000 people or by 18% by the year 2035 and asked **if existing facilities would be sufficient**.

	Yes	Unk	No
Existing off-leash areas	2%	11%	87%
Existing off-leash trails	2%	23%	76%
Existing on-leash trails	15%	31%	54%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated existing facilities would not be sufficient – were for off-leash areas (87%), off-leash trails (76%), and on-leash trails (54%).

Prefer to be kept informed

Survey respondents were asked **how they would like to be kept informed of dog programs**. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who selected from the multiple options available.

Website	52%
Kiosk at off-leash area	46%
Email	42%
Facebook posting	33%
Utility bill insert	32%
Word of mouth	20%
Newsletter	15%
Mobile application	14%
Newspaper	13%
Brochure or flyer	11%
Twitter	9%

The highest percentages of respondents – indicated a preference to be notified by website (52%), a kiosk at an off-leash area (46%), and

email (42%).

Kept informed
Survey respondents were asked **if they would like to be kept informed of activities concerning off-leash areas**.

	Yes
Subscribe to COLA newsletter about off-leash areas	78%
Learn more about the Off-Leash Area Strategic Plan	65%
Send information about licensing dog(s)	13%

Implications
While the survey was completed by self-selected participants it does indicate Seattle Parks & Recreation off-leash designated area users own 1 or more dogs, of small to large sizes, of 6-10 years old, spayed, of a variety of breeds, obtained from breeders, shelters, and rescue groups, mostly licensed, with limited to some training, and kept inside at home while owners are away.

Survey results indicate dog owners prefer off-leash exercise areas, mostly frequent off-leash dog parks, on-leash local parks, on-leash trails, and on-leash large parks, mostly use Warren G Magnuson Park or an off-leash park outside of Seattle, prefer close to home and open exercise areas, drive to the area, and most often encounter aggressive dogs and non-pooper scooper issues.

Survey respondents rate trash cans, dog water fountains, and walkable access as the highest priorities for dog exercise areas, give existing areas moderate to high quality ratings, and don't think there will be sufficient facilities to keep up with population growth.

Athletic league survey

Email invitations were sent to the largest athletic league representatives encouraging them to complete an on-line survey. Following are major findings from the survey that was completed by 56 league representatives.

League activities
Survey respondents were asked to indicate which **league activities their group conducted** for which they could select more than one.

League activities	Percent
Soccer	41%
Softball	35%
Baseball	29%
Lacrosse	25%
Basketball - indoor	16%
T-Ball	14%
Volleyball - indoor	14%
Football	12%

Survey respondents indicated they were **most involved** in soccer (41% of all respondents) and softball (35%).

Age and gender groups
Survey respondents were asked what **age and gender groups** their organization sponsored in the 2015 season.

Age and gender	Percent
Boys age 5-12	65%
Boys age 13-15	69%
Boys age 16-18	65%
Men age 19-64	59%
Men age 65+	51%
Girls age 5-12	67%
Girls age 13-15	69%
Girls age 16-18	59%
Women age 19-64	53%
Woman age 65+	45%

Survey respondents indicated they sponsored all **age and gender groups** ranging from 69% for boys and girls age 13-15 (69%).

Hours of practice and games
Survey respondents were asked **how many hours** they currently practice and play games and how many they would prefer or accept if that were the only hourly allotment available.

Practices	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
Now	7%	42%	53%	5%	5%	0%
Prefer	2%	39%	44%	15%	5%	2%
Accept	14%	55%	31%	5%	2%	0%
Games	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
Now	13%	38%	43%	13%	10%	3%
Prefer	12%	29%	41%	17%	10%	5%
Accept	12%	41%	34%	15%	5%	2%

Survey respondents indicated they currently **practice** between 1.5 to 2.0 hours (42% and 53%), prefer to practice about the same maybe

more (15% for 2.5 hours), but will accept 1.5 to 2.0 hours (55% and 31%).

Survey respondents indicated they currently **play games** between 1.5 to 2.0 hours (38% and 43%), prefer to play about the same maybe more (1175% for 2.5 hours), but will accept 1.5 to 2.0 hours (41% and 34%).

Time of day for practice and games

Survey respondents were asked **what time of day** they currently practice and play games and what would they prefer or accept if that were the only start time allotment available – for which they could select all that apply.

Practices	8am	9	10	11	12	1pm
Now	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Prefer	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Accept	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Practices	2	3	4	5	6	7
Now	0%	15%	17%	56%	20%	17%
Prefer	0%	21%	18%	49%	10%	13%
Accept	0%	15%	20%	43%	25%	15%
Practices	8	9	10			
Now	2%	0%	0%			
Prefer	3%	0%	0%			
Accept	3%	3%	0%			
Game wd	8am	9	10	11	12	1pm
Now	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Prefer	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Accept	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Game wd	2	3	4	5	6	7
Now	0%	15%	22%	52%	37%	22%
Prefer	0%	19%	19%	52%	26%	19%
Accept	0%	12%	27%	46%	27%	31%
Game wd	8	9	10			
Now	4%	0%	0%			
Prefer	4%	0%	0%			
Accept	4%	0%	0%			
Game Sa	8am	9	10	11	12	1pm
Now	14%	55%	34%	21%	21%	17%
Prefer	9%	50%	34%	16%	19%	25%
Accept	26%	52%	26%	16%	23%	23%
Game Sa	2	3	4	5	6	7
Now	17%	21%	17%	14%	7%	3%
Prefer	19%	19%	16%	19%	6%	0%
Accept	19%	19%	23%	19%	10%	3%
Game Sa	8	9	10			
Now	7%	0%	0%			
Prefer	3%	0%	0%			
Accept	0%	0%	0%			

Game Su	8am	9	10	11	12	1pm
Now	11%	44%	28%	28%	33%	22%
Prefer	9%	41%	23%	32%	32%	32%
Accept	14%	45%	27%	36%	27%	32%
Game Su	2	3	4	5	6	7
Now	17%	17%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Prefer	23%	23%	18%	5%	5%	0%
Accept	23%	23%	18%	5%	5%	5%
Game Su	8	9	10			
Now	0%	0%	0%			
Prefer	0%	0%	0%			
Accept	0%	0%	0%			

Practices - survey respondents indicated they **currently practice during weekdays** starting primarily from 3 to 7 pm with a majority starting at 5 pm.

Survey respondents indicated they would **prefer to start practice during the weekday** about the same times with some indicating a preference to start earlier at 3 pm.

Survey respondents indicated they would **accept starting practice during the weekday** between 3 and 7 pm with a slightly larger acceptance of a start time at 4 and 6 pm.

Saturday games - survey respondents indicated they **currently play games on Saturday** starting primarily from 8 am to 5 pm with a majority starting at 9 pm (55%).

Survey respondents indicated they would **prefer to start games on Saturday** about the same times with some indicating a preference to start a little later at 9 am.

Survey respondents indicated they would **accept starting games on Saturday** about the same times with a slightly larger acceptance of a start time at 8 am.

Sunday games - survey respondents indicated they **currently play games on Sunday** starting primarily from 8 am to 4 pm with a plurality starting at 9 pm (44%).

Survey respondents indicated they would **prefer to start games on Sunday** about the same times with some indicating a preference to start a little later at 9 am.

Survey respondents indicated they would **accept starting games on Sunday** about the

same times with a slightly larger acceptance of a start time at 8 am.

Type of field and court

Survey respondents were asked **what type of field or court** they currently practice and play games and what would they prefer or accept if that were the only surface allotment available – for which they could select all that apply.

Baseball/softball – base path/outfield in feet

Practice	60/150	60/200	60/225	65/280
Now	92%	85%	75%	57%
Prefer	58%	54%	58%	29%
Accept	50%	38%	42%	43%
Practice	90/300	90/350		
Now	64%	75%		
Prefer	21%	67%		
Accept	57%	33%		
Game	60/150	60/200	60/225	65/280
Now	75%	54%	42%	57%
Prefer	50%	38%	42%	43%
Accept	33%	38%	42%	29%
Game	90/300	90/350		
Now	43%	58%		
Prefer	21%	67%		
Accept	43%	42%		

Soccer – width by length in yards

Practice	15/30	25/50	40/70	50/80
Now	63%	63%	75%	63%
Prefer	50%	63%	50%	50%
Accept	88%	88%	63%	88%
Practice	60/100			
Now	85%			
Prefer	85%			
Accept	69%			
Game	15/30	25/50	40/70	50/80
Now	38%	38%	25%	38%
Prefer	25%	38%	25%	38%
Accept	25%	25%	25%	38%
Game	60/100			
Now	62%			
Prefer	69%			
Accept	62%			

Lacrosse – width by length in yards

Practice	25/50	50/90	60/110	70/100
Now	50%	33%	71%	67%
Prefer	0%	0%	71%	50%
Accept	50%	67%	100%	67%
Practice	70/140			
Now	20%			
Prefer	80%			
Accept	20%			
Game	25/50	50/90	60/110	70/100
Now	0%	0%	71%	67%
Prefer	0%	0%	71%	67%
Accept	0%	0%	86%	67%
Game	70/140			
Now	40%			
Prefer	60%			
Accept	20%			

Football – width by length in feet

Practice	160/300	**Game**	160/300
Now	86%	Now	57%
Prefer	71%	Prefer	71%
Accept	57%	Accept	57%

Rugby – width by length in meters

Practice	70/100	**Game**	70/100
Now	100%	Now	100%
Prefer	100%	Prefer	100%
Accept	0%	Accept	0%

Volleyball – width by length in feet

Practice	30/60	**Game**	30/60
Now	100%	Now	100%
Prefer	100%	Prefer	100%
Accept	100%	Accept	100%

Basketball – width by length in feet

Practice	50/84	50/94
Now	100%	50%
Prefer	0%	75%
Accept	0%	75%
Game	50/84	50/94
Now	0%	75%
Prefer	0%	100%
Accept	0%	75%

With some exceptions, most survey respondents **prefer to continue** to practice and play games on about the same type of fields and courts that they do now.

Type of facility

Survey respondents were asked **what type of field or court facility** they currently practice and play games and what would they prefer or accept if that were the only surface allotment available – for which they could select all that apply.

Multipurpose field – large space with moveable standards

Practice	Large, moveable standards	Shared baseball/soccer
Now	64%	68%
Prefer	57%	47%
Accept	50%	53%

Game		
Now	57%	68%
Prefer	57%	53%
Accept	50%	58%

Field surface			
Practice	Sand	Grass	Turf
Now	50%	69%	79%
Prefer	38%	56%	85%
Accept	38%	59%	42%
Practice	Unlighted	Lighted	
Now	78%	67%	
Prefer	33%	83%	
Accept	52%	37%	
Game	Sand	Grass	Turf
Now	25%	66%	70%
Prefer	38%	53%	76%
Accept	50%	56%	58%
Game	Unlighted	Lighted	
Now	56%	57%	
Prefer	41%	73%	
Accept	52%	40%	

Gymnasium – Schools, Community Center				
Practice	ESchl	MSchl	HSchl	CCntr
Now	0%	50%	60%	67%
Prefer	0%	50%	60%	67%
Accept	0%	50%	60%	33%
Game	ESchl	MSchl	HSchl	CCntr
Now	0%	50%	40%	33%
Prefer	0%	100%	80%	67%
Accept	0%	50%	60%	33%

With some exceptions, most survey respondents **prefer to continue** to practice and play games in same type of field and court facilities that they do now except for a preference for more synthetic turf and lighted fields.

Coordination

Survey respondents were asked **who they coordinated with** to schedule fields and courts for practice and game sessions – for which they could select all that apply as never (Nvr), sometimes (some), frequently (Freq), or always (All). The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the factor was the reason.

	Nvr	Some	Freq	All
Park & Rctn scheduler	0%	2%	16%	81%
Other	0%	50%	0%	50%
Individual school	47%	21%	21%	11%
Central school scheduler	73%	20%	0%	7%
Community center	79%	7%	14%	0%
manager				

The highest percentages of respondents – indicated they scheduled fields and courts with Seattle's Parks & Recreation scheduler (100% more than some) and other sources (100%).

Quantity and quality ratings

Survey respondents were asked **to rate the quantity and quality of existing athletic fields and gymnasiums** on a lowest to highest scale. The following results are ranked by the highest percentages of respondents who indicated the highest priority.

	Lwst	Low	Mod	High	Hgst
Field number	26%	33%	36%	16%	0%
Field quality	9%	15%	48%	26%	2%
Field amenity	2%	32%	45%	21%	0%
Field available	24%	20%	36%	18%	2%
Gym number	8%	23%	62%	0%	8%
Gym quality	0%	23%	54%	15%	8%
Gym amenity	0%	15%	54%	23%	8%
Gym available	15%	31%	46%	0%	8%

The highest percentages of respondents that indicated lowest and low ratings – were for the number of athletic fields (26% lowest, 33% low), field availability (24% lowest, 20% low), and gym availability (15% lowest, 31% low).

Implications

While the survey was completed by self-selected league representatives survey respondents would prefer to practice and play about the same or longer hours but will accept somewhat less; start practices and games about the same hours as they do now; on the same size of fields and courts as they do now; with a preference for synthetic turf and lighted fields and middle and high school gymnasiums.

Survey respondents, who are primarily scheduled for practices and games by Seattle Parks & Recreation, gave lowest and low ratings to the number and availability of athletic fields and gymnasiums that they would most prefer to use.

All survey findings

The results of the outreach surveys indicate residents, community center users, lifelong recreation participants, environmental center

users, dog owners, and athletic league representatives confirm the results of the participation model and distributional LOS findings concerning most frequented and desired recreation activities.

When asked, survey respondents predominately do not think existing park and recreation facilities will be sufficient to meet the demand of future population growth or be convenient to their neighborhood of residency.

Principal criticisms elicited by the survey respondents involve the methods of communicating current information about program contents and availability, and the currently scheduled operating hours for programs of interest of local park facilities and community centers – issues that can be rectified.

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