Final Report

City of Eugene Parks and Recreation Facilities' User Survey

Prepared for:
CH2MHILL

September 3, 2004

quantec

Prepared by:
M. Sami Khawaja, Ph.D.
Sharon Baggett, Ph.D.
Doug Bruchs
Quantec, LLC

In Association with:
Bruce Appleyard, AICP

K:\2004 Projects\2004-18 (CH2M Hill) Eugene Parks\Final Report\200418_Final Report_090304.doc

Quantec Offices

6229 SE Milwaukie Ave.
Portland, OR 97202
(503) 228-2992
(503) 228-3696 fax
www.quantecllc.com

3445 Grant St.
Eugene, OR 97405
(541) 484-2992
(541) 683-3683 fax

1722 14th St., Suite 230
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 998-0102
(303) 998-1007 fax

6 Ridgeland Rd
Barrington, RI 02806
(401) 289-0059
(401) 289-0287 fax

28 Main St., Suite A
Reedsburg, WI 53959
(608) 524-4844
(608) 524-6361 fax

20022 Cove Circle
Huntington Beach, CA 92646
(714) 287-6521

Printed on recycled paper

Table of Contents

Executive Summary ES-1

Introduction.....ES-1
Methodology.....ES-1
Key Results: Park Usage Associated with Nonresidential Land Uses.....ES-2
Key Results: Parks Planning Process ES-3

I. Project Background & Methodology..... I-1

Methodology.....I-1
Survey Design.....I-6
Training and Supervision of Survey Team.....I-7
Conducting the Survey.....I-7
Final Sample I-8

II. Survey Results II-1

Characteristics of Surveyed Park Users..... II-1
Nonresidents of Eugene Profile II-3
Mode of Travel to Park..... II-6
Residential & Nonresidential Land Use Attribution of Park Use..... II-7
Park Use..... II-10
Park Assessment II-12

Appendix A. Weighting Methodology.....A-1

Weighting of Sample Data..... A-1

Appendix B. Survey Results Weighted for Annual Park Use B-1

Characteristics of Surveyed Park Users.....B-1
Travel Patterns B-4
Park Use.....B-6
Park Assessment B-7

Appendix C. Distribution of Group Ages by Park C-1

Appendix D. Survey D-1

Appendix E. Suggestions for Park Changes by Park Type E-1

Appendix F. Glossary F-1

Tables & Figures

Executive Summary ES-1

Table ES.1: Details of Park Use Associated with Nonresidential Land Use Source ES-3

I. Project Background & Methodology..... I-1

Table I.1: Allocation of "Days" to Parks.....I-4
Table I.2: Surveys Completed by Park Type.....I-8

II. Survey Results II-1

Table II.1: Respondent Gender..... II-1
Table II.2: Respondent Age II-1
Table II.3: Ages by Number in Group – All Parks (n=1,746)..... II-2
Table II.4: Respondent's University Affiliation II-2
Figure II.1: Disability Among Park Users (n=1,746) II-3
Figure II.2: Percentage of Eugene Residents Among Park Users (n=1,742) II-3
Table II.5: Distance of Nonresidents' Residence from Eugene..... II-4
Figure II.3: Percentage of Overnight Stays among Nonresidents II-5
Table II.6: Overnight Visitors (Nonresidents) Accommodations..... II-5
Table II.7: Nonresidents' Primary Reasons for Eugene Visit II-6
Table II.8: Mode of Transport to Park..... II-6
Table II.9: Type of Bicycle Ride II-7
Table II.10: Origin of Trip to Park II-7
Table II.11: Destination Following Park Use II-8
Table II.12: Details of Park Use Associated with Nonresidential Land Use Source II-8
Table II.13: Details of Park Use Associated with Nonresidential Source – Including Overnight Nonresidents II-9
Table II.14: Proximity of Nonresidential Origin or Destination a Factor in Park Visit II-9
Table II.15: Attribution to Nonresidential Source Adjusted by Importance of Proximity of Nonresidential Origin or Destination..... II-10
Table II.16: Intended Length of Park Visit..... II-10
Table II.17: Frequency of Park Use between April and October II-11
Table II.18: Frequency of Park use between November and March..... II-11
Table II.19: Park Activities Reported..... II-12
Table II.20: Overall Feeling of Safety in Park..... II-12
Table II.21: Overall Maintenance of the Park II-13

Figure II.5: Percentage of Respondents Desiring a Change in the Park (n=1,719) II-13
Table II.22: Suggested Changes II-14

Executive Summary

Introduction

The survey described herein was undertaken by the City of Eugene with two primary purposes: 1) to identify the relationships of parks, open spaces, and recreation facilities use between residential and nonresidential land uses; and 2) to gain more information on overall and individual park usage. The survey results will be used to evaluate the City's park system development charge and to improve the overall park planning process.

Methodology

Our team developed and implemented a survey of park users, conducted over a seven-week period, beginning May 17 and ending July 7. This period was chosen to allow inclusion of two holidays and to reflect peak usage during early and mid-summer months. Random intercept surveys were conducted for both pedestrians and bicyclists, using a detailed sampling procedure by park, on weekdays, weekends, and holidays. The sample of parks was chosen to represent park types used in the City's current comprehensive park planning process. Key data on surveys include:

- 1,746 surveys were completed in 549 hours in the parks; 207 hours were spent on surveys during the weekdays, 138 during weekends, and 204 during two holidays
- 21 parks were represented
- 20% of all surveys were with bicycle intercepts

While the raw data collected by the surveyors represent the activities and attitudes of park users during the survey period, the results were "weighted" to extrapolate findings to the overall usage during the "dry season" and to the full year. The percentages reported below are based on "dry season" weighting of the survey data. The sample response totals (n) represent completed surveys in the study sample. Results are summary statistics. A complete data file of the raw survey responses has been delivered to the City.

Key Results: Park Usage Associated with Nonresidential Land Uses

Key results related to park usage associated with nonresidential land uses for SDC development purpose include:

- 83.5% of those visiting parks are Eugene residents and of these park visitors:
  - 86.6% of all park visits originate from home or school
  - 13.4% of park visits originate from work or other commercial (nonresidential, non-school) establishment
  - 34.5% of bicyclists reported their trip was a commute; 61.6% of bicyclists reported their trip was for leisure; and 3.9% said it was both a commute and a recreational ride
- 16.5% of all those visiting the parks traveled from outside the city of Eugene and of those visitors:
  - 52% came from within one-hours' drive of the city; 42% from beyond a one hour driving distance
  - 40.8% reported staying overnight
  - 41.9% of nonresidents cited a park or attending a park-related activity as the primary reason for their visit to Eugene; 20.8% said the primary reason was to visit friends and/or family
- A range, from a high of 31.1% to a low of 13.6%, of all respondents' park usage can be associated with a nonresidential land use source (respondent cited nonresidential location as origin, destination, or both of their park visits). Table ES.1 shows the breakdown for these nonresidential land use factors in the park visits by residency status. As shown, the 31.1% is calculated by combining all respondents who cited work or a commercial establishment as a factor in their trip to the park, combined with nonresidents who reported staying overnight in Eugene in a commercial establishment. The lower estimate (13.6%) includes only those who cited work or commercial establishment as a factor in their trip *and* reported that the proximity of the park to work or the commercial establishment was the primary reason they chose to use that particular park.

Table ES.1: Details of Park Use Associated with Nonresidential Land Use Source

	Residents (n=1,454)	Nonresidents (n=288)	Total (n=1,742)
Origin nonresidential land use	7.4%	11.7%	8.1%
Destination nonresidential land use	18.0%	12.9%	17.2%
Both origin & destination nonresidential Land use	3.8%	13.2%	5.4%
Nonresidents staying overnight in commercial establishments*		3.1%	0.5%
Overall	***29.2%***	***40.9%***	***31.1%***
	Residents (n=1,454)	**Nonresidents** (n=288)	**Total** (n=1,742)
Closer to nonresidential land use primary factor	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%
Both origin & destination nonresidential land use	3.8%	13.2%	5.4%
Nonresidents staying overnight in commercial establishments*		3.1%	0.5%
Overall	***11.6%***	***23.9%***	***13.6%***

* Does not include overnight residents who did cite a nonresidential source as the origin or destination of their park visit.

Key Results: Parks Planning Process

Key results with respect to the parks planning process include:

Park Usage

- While 83.5% of all respondents were Eugene residents, the percentage of nonresidents ranged from a low of 8.8% at Community Parks to 28.2% at Special Use Facilities. Natural Areas and Urban Plazas also show higher-than-average nonresident use.
- Slightly more than half of park users intercepted (51.9%) were between the ages of 21 and 50 and were more likely to be in the park alone (as were those over 65).
- Patterns of nonresident park use vary by whether the visitor lives within one-hour of the city or beyond the area. Local area visitors (those visiting from within one hour of Eugene), were more often intercepted in Linear, Metropolitan, and Neighborhood parks, and in Natural Areas. Visitors coming from a distance of more than one-hour from Eugene were more often intercepted while visiting Special Use facilities.

- Fewer than half of all non-Eugene residents reported staying overnight in the city. Of these, many stay with family and friends, and almost one-third reported staying at a hotel (B&B, motels, etc.)
- Of the surveyed nonresidents, across all park types except the Urban Plaza, the primary reasons cited for visiting Eugene was to visit friends and/or family or to utilize the park and/or attend a park activity. In community parks, for example, 32.6% of the nonresidents stated they were in Eugene primarily to visit friends and family, while 30.4% were in Eugene for the park and/or park-related activities.
- Dry season usage of all parks is high, with the majority of those intercepted saying they use the park more than once per month, and more than one-third saying they use the park five or more times per week.
- Almost two-thirds (60.6%) of those intercepted reported that they use the park more than once per month even in the wet season (highest for the linear parks). While overall use of the parks does decrease in the winter months, more than one-third of those intercepted (38.1%) report using the parks two to four times per week, and 16.4% use the park five or more times per week, in the wet season.
- Most park visits (85.5%) are from one to two hours in length.
- Biking, walking, and dog walking were the most common activities across all parks.

Travel Patterns

- Overall, nearly half of all park users (48.3%) reported driving to the parks, more than a quarter (28.3%) said they walked, and more than one-fifth (21.5%) said they biked.
- Across all park types, 34.5% of all bicyclists intercepted said their ride was a commute. This percentage was higher in Community parks and the Urban Plaza (51.1% and 47.1%, respectively), than the average for all parks.
- Of those affirming that either their origin or destination influenced their use of one park over another, 22.8% and 13.9% cited "Commercial Establishment" or "Work," respectively, while 53% responded closer to "home."

Park Assessment

- Eighty-seven percent of all surveyed park users generally feel safe in the parks. In some park types, with Metropolitan parks showing the

highest percentage at 19.8%, users feel safe only at certain times of the day or in certain parts of the park.

- Ninety-four percent of all respondents ranked park maintenance as "Very Good" or "Good" across park types, with special use facilities receiving the highest percentage of ratings as "Very Good."
- Park changes most often suggested included specific infrastructure improvements, such as added restrooms, drinking fountains, etc.

I. Project Background & Methodology

To inform review of their current System Development Charge (SDC) calculation, the City of Eugene (City) wished to gain a greater understanding of park usage and to identify the possible relationships between residential/nonresidential development and park use, open spaces, and recreation facilities. The city also wished to gain more information on individual park usage to inform the overall planning process.

This exploration is based on the hypothesis that park usage is related to nonresidential land uses, because employees, customers, or associates of businesses use the parks and/or because the parks and park facilities and events attract nonresidents who also use businesses for lodging, dining, fuel, or other retail needs.

Thus, the City desired a survey that would determine the intensity and pattern of park use by the various members of the community (city residents, office workers, visitors, etc.), as well as the usage of various amenities within the parks. Expected results would provide the City with usage pattern data for incorporation into the design of an equitable SDC charge, including analyses of how it might be levied in relationship to various park type categories and development types (in particular, residential and nonresidential land uses).

Methodology

To address these requirements, the Quantec team developed and implemented a survey of park users, conducted over a seven-week period, beginning May 17 and ending July 7. This period was chosen to allow inclusion of two holidays and to reflect peak usage during early and mid-summer months. The survey was designed to also represent the variety of park types in the city and usage across weekdays, weekends, and holidays.

Developing the Sample

This survey was conducted primarily to understand the relationship between park usage that derives from residential land use and usage that derives from nonresidential land uses, such as that of visitors to the City who visit the parks in conjunction with a business, shopping, or special event, or with the express purpose of using park amenities or attending a park activity.

The sample was also designed to allow for future analysis to focus on how Eugene residents and nonresidents use the parks. Lastly, to provide the City with more information on individual park usage, the survey instrument

included questions regarding the frequency of visits, user characteristics, and user opinions about park maintenance and safety. The following steps were then undertaken.

Step 1. Estimate the Sample Size

The analytic methods to be used in estimating these proportions require the use of samples of park users. In determining the required sample sizes to achieve a desired level of accuracy – and the probability of achieving that accuracy – the following equation is used:

$$n = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2}$$

where:

- n = required sample size (e.g., number of park users interviewed)
- z = the standard normal distribution constant (z = 1.96 for 95% confidence level)
- p = the proportion of the respondents expected to fall in one of the four categories
- e = the required precision level (e.g., ±5%)

Using this equation requires an estimated starting point of what these proportions are. To our knowledge, no such estimate is available. For four park user groups - residents who work in Eugene, residents who work outside of Eugene, nonresidents who work in Eugene, and nonresidents who work outside Eugene – the survey design is based on the most conservative assumption that there is an equal likelihood that these four groups will be represented in a park at a given moment. While this is obviously inaccurate, it produces the most conservative estimate of sample size; therefore, we selected the sample size based on this figure to increase the chances of having statistically significant numbers of respondents in each of the four groups.

The assumption of equal likelihood of any one group being in a park leads to an overall sample size of 1,152 completed surveys to achieve 95% confidence and ±5% precision. We then translated the total number of surveys into "days" (six-hour allotments) at the parks. Assuming six hours per day, three surveys per hour, 64 days of data collection were needed.

Step 2. Determine Survey Area Type

In reviewing the structure of the parks with City staff, we determined that there are distinct "systems," some connected by linear paths, while others are unique special park facilities.

Working with City staff, we identified six key categories or "systems" used for parks planning:

1. City Center
2. Amazon Parkway System
3. Amazon Creek System
4. Willamette System
5. Neighborhood Parks
6. Special Use Facilities

We then used these six categories to define the sampling frames. Within each category, the following park types (as used by the City in their comprehensive planning process) were identified:

1. Urban
2. Community
3. Metropolitan
4. Linear
5. Natural areas
6. Neighborhood parks
7. Special facilities

In discussion with City Parks & Open Space staff, we reviewed the parks within each type and chose a sample within each park type. The final sample of parks was recommended by Parks & Open Space staff, as guided in a discussion with Quantec. Quantec then examined the sample against population density and park reservation data provided by the City of Eugene Mapping & Data staff. For example, where Parks and Open Space staff had identified a given park as high use and representative of greater commercial density, we examined the data provided to ensure that the park was, indeed, representative.

Step 3. Allocate Survey Days to Sample of Parks

We next allocated the 64 six-hour "days" across the identified park types. Table I.1 displays how the process of allocation was conducted. In allocating days to park types, several factors were taken into account, such as an objective assessment of the variability of use (intensity of use from high to low).

We allocated two holiday days to each park to capture Memorial Day and Fourth of July.[1] The remaining days were allocated to the weekend and weekdays, based on the occurrence of each in the five-week data-collection period proposed. This process produced fractions of days, which we rounded up (again using a conservative approach to maximize completed surveys). Note that in Step 1, we estimated that 64 days of data collection would be needed; when these days were allocated to Parks, however, we felt that we needed to increase the total to 91.5 (34.5 weekdays, 23 weekends, and 34 holidays, see bottom of Table I.1).[2]

Table I.1: Allocation of "Days" to Parks

Survey Area	Park Type	Park Name	Weekdays	Weekends	Holidays
City Center	Urban Plaza	Park Blocks	2.5	1.5	2.0
Amazon Parkway System	Community	Amazon Park	2.5	1.5	2.0
	Linear	Amazon Parkway	2.5	1.5	2.0
	Neighborhood	Tugman Park	1.5	1.0	2.0
	Natural Areas	Amazon Headwaters	0.5	0.5	2.0
		Spencer Butte	2.5	1.5	2.0
Amazon Creek System	Linear	ACE	1.5	1.0	2.0
	Neighborhood	Berkeley Park	0.5	0.5	2.0
	Natural Areas	Meadowlark Prairie	1.5	1.0	2.0
Willamette System	Metropolitan	Alton Baker	2.5	1.5	2.0
		Washington/Jefferson	1.5	1.0	2.0
	Linear	Willamette River Linear Park	2.5	1.5	2.0
	Natural Areas	Whilamut Natural Area	1.5	1.0	2.0
Other Neighborhood Parks*	Neighborhood	Bramblewood Park	1.0	1.0	1.0
		Irwin Park	1.0	1.0	1.0
		Skyview Park	1.0	1.0	1.0
		University Park	1.0	1.0	1.0
		Oakmont Park	2.0	1.0	1.0
		Monroe Park	1.0	1.0	1.0
Special Use Facilities	Special Use	Echo Hollow Pool	2.0	1.0	1.0
		Hendricks Rhododendron Gardens	2.0	1.0	1.0
Total "Days"			***34.5***	***23.0***	***34.0***
Total Hours in Parks			**207**	**138**	**204**

* As part of the Comprehensive Planning Process, the city is divided into six planning zones. One park within each was chosen for this sample.

---

1 These days represent six-hour days; thus the columns can be translated into total hours allocated to a park by day type (weekday, weekend, holiday) by multiplying by 6. This would, for example, result in 15 weekday hours for the Urban Plaza over the survey period.

2 This represents total days on holidays across all of the park sites; i.e., surveyors were in every park on the holidays.

Step 4. Allocate Hours in Parks

Once the number of "days" per park per day type was determined, a schedule of survey shifts was designed that fulfilled the "day" requirements in shifts of two or three hours. First, a list of targeted times was developed for individual parks based on visits to each of the sampled parks. For example, targeted shifts for the neighborhood parks included shifts in the mornings to reach walkers and dog walkers and early afternoon shifts to capture the influx of activity after the end of the school day. In addition to the targeted shift times, other shifts during less active periods were also identified and selected in an effort to encapsulate each park's full range of uses.

After the aforementioned shifts were identified, they were distributed evenly across the sampling period. For example, if a park had 15 weekday hours, each of the five 3-hour shifts was scheduled for a different day of the week in five successive weeks. Again, the intent was to schedule the shifts in a manner that would most accurately capture the park's full range of activity.

Step 5. Weighting Responses

While the raw data collected by the surveyors accurately represent the activities and attitudes of park users during the survey period, the results need to be "weighted" to extrapolate findings to the overall usage during the "dry season" and to the full year. For this project, surveyors collected data on 55 days between May 17 and July 11, 2004 (four days past the original July 7 timeframe were used to conduct make-up surveys for rain days and errors[3] in survey locations). Of those 55 days, 37 were weekdays, 12 were weekend days, and 6 were holidays (which include both weekday and weekends). However, the distribution of weekdays, weekend days and holidays exhibited in the survey period is not identical to the distribution for the dry season or for the full year. When the gathered data are extrapolated to represent seasonal or annual park usage, the applied weights not only account for the fact that the sampling period was only a portion of the season or year, but also correct the disparity between the distributions of day types. A full description of the weighting process is included in Appendix A. All results presented in the report are "weighted" to extrapolate the findings to the overall usage during the "dry season," and the extrapolated results for the full year are provided in Appendix B.

---

[3] Errors included, for example, surveyors including more blocks than "official" to the Urban Plaza, and thus conducting surveys outside the official park boundary. These surveys were excluded from the analysis.

Survey Design

The primary purpose of the intercept survey was to capture information on park use that would inform the City of Eugene's current review of its SDC structure. Particular attention was paid to park use and its relationship to various park types. Additional questions were included that would inform park planning efforts.

The survey was designed to insure both high response rates and excellent data quality. First, we pre-tested the survey with 15 respondents and revised the survey as needed to insure the questions would be understood by a diverse group of park users, in the various park types studied, and under a range of conditions.

The following substantive areas were addressed in the survey (the survey is attached in Appendix D)

- Respondent's primary residence
- For out-of-town visitors
  - Accommodations while in area
  - Length of visit in Eugene
  - Primary reason for visit to Eugene
- Park usage
  - Date and time of visit
  - Intended activities in the park
  - Duration of park visit
  - Estimated occurrence, by season, of visits to the park
  - Size and age of group/family, if applicable
  - Mode of travel to the park (e.g., walk, bike, drive, public transportation)
  - Origins immediately before and destinations immediately after park use, providing information on the relationship between park use and land uses.
  - Perceptions of park safety and maintenance, as well as general comments, to assist in broader park planning efforts
  - Age and gender of respondent, disability (if visually evident to surveyors), and ages of members of groups, as applicable

Survey questions from some of the areas listed above were designed specifically to help inform the review of the SDC structure. These items were used to determine the nature of the relationship between various land uses (commercial establishments, residences, etc.) and the use of the parks.

- We asked non-Eugene residents the "primary reason" for their visit to Eugene, distinguishing the importance of the parks in their visit.
- We asked all respondents to identify their location immediately prior to using the park (home, work, other nonresidential, etc.) and their destination immediately following their park use, distinguishing those using the park going to or from residential and nonresidential land use locations.
- We then asked questions regarding which origin or destination (home, work, school, a commercial establishment, or another location) determined the respondent's choice of the park.

Training and Supervision of Survey Team

Prior to going into the field, we convened the survey team for an intensive training session to ensure that the survey was conducted in a safe, professional manner, and that there would be the highest degree of statistical certainty from the gathered responses. Surveyors were briefed on protocols for intercepting park users (every *n*th person), on the survey sampling design, implementing the actual survey, and ways to address difficult and/or unsafe encounters in the field. Teams of two practiced the survey, followed by a question and answer session to clarify items and unexpected responses. The City of Eugene's bicycle coordinator also attended the session to discuss how to safely conduct bicycle intercept surveys. Finally, guidance was provided to surveyors throughout the process to verify correct implementation of the survey plan and survey protocol.

Conducting the Survey

In conducting the survey, we undertook several actions to increase the chances that people would take the time to respond:

1. We designed a survey introduction that made it immediately clear that responding is both important and easily accomplished.
2. We designed an implementation plan that included readily recognized signs of surveyor legitimacy. For bike intercept surveys, we laid out signs and cones, and all surveyors wore City of Eugene [Parks & Open Space Division of Public Works] t-shirts.
3. Finally, we provided small tokens to those completing the survey (park or city bike maps, frisbees and/or pencils with the City's logo).

Final Sample

Survey totals far exceeded our expectations. When our data-collection effort was completed, in the 549 hours in the parks, we collected a total of 1,746 surveys, distributed by park type as shown in Table I.2.

Table I.2: Surveys Completed by Park Type

Park Type	Frequency	Percent
Community Park	159	9.11%
Linear Park	375	21.48%
Metropolitan Park	161	9.22%
Natural Areas	186	10.65%
Neighborhood Park	548	31.39%
Special Use Facilities	171	9.79%
Urban Plaza	146	8.36%
Total	***1,746***	***100.0%***

II. Survey Results

In the tables below, the n's are the number of surveys completed; percentages reflect data weighted for the "dry season," defined as the months between April and October. Data weighted in this manner for annual usage are included in Appendix B. Data should be interpreted as weighted percentages only, unless indicated, and where n's are very small, the 95/5% confidence may not hold for a specific park type, but does remain robust for the overall results.

Characteristics of Surveyed Park Users

We asked respondents a series of questions to profile the park users, both individually and as a group (determining ages of users if respondent was in the park with one or more persons). Our survey was limited to persons 16 years of age and older. Tables II.1 and II.2 provide the gender and ages of the 1,746 respondents.

Table II.1: Respondent Gender

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,728)
	Community (n=159)	Linear (n=371)	Metropolitan (n=158)	Natural Areas (n=183)	Neighbor-hood (n=543)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=143)	
Female	56.2%	45.9%	49.0%	45.9%	53.3%	51.5%	52.6%	50.6%
Male	43.8%	54.1%	51.0%	54.1%	46.7%	48.5%	47.4%	49.4%

Table II.2: Respondent Age

Age	Park Type							Overall (n=1,700)
	Community (n=158)	Linear (n=366)	Metropolitan (n=153)	Natural Areas (n=184)	Neighbor-hood (n=536)	Special Use (n=162)	Urban Plaza (n=141)	
16-20	8.0%	10.1%	12.0%	5.8%	16.2%	8.9%	11.0%	11.5%
21-30	16.6%	21.7%	29.2%	17.4%	30.6%	20.2%	26.7%	24.6%
31-40	21.3%	22.0%	25.1%	19.9%	24.7%	19.7%	24.4%	22.8%
41-50	26.5%	17.3%	11.8%	22.1%	13.3%	16.6%	15.6%	16.6%
51-60	17.7%	14.3%	11.6%	17.1%	8.4%	11.6%	14.1%	12.5%
61-70	6.4%	11.2%	6.5%	13.4%	5.8%	18.0%	6.4%	9.1%
71-80	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	4.3%	0.8%	3.6%	1.7%	2.4%
81 and over	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	- - -	0.2%	1.4%	- - -	0.4%

While Table II.2 provides the age of the survey respondents themselves, Table II.3 presents the age distribution of all members of the respondent's "group" – i.e., anyone accompanying the respondent. For example, 4.1% of the groups had one child under two, while 33.8% of the groups had two to three adults between the ages of 20-64. Note that the respondent is included in the group count and that the results are across all of the surveyed parks. Results by park type are provided in Appendix C.

Table II.3: Ages by Number in Group – All Parks (n=1,746)

No. in Group	Age Category				
	<2	2-12	13-19	20-64	65+
None	95.6%	76.7%	85.3%	12.9%	89.4%
1	4.1%	11.3%	9.0%	50.3%	6.2%
2-3	0.3%	10.3%	4.6%	33.8%	3.9%
4-5	<0.1%	1.1%	0.8%	2.1%	0.4%
6-7	- - -	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
8-9	- - -	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	- - -
More than 10	- - -	0.1%	<0.1%	0.2%	<0.1%

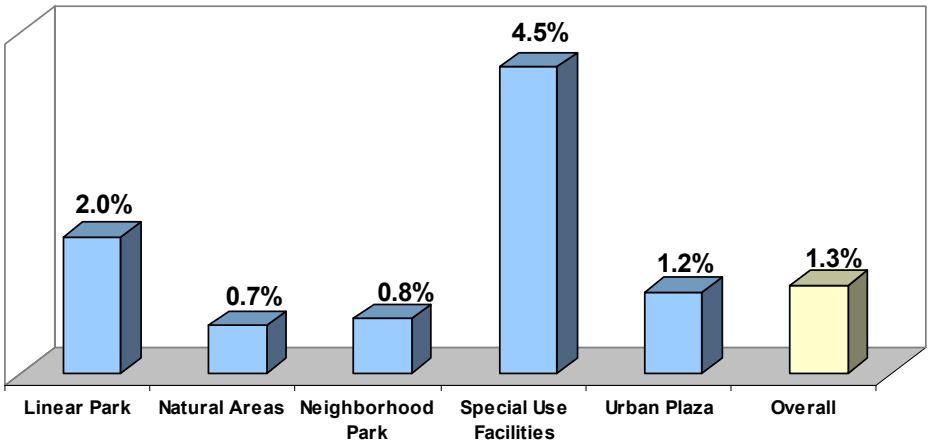
In an effort to understand the relationship between the University of Oregon and the use of parks in Eugene, the survey asked each respondent if he/she had any affiliation with the university. As presented in Table II.4, slightly less than a quarter of the respondents were students, employees, or both. It is important, however, to note that, since the survey was conducted in the summer, the results presented in Table II.4 may underestimate the percentage of annual park users affiliated with the university.

Table II.4: Respondent's University Affiliation

Affiliation	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Community (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metropolitan (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Student	10.5%	10.1%	20.7%	9.3%	15.3%	12.6%	9.9%	12.9%
Employee	9.1%	12.9%	10.4%	4.0%	6.9%	12.4%	6.3%	9.0%
Employee and Student	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	- - -	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Neither	79.7%	76.6%	68.5%	86.7%	77.4%	74.7%	83.0%	77.7%

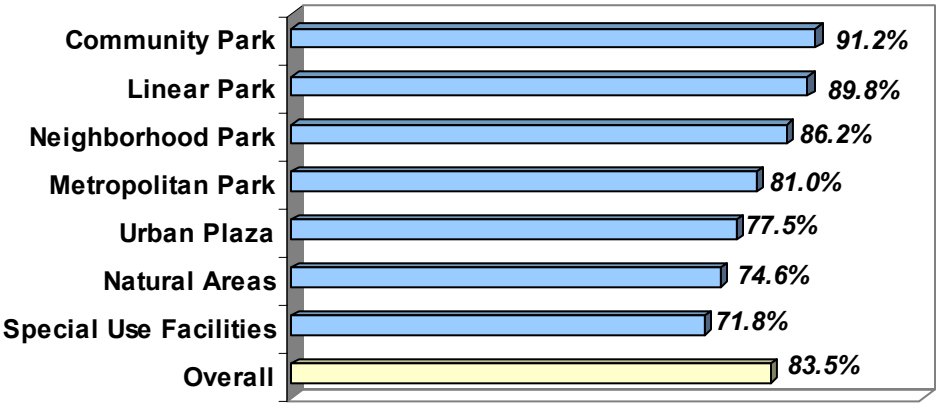
The survey instrument also captured information regarding persons with an observable disability. This information was gathered by surveyors' visual observation (e.g., respondent in wheelchair). As evident in Figure II.1, 1.3% of all persons surveyed or group members were identified as having disabilities. The highest concentrations of such persons were found at Special Use Facility locations, Echo Hollow Pool and Hendricks Rhododendron Garden, while at Community or Metropolitan parks none were identified.

Figure II.1: Disability Among Park Users (n=1,746)



As illustrated in Figure II.2, 83.5% (1,454) of the overall park users surveyed reported that they were residents of the city of Eugene. The largest percentage of residents was identified at Community, Linear, and Neighborhood parks, and more nonresidents among users of Metropolitan Parks, Urban Plaza, Special Use Facilities and Natural Areas.

Figure II.2: Percentage of Eugene Residents Among Park Users
(n=1,742)



Nonresidents of Eugene Profile

To further explore patterns of residence, we asked those who replied "no" to Eugene residency whether they lived *within one hour's drive* or from a distance more than one-hour's drive, and a series of details about their visit, including whether they would stay overnight, where they would stay if they were, and the primary purpose of their visit. As noted in the description of the

survey design, this series of questions was one of several included to explore the relationship between park use and commercial activity.

Table II.5 details the origin of nonresidents' visit to the park. While the overall percentage of visitors from inside and outside the Eugene area is similar, the distribution of visitors varies greatly at some parks. Special Use facilities and Natural Area displayed the greatest disparity. A higher percentage of nonresidents visiting Special Use Facilities (represented by the Echo Hollow Pool and Hendricks Rhododendron Garden in our survey) were from outside of the Eugene area, while Natural Areas showed the opposite visitation pattern, with a higher percentage of visitors coming from within one-hour or the city.

Table II.5: Distance of Nonresidents' Residence from Eugene

Location of Non-resident's Residence	Park Type							Overall (n=284)
	Community (n=16)	Linear (n=38)	Metropolitan (n=31)	Natural Areas (n=42)	Neighbor-hood (n=77)	Special Use (n=43)	Urban Plaza (n=37)	
Eugene area (within one hour's drive)	41.3%	54.0%	61.0%	71.3%	55.1%	29.3%	51.0%	52.0%
Visiting from outside Eugene area	58.7%	46.0%	39.0%	28.7%	44.9%	70.7%	49.0%	48.0%

Considering the results in Table II.5, it was not surprising that the greatest percentage of park visitors staying overnight were identified at the two selected Special Use facilities. Since both Echo Hollow Pool and Hendricks Rhododendron Garden have the potential to draw visitors from greater distances for swim meets, weddings, or family reunions, it makes sense that they would also exhibit a high percentage of overnight guests. Again using the results from Table II.5, similar logic could be used to explain why Figure II.3 shows Natural Area's having the lowest percentage of overnight visitors. Table II.6 details where overnight visitors, by park type, spent the night. The small numbers of respondents in each park type in Table II.6, however, limit the conclusions that can be drawn. The data for overnight accommodations should better be viewed as an indicator than as a significant result.

Figure II.3: Percentage of Overnight Stays among Nonresidents
(n=277)

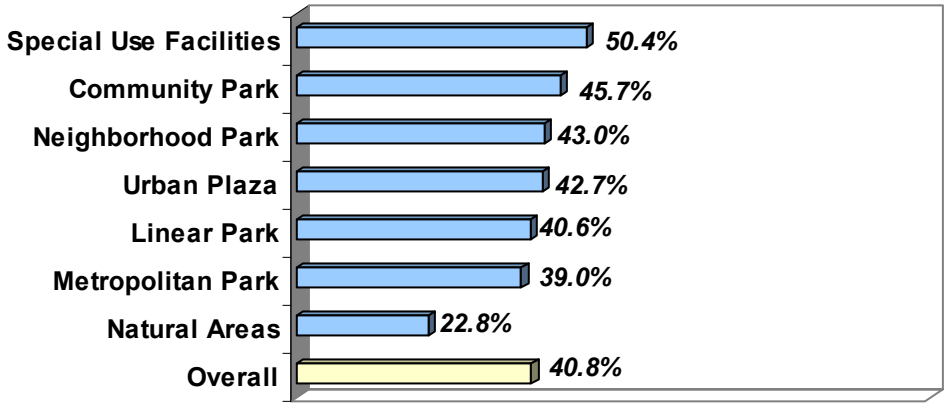


Table II.6: Overnight Visitors (Nonresidents) Accommodations

Accommodations	Park Type							Overall (n=114)
	Community (n=8)	Linear (n=15)	Metropolitan (n=12)	Natural Areas (n=9)	Neighbor-hood (n=34)	Special Use (n=22)	Urban Plaza (n=14)	
Campground	- - -	8.1%	11.0%	- - -	- - -	44.1%	4.5%	13.1%
Friends/Family	47.6%	40.4%	43.9%	54.1%	74.3%	13.4%	33.0%	44.4%
Hotel (Motel, B and B, Inn)	9.5%	39.4%	35.4%	45.9%	16.2%	33.5%	47.7%	31.0%
Second Residence	42.9%	4.0%	9.8%	- - -	9.5%	8.9%	- - -	8.7%
Other	- - -	8.1%	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.8%	2.8%

Table II.7 provides a list of the primary reasons the surveyed nonresidents gave for their visit to Eugene. As evident in the table, the parks themselves and park-related activities were the greatest draw for nonresidents (41.9%), followed by visits to family and friends and work (20.8% and 16.5%, respectively).

Table II.7: Nonresidents' Primary Reasons for Eugene Visit

Reason	Park Type							Overall (n=280)
	Community (n=16)	Linear (n=38)	Metropolitan (n=31)	Natural Areas (n=42)	Neighbor-hood (n=76)	Special Use (n=43)	Urban Plaza (n=34)	
For Work	18.5%	7.9%	22.9%	11.8%	14.3%	4.8%	50.0%	16.5%
Recreation	9.8%	- - -	4.3%	- - -	1.6%	2.3%	5.6%	2.4%
Special Event	- - -	7.1%	- - -	- - -	1.6%	2.3%	5.6%	2.4%
To attend University/ school- related activities	- - -	7.1%	11.4%	- - -	4.8%	6.8%	1.9%	5.0%
To visit commercial establishments	- - -	6.3%	- - -	4.8%	6.8%	15.2%	5.6%	6.8%
To visit friends/family	32.6%	19.4%	13.3%	22.4%	36.9%	7.0%	7.5%	20.8%
To visit the parks and/or park related activities	30.4%	40.9%	48.1%	61.0%	30.7%	57.2%	18.2%	41.9%
Vacation	4.3%	4.8%	- - -	- - -	2.4%	4.5%	- - -	2.3%
Other	4.3%	6.3%	- - -	- - -	0.8%	- - -	5.6%	1.9%

Mode of Travel to Park

Our survey included items to capture the means of travel by all park users, as well as a series of items intended to ascertain the extent to which location of work, home, or other commercial activity influences the use of a given park. Responses to these items are shown in Tables II.8 – II.12.

Table II.8: Mode of Transport to Park

Mode of Travel	Park Type							Overall (n=1,739)
	Community (n=158)	Linear (n=375)	Metropolitan (n=160)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=546)	Special Use (n=169)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Bike	23.2%	40.4%	27.5%	35.3%	11.3%	4.0%	9.3%	21.5%
Drive	45.2%	24.6%	54.2%	44.0%	53.7%	79.6%	50.7%	48.3%
Skating	0.9%	0.2%	- - -	0.7%	0.4%	- - -	0.4%	0.3%
Transit	0.8%	0.6%	1.8%	- - -	0.6%	- - -	11.9%	1.6%
Walk	30.0%	34.3%	16.5%	20.0%	34.0%	16.3%	27.8%	28.3%

Those respondents who arrived at the park via bike were further asked whether their bicycle ride was a recreational trip, part of a commute, or both. As shown in Table II.9, the highest percentages of commuters were identified at Community Parks (51.1%) and at the Urban Plaza (47.1%); overall, one-third of bicyclists intercepted reported that they were commuting to or from work.

Table II.9: Type of Bicycle Ride

Type of Bicycle Trip	Park Type							Overall (n=360)
	Community (n=33)	Linear (n=164)	Metropolitan (n=43)	Natural Areas (n=66)	Neighbor-hood (n=37)	Special Use (n=6)	Urban Plaza (n=11)	
Commute	51.1%	35.2%	29.6%	21.8%	39.3%	31.4%	47.1%	34.5%
Recreational	48.9%	61.2%	63.6%	73.0%	59.1%	68.6%	43.7%	61.6%
Both	- - -	3.6%	6.7%	5.2%	1.7%	- - -	9.2%	3.9%

Residential & Nonresidential Land Use Attribution of Park Use

In another series of questions designed to attribute park use to a residential or nonresidential land use source, we asked all surveyed respondents about the origin of their trip to the park (if they came to the park directly from home, work, school, a commercial establishment, or another location) and about their immediate destination upon leaving the park. The results of these questions are provided in Tables II.10 and II.11. As evident in the tables, while the vast majority of respondents *started* at their home (origin of trip to park), the percentage of respondents visiting a commercial establishment *after* the park (destination following park) doubles, from 7.5% to 15.5%.

Table II.10: Origin of Trip to Park

Origin	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Community (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metropolitan (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Commercial establishment	8.7%	5.6%	9.6%	8.1%	7.3%	4.1%	13.2%	7.5%
Home	78.0%	82.3%	71.1%	83.8%	79.0%	84.8%	61.5%	78.5%
School	0.8%	1.1%	6.5%	- - -	1.3%	2.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Work	6.1%	7.1%	7.3%	5.6%	3.8%	3.1%	12.6%	5.9%
Another Location	6.3%	3.8%	5.4%	2.5%	8.6%	5.5%	11.1%	6.4%

Table II.11: Destination Following Park Use

Destination	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Community (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metropolitan (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Commercial establishment	12.9%	15.0%	20.6%	14.9%	15.7%	10.7%	20.4%	15.5%
Home	73.6%	70.0%	65.8%	69.1%	65.8%	78.7%	40.8%	66.9%
School	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.0%
Work	7.0%	8.5%	5.1%	9.1%	3.2%	3.2%	21.7%	7.0%
Another Location	5.7%	5.4%	7.2%	6.1%	14.7%	5.5%	15.6%	9.5%

To further examine the extent to which a work or commercial establishment factored into park use, for residents and nonresidents, we conducted cross-tabulations on these variables. Indeed, Table II.12 combines the information provided in the previous two tables, aggregating all "Commercial Establishment" or "Work" responses as "Nonresidential Sources," as well as across all park types.[4]

As evident in the table, 30.6% of all surveyed park users cited a nonresidential source as either the origin of their trip to the park (8.1%), their destination immediately after leaving the park (17.2%), or both (5.4%).

Table II.12: Details of Park Use Associated with Nonresidential Land Use Source

	Residents (n=1,454)	Nonresidents (n=288)	Total* (n=1,742)
Origin nonresidential land use	7.4%	11.7%	8.1%
Destination nonresidential land use	18.0%	12.9%	17.2%
Both origin & destination nonresidential land use	3.8%	13.2%	5.4%
Overall	***29.2%***	***37.7%***	***30.6%***

* Residency information was not available on four respondents.

While Table II.12 describes the majority of use of the parks that could be associated with a nonresidential source, another group of nonresidential users could be attributed to an overnight stay in a commercial facility. Thus, the number nonresidents who reported staying overnight in commercial establishments (hotels, inns and bed and breakfasts), but did not report that

[4] For this analysis, home, school, and other locations were aggregated to compare to nonresidential – work or commercial – use. Home and school are considered immediately related and incidental to residential use. Another location included places such as another park, friend or family's home, freeway on-ramp, or a special event.

they visited the park immediately after leaving or returning to a commercial establishment, were identified. The percentage of these "overnight visitors" was then added to the total in Table II.12. Thus, as shown in Table II.13, this increases the percentage of the total park use associated with nonresidential sources to 31.1%. It should be noted, however, that this added percentage, represents only nine survey respondents.

Table II.13: Details of Park Use Associated with Nonresidential Source – Including Overnight Nonresidents

	Residents (n=1,454)	Nonresidents (n=288)	Total (n=1,742)
Origin nonresidential land use	7.4%	11.7%	8.1%
Destination nonresidential land use	18.0%	12.9%	17.2%
Both origin & destination nonresidential land use	3.8%	13.2%	5.4%
Nonresidents staying overnight in commercial establishments*		3.1%	0.5%
Overall	***29.2%***	***40.9%***	***31.1%***

* Does not include overnight residents who did cite a nonresidential source as the origin or destination of their park visit.

While the information presented in Table II.12 and II.13 presents the number of respondents noting that the origin and/or destination of their park visit was a nonresidential land use, the survey instrument also included a question designed to determine the importance of that nonresidential source in relation to the decision to visit the park. In fact, each respondent who provided a different response for their start and end of their trip to the park was further asked if their decision to visit the park was influenced by the fact the park was closer to one of the locations than the other. Of the 512 respondents who cited a nonresidential source as a factor in their park visit, only 125 respondents - 104 residents and 21 nonresidents - stated their decision to visit the park was influenced by the fact the park was closer to work or a commercial establishment. Table II.14 offers a breakdown of the responses provided by this group of respondents.

Table II.14: Proximity of Nonresidential Origin or Destination a Factor in Park Visit

Most Important Factor	Residents (n=1,454)	Nonresidents (n=288)	Total (n=1,742)
Closer to commercial establishment	2.9%	3.5%	3.0%
Closer to work	4.9%	4.0%	4.7%
Closer to either nonresidential source (Total)	***7.8%***	***7.6%***	***7.7%***

Thus, while in Table II.12, 25.3% said a nonresidential land use site was a factor, as data in Table II.14 indicates, only 7.7% reported that the site was the most important reason for their visit to the park. Table II.15 shows the data in Table II.12 adjusted for this more conservative view of total respondents whose visit to the park could be attributed to a nonresidential source.

Table II.15: Attribution to Nonresidential Source Adjusted by Importance of Proximity of Nonresidential Origin or Destination

	Residents (n=1,454)	Nonresidents (n=288)	Total (n=1,742)
Closer to nonresidential land use primary factor	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%
Both origin & destination nonresidential land use	3.8%	13.2%	5.4%
Nonresidents staying overnight in commercial establishments*		3.1%	0.5%
Overall	***11.6%***	***23.9%***	***13.6%***

* Does not include overnight residents who did cite a nonresidential source as the origin or destination of their park visit.

Park Use

Another set of questions explored park use, including length of stay, type(s) of activity while in the park, and a series of questions designed to assess variability in park use by season. This latter set of questions was used to weight the data for annual usage, as described in Appendix B.

As shown in Table II.16, most park visits are from one to two hours in length, with the Linear and Metropolitan parks having significantly higher than average percentages of users who report their intended stay as three to four hours; those surveyed at Special Use Facilities were much more likely than those surveyed in other park types to report that they intended to stay in their park four hours or more.

Table II.16: Intended Length of Park Visit

Length of Park Stay	Park Type							Overall (n=1,741)
	Community (n=159)	Linear (n=374)	Metropolitan (n=158)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Less than one hour	60.1%	35.1%	42.7%	37.1%	40.3%	21.0%	54.1%	39.9%
One to two hours	32.3%	52.7%	37.0%	49.0%	49.0%	51.7%	25.7%	45.5%
Three to four hours	4.8%	10.9%	16.5%	6.7%	9.2%	2.3%	5.8%	8.6%
Four hours or more	2.8%	1.3%	3.8%	7.2%	1.6%	24.9%	14.3%	6.0%

Tables II.17 and II.18 capture the difference in park usage during the dry and wet season. Although the weather in Eugene can be unpredictable, for the purpose of the analysis the dry or summer season was defined as April 1 – October 31, and the wet or winter season as November 1 – March 31. The information provided by each respondent on the disparity in their usage enabled the evaluation team to relate responses collected in the summer to the number of responses likely to be provided during the winter. As expected, the parks are frequented more often in the summer. But, as shown in Table II.18, the percentage of use in the winter is also quite high, with 52% of those surveyed reporting that they visit the park at least once per week, even during the rainy, winter season.

Table II.17: Frequency of Park Use between April and October

Frequency of Visits	Park Type							Overall (n=1,739)
	Community (n=159)	Linear (n=373)	Metropolitan (n=159)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=545)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Less than once per month	12.4%	13.9%	31.1%	32.6%	24.4%	39.4%	32.6%	24.8%
Less than once a week	5.8%	3.4%	10.9%	6.7%	11.2%	6.0%	9.7%	7.9%
Once a week	15.0%	6.3%	14.0%	8.9%	16.4%	11.3%	15.5%	12.5%
2-4 times a week	35.4%	31.9%	28.9%	24.6%	26.2%	29.9%	24.1%	28.6%
5 or more times a week	31.4%	44.4%	15.1%	27.3%	21.8%	13.4%	18.1%	26.2%

Table II.18: Frequency of Park use between November and March

Frequency of Visits	Park Type							Overall (n=1,739)
	Community (n=158)	Linear (n=375)	Metropolitan (n=160)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=546)	Special Use (n=169)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Less than once per month	29.7%	19.4%	45.4%	45.8%	46.3%	52.2%	45.0%	39.4%
Less than once a week	6.9%	6.4%	7.9%	4.3%	13.7%	2.0%	10.9%	8.6%
Once a week	23.9%	12.8%	10.5%	13.7%	11.6%	11.1%	21.5%	13.9%
2-4 times a week	22.9%	31.9%	25.2%	18.8%	15.2%	28.2%	10.4%	21.7%
5 or more times a week	16.6%	29.6%	11.0%	17.3%	13.2%	6.6%	12.2%	16.4%

We also asked each respondent to identify the type(s) of activity(s) they or their group would engage in while using the park. Table II.19 shows the list of possibilities and the percentages responding.

Table II.19: Park Activities Reported

Activity	%	Activity	%	Activity	%
Walking	18.4%	Festivities	1.2%	Soccer	0.3%
Biking	17.0%	Party	1.2%	Concert	0.2%
Playground	10.5%	Birdwatching	1.1%	Softball Game (informal)	0.2%
Dog Walk	8.6%	Taking Pictures	0.9%	Using Restrooms	0.2%
Picnic	6.0%	Playing	0.8%	Yoga	0.2%
Nature Viewing	5.8%	Skateboarding	0.8%	Family Reunion	0.1%
Running/jogging	5.1%	Special Event	0.8%	Football	0.1%
Exercising	5.0%	Frisbee	0.7%	Gardening	0.1%
Relaxing	3.0%	Boating	0.5%	Rollerblading	0.1%
Swimming	2.4%	Working	0.5%	Tennis	0.1%
Basketball	1.7%	Baseball	0.3%	Wedding	0.1%
Dog Park	1.5%	Challenge Activities	0.3%	Volleyball	<0.1%
Shopping	1.5%	Fishing	0.3%	Other	0.80%
Reading	1.4%	Playing Music	0.3%		

* Multiple responses possible.

Park Assessment

The survey also gathered information regarding respondents' perceptions of park safety and cleanliness. As shown in Table II.20, 87.3% of respondents overall described the parks as "generally safe." Those who felt the parks were less safe usually cited the evenings and early mornings as the most dangerous times. Also, as presented in Table II.21, 94% of respondents felt maintenance in the parks was "very good" or "good."

Table II.20: Overall Feeling of Safety in Park

Rating	Park Type							Overall (n=1,738)
	Community (n=159)	Linear (n=374)	Metropolitan (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=545)	Special Use (n=170)	Urban Plaza (n=145)	
Generally Safe	90.4%	86.9%	79.4%	86.3%	85.2%	97.8%	89.9%	87.3%
Safe only at certain times of the day, in certain parts of the park	9.6%	13.1%	19.8%	13.0%	13.9%	1.6%	10.1%	12.2%
Generally not safe	- - -	- - -	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	- - -	0.5%

Table II.21: Overall Maintenance of the Park

Rating	Park Type							Overall (n=1,741)
	Community (n=159)	Linear (n=374)	Metropolitan (n=159)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=547)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Very Good	42.3%	60.7%	57.7%	66.1%	50.9%	71.9%	51.1%	56.6%
Good	49.9%	33.8%	38.7%	30.9%	40.2%	25.5%	43.3%	37.3%
Fair	5.5%	5.0%	3.6%	1.5%	8.0%	2.6%	4.8%	5.2%
Poor	1.2%	0.2%	- - -	0.7%	0.8%	- - -	- - -	0.4%
Not Sure	1.2%	0.4%	- - -	0.8%	0.1%	- - -	0.8%	0.4%

Each respondent was also asked if there was any one thing he or she would most like to change about the park where they completed the survey. Figure II.5 shows the percentage of respondents that answered "Yes" by park. While 56.7% of respondents in Community Parks wished to change some aspect of the park, only 15.9% of those at Special Use facilities saw a need for change. Suggested improvements across all park types are provided in Table II.22. A detailed list of suggestions by park is included in Appendix E. While "other" constitutes a significant portion of the responses, many of the responses provided were impractical or in some cases, impossible. Therefore, Table II.22 provides a list only of suggestions deemed viable.

Figure II.5: Percentage of Respondents Desiring a Change in the Park
(n=1,719)

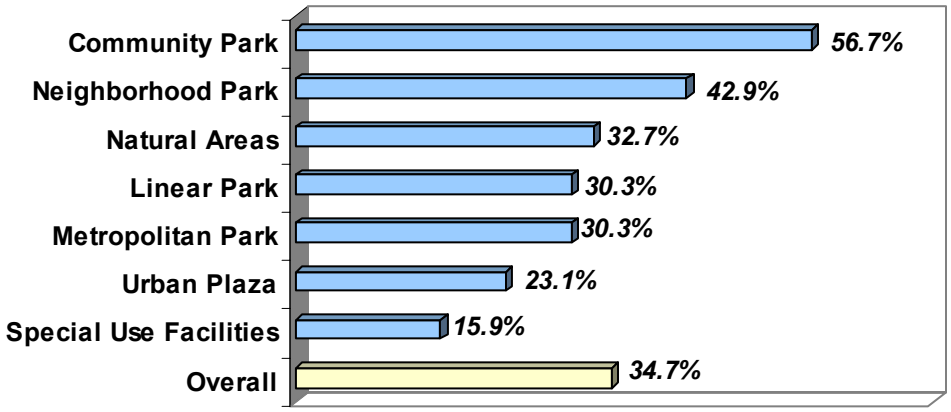


Table II.22: Suggested Changes

Suggested Change	%*
Improve grounds maintenance	15.4%
Amenity enhancement	12.2%
Add bathroom	11.3%
Improve equipment/facilities maintenance	9.4%
Enhance lighting	4.2%
Increase park safety	3.4%
Increase dog enforcement	3.4%
Improve park signage	3.0%
Add drinking fountain	2.9%
Maintain park's natural state	2.3%
Add shade trees	2.2%
Disallow motorized vehicles in park	1.8%
Transient enforcement	1.8%
Add garbage cans	1.5%
Add benches	1.4%
Add bike path/rack	1.4%
Add playground	1.1%
Add dog park	0.6%
Add pool	0.3%
Other	20.5%

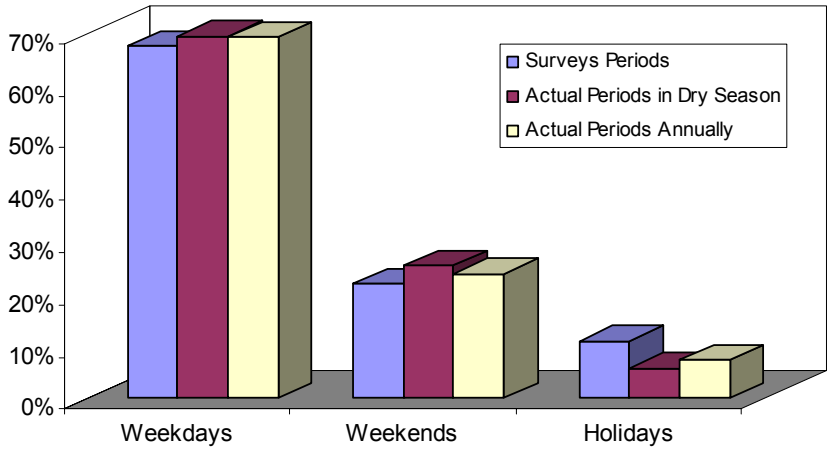
* Multiple reasons possible

Appendix A. Weighting Methodology

Weighting of Sample Data

In designing our statistical samples for this project, time slots were selected in a manner to allow for sufficient data collection during various park use periods (weekdays, weekends, and holidays). Surveyors collected data on 55 days between May 17 and July 11, 2004 (four days past original July 7 timeframe were used to conduct make-up surveys for rain days and errors in survey locations). Of those 55 days, 37 were weekdays, 12 were weekend days, and 6 were holidays (which include both weekday and weekends). However, the distribution of weekdays, weekend days, and holidays exhibited in the survey period is not identical to the distribution for the dry season or for the full year. Figure A.1 below shows the distribution by day type and use period.

Figure A.1: Distribution of Day Type for Weighting Process



Once the data were collected, weighting needed to be applied to reflect actual occurrences of the use periods during the season and annually.

The example below serves to show how the raw data were weighted to accurately represent seasonal and annual usage. The example looks at the set of responses provided for a specific question, "Are you a city of Eugene resident?"

Table A.1 shows the unweighted responses collected by surveyors to the given question by type of day at all community parks. As evident in the table,

according to the unweighted data, 89.9% of all respondents in community parks responded "Yes."

Table A.1: Are you a city of Eugene resident?
(Unweighted – by Day Type)

	Community Park			Overall
	Weekday	Weekend	Holiday	
Yes	41	43	59	143
	95.3%	91.5%	85.5%	89.9%
No	2	4	10	16
	4.7%	8.5%	14.5%	10.1%
Total n	***43***	***47***	***69***	***159***

Table A.2 compares the number of day types for the survey period to the dry season. The ratio of the two is the weight used in extrapolation of results. Using this logic, had the surveyors actually been in the park the entire dry season rather than only the 55-day period, they would have received almost four times as many responses to the question.

Table A.2: Calculations of Dry Season Weights

	Weekday	Weekend	Holiday	Overall
Survey Period	37	12	6	55
Dry Season	148	54	12	214
Ratio/Weight	4.0	4.5	2.0	3.9

Once each response has been weighted according to the type of day it was received, the weighted responses can be aggregated to determine the number and percentage of overall respondents that would have answered the question over the course of the entire dry season. Table A.3 presents the weighted data used to represent the number of people who reported they were Eugene residents for the entire dry season. Note that while the percentage of those who responded "Yes" or "No" in each day type has not changed, the overall percentage has changed, from 89.9% to 91.2%, as a result of calibrating the distribution of day type when developing the weights.

Table A.3: Are you a city of Eugene Resident?
(Weighted Responses – Dry Season)

	Community Park			Overall
	Weekday	Weekend	Holiday	
Yes	164	193.5	118	475.5
	95.3%	91.5%	85.5%	91.2%
No	8	18	20	46
	4.7%	8.5%	14.5%	8.8%

While the aforementioned process was applied to all the seasonal or annual data included in the report, to ensure clarity the report tables provide only the weighted percentage of overall (across all day types) responses for each park type. For example, in the body of the report the table for "Are you a city of Eugene Resident?" would appear as follows:

Table A.4: Are you a city of Eugene resident? (As presented)

	Community	Linear	Metropolitan	Natural Areas	Neighbor-hood	Special Use	Urban Plaza	Overall
Yes	91.2%	89.8%	81.0%	74.6%	86.2%	71.8%	77.3%	83.5%
No	8.8%	10.2%	19.0%	25.4%	13.8%	28.2%	22.7%	16.5%

A similar process to the one described above was used to calculate the annual weighted percentage of responses to each question. However, since it is likely that the frequency of visits to the park is different between the wet and dry seasons, the analysis of the wet season and annual weighted percentages utilized a set of questions included in the survey instrument that asked the respondent about both their dry and wet season usage of the park.

First, each respondent was asked if they visit the park more or less than once a month during the dry season (April 1 – October 31). If the respondent answered "More than once a month," then the survey probed further asking how many times a week the respondent visits the park. The same set of questions is then asked regarding the respondent's use of the park during the wet season (November 1 – March 31). Using the respondent's answers to these questions, a quantitative seasonal use ratio – comparing the frequency of visit between the two seasons – was calculated. Table A.4 presents each of the possible responses and the associated number of visits to the park per month.

Table A.4: Frequency of Park Visits

Response	Number of Visits per Month
Less than once per month	0.5
Less than once a week	2.0
Once a week	4.0
2-4 times a week	12.0
5 or more times a week	20.0

For example, if a respondent said they visited the parks "5 or more times a week" during the summer, but only "2-4 times a week" during the winter, their seasonal use ration was calculated as 12/20, or 0.6. The logic is that had the surveyor been in the park during the winter, not the summer, the likelihood of that particular respondent was 60%. Therefore, the value of that

respondent's wet season response was 60% of their weighted dry season response. Applying the seasonal use ratio, as well as calibrating for the difference in day types between the dry and wet season (as described above), allowed for the data collected during the sample period, the summer – typically the high use portion of the year – to be converted into data on the respondent's winter usage of the parks. These data were then combined to present weighted annual usage.

For those respondents unable to answer questions about their wet season usage (i.e., nonresidents, new residents with less than a full year of residency and first time visitors to the park), the dry season weight was utilized as a proxy for their annual weight. This methodology conservatively accounts for the respondent's presence during the summer – the high season for visiting Eugene and its parks – but makes no assumptions about the frequency of visits during the winter.

Appendix B. Survey Results Weighted for Annual Park Use

Characteristics of Surveyed Park Users

Table B.1: Respondent Gender

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,728)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=371)	Metro (n=158)	Natural Areas (n=183)	Neighbor-hood (n=543)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=143)	
Female	57.0%	45.5%	54.7%	44.3%	52.6%	50.7%	55.8%	51.0%
Male	43.0%	54.5%	45.3%	55.7%	47.4%	49.3%	44.2%	49.0%

Table B.2: Respondent Age

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,700)
	Commu-nity (n=158)	Linear (n=366)	Metro (n=153)	Natural Areas (n=184)	Neighbor-hood (n=536)	Special Use (n=162)	Urban Plaza (n=141)	
16-20	7.7%	9.9%	27.8%	6.8%	16.1%	7.6%	18.1%	13.8%
21-30	15.7%	21.7%	28.0%	15.9%	29.7%	16.5%	25.8%	23.5%
31-40	18.7%	22.9%	18.8%	19.2%	24.5%	23.9%	21.8%	22.2%
41-50	27.2%	16.7%	8.8%	22.7%	13.4%	20.8%	13.6%	16.5%
51-60	19.5%	14.4%	9.0%	17.8%	8.9%	11.2%	13.9%	12.5%
61-70	6.4%	11.0%	4.5%	12.7%	6.2%	15.7%	5.3%	8.7%
71-80	3.9%	3.0%	2.5%	4.8%	0.9%	2.8%	1.5%	2.4%
81 and over	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	- - -	0.2%	1.5%	- - -	0.4%

Table B.3: Number of People in Respondent's Group less than 2

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	95.6%	98.3%	98.1%	98.1%	92.6%	97.6%	98.6%	96.3%
1	4.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	7.1%	2.0%	1.4%	3.4%
2-3	- - -	0.2%	0.7%	- - -	0.3%	0.4%	- - -	0.3%
4-5	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.3%	- - -	- - -	- - -	<0.1%

Table B.4: Number of People in Respondent's Group between 2 - 12?

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	77.8%	91.4%	90.7%	89.8%	61.9%	74.6%	96.0%	80.0%
1	14.8%	5.2%	4.8%	5.8%	17.6%	9.4%	1.7%	9.8%
2-3	6.2%	2.9%	4.0%	3.7%	16.8%	14.7%	2.4%	8.7%
4-5	0.7%	0.4%	- - -	- - -	2.8%	0.5%	- - -	1.0%
6-7	0.5%	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.8%	- - -	0.1%
8-9	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.6%	0.7%	- - -	- - -	0.3%
More than 10	- - -	- - -	0.6%	- - -	0.2%	- - -	- - -	0.1%

Table B.5: Number of People in Respondent's Group between 13 - 19?

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	96.8%	87.3%	91.9%	88.5%	81.7%	75.3%	80.3%	85.1%
1	3.2%	6.8%	7.3%	9.8%	10.5%	14.4%	15.5%	9.6%
2-3	- - -	5.2%	0.8%	1.1%	5.6%	9.5%	2.2%	4.2%
4-5	- - -	0.3%	- - -	0.6%	1.7%	0.8%	- - -	0.7%
6-7	- - -	0.4%	- - -	- - -	0.1%	- - -	- - -	0.3%
8-9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.2%	- - -	- - -	0.1%
More than 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.1%	- - -	- - -	<0.1%

Table B.6: Number of People in Respondent's Group between 20 – 64?

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	6.2%	14.3%	7.5%	17.2%	15.0%	13.1%	16.1%	13.3%
1	72.6%	53.4%	50.1%	48.4%	47.0%	52.8%	48.9%	51.9%
2-3	20.0%	30.4%	38.2%	31.0%	34.7%	31.4%	33.0%	32.1%
4-5	0.7%	1.2%	3.0%	2.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%
6-7	- - -	0.3%	- - -	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	- - -.	0.3%
8-9	0.5%	- - -	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	- - -	- - -	0.4%
More than 10	- - -	0.4%	- - -	- - -	0.5%	- - -	- - -	0.2%

Table B.7: Number of People in Respondent's Group between over 65?

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	95.8%	87.1%	93.7%	83.5%	93.6%	80.5%	93.7%	90.0%
1	2.4%	6.7%	3.7%	9.3%	3.3%	12.4%	4.9%	5.7%
2-3	1.8%	5.2%	2.6%	7.0%	2.6%	6.3%	1.4%	3.8%
4-5	- - -	0.5%	- - -	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	- - -	0.4%
6-7	- - -	0.4%	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.1%
More than 10	- - -	0.1%	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	<0.1%

Table B.8: Ages by Number in Group – All Parks (n=1,746)

Number in Group	Age Category				
	< 2	2-12	13-19	20-64	Over 65
None	96.3%	80.0%	85.1%	13.3%	90.0%
1	3.4%	9.8%	9.6%	51.9%	5.7%
2-3	0.3%	8.7%	4.2%	32.1%	3.8%
4-5	<0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.4%
6-7	- - -	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
8-9	- - -	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
More than 10	- - -	0.1%	<0.1%	0.2%	- - -

Table B.9: Respondent's University Affiliation

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Student	10.6%	10.3%	40.8%	9.5%	15.7%	10.1%	16.8%	15.9%
Employee	9.4%	13.8%	8.7%	4.4%	7.4%	12.5%	5.8%	9.3%
Employee and Student	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	.	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Neither	79.3%	75.6%	50.3%	86.1%	76.5%	77.0%	76.7%	74.4%

Table B.10: Disability Among Park Users

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Yes	- - -	2.3%	- - -	1.0%	0.8%	4.5%	2.2%	1.5%
No	100.0%	97.7%	100.0%	99.0%	99.2%	95.5%	97.8%	98.5%

Travel Patterns

Table B.11: Mode of Transport to Park

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,739)
	Commu-nity (n=158)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=160)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=546)	Special Use (n=169)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Bike	23.1%	41.2%	28.3%	35.4%	12.3%	4.1%	9.0%	22.2%
Drive	43.4%	22.6%	38.8%	42.7%	51.4%	74.8%	48.7%	44.7%
Skating	0.7%	0.2%	.	0.9%	0.4%	.	0.3%	0.3%
Transit	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	.	0.6%	.	10.7%	1.5%
Walk	31.8%	35.3%	31.8%	21.0%	35.2%	21.0%	31.4%	31.3%

Table B.12: Type of Bicycle Ride (n=those responding "bike" in Table B.11)

	Park Type							Overall (n=360)
	Commu-nity (n=33)	Linear (n=164)	Metro (n=43)	Natural Areas (n=66)	Neighbor-hood (n=37)	Special Use (n=6)	Urban Plaza (n=11)	
Commute	53.8%	36.0%	45.2%	23.4%	43.3%	29.9%	45.6%	38.0%
Recreational	46.2%	60.3%	51.0%	72.4%	55.6%	70.1%	44.4%	58.7%
Both	.	3.7%	3.7%	4.3%	1.1%	.	10.0%	3.4%

Table B.13: Origin of Trip to Park

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Commercial establishment	8.0%	5.3%	6.3%	7.0%	6.6%	2.7%	12.1%	6.5%
Home	79.1%	82.6%	63.1%	85.3%	80.3%	88.3%	63.4%	78.6%
School	0.7%	1.2%	21.8%	.	1.4%	1.7%	2.8%	3.7%
Work	5.6%	7.3%	5.3%	5.4%	3.8%	3.2%	12.6%	5.7%
Another Location	6.6%	3.7%	3.5%	2.4%	7.9%	4.1%	9.1%	5.5%

Table B.14: Destination Following Park Use

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Commercial establishment	13.1%	14.8%	15.6%	13.2%	15.8%	10.2%	17.6%	14.6%
Home	74.1%	70.2%	74.5%	70.4%	66.6%	80.7%	35.7%	68.1%
School	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%	1.6%	11.0%	1.9%
Work	7.0%	8.6%	3.9%	9.9%	3.3%	3.0%	22.6%	7.1%
Another Location	5.2%	5.3%	4.6%	5.9%	13.5%	4.5%	13.1%	8.2%

Table B.15: Respondent's Visit Affected by Parks Proximity to Origin or Destination

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,741)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=374)	Metro (n=160)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=547)	Special Use (n=170)	Urban Plaza (n=145)	
Yes	28.5%	28.5%	34.9%	15.2%	18.0%	13.0%	41.7%	24.4%
No	71.5%	71.5%	65.1%	84.8%	82.0%	87.0%	58.3%	75.6%

Table B.16: Attribution Adjusted by Importance of Proximity of Origin or Destination (n=those responding "yes" in Table B.15)

	Park Type							Overall (n=364)
	Commu-nity (n=38)	Linear (n=98)	Metro (n=32)	Natural Areas (n=26)	Neighbor-hood (n=94)	Special Use (n=25)	Urban Plaza (n=51)	
Closer to another park	3.6%	0.7%	- - -	1.7%	1.0%	- - -	- - -	0.8%
Closer to commercial establishment	10.9%	20.2%	7.1%	- - -	24.3%	3.1%	41.3%	19.3%
Closer to friends/family	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	6.3%	4.9%	3.6%	3.6%	2.9%
Closer to home	74.4%	59.6%	42.9%	72.6%	62.3%	77.2%	24.8%	55.2%
Closer to school	2.2%	2.5%	37.0%	- - -	1.0%	10.2%	- - -	7.7%
Closer to work	6.7%	14.3%	11.8%	16.1%	4.8%	6.0%	26.9%	12.7%
Other	- - -	1.5%	- - -	3.4%	1.8%	- - -	3.4%	1.5%

Park Use

Table B.17: Intended Length of Park Visit

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,741)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=374)	Metro (n=158)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Less than one hour	63.2%	34.7%	50.1%	37.2%	42.0%	24.9%	52.0%	41.6%
One to two hours	29.8%	53.0%	35.8%	49.1%	47.8%	52.9%	30.4%	45.2%
Three to four hours	4.3%	11.1%	11.3%	7.3%	8.7%	1.7%	4.8%	7.9%
Four hours or more	2.7%	1.2%	2.7%	6.4%	1.5%	20.5%	12.8%	5.3%

Table B.18: Frequency of Park Use between April and October

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,739)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=373)	Metro (n=159)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=545)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Less than once per month	10.7%	11.1%	45.0%	26.8%	23.1%	42.2%	38.3%	25.8%
Less than once a week	5.3%	3.5%	8.0%	6.3%	10.9%	5.2%	8.4%	7.2%
Once a week	16.2%	6.1%	10.4%	9.4%	15.7%	11.1%	14.5%	11.9%
2-4 times a week	33.9%	31.8%	23.6%	25.7%	26.0%	28.9%	20.5%	27.4%
5 or more times a week	33.9%	47.5%	13.0%	31.8%	24.3%	12.7%	18.3%	27.6%

Table B.19: Frequency of Park use Between November and March

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,741)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=374)	Metro (n=159)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=547)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Less than once per month	23.6%	15.1%	27.9%	37.7%	40.5%	38.0%	33.6%	31.0%
Less than once a week	6.7%	5.8%	5.8%	4.4%	13.2%	1.9%	11.6%	8.0%
Once a week	22.7%	11.3%	9.4%	13.9%	11.7%	10.5%	22.3%	13.3%
2-4 times a week	26.9%	34.0%	36.2%	22.3%	18.2%	42.5%	19.1%	27.7%
5 or more times a week	20.1%	33.8%	20.8%	21.7%	16.4%	7.1%	13.5%	20.1%

Park Assessment

Table B.20: Overall Feeling of Safety in Park

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,738)
	Commu-nity (n=158)	Linear (n=374)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=185)	Neighbor-hood (n=545)	Special Use (n=170)	Urban Plaza (n=145)	
Generally Safe	89.8%	87.5%	77.0%	86.6%	85.0%	98.5%	91.3%	87.3%
Safe only at certain times of the day or in certain parts of the park	10.2%	12.5%	22.3%	12.9%	13.9%	1.1%	8.7%	12.2%
Generally not safe	- - -	- - -	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.4%	- - -	0.5%

Table B.21: Overall Maintenance of the Park

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,739)
	Commu-nity (n=156)	Linear (n=374)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=546)	Special Use (n=170)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Very Good	43.5%	60.8%	50.5%	66.0%	50.4%	68.7%	55.0%	56.0%
Good	49.2%	33.5%	46.7%	31.0%	40.1%	29.4%	39.0%	38.0%
Fair	5.0%	5.2%	2.8%	1.2%	8.4%	1.9%	5.5%	5.1%
Poor	1.2%	0.2%	- - -	0.9%	1.0%	- - -	- - -	0.5%
Not Sure	1.1%	0.3%	- - -	1.0%	0.1%	- - -	0.5%	0.3%

Table B.22: Percentage of Respondents Desiring a Change in the Park

	Park Type							Overall (n=1,719)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=370)	Metro (n=158)	Natural Areas (n=183)	Neighbor-hood (n=539)	Special Use (n=164)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
Yes	56.5%	30.4%	29.9%	31.6%	40.8%	19.3%	20.5%	33.5%
No	43.5%	69.6%	70.1%	68.4%	59.2%	80.7%	79.5%	66.5%

Appendix C. Distribution of Group Ages by Park

The following tables provide the distribution of group ages by park for the dry season.

Table C.1: How many people in your group are toddlers less than 2?

Number in Group	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	95.2%	98.0%	97.4%	97.5%	91.7%	96.7%	98.3%	95.6%
1	4.8%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	8.0%	3.0%	1.7%	4.1%
2-3	- - -	0.3%	0.8%	- - -	0.3%	0.3%	- - -	0.3%
4-5	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.4%	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.0%

Table C.2: How many people in your group are teenagers 2 - 12?

Number in Group	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	74.9%	90.8%	86.7%	88.2%	58.9%	68.4%	95.0%	76.7%
1	16.3%	5.5%	6.7%	6.8%	19.2%	11.9%	1.6%	11.3%
2-3	7.7%	3.2%	5.9%	4.3%	18.2%	18.1%	3.4%	10.3%
4-5	0.8%	0.5%	- - -	- - -	2.6%	0.6%	- - -	1.1%
6-7	0.4%	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.9%	- - -	0.1%
8-9	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.7%	0.8%	- - -	- - -	0.3%
More than 10	- - -	- - -	0.7%	- - -	0.2%	- - -	- - -	0.1%

Table C.3: How many people in your group are teenagers 13 - 19?

Number in Group	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	96.5%	86.7%	91.1%	89.4%	82.5%	70.1%	88.4%	85.3%
1	3.5%	7.1%	7.8%	8.9%	9.7%	17.3%	7.9%	9.0%
2-3	- - -	5.5%	1.1%	1.1%	5.5%	11.6%	2.9%	4.6%
4-5	- - -	0.3%	- - -	0.7%	1.9%	1.0%	- - -	0.8%
6-7	- - -	0.4%	- - -	- - -	0.1%	- - -	0.8%	0.2%
8-9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.2%	- - -	- - -	0.1%
More than 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.1%	- - -	- - -	<0.1%

Table C.4: How many people in your group are adults 20 - 64?

Number in Group	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	5.7%	14.4%	8.3%	16.0%	14.5%	14.7%	9.3%	12.9%
1	72.7%	52.2%	44.1%	48.1%	46.0%	44.1%	54.6%	50.3%
2-3	20.5%	31.4%	41.0%	32.0%	36.2%	37.9%	34.0%	33.8%
4-5	0.8%	1.3%	5.0%	2.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
6-7	- - -	0.3%	- - -	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%	- - -	0.4%
8-9	0.4%	- - -	1.5%	0.7%	0.5%	- - -	- - -	0.4%
More than 10	- - -	0.3%	- - -	- - -	0.5%	- - -	- - -	0.2%

Table C.5: How many people in your group are adults over 65?

Number in Group	Park Type							Overall (n=1,746)
	Commu-nity (n=159)	Linear (n=375)	Metro (n=161)	Natural Areas (n=186)	Neighbor-hood (n=548)	Special Use (n=171)	Urban Plaza (n=146)	
None	96.6%	86.5%	91.2%	83.5%	93.8%	77.4%	92.2%	89.4%
1	2.5%	6.9%	5.2%	10.1%	3.2%	14.3%	6.0%	6.2%
2-3	0.9%	5.6%	3.6%	6.1%	2.5%	7.3%	1.8%	3.9%
4-5	- - -	0.5%	- - -	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	- - -	0.4%
6-7	- - -	0.3%	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.1%
More than 10	- - -	0.2%	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	<0.1%

Appendix D. Survey

Survey ID: _____

Date _____ Observer: _____

Name of Park: _____

Time Start:_____ Time End:_____

Location (in relation to nearest landmark): _____

Nearest entry point, streets and/or intersection: _____

Observations, including special events (i.e. farmer's market, weddings, office picnic, etc.)

_____

_____

Hello, my name is _____. I am conducting a survey on behalf of the City of _____ to see how city parks are used. Do you have a couple of minutes to answer a few questions?

Before we begin, would you please tell me your zip code? _____

Linear Parks:

L1. *(If interviewee on bike)* Is this a commute or recreational bike ride?

- ❑ Commute
- ❑ Recreational

I'd like to first ask you some questions about your residence and your use of the park today.

All Parks:

1. Are you a [City of] _____ resident?
   - ❑ Yes……**GO TO Q6**
   - ❑ No

ASK OF NONRESIDENTS ONLY

2. Do you live in the __(city)_____ area (within one hour's drive), or are you visiting from outside the area?
   - ❑ From the Eugene Area
   - ❑ Visiting from outside the Eugene area

3. What is the primary reason for your visit to _(city)_____?
   - ❑ For Work
   - ❑ To visit the parks and/or park related activities (including special events held in parks)
   - ❑ To visit commercial establishments (stores, restaurant, doctor's office, banks, etc.)
   - ❑ To attend University/school related activities
   - ❑ To visit friends
   - ❑ Some other reason (Would you specify: _____)

4. Are you staying overnight?
   - ❑ Yes
   - ❑ No.....**GO TO Q6**

5. Are you staying with friends, in a hotel, or at a campground?
   - ❑ Friend's house
   - ❑ Hotel (Motel, B and B, Inn)
   - ❑ Campground
   - ❑ Other (specify: _____)

6. Did you come to the park directly from your home, work, school, a commercial establishment, or another location?
   - ❑ Work
   - ❑ Home
   - ❑ Commercial establishment (can be a hotel, store, doctor's office, etc.)
   - ❑ School
   - ❑ Another location

7. Immediately after you visit the park, where will you go?
   - ❑ Work
   - ❑ Home
   - ❑ Commercial establishment
   - ❑ School
   - ❑ Another location

If providing the same response to both Q6 and Q7 (i.e., coming from work and going back to work), Go to Q10 (DO NOT ASK Q8 and 9):

8. Are you visiting this park because it is closer to either of these places than other parks?
   - ❑ Yes
   - ❑ No.....**GO TO Q10**

9. Which of these two places determined your choice of this park?
   - ❑ Closer to work
   - ❑ Closer to home
   - ❑ Closer to Commercial establishment
   - ❑ Closer to School
   - ❑ Other response (record: _____)

10. Are you a University: (READ LIST)
    - ❑ Employee?
    - ❑ Student?
    - ❑ Or Neither

Now, I'd like to ask a few questions about your visit to this specific park.

11. *(Ask if cannot observe travel mode)* To get here, did you drive, walk or bike, use public transportation or some other means of travel?
    - ❑ Drive
    - ❑ Walk
    - ❑ Bike
    - ❑ Transit
    - ❑ Other (specify:_____)

12. How many people in your group are in the following age categories?
    - ❑ Number of toddlers? (<2) _____
    - ❑ Number of children? (2-12) _____
    - ❑ Number of teenagers? (13-19) _____
    - ❑ Number of adults? (20-64) _____
    - ❑ How many adults over 65? _____

13. How (will you use/ have you used) the park today? [Prompts – biking only, walking, special event, playground, dog walks, children's playground, pool, etc. – see list] *LIST ALL ACTIVITIES

_____

_____

14. And, how long to you intend to stay in the park today? *(READ LIST)
    - ❑ Less than one hour .....**GO TO Q16**
    - ❑ One to two hours .....**GO TO Q16**
    - ❑ Three to four hours .....**GO TO Q16**
    - ❑ Four hours or more .....**GO TO Q15**

15. Will you be here all day?
    - ❑ Yes
    - ❑ No

16. Between April and October (dry, summery months), on average do you visit the park more or less than once per month? *(Remember if you are talking to a visitor to the __(city)___ area)
    - ❑ More than once per month
    - ❑ Less than once per month .....**GO TO Q18**
    - ❑ NA (if visitor to Eugene area and rarely visits) (DO NOT READ)

17. Do you visit: (READ LIST)
    - ❑ Less than once a week
    - ❑ Once a week
    - ❑ 2-4 times a week
    - ❑ 5 or more times a week
    - ❑ NA (if visitor to (city)

18. From November to March (wet, winter months), on average how often do you visit this park? Do you visit: (READ FIRST TWO)
    - ❑ More than once per month
    - ❑ Less than once per month .....**GO TO Q20**
    - ❑ NA (if visitor to (city) area and rarely visits) (DO NOT READ)

19. Do you visit: **(READ LIST)**
    - ❑ Less than once a week
    - ❑ Once a week
    - ❑ 2-4 times a week
    - ❑ 5 or more times a week
    - ❑ NA (if visitor to city)

20. How would you rate your overall feeling of safety in this park? Would you say that you feel: *(READ LIST)
    - ❑ Generally safe .....**GO TO Q22**
    - ❑ Safe only at certain times of the day or in certain parts of the park .....**GO TO Q21**
    - ❑ Generally not safe .....**GO TO Q21**

21. If "safe only at certain times or places" or "generally not safe": Would you please tell me why you feel this way? [Prompts: in which parts of the park do you not feel safe? At what times of the day do you not feel safe?]

    _____

    _____

22. How would you rate the overall maintenance of this park? Would you say it is: (READ LIST)
    - ❑ Very Good
    - ❑ Good
    - ❑ Fair
    - ❑ Poor
    - ❑ Don't know/not sure (DO NOT READ)

23. Is there any one thing you would most like to change about this park?
    - ❑ Yes
    - ❑ No.....**GO TO Q25**

24. What one thing would you change?

    _____

    _____

25. Do you have any additional comments on the park (s)?

    _____

    _____

26. Finally, in order to relate your responses to others in the survey, can you please tell me your age?

    Age of respondent:_____

    ❑ Refused

    If refused, ask: Would you be willing to tell me if your age falls into one of the following categories?

    ❑ 16-21
    ❑ 21 - 30
    ❑ 31-40
    ❑ 41-50
    ❑ 51-60
    ❑ 61-70
    ❑ 71-80
    ❑ 81 and over
    ❑ Refused

27. Gender

    ❑ Male
    ❑ Female

28. Record alter-ability, if applicable

    ❑ NA
    ❑ _____

We'd like to offer you this [map, other gifts] as a "thank you" for taking the time to answer our survey today. Your input is valued as the Parks Department plans for the future.

Appendix E. Suggestions for Park Changes by Park Type

Table E.1: Suggestions for Change by Park Type (raw frequencies)

Suggestions	Park Type							Total
	Community	Linear	Metro	Natural Areas	Neighbor-hood	Special Use	Urban Plaza	
Add bathroom	18	11	11	5	22	3	3	73
Add benches	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	8
Add bike path/rack	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	9
Add dog park	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Add drinking fountain	2	5	1	1	10	0	1	20
Add garbage cans	0	2	1	0	7	0	0	10
Add playground	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	6
Add pool	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Add shade trees	0	6	1	1	4	1	2	15
Amenity enhancement	6	19	11	4	32	2	5	79
Disallow motorized vehicles in park	2	7	0	3	1	0	0	13
Enhance lighting	2	6	5	2	9	0	2	26
Improve equipment/facilities maintenance	10	24	5	2	14	0	4	59
Improve grounds maintenance	10	16	11	11	42	4	4	98
Improve park signage	6	4	0	3	7	0	1	21
Increase park safety	3	7	0	5	8	0	1	24
Increased dog enforcement	2	4	3	2	8	1	2	22
Maintain park's natural state	1	6	2	0	3	0	2	14
Other	14	34	12	19	32	5	14	130
Transient enforcement	0	5	0	1	6	0	2	14
Total	***81***	***164***	***65***	***60***	***211***	***16***	***49***	***646***

Appendix F. Glossary

Residents. Survey respondents living within the Eugene city limits.

Nonresidents/visitors. Those living outside Eugene city limits; these were divided into those living within one-hour of Eugene and those living beyond one-hour's driving distance.

Commercial establishment. Location of commercial activity; this was not defined for the survey respondents.

Respondents. Park users completing the survey.

Park users. Any respondent intercepted and completing the survey.

Nonresidential land use/source. These property uses generally define areas in which business may be conducted, goods sold and distributed, and services rendered, and to provide for public activities and other activities that support retail and business functions.