# Prognosis and scenarios of outdoor recreation 

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## Need for outdoor recreation forecasts

- Changing society
- Changing population
- Changing lifestyles
- Changing environment
- Science-based information needed for
- Policy of use of natural resources
- Planning and management of recreational areas
- Policy of recreation service provision


## Approach

- three methods for predicting future recreation participation
- 1) extrapolation of past trends
- 2) regression techniques based on cross-sectional recreation inventory data
- 3) scenario methods
- an opportunity for comparison and discussion


## Demographic and socio-economic trends

- ageing population
- increase in ...
- level of education
- percentage of white collar workers
- difference between high and low income groups
- urbanization
- increase in ...
- amount of leisure time
- private consumption in leisure goods


## Measurement of outdoor recreation

- Lack of time series
- Single measurements of participation in outdoor recreation:
- Outdoor recreation survey, 1979 (Ministry of interior)
- Reittiharrastaminen Suomessa, 1992 (METLA)
- Time consumption (1979, 1987-88 and 1999-2000) and leisure time studies $(1991,2002)$ (Statistics Finland)
- National Outdoor Recreation Demand Inventory (LVVI), 1998-2000 (METLA)


## METHOD 1: Extrapolation of past trends



## Alternative trends



## METHOD 2: Model based prognosis



## Outdoor recreation models

- Data
- Data from National Outdoor Recreation Inventory study (LVVI), n=10651
- Participation
- Logistic regression
- Participation frequency
- Count data models, Neg.Bin regression


## Information of demographic and socio-economic trends

| Variable | Assummed <br> direction of <br> change | Expected effect on <br> outdoor recreation <br> participation |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total population | $\uparrow(\downarrow)$ | $+(-)$ |
| Age | $\uparrow$ | $+/-$ |
| Education | $\uparrow$ | $+/-$ |
| Percentage of employees | $\uparrow(\downarrow)$ | $+(-)$ |
| Percentage of urban population | $\uparrow$ | $+/-$ |
| Leisure time private <br> consumption | $\uparrow$ | + |
| Working time | $\downarrow$ | + |

## Population forecast



## Participation forecast



## Climate change -effect

- participation is dependent on climate
- e.g. cross-country skiing
- Building participation models with climate variables


## Cross-country skiing

Participation, \% of population
$\square$
$>$
$30-40$
$\square$
$<$
$-2$

0
$+2$
$+4$

## Climate change -effect



METLA

## Predicted change in participation times



## Developing prognosis with information of skills

- Effect of cohort
- Measurement of recreation skills gives insight of cohort



## Example of cohort effect -downhill skiing



## METHOD 3:Recreation scenarios

- Unified population
* more leisure time for
everyone
* equal income
* whole country is populated
- Divided population
* lack of leisure time in some population groups
* disparity in income
* population centralized in large cities


## Environmental values and attitudes

## Traditional

Modern

- Nature related and consumptive outdoor activities
- Natural environment is highly appreciated
- Nature as recreational environment is replaced by built environment
- Natural environment has a function of stage or scene


## Scenario combination

## VALUES

## Traditional, nature related <br> Technological, urban

POPULATION
Divided

Unified
luxury nature
activities, walks in near forest
spending time at vacation home
fishing, hunting
and hiking trips
virtual activities, "shopping centre walks"
motorised
activities

## Alternative futures

|  | Model based <br> estimation | Trends | Scenariolexpert <br> opionion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Walking |  |  | - |
| Cycling |  |  |  |
| Jogging |  |  | - |
| Hiking, <br> backpacking |  |  |  |
| Hunting |  |  |  |
| Fishing |  |  |  |
| Berry picking |  |  |  |
| Swimming in <br> natural waters |  |  |  |
| Boating |  |  |  |
| Cross-country <br> skiing |  |  |  |
| Downhill skiing |  |  |  |

Color codes: Stabile, Decrease, Increase

## Future for outdoor recreation based on prognosis?

- Future seems rather stabile
- Ageing is one of the key factors
- Climate change has an effect on winter activities



## Discussion

- Different methods - different future alternatives
- Combination of different future alternatives gives a better general view
- Need for methods of Future studies
- As the forecasting is difficult it is very essential to monitor participation
- Need for panel-data to identify the effect of age and generation

THANK YOUI

