

Recreation Quality Index—How Sportfishing Stacks Up Against Other Outdoor Activities

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Abstract: The Recreation Roundtable and its annual survey provide very important information for administrators and staff to use in developing and refining fisheries marketing programs. It is clear that outdoor recreation is still very important in the United States and that parents want their children to have the same enjoyment and appreciation of nature as they had when they were growing up. Fishing meets all of the motivational needs of outdoor recreationists—fun, relaxing, stress release, experiencing nature, and exercise. With a well-developed marketing program that provides information on how and where to go fishing, it is quite possible for fishing to move from the fifth most popular outdoor activity, measured by the 1998 Recreation Roundtable Report at 22% participation, up to the next tier with picnicking, swimming, and driving for pleasure (all in the 30% range). According to the 1998 Roundtable report, only walking for fitness and recreation was more popular, scoring 47%.

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The 1998 Recreation Roundtable Report is the fifth annual national survey designed to measure current participation patterns in and satisfaction with outdoor recreation in America, as well as to trend the quality of outdoor recreation over time. The 1998 report was based on 2,009 in-person interviews with respondents + 18 years old conducted in their homes from 7 March to 21 March 1998, plus a second round of 1,974 surveys conducted between 4 April and 18 April 1998.

For the purposes of this study, outdoor recreation was defined as leisure activities that involve the enjoyment and use of natural resources. Included on the list of 36 outdoor recreation activities presented to respondents were pursuits which range from popular forms like walking, swimming, running, and fishing to other less-prevalent activities such as photography, sailing, and snowmobiling. Fishing ranked fifth in overall participation rate, with 22% of the interviewees saying they had fished during 1998 (2% higher than in 1997).

To track the state of outdoor recreation from year to year, a Recreation Quality Index (RQI) was created in 1995. The RQI is a composite score which measures the vitality of outdoor recreation in the nation. This measurement takes into account

respondents' opportunity for outdoor recreation, their actual participation in outdoor recreation activities, and finally, their satisfaction with recent outdoor local and vacation experiences.

The benchmark RQI was established as 100 in 1994. The index climbed to 107 in 1995, 109 in 1996, and then last year dropped 5 points to 104. The RQI remained nearly unchanged in 1998 compared to 1997 at 105. Fishing ranked 14th among the 36 outdoor activities in terms of RQI, having improved from a score of 129 in 1997 to 135 in 1998. This report looks to analyze the reasons for this year's performance by highlighting both the successes and challenges facing outdoor recreation in America today, particularly with regard to recreational fishing. The complete series of Roundtable reports can be located on the Internet at <http://www.funoutdoors.com>

Discussion

The 1998 survey indicated more people are recreating more frequently, increasing participation in both traditional and new outdoor leisure activities. Nearly 6 in 10 respondents participated in outdoor recreation at least monthly. Their motivations for participation varied, but the top objectives were fun, relaxation, stress relief, experiencing nature, and exercise—all roles that fishing can fulfill. Not only did respondents find that recreation met these goals but they also indicated they derived a broader benefit. Respondents who recreate frequently are notably happier with their lives than are other respondents: among active recreationists, the 1 in 5 respondents who recreate at least twice weekly, 45% report "complete satisfaction" with their overall quality of life and 49% report being "fairly well" satisfied. Among all respondents, the comparable percentages were 34% and 53%.

Higher recreation participation and satisfaction corresponded with higher income and education levels, but there were also regional differences. The Midwest continued to lead in recreation participation and satisfaction. Satisfaction with recreation experiences declined principally in connection with vacation recreation sites. Significant declines were reported by those aged 30–44, by those with incomes of between \$30,000 and \$50,000, and by parents of children between the ages of 8 and 17.

For the third year, the survey looked at awareness and use of recreation sites operated by various federal agencies. Awareness showed a slight increase from 1997, although awareness of sites managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) dropped back after a sharp rise in 1997. About 1 in 3 respondents visited a federal outdoor recreation site over the past 12 months, with most reporting visits to National Park Service sites. Based upon actual visitor counts, it appears that many respondents believed they were visiting a national park when they were enjoying sites operated by other federal agencies. Visitors to federal recreation sites continued to believe that they received good value for the fees they paid. In fact, respondents would have been willing to pay an average of \$9.20 in additional fees for their most recent visit to a federal recreation site—a decline from previous years that is likely to reflect higher fees now being charged in many parks and forests. Only 15% of those who visited a federal

recreation site in 1998 responded that they would be unwilling to pay additional fees. And the most active recreationists—who were also frequent visitors to federal sites—expressed a willingness to pay higher fees: an average of \$10.20.

Availability of Local Recreation Areas

To get a sense of the state of outdoor recreation in America today, it is important to understand how Americans perceive outdoor resources that are available to them. Are there sufficient public sites which provide opportunities for taking part in both local, everyday recreation and outdoor recreation vacations? As seen in previous studies, participation in outdoor recreation is inextricably linked with the availability of outdoor recreation sites (Tables 1a, b).

In 1998, respondents reported satisfaction levels with the availability of their local outdoor recreation opportunities slightly improved to that recorded 1 year before. Forty-six percent of respondents rated the availability of outdoor recreation areas in their communities as either “excellent” or “good,” a 2-point increase over 1997.

Opportunity for Outdoor Recreation

In general, those with higher income and education levels were more likely to feel the availability of local outdoor recreation sites was “excellent” or “very good” compared to those at lower income and education levels. Sixty-two percent (+7 points over 1997) of those with incomes over \$75,000 and 56% (+4 points) of college graduates gave the availability of local outdoor recreation facilities a rating of “excellent” or “very good.” This compared to 31% (+4 points) of those with incomes under \$15,000 and 35% (no change) of individuals with no high school diploma rating the availability of local outdoor recreation sites as “excellent” or “very good.”

Only 30% of African-Americans (down 9 points) rated the availability of local outdoor recreation sites as “excellent” or “very good.” This number represented the lowest rating of any identified sub-group.

The west region—with 56% (+10 points) rating the availability of local outdoor recreation sites as “excellent” or “very good”—replaced the midwest as the region with the highest rating. The midwest, which experienced an 11-point decline in its rating, moved to second place with 48% of this region’s inhabitants rating the availability of outdoor recreation sites as “excellent” or “very good.” The northeast region saw an

Table 1a. Recreation quality index (RQI) components, 1994–1998. The overall RQI represents an average of scores for opportunity, participation, and satisfaction with outdoor recreation in general.

| Year | Overall RQI | Opportunity score | Participation score | Satisfaction score |
|------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1994 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1995 | 107 | 99 | 103 | 119 |
| 1996 | 109 | 101 | 105 | 120 |
| 1997 | 104 | 102 | 94 | 117 |
| 1998 | 105 | 100 | 105 | 110 |

Table 1b. 1998 RQI and components. The overall RQI represents an average of scores for opportunity, participation, and satisfaction with outdoor recreation in general. The scores are derived by indexing key questions against the benchmark year of 1994 which is set at 100. The overall RQI is an average of the opportunity, participation, and satisfaction scores. The overall RQI for 1997 is provided for comparison purposes.

| Activity | 1998 RQI and components | | | | 1997 RQI |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Overall RQI | Opportunity score | Participation score | Satisfaction score | Overall RQI |
| Canoeing/kayaking | 172 | 141 | 214 | 161 | 151 |
| Wilderness camping | 158 | 134 | 206 | 133 | 142 |
| Bicycling (off-road/mountain biking) | 156 | 126 | 212 | 130 | 138 |
| Hiking | 152 | 136 | 190 | 129 | 139 |
| RV camping | 151 | 132 | 182 | 139 | 144 |
| Downhill skiing | 150 | 128 | 191 | 131 | 152 |
| Motorboating | 149 | 128 | 186 | 132 | 128 |
| Campground camping | 147 | 118 | 194 | 128 | 138 |
| Golf | 146 | 133 | 174 | 130 | 139 |
| Wildlife viewing | 146 | 126 | 177 | 137 | 138 |
| Bicycling (on road) | 145 | 137 | 172 | 127 | 136 |
| Off-road vehicles | 145 | 127 | 190 | 118 | 124 |
| Bird watching | 143 | 134 | 158 | 137 | 136 |
| Fishing | 135 | 116 | 164 | 123 | 129 |
| Hunting | 134 | 113 | 178 | 112 | 128 |
| Horseback riding | 133 | 108 | 185 | 106 | 132 |
| Swimming | 130 | 118 | 154 | 118 | 131 |
| Pleasure driving | 129 | 119 | 151 | 115 | 122 |
| Walking | 121 | 116 | 133 | 114 | 120 |

11-point increase to a 43% in the percentage rating availability as “excellent” or “very good,” moving it into the third position. The south, virtually unchanged with a 40% rating of “excellent” or “very good,” generated the lowest rating among the 4 regions.

Availability of Outdoor Recreation Vacation Areas

While respondents had a slightly more positive perception of their local outdoor recreation opportunities, perceptions about the availability of outdoor recreation vacation sites demonstrated a decline of 4 points over 1997. Approximately two-thirds (65%) of those who took an outdoor recreation vacation from 1995–1998 reported that they had either an “excellent” or “good” choice of vacation site parks and recreation areas available to them and their family. Despite this decline, respondents rated the availability of outdoor recreation areas while on vacation as being “excellent” or “very good”—almost 20 points higher than the availability of local recreation sites (65% vs. 46%). This underscores the valuable legacy of America’s federal lands—roughly 1 in every 3 surface acres of the nation.

Frequency of Participation

Almost 6 in 10 respondents (57%) participated in outdoor recreation at least monthly in 1998—enjoying activities which involved the use and enjoyment of natural

resources. This was the highest percentage recorded during the 5 years of surveys. The number of those who participated less often than once per year remained constant since 1994 at approximately 29%.

How Often Americans Participate in Outdoor Recreation

As seen in previous years, there were large regional differences in participation in 1998. Those from the midwest were the most likely (66%, -1 point) to take part in outdoor recreation activities at least monthly, followed by northeasterners (59%, -1 point). Although showing increased levels of participation in these recreational activities, those from the west (56%, +4 points) and the south (51%, +6 points) were less frequently involved than the other 2 regions in outdoor recreational activities on a monthly basis.

The 1998 survey, as well as the previous 4 studies, showed there is a strong, positive correlation between income and participation in outdoor recreation. Three in 4 respondents with annual incomes of at least \$50,000 (74%) reported taking part in an outdoor recreation activity at least once a month. Fifty-seven percent of those with annual household incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 reported at least monthly participation in outdoor recreation, while only 48% (+3 points) of those earning between \$15,000 and \$30,000 report the same level of participation. The participation level of those with incomes of less than \$15,000 has increased dramatically in 1998 (+15 points) to 52%.

While the number of African-Americans who participated at least monthly in outdoor recreation increased by 2 points to 38%, this group still trailed other respondents in outdoor recreation participation. This is not unexpected given that African-Americans perceived the availability of outdoor recreation areas lower than any other group of respondents.

Like 1997, respondents were most likely to say that they have participated in walking for fitness/recreation (47%, up 5 points from 1997). Driving for pleasure (39%, up 5 points) again followed as the second most popular activity. Swimming, at 33% (up 2 points) retained its third position, while picnicking (30%, up 4) and fishing (22%, up 2 points) rounded out the top 5 activities as they did in 1997. The next group of the 5 most popular outdoor recreation activities was essentially unchanged from 1997. Bicycling on paved roads (19%, unchanged) retained its sixth position, while visiting cultural sites, which grew 4 points to 18%, moved up 1 position to seventh place. Rounding out the top 10 outdoor recreation activities were hiking (17%, up 2 points), followed by wildlife viewing at 16%, also up 2 points, and running/jogging which moved back into the top 10 (16%, +4 points) (Table 2).

Dividing Our Time: The Number of Outdoor Recreation Activities Enjoyed by the Average American

The mild resurgence experienced in 1997 in the number of different outdoor activities which the typical respondent enjoyed continued quite strongly in 1998. For 1998 the number of outdoor activities in which the average respondent participated increased to 4.1 from 3.7 in 1997.

Table 2. Outdoor recreation participation by percentage of American adults, 1994–1998.

| Activity | 1994 % | 1995 % | 1996 % | 1997 % | 1998 % | % Change 1997–1998 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| Walking for fitness/recreation | NA ^a | 45 | 39 | 42 | 47 | +5 |
| Driving for pleasure | 40 | 36 | 33 | 34 | 39 | +5 |
| Swimming | 35 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 33 | +2 |
| Picnicking | 33 | 29 | 24 | 26 | 30 | +4 |
| Fishing | 26 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 22 | +2 |
| Bicycling | 21 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 19 | — |
| Visiting cultural sites | NA | NA | 12 | 14 | 18 | +4 |
| Hiking | 18 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 17 | +2 |
| Wildlife viewing | 18 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 16 | +2 |
| Running/jogging | 19 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 16 | +4 |
| Outdoor photography | 15 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | +2 |
| Campground camping | 16 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 15 | +3 |
| Golf | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | +1 |
| Bird watching | 14 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 10 | -1 |
| Backpacking | 13 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 10 | +3 |
| Motor boating | 10 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 9 | +1 |
| RV camping | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 | — |
| Hunting | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | +2 |
| Off-road vehicles | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | +2 |
| In-line skating | NA | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | +1 |
| Tennis | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 5 | -3 |
| Downhill skiing | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Canoeing/kayaking | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Target shooting | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 |
| Personal water craft (e.g., jet skis) | NA | NA | NA | 3 | 5 | +2 |
| Motorcycling | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Horseback riding | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Mountain biking | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Water-skiing | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Rock climbing | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | +1 |
| Sailing | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | -1 |
| Snorkeling | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Cross-country skiing | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Snowmobiling | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | +1 |
| Rowing | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | -1 |
| Snowboarding | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 | — |

^aNot Available

Participation levels for 31 of the 36 outdoor recreation activities either increased or remained the same over 1997. Not only did the participation resurgence seen in 1997 continue in 1998, but even more activities in 1998 experienced increased levels of participation. Despite all of the demands for our time, these results suggest that Americans are finding the time to pursue outdoor recreation activities.

As seen in prior years, participants in certain types of outdoor recreation activities were more likely to engage in a wide variety of recreation pursuits. Those most likely to be “cross-recreators” were off-road bicyclists (who participated in an average of 13.3 of the 36 activities asked about), canoe/kayakers (12.6), wilderness campers (12.1), and skiers (11.8). Those who participated in the 2 most popular outdoor recreation activities of pleasure driving (7.1) and walking (5.9) were markedly less likely to take part in a wide variety of activities.

As seen in prior studies, African-Americans took part in far fewer outdoor recreation activities compared to the overall public. African-Americans participated in an average of 1.8 of the 36 activities asked about, or a level more than 50% below that for respondents overall (4.1) and about one-fifth of the level experienced by "influentials," who participate in an average of 8.6 of the 36 listed activities.

Outdoor Recreation Vacations

Almost 1 in 3 respondents (31%) took an outdoor recreation vacation in 1998, regaining all 5 points lost in 1997 and returning to the 1996 level. Seventeen percent of respondents took their last recreation vacation between 1 and 3 years ago, while it was more than 3 years for approximately one-quarter (26%) of the respondents.

The increase in outdoor recreation vacations experienced during 1998 does not appear to be attributable to any one particular segment, but rather comes from a variety of sub-groups. Forty-eight percent of respondents who work in executive positions took an outdoor recreation vacation in 1998—an increase of 12 points over 1997. Among college graduates the percent taking a vacation in 1998 increased by 10 points to 45%. Growth also came from several unexpected sources: the percent of those earning under \$15,000 who took a vacation in 1998 increased 9 points to 18%, while those over age 60 saw the percent of outdoor recreation vacation increase by 8 points to 22%.

"Influentials," a small but important segment of the population long tracked by Roper Starch for its role as social activists and opinion/group leaders within society, still were the outdoor recreation vacation leaders with 55% of this group taking an outdoor recreation vacation in 1998. African-Americans, at 9%, were the group least likely to take an outdoor recreation vacation.

Among the regions, the midwest contained the most active outdoor recreation vacationers with 45% (+12 points) indicating they took such a vacation in 1998. In the west, 38% of the respondents said they took an outdoor recreation vacation in 1998—an increase of 4 points.

Future Outdoor Recreation Plans

Twenty-six percent of respondents believed that they will take part in more outdoor recreation than they did in 1998, a 3-point increase from 1997. Only 4% of respondents predicted less outdoor recreation in their future, while over 6 in 10 (62%) anticipated no change in their outdoor recreation habits.

As seen in previous years, those respondents who took part in outdoor recreation activities several times each week were the most likely (38%) to say that they plan to do even more in the coming year. Affluent respondents, those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more, and influentials were also more likely (38% and 41% respectively) than respondents overall to plan for more outdoor recreation in the future. Regionally, respondents in the midwest (35% up 7 points for 1998) led the nation in terms of plans to increase participation in outdoor recreation. Only the northeast saw a decline in this measure with only 20% (down 7 points) saying they expected to engage in more outdoor recreation in 1999.

Parents believed that their children recreate the same amount that the parents did when they were children. Identical to 1997 data, 42% of parents with children under the age of 18 reported that their children participated in outdoor recreation about the same amount as the parents did at the same age.

Just under 1 in 3 (31%, down 4 points over 1997) parents reported that their children were more active outdoor recreationists than the parents were at the same age. Seventeen percent of parents had children who participated in outdoor recreation less than the parents did when they were children.

Affluent respondents were more likely to report that their children were more frequent outdoor recreaters than the parents were. Half (50%, up 3 points) of parents from households with an annual income of \$75,000 or more reported that their children took part in outdoor recreation more than the parents did at the same age. As suggested in 1997, not only were the affluent more likely themselves to take part in outdoor recreation, but they appeared to make concerted efforts to surround their children with opportunities for outdoor recreation. This group, of course, was most likely to be able to afford the expense which is often attached to various forms of outdoor recreation. In contrast, only 23% of parents from households earning \$15,000 or less reported that their children participated in outdoor recreation more than the parents did at the same age.

Among regional groups, parents from the northeast (39%) were most likely to say that their children took part in outdoor recreation more than the parents did at the same age. Parents from the remaining 3 regions essentially felt the same about the degree to which their children participated in outdoor recreation activities. Essentially, just under 1 in 3 (32% midwest, 29% south, 28% west) agreed that their children participated more than the parents did. Similarly, just over 4 in 10 (44% midwest, 42% south and west) said their children recreated about the same amount the parents did at their age.

As might be expected, those who participated at least weekly in outdoor recreation were those most likely to say their children participated even more than the parents did in outdoor recreation (42%). This was almost double the number of those who never participated in outdoor recreation saying their children participated more in outdoor recreation than the parents did at the same age (23%). The finding suggests children are unlikely to participate in outdoor recreation unless parents are involved. This is noteworthy since previous Roundtable surveys demonstrated that adult recreation participation patterns—and favorite recreational activities—are established during childhood.

For the 1998 study, the Recreation Roundtable updated a question about family outdoor recreation first asked for the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors in 1986, and then repeated again in 1994, asking respondents to recall the importance of recreation in the lives of their families while growing up. What we found was that the portion of the public reporting that recreation was either very important or somewhat important as a family activity had declined significantly (Table 3).

While family-based outdoor recreation has declined, this study also suggests that young people are participating as much as earlier generations. This discrepancy

Table 3. Importance of recreation to family when growing up: change over time, 1986–1998.

| | 1986 % | 1994 % | 1998 % |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Very important | 32 | 25 | 23 |
| Somewhat important | 48 | 37 | 34 |
| Not important | 16 | 32 | 39 |
| Don't know | 4 | 6 | 4 |

may be explained by the possibility that young people's participation today is more peer and individually oriented than in the past.

Overall Satisfaction with Outdoor Recreation Experiences Lower Again

The fact that the satisfaction RQI score dropped 7 points (from 117 in 1997 to 110 in 1998) and a total of 10 points since 1996 suggests there are certain findings which may well concern those in government and the outdoor recreation industry.

Even with this drop in the satisfaction RQI, respondents still felt good about the overall quality of their outdoor recreational experiences. Almost 6 in 10 (56%, up 3 points) claimed they were "extremely" or "quite" satisfied with their outdoor recreation experience.

The continued decrease in the satisfaction RQI was not reflected in respondents' satisfaction with the key aspects of their local outdoor recreation experiences. Nearly half of all respondents (46%) rated the availability of local parks and recreation sites as excellent or very good, and another 31% rated this availability as good.

Motivations and Benefits

Respondents participated in outdoor recreation for a number of different reasons, and it is vital to understand how well Americans' leisure agenda is being fulfilled. Respondents were asked to rate how well their recent outdoor recreation experiences satisfied 12 different reasons for taking part in such forms of recreation. Each item was rated on a scale of "1" (not at all satisfied) to "5" (completely satisfied). Responses of either "4" or "5" were taken to represent high satisfaction with that particular recreational goal.

Respondents were most likely to be satisfied that outdoor recreation was satisfying their desire for fun (71%), relaxation (65%), stress relief (64%), experiencing nature (63%), and exercise (62%). Two characteristics showed a 4-point increase in satisfaction in 1998: family togetherness (61%) and being with friends (55%). Meanwhile, satisfaction with the desire for excitement (54%) and children learning good values (46%) experienced 3 point increases.

As with other recreation measures, satisfaction with the "fun" aspect of their outdoor recreational experience varied among population groups. Those with annual household incomes over \$50,000 (84%), those with a college education (81%), and the "influentials" (85%) were highly satisfied with the fun aspect of their outdoor

Table 4. How well outdoor recreation fulfills priorities. The scores represent percent satisfied with outdoor recreation for each reason.

| | 1995 % | 1996 % | 1997 % | 1998 % | % Change since 1995 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| Fun | 64 | 68 | 69 | 71 | +7 |
| Relaxation | 62 | 64 | 65 | 65 | +3 |
| Stress relief | 59 | 61 | 62 | 64 | +5 |
| Experiencing nature | 56 | 62 | 61 | 63 | +7 |
| Exercise | 59 | 61 | 60 | 62 | +3 |
| Family togetherness | 55 | 55 | 57 | 61 | +6 |
| Being with friends | 48 | 52 | 51 | 55 | +7 |
| Time to self | 48 | 54 | 55 | 54 | +6 |
| Excitement | 51 | 54 | 51 | 54 | +3 |
| Children learning good values | 43 | 40 | 43 | 46 | +3 |
| New skills | 38 | 39 | 38 | 36 | -2 |
| Competition | 27 | 30 | 27 | 26 | -1 |

recreation experiences. However, far fewer of those with an annual household income under \$30,000 (66%), those without a high school diploma (59%), and African-Americans (52%) felt this way (Table 4).

Recreation Participation Yields More Content Americans

In 1994, Recreation Roundtable research determined that people who participated frequently in recreation were happier with their jobs, their families, and their lives overall. The 1998 study shows that, in general, respondents were happier with their lives. In fact, the percentage reporting complete satisfaction climbed 5 points to 34%. However, among active recreationists—the 1 in 5 respondents who recreate at least twice weekly—satisfaction with the overall quality of life rose even higher—to 45%. An additional 49% of those active recreationists reported being “fairly well” satisfied with their lives.