



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest Service

Natural Resource  
Manager

National Visitor  
Use Monitoring  
Program



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# Visitor Use Report

## San Juan NF

## USDA Forest Service

## Region 2

## National Visitor Use Monitoring Data collected FY 2006

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Scope and purpose of the National Visitor Use Monitoring program

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

In 1998 a team of research scientists and forest staff developed a recreation sampling system (NVUM) that provides statistical recreation use information at the forest, regional, and national level. Several Forest Service staff areas including Recreation, Wilderness, Ecosystem Management, Research and Strategic Planning and Resource Assessment were involved in developing the program. From January 2000 through September 2003 every national forest implemented this methodology and collected visitor use information. This application served to test the method over the full range of forest conditions, and to provide a rough national estimate of visitation. Implementation of the improved method began in October 2004. Once every five years, each National Forest and Grassland has a year of field data collection.

This NVUM data is useful for forest planning and decision making. The description of visitor characteristics (age, race, zip code, activity participation) can help forest staff identify their recreation niche. Satisfaction information can help management decide where best to place limited resources that would result in improved visitor satisfaction. Economic expenditure information can help forests show local communities the employment and income effects of tourism from forest visitors. In addition, the visitation estimates can be helpful in considering visitor capacity issues.

## 1.2. Methods

To define the sampling frame, staff on each forest classify all recreation sites and areas into five basic categories called "site types": Day Use Developed Sites (DUDS), Overnight Use Developed Sites (OUDS), Designated Wilderness Areas (Wilderness), General Forest Areas (GFA), and View Corridors (VC). Only the first four categories are counted as national forest recreation visits and are included in the visit estimates. The last category is used to track the volume of people who view national forests from nearby roads; since they do not get onto agency lands, they cannot be counted as visits. For the entire sampling year, each day on each site was given a rating of very high, high, medium, low, or no use according to the expected level of recreational visitors who would be

observed leaving that location for the last time (last exiting recreation use) on that day. The combination of a calendar day and a site or area is called a site day. Site days are the basic sampling unit for the NVUM protocol. Results of this forest categorization are shown in Table 1.

In essence, visitation is estimated through a combination of traffic counts and surveys of exiting visitors. Both are obtained on a random sample of locations and days distributed over an entire forest for a year. All of the surveyed recreation visitors are asked about their visit duration, activities, demographics, travel distance, and annual usage. About one-third were also asked a series of questions about satisfaction. Another one-third were asked to provide information about their income, spending while on their trip, and the next best substitute for the visit.

### 1.3. Definition of Terms

NVUM has standardized measures of visitor use to ensure that all national forest visitor measures are comparable. These definitions are basically the same as established by the Forest Service in the 1970's. Visitors must pursue a recreation activity physically located "on" Forest Service managed land in order to be counted. They cannot be passing through; viewing from non-Forest Service managed roads, or just using restroom facilities. The visitation metrics are ***national forest visits*** and ***site visits***. NVUM provides estimates of both and confidence interval statistics measuring the precision of the estimates. The NVUM methodology categorizes recreation facilities and areas into specific site types and use levels in order to develop the sampling frame. Understanding the definitions of the variables used in the sample design and statistical analysis is important in order to interpret the results.

***National forest visit*** is the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A national forest visit can be composed of multiple site visits. The visit ends when the person leaves the national forest to spend the night somewhere else.

***Site visit*** is the entry of one person onto a national forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. The site visit ends when the person leaves the site or area for the last time on that day.

A ***confidence interval*** is a range of values that is likely to include an unknown population value, where the range is calculated from a given set of sample data. Confidence intervals are always accompanied by a ***confidence level***, which tells the degree of certainty that the value lies in the interval. Used together these two terms define the reliability of the estimate, by defining the range of values that are needed to reach the given confidence level. For example, the 2008 national visitation estimate is 175.6 million visits, with a 90% confidence interval of 3.2%. In other words, given the NVUM data, our best estimate is 175.6 million visits, and given the underlying data, we are 90% certain that the true number is between 170.0 million and 181.2 million.

***Recreation trip*** is the duration of time beginning when the visitor left their home and ending when they return to their home.

***Site day*** - a day that a recreation site or area is open to the public for recreation purposes.

***Proxy*** - information collected at a recreation site or area that is directly related to the amount of

recreation visitation received. The proxy information must pertain to all users of the site and it must be one of the proxy types allowed in the NVUM pre-work directions (fee receipts, fee envelopes, mandatory permits, permanent traffic counters, group reservations, ticket sales, and daily use records).

**Nonproxy** - a recreation site or area that does not have proxy information. At these sites a 24-hour traffic count is taken to measure total use for one site day at the sample site .

**Use level** - for each day of the year for each recreation site or area, the site day was categorized as very high, high, medium or low last exiting recreation traffic, or no exiting use. No Use could mean either that the location was administratively closed, or it was open but was expected to have zero last exiting visitors. For example a picnic area may be listed as having no use during winter months (120 days), high last exiting recreation volume on all other weekends (70 days) and medium last exiting recreation use on the remaining midweek days (175 days). This accounts for all 365 days of the year. This process was repeated for every site and area on the forest.

## 1.4. Limitations of the Results

The information presented here is valid and applicable at the forest, regional, and national level. It is not designed to be accurate at the district or site level. The quality of the visitation estimate is dependent on the sample design development, sampling unit selection, sample size and variability, and survey implementation. First, preliminary work conducted by forests to identify and consistently classify sites and access points according to the type and amount of expected exiting visitation is the key determinant of the validity and magnitude of the visitation estimate. Second, the success of the forest staff in accomplishing its assigned set of sample days, correctly filling out the interview forms, and following the field protocols influence the reliability of the results, variability of the visitation estimate, and validity of the visitation descriptions. Third, the variability of traffic counts within a sampling stratum affects the reliability of the visitation estimates. Fourth, the range of visitors sampled must be representative of the population of all visitors. Finally, the number of visitors sampled must be large enough to adequately control variability. The results and confidence intervals will reflect all these factors.

Confidence intervals indicate the reliability of the visitation estimate, given the underlying data. Large confidence intervals indicate high variability in the national forest visit (NFV), site visit (SV) and Wilderness visit estimates. Variance is caused primarily by a small sample size in number of days or having a few sampled days where the observed exiting visitation volume was very different from the normal range. For example, on a particular National Forest in the General Forest Area low stratum, there were 14 sample days. Of these 14 sample days, 13 days had visitation estimates between zero and twenty. The remaining day had a visitation estimate of 440. So the stratum mean was about 37 per day, standard error was about 116, and the 90% confidence interval width is 400% of the mean. Causes for such outlier observations are not known, but could include a misclassification of the day (a high use day incorrectly categorized as a low use day), unusual weather, malfunctioning traffic counter, or reporting errors. Eliminating the unusual observation from data analysis would reduce the variability. However, unless the NVUM team had reason to suspect the observation was incorrect they did not eliminate these unusual cases.

The descriptive information about national forest visitors is based upon only those visitors that were interviewed. Every effort was made to incorporate distinct seasonal use patterns and activities that

vary greatly by season into the sampling frame. The sampling plan took into account both the spatial and seasonal spread of visitation patterns across the forest. Even so, because of the small sample size of site-days, or because some user groups decline to participate in the survey, it is possible to under-represent certain user groups, particularly for activities that are quite limited in where or when they occur.

Note that the results of the NVUM activity analysis DO NOT identify the types of activities visitors would like to have offered on the national forests. It also does not tell us about displaced forest visitors, those who no longer visit the forest because the activities they desire are not offered.

Some forest visitors were counted and included in the total forest use estimate but were not surveyed. This included visitors to recreation special events and organization camps. Their characteristics are not included in the visit descriptions.

Caution should be used in interpreting any comparisons of these results with those obtained during the 2000 - 2003 period. Differences cannot be interpreted as a trend. Several method changes account for the differences, for both visitation estimates and visit characteristics. One key factor is that the first application of the NVUM process was largely a national beta-test of the method, and significant improvements occurred following it. The NVUM process entailed a completely new method and approach to measuring visitation on National Forest lands. Simply going through the NVUM process for the first time enabled forest staff to do a much better job thereafter in identifying sites, accurately classifying days into use level strata, and ensuring consistency across all locations on the forest. These improvements enhanced the validity of all aspects of the NVUM results. Sampling plans and quality control procedures were also improved.

## 2. VISITATION ESTIMATES

### 2.1. Forest Definition of Site Days

The population of site days for sampling was constructed from information provided by forest staff. For each site, each day of the year was given a rating of very high, high, medium, low, or none according to the expected volume of recreation visitors who would be leaving the site or area for the last time (last exiting recreation use). The stratum, a combination of site type and use level, was then used to construct the sampling frame. The results of the recreation site/area stratification and days sampled are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1. Site Days and Percentage of Days Sampled by Stratum

Stratum*		Days Sampled	Site Days# in Use Level/Proxy Population	Sampling Rate (%)&
Site Type†	Use Level‡ or Proxy Code§			
DUDS	HIGH	14	553	2.5
DUDS	MEDIUM	17	1,049	1.6
DUDS	LOW	8	4,210	0.2
DUDS	FR1	10	124	8.1
DUDS	SV1	11	222	5.0
OU DS	DUR4	35	5,735	0.6
GFA	HIGH	24	212	11.3
GFA	MEDIUM	36	4,935	0.7
GFA	LOW	12	17,771	0.1
WILDERNESS	HIGH	14	731	1.9
WILDERNESS	MEDIUM	13	1,500	0.9
WILDERNESS	LOW	8	4,784	0.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>41,826</b>	<b>0.5</b>

\* Stratum is the combination of the site type and use level or proxy code. Sample days were independently drawn within each stratum.

† DUDS = Day Use Developed Site, OU DS = Overnight Use Developed Site, GFA = General Forest Area ("Undeveloped Areas"), WILDERNESS = Designated Wilderness

‡ Use level was defined independently by each forest by defining the expected number of recreation visitors that would be last-exiting a site or area on a given day. The forest developed the range for very high, high, medium, and low and then assigned each day of the year to one of the use levels.

§ Proxy Code - If the site or area already had counts of use (such as fee envelopes or ski lift tickets) the site was called a proxy site and sampled independent of nonproxy sites.

# Site Days are days that a recreation site or area is open to the public for recreation purposes.

& 0.0 - This value is less than five one-hundredths.

## 2.2. Visitation Estimates

Visitation estimates are available at the national, regional, and forest level. This document provides only National Forest level data. Other documents may be obtained through the National Visitor Use Monitoring web page: [www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum](http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum).

When reviewing the results, users should discuss with forest staff if this forest experienced any unusual circumstances such as forest fires, floods, or atypical weather that may have created an unusual recreation use pattern for the year sampled. Table 2 displays the number of national forest visits and site visits by site type for this National Forest.

**Table 2. Annual Visitation Estimate**

Visit Type	Visits (1,000s)	90% Confidence Level (%)#
Total Estimated Site Visits*	1,484	±19.8
→ Day Use Developed Site Visits	667	±34.9
→ Overnight Use Developed Site Visits	99	±33.4
→ General Forest Area Visits	648	±27.0
→ Designated Wilderness Visits†	69	±23.6
Total Estimated National Forest Visits§	1,043	±20.7
→ Special Events and Organized Camp Use‡	0	±0.0

\* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

† Designated Wilderness visits are included in the Site Visits estimate.

‡ Special events and organizational camp use are not included in the Site Visit estimate, only in the National Forest Visits estimate. Forests reported the total number of participants and observers so this number is not estimated; it is treated as 100% accurate.

§ A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

# This value defines the upper and lower bounds of the visitation estimate at the 90% confidence level, for example if the visitation estimate is 100 +/-5%, one would say "at the 90% confidence level visitation is between 95 and 105 visits."

The quality of the use estimate is based in part on how many individuals were contacted during the sample day and how many complete interviews were obtained from which to estimate NVUM numbers and visitor descriptions. Table 3 and Table 4 display the number of visitor contacts, number of completed interviews by site type and survey form type. This information may be useful to managers when assessing how representative of all visitors the information in this report may be.

**Table 3. Number of Individuals Contacted by Site Type**

Site Type	Total Individuals Contacted	Individuals Who Agreed to be Interviewed	Recreating Individuals Who Are Leaving for the Last Time That Day
Day Use Developed Sites	966	815	392
Overnight Use Developed Sites	148	143	96
Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	1,178	880	495
Designated Wilderness	114	103	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>1,071</b>

**Table 4. Number of Complete Interviews\* by Site Type and Form Type**

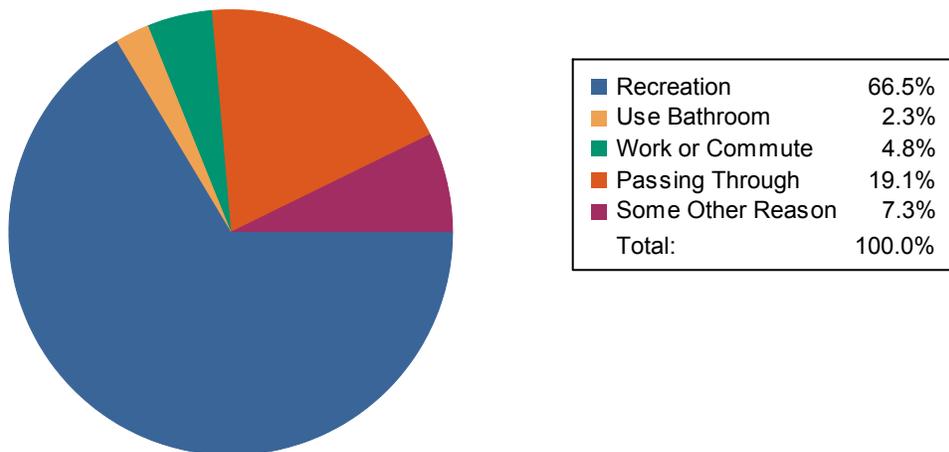
Form Type†	Developed Day Use Site	Developed Overnight	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Wilderness	Total
Basic	156	29	184	34	403
Economic	125	32	166	29	352
Satisfaction	111	35	145	25	316
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,071</b>

\* Complete interviews are those in which the individual contacted agreed to be interviewed, was recreating on the national forest and was exiting the site or area for the last time that day.

† Form type is the type of interview form administered to the visitor. The Basic form did not ask either economic or satisfaction questions. The Satisfaction form did not ask economic questions and the Economic form did not ask satisfaction questions.

Visitors were interviewed regardless of whether they were recreating at the site or not, however the interview was discontinued after determining that the reason for visiting the site was not recreation. Figure 1 displays the various reasons visitors gave as their purpose for stopping at the sample site.

Figure 1. Purpose of Visit by Visitors Who Agreed to be Interviewed



### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECREATION VISIT

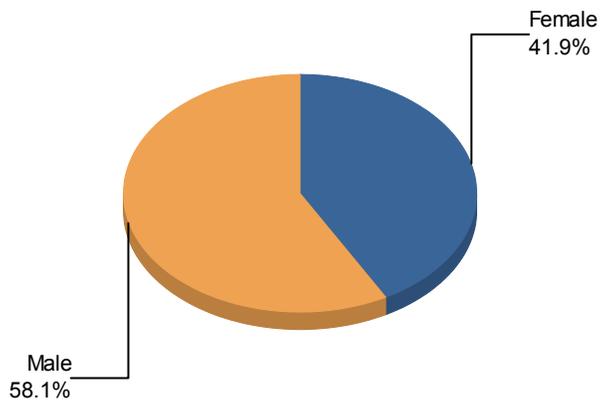
#### 3.1. Demographics

Descriptions of forest recreational visits were developed based upon the characteristics of interviewed visitors (respondents) and expanded to the national forest visitor population. Basic demographic information helps forest managers identify the profile of the visitors they serve. Management concerns such as providing recreation opportunities for underserved populations may be monitored with this information. Table 5, Table 6 and Table 7 provide basic demographic information about visitors interviewed regarding Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age, respectively. Table 8 shows the 15 most common reported origins for recreation visitors. A complete list of reported zip codes for respondents is found in Appendix A. Table 9 provides information about self reported travel distance from home to the interview site.

Demographic results show that over 42 percent of the visits to the San Juan are made by females. The national average is about 35%. Racial and ethnic minorities are not common in the visiting population. The most frequently encountered are Hispanics (7.0%), and Native Americans (2.7%). Children under the age of 16 make up about 19 percent of all visits. The customer base for the San Juan is either close to or quite distance from the forest. About 53% of all visits come from people who live within 50 miles of the forest. However, more than twenty percent of the visits come from more than 500 miles away.

Table 5. Percent of National Forest Visits\* by Gender

Gender	Survey Respondents†	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Female	1,038	41.9
Male	1,347	58.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>



\* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

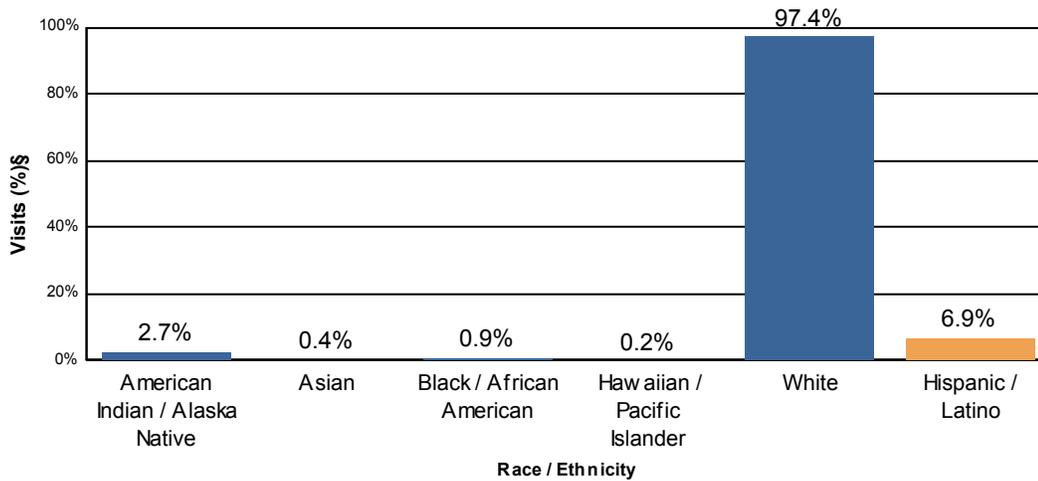
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits.

Table 6. Percent of National Forest Visits\* by Race/Ethnicity

Race †	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
American Indian / Alaska Native	19	2.7
Asian	2	0.4
Black / African American	4	0.9
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	2	0.2
White	605	97.4
Total	632	101.6#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	38	6.9



\* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

# Respondents could choose more than one racial group, so the total may be more than 100%.

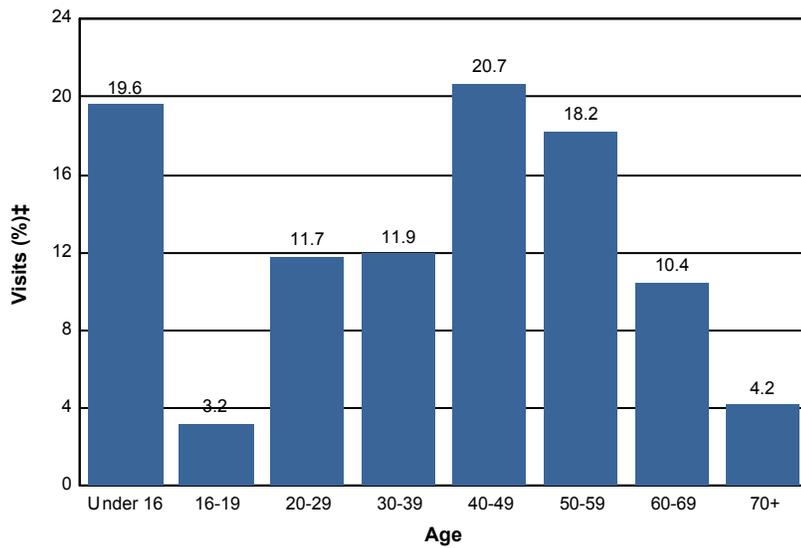
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ Non-respondents to race/ethnicity questions were excluded from analysis.

§ Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits.

Table 7. Percent of National Forest Visits\* by Age

Age Class	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Under 16	19.6
16-19	3.2
20-29	11.7
30-39	11.9
40-49	20.7
50-59	18.2
60-69	10.4
70+	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.9</b>



\* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

† Non-respondents to age questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits.

**Table 8. Top 15 Most Commonly Reported ZIP Codes, States and Counties of National Forest Survey Respondents**

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
81301	Colorado	La Plata County	47.1	237
81147	Colorado	Archuleta County	10.9	55
81303	Colorado	La Plata County	8.9	45
87401	New Mexico	San Juan County	5.8	29
81122	Colorado	La Plata County	4.4	22
81326	Colorado	La Plata County	3.8	19
87410	New Mexico	San Juan County	3.2	16
81321	Colorado	Montezuma County	2.6	13
Unknown Origin*			2.4	12
87402	New Mexico	San Juan County	2.4	12
87413	New Mexico	San Juan County	2.0	10
87111	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	1.8	9
Foreign Country			1.6	8
81328	Colorado	Montezuma County	1.6	8
81302	Colorado	La Plata County	1.6	8

\* Includes respondents reporting no ZIP code or an invalid ZIP code .

**Table 9. Percent of National Forest Visits\* by Distance Traveled**

Miles from Survey Respondent's Home to Interview Location†	National Forest Visits (%)
0 - 25 miles	34.2
26 - 50 miles	17.8
51 - 75 miles	5.5
76 - 100 miles	2.0
101 - 200 miles	4.2
201 - 500 miles	14.3
Over 500 miles	21.9
Total	99.9

Note: Blank cells indicate that insufficient data were collected to make inferences .

\* National Forest Visits are defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

† Travel distance is self-reported.

### 3.2. Visit Descriptions

Characteristics of the recreation visit such as length of visit, types of sites visited, activity participation and visitor satisfaction with forest facilities and services help managers understand recreation use patterns and use of facilities. This allows them to plan workforce and facility needs. The average national forest visit length of stay and average site visit length of stay by site type on this forest is displayed in Table 10. Since the average values displayed in Table 10 may be influenced by a few people staying a very long time, the median value is also shown.

The average National Forest visit duration for this forest is just over 21 hours. Almost half of those visits last less than 4 hours. For visits to the general forest area, over half of the visits last less than three hours, even though the average duration is over 18 hours. More than half of the visits to overnight sites last more than 40 hours. Over half of the Wilderness visits on this forest last less than 5 hours. People who visit the San Juan at most 5 times per year account for almost 45 percent of all visits. However, there is a sizable set of frequent visitors as well. About twenty percent of visits, or one of every five, are made by people who visit more than 50 times per year.

Table 10. Visit Duration

Visit Type	Average Duration (hours)‡	Median Duration (hours)‡
Site Visit	14.4	3.0
Day Use Developed	2.9	2.3
Overnight Use Developed	62.7	44.5
Undeveloped Areas	18.4	3.0
Designated Wilderness	19.4	4.8
National Forest Visit	21.6	4.2

\* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a national forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. Sites and areas were divided into four site types as listed here.

† A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

‡ If this variable is blank not enough surveys were collected to make inferences.

Many of the respondents on this National Forest went only to the site at which they were interviewed (Table 11). Some visitors went to more than one recreation site or area during their national forest visit and the average site visits per national forest visit is shown below. Also displayed are the average people per vehicle and average axles per vehicle. This information in conjunction with traffic counts was used to expand observations from individual interviews to the full forest population of recreation visitors. This information may be useful to forest engineers and others who use vehicle counters to conduct traffic studies.

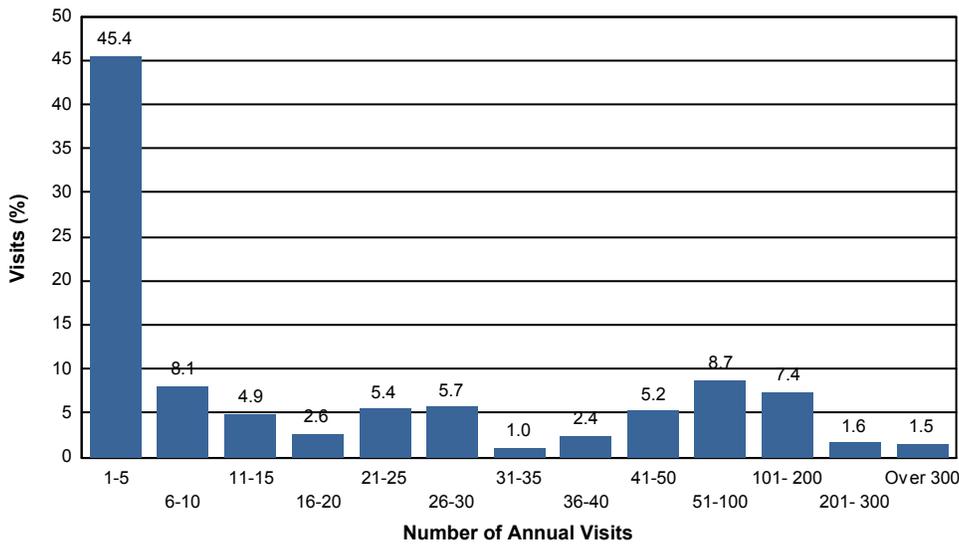
During the interview, visitors were asked how often they visit this national forest for all recreational activities, and how often for their primary activity. Table 12 summarizes the percent of visits that are made by those in each frequency category for this National Forest.

Table 11. Group Characteristics

Characteristic	Average
Percent of visits that were to just one national forest site during the National Forest Visit*	85.5
Number of national forest sites visited on National Forest Visit*	1.3
Group Size	2.6
Axles per Vehicle	2.0

Table 12. Percent of National Forest Visits\* by Annual Visit Frequency

Number of Annual Visits	Visits (%)†	Cumulative Visits (%)
1 - 5	45.4	45.4
6 - 10	8.1	53.5
11 - 15	4.9	58.3
16 - 20	2.6	61.0
21 - 25	5.4	66.4
26 - 30	5.7	72.1
31 - 35	1.0	73.1
36 - 40	2.4	75.5
41 - 50	5.2	80.7
51 - 100	8.7	89.4
101 - 200	7.4	96.8
201 - 300	1.6	98.5
Over 300	1.5	100.0



\* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

† The first row indicates the percent of National Forest Visits made by persons who visit 1 to 5 times per year. The last row indicates the percent of National Forest Visits made by persons who visit more than 300 times per year.

### 3.3. Activities

After identifying their main recreational activity, visitors were asked how many hours they spent participating in that main activity during this national forest visit. Some caution is needed when using this information. Because most national forest visitors participate in several recreation activities during each visit, it is more than likely that other visitors also participated in this activity, but did not identify it as their main activity. For example, on one national forest 63 % of visitors identified viewing wildlife as a recreational activity that they participated in during this visit, however only 3% identified that activity as their main recreational activity. The information on average hours viewing wildlife is only for the 3% who reported it as a main activity.

More than half of all visits engage in viewing wildlife, viewing scenery, and/or hiking while on the forest. Hiking is the most frequent primary activity (31%), followed by downhill skiing (17%), and viewing scenery (11%).

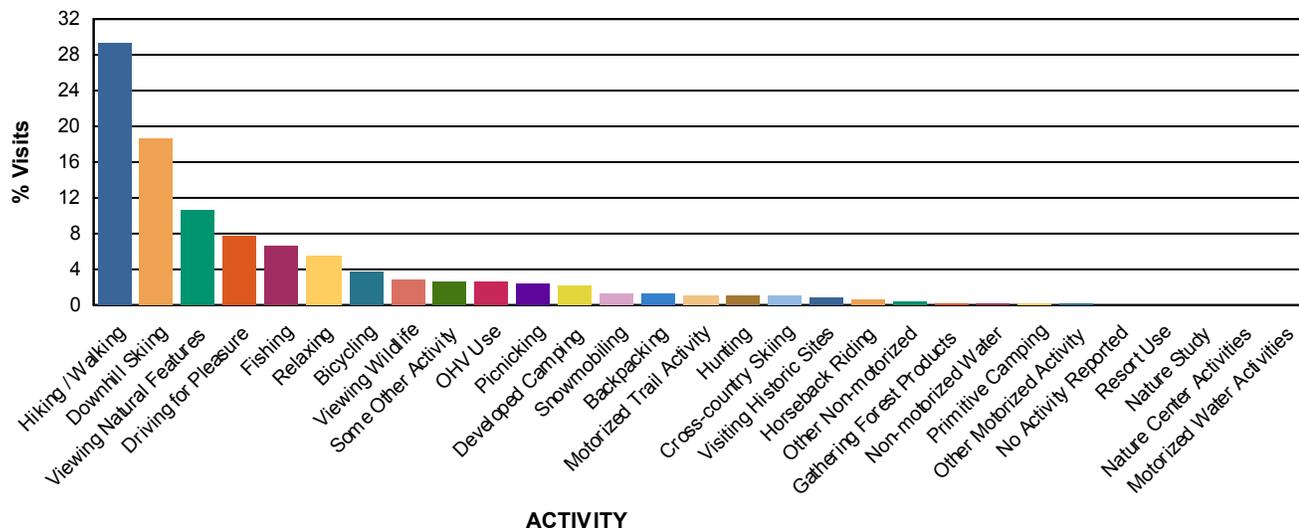
### Use of Constructed Facilities and Designated Areas

About one-third of recreation visitors interviewed were asked about whether they made use of a targeted set of facilities and special designated areas during their visit. These results are displayed in Table 14.

Table 13. Activity Participation

Activity	% Participation*	% Main Activity‡	Avg Hours Doing Main Activity
Viewing Natural Features	64.7	10.7	6.7
Viewing Wildlife	57.8	2.7	7.2
Hiking / Walking	56.7	29.2	3.5
Relaxing	44.4	5.5	19.1
Driving for Pleasure	38.6	7.8	6.6
Downhill Skiing	19.1	18.7	4.8
Visiting Historic Sites	18.3	0.8	4.6
Picnicking	17.0	2.4	11.3
Fishing	11.5	6.6	8.3
Nature Study	10.6	0.0	3.0
Developed Camping	9.5	2.1	44.0
Some Other Activity	8.3	2.7	4.6
OHV Use	7.9	2.5	7.9
Motorized Trail Activity	6.3	1.1	14.7
Bicycling	6.2	3.6	3.2
Nature Center Activities	6.1	0.0	0.0
Gathering Forest Products	5.7	0.3	2.0
Primitive Camping	4.3	0.1	26.9
Backpacking	3.3	1.2	40.4
Other Non-motorized	2.7	0.3	1.4
Snowmobiling	2.1	1.3	2.1
Cross-country Skiing	2.0	1.0	3.1
Resort Use	1.8	0.0	60.6
Horseback Riding	1.5	0.6	3.4
Hunting	1.5	1.0	37.0
Non-motorized Water	1.3	0.2	15.4
Other Motorized Activity	1.2	0.1	18.2
Motorized Water Activities	0.2	0.0	0.0
No Activity Reported	0.0	0.0	

% Main Activity



\* Survey respondents could select multiple activities so this column may total more than 100%.

† Survey respondents were asked to select just one of their activities as their main reason for the forest visit. Some respondents selected more than one, so this column may total more than 100%.

**Table 14. Percent of National Forest Visits\* Indicating Use of Special Facilities or Areas**

Special Facility or Area	% of National Forest Visits†
Developed Swimming Site	6.0
Scenic Byway	51.0
Visitor Center or Museum	13.6
Designated ORV Area	13.6
Forest Roads	21.4
Interpretive Displays	21.2
Information Sites	7.6
Developed Fishing Site	3.7
Motorized Single Track Trails	4.7
Motorized Dual Track Trails	9.6
None of these Facilities	36.3

\* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

† Survey respondents could select as many or as few special facilities or areas as appropriate.

## 4. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Forest managers are usually very interested in the impact of National Forest recreation visits on the local economy. As commodity production of timber and other resources has declined, local communities look increasingly to tourism to support their communities. When considering recreation-related visitor spending managers are often interested both in identifying the average spending of individual visitors (or types of visitors) and the total spending associated with all recreation use. Spending averages for visitors or visitor parties can be estimated using data collected from a statistically valid visitor sampling program such as NVUM. To estimate the total spending associated with recreation use, three pieces of information are needed: an overall visitation estimate, the proportion of visits in the visitor types, and the average spending profiles for each of the visitor types. Multiplying the three gives a total amount of spending by a particular type of visitor. Summing over all visitor types gives total spending.

About one-third of the NVUM surveys included questions about trip-related spending within 50 miles of the site visited. Spending data collected from 2000 to 2003 were analyzed at Michigan State University by Dr. Daniel Stynes and Dr. Eric White. A description of that analysis and the results are in the report "Spending Profiles of National Forest Visitors: NVUM four-year report", available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/NVUM4YrSpending.pdf>. Analysis of spending data for the 2005 - 2009 data collection periods was completed in summer of 2010.

### 4.1. Spending Segments

The spending that occurs on a recreation trip is greatly influenced by the type of recreation trip taken. For example, visitors on overnight trips away from home typically have to pay for some form of lodging (e.g., hotel/motel rooms, fees in a developed campground, etc.) while those on day trips do not. In addition, visitors on overnight trips will generally have to purchase more food during their trip (in restaurants or grocery stores) than visitors on day trips. Visitors who have not traveled far from home to the recreation location usually spend less than visitors traveling longer distances, especially on items such as fuel and food. Analysis of spending patterns has shown that a good way to construct segments of the visitor market with consistent spending patterns is the following seven groupings:

1. local visitors on day trips,
2. local visitors on overnight trips staying in lodging on the national forest,
3. local visitors on overnight trips staying in lodging off the national forest, and
4. non-local visitors on day trips,
5. non-local visitors on overnight trips staying in lodging on the national forest,
6. non-local visitors on overnight trips staying in lodging off the forest,
7. non-primary visitors.

Local visitors are those who travel less than 50 road miles from home to the recreation site visited and non-local visitors are those who travel greater than 50 road miles to the recreation site visited. Non-primary visitors are those for whom the primary purpose of their trip is something other than recreating on that national forest. Table 15 shows the distribution of visits by spending segment.

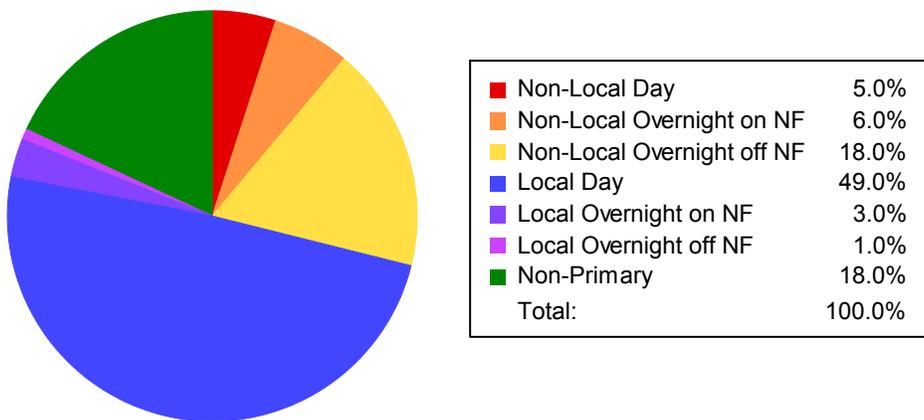
Three types of trips account for most of the visitation. Not quite half (49%) are local area residents

on day trips away from home. About 18 percent of visits are made by people whose primary recreation destination is someplace else, and for whom the San Juan is a side trip. About 18% of visits are non-local residents who are staying in lodging off the forest. For those staying one or more nights in or around the forest, the most frequent lodging choice is a lodge, hotel, condo or cabin located off of the forest. The income distribution of visits is very even.

**Table 15. Distribution of National Forest Visits\* by Market Segment†**

	Non-Local Segments			Local Segments			Non-Primary‡	Total
	Day	Overnight on NF	Overnight off NF	Day	Overnight on NF	Overnight off NF		
Number of National Forest Visits	52,156	62,587	187,762	511,130	31,294	10,431	187,762	1,043,122
Percent of National Forest Visits	5	6	18	49	3	1	18	100

**Percent of National Forest Visits**



\* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

† The market segments shown here relate to the type of recreation trip taken. A recreation trip is defined as the duration of time beginning when the visitor left their home and ending when they got back to their home. “Non-local” trips are those where the individual(s) traveled greater than approximately 50 miles from home to the site visited. “Day” trips do not involve an overnight stay outside the home, “overnight on-forest” trips are those with an overnight stay outside the home on National Forest System (NFS) land, and “overnight off-forest” trips are those with an overnight stay outside the home off National Forest System land.

‡ “Non-primary” trips are those where the primary recreation destination of the trip was somewhere other than the national forest under consideration.

Individuals are urged to consult an economist when interpreting the NVUM economic tables.

## 4.2. Spending Profiles

Spending profiles for each segment for this forest can be found in the Stynes and White report noted above. Appendix Table A-1 in that report identifies whether the forest has a high-spending profile (Table 7 of Stynes and White), an average profile (Table 5), or a low-spending profile (Table 8). It is essential to note that these spending profiles are in dollars spent per **party**. Obtaining per-visit spending is accomplished by dividing the spending for each segment by the average people per party for the forest and segment found in Appendix Table A-3 of that report.

## 4.3. Total Direct Spending

Total direct spending made within 50 miles of the forest and associated with national forest recreation is calculated by combining estimates of per-visit spending averages from the spending profiles with estimates of the number of national forest visits in the segment. The number of visits in the segment equals the percentage in Table 15 times the number of National Forest visits reported in Table 2.

## 4.4. Other Visit Information

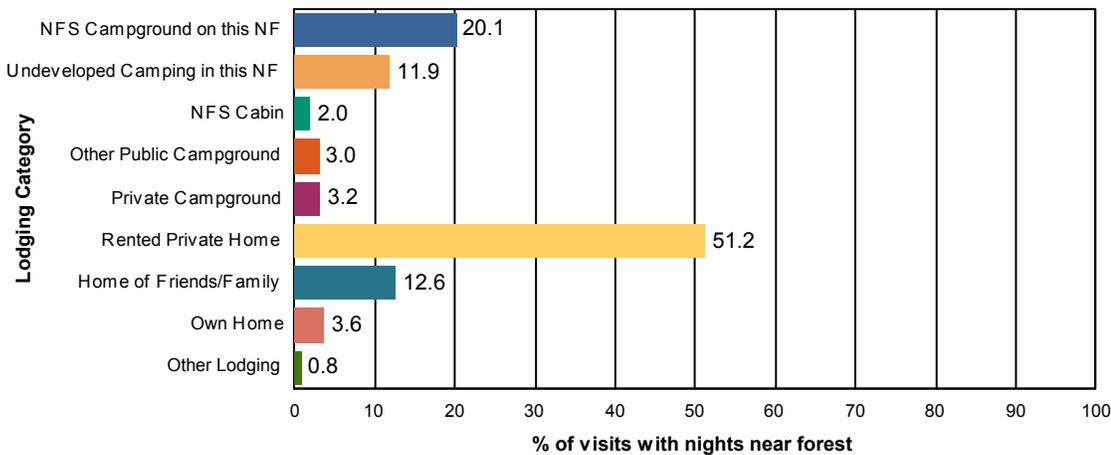
There are several other important aspects of the trips on which the recreation visits to the forest are made. These are summarized in Table 16. The first aspect relates to total amount spent by the recreating party on the trip. This includes spending not just within 50 miles of the forest, but anywhere. The table shows both the average and the median. Another set describes the overall length of the trips on which the visits are made. The table shows the percent of the visits that were made on trips where the person stayed away from home overnight (even though the forest visit may be just a day visit), and the average total nights away from home and nights spent within 50 miles of the forest. For those spending one or more nights in or near the forest, the table shows the percentage that selected each of a series of lodging options. Together, these results help show the context of overall trip length and lodging patterns for visitors to the forest.

Table 16. Trip Spending and Lodging Usage

Trip Spending	Value
Average Total Trip Spending per Party	\$580
Median Total Trip Spending per Party	\$66
% NF Visits made on trip with overnight stay away from home	43.2%
% NF Visits with overnight stay within 50 miles of NF	40.1%
Mean nights/visit within 50 miles of NF	4.8
Area Lodging Use	% Visits with Nights Near Forest
NFS Campground on this NF	20.1%
Undeveloped Camping in this NF	11.9%
NFS Cabin	2.0%
Other Public Campground	3.0%
Private Campground	3.2%
Rented Private Home	51.2%
Home of Friends/Family	12.6%
Own Home	3.6%
Other Lodging	0.8%

**Area Lodging Use**

% Visits with Nights Near Forest



## 4.5. Household Income

Visitors were asked to report a general category for their total household income. Only very general categories were used, to minimize the intrusive nature of the question. Results help indicate the overall socio-economic status of visitors to the forest, and are found in Table 17.

**Table 17. Percent of National Forest Visits\* by Annual Household Income**

Annual Household Income Category	National Forest Visits (%)
Under \$25,000	12.5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16.1
\$150,000 and up	15.8
Total	100.0

\* National Forest Visits are defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

## 4.6. Substitute Behavior

Visitors were asked to select one of several substitute choices, if for some reason they were unable to visit this national forest (Figure 3). Choices included going somewhere else for the same activity they did on the current trip, coming back to this forest for the same activity at some later time, going someplace else for a different activity, staying at home and not making a recreation trip, going to work instead of recreating, and a residual 'other' category. On most forests, the majority of visitors indicate that their substitute behavior choice is activity driven (going elsewhere for same activity) and a smaller percentage indicate they would come back later to this national forest for the same activity. For those visitors who said they would have gone somewhere else for recreation they were asked how far from their home this alternate destination was. These results are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3. Substitute Behavior Choices

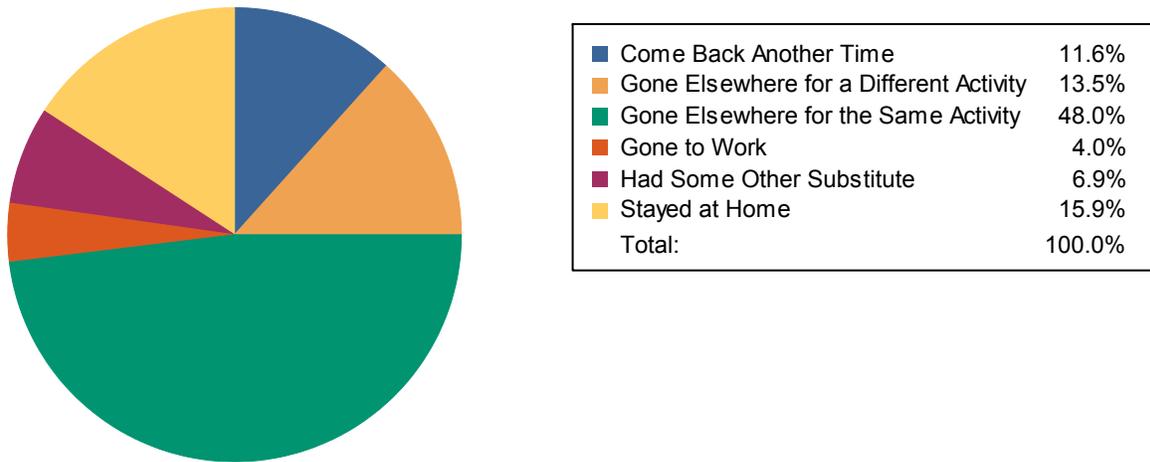
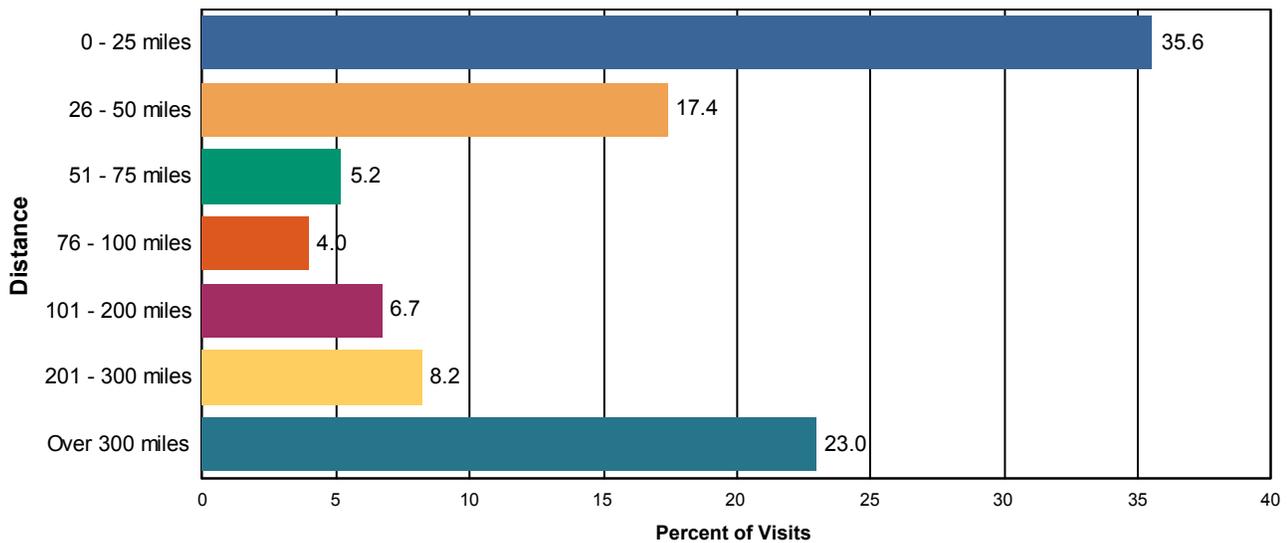


Figure 4. Reported Distance Visitors Would Travel to Alternate Location



## 5. SATISFACTION INFORMATION

An important element of outdoor recreation program delivery is evaluating customer satisfaction with the recreation setting, facilities, and services provided. Satisfaction information helps managers decide where to invest in resources and to allocate resources more efficiently toward improving customer satisfaction. Satisfaction is a core piece of data for national- and forest-level performance measures. To describe customer satisfaction, several different measures are used. Recreation visitors were asked to provide an overall rating of their visit to the national forest, on a 5-point Likert scale. About one-third of visitors interviewed on the forest rated their satisfaction with fourteen elements related to recreation facilities and services, and the importance of those elements to their recreation experience. Visitors were asked to rate the specific site or area at which they were interviewed. Visitors rated both the importance and performance (satisfaction with) of these elements using a 5-point scale. The Likert scale for importance ranged from not important to very important. The Likert scale for performance ranged from very dissatisfied to very satisfied. Although the satisfaction ratings specifically referenced the area where the visitor was interviewed, the survey design does not usually have enough responses for any individual site or area on the forest to present information at a site level. Rather, the information is generalized to overall satisfaction within the three site types: Day Use Developed (DUUDS), Overnight Use Developed (OUUDS), General Forest Areas, and on the forest as a whole.

The satisfaction responses are analyzed in several ways. First, a graph of overall satisfaction is presented in Figure 5. Next, two aggregate measures were calculated from the set of individual elements. The satisfaction elements most readily controlled by managers were aggregated into four categories: developed facilities, access, services, and visitor safety. The site types sampled were aggregated into three groups: developed sites (includes both day use and overnight developed sites), dispersed areas, and designated Wilderness. The first aggregate measure is called "Percent Satisfied Index (PSI)", which is the proportion of all ratings for the elements in the category where the satisfaction ratings had a numerical rating of 4 or 5. Conceptually, the PSI indicator shows the percent of all recreation customers who are satisfied with agency performance. The agency's national target for this measure is 85%. It is usually difficult to consistently have a higher satisfaction score than 85% since given tradeoffs among user groups and other factors. Table 18 displays the aggregate PSI scores for this forest.

Another aggregate measure of satisfaction is called "Percent Meet Expectations (PME)". This is the proportion of satisfaction ratings in which the numerical satisfaction rating for a particular element is equal to or greater than the importance rating for that element. This indicator tracks the congruence between the agency's performance and customer evaluations of importance. The idea behind this measure is that those elements with higher importance levels must have higher performance levels. Figure 6 displays the PME scores by type of site. Lower scores indicate a gap between desires and performance.

An Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA) (Hudson, et al, Feb 2004) was calculated for the importance and satisfaction scores. A target level of importance and performance divides the possible set of score pairs into four quadrants. For this work, the target level of both was a numerical score of 4.0. Each quadrant has a title that helps in interpreting responses that fall into it, and that provides some general guidance for management. These can be described as:

1. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction at or above 4.0: **Keep up the good work**. These are items that are important to visitors and ones that the forest is performing quite well;
2. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction under 4.0: **Concentrate here**. These are important items to the public, but performance is not where it needs to be. Increasing effort here is likely to have the greatest payoff in overall customer satisfaction ;
3. Importance below 4.0, Satisfaction above 4.0: **Possible overkill**. These are items that are not highly important to visitors, but the forest's performance is quite good. It may be possible to reduce effort here without greatly harming overall satisfaction ;
4. Importance below 4.0; Satisfaction below 4.0: **Low Priority**. These are items where performance is not very good, but neither are they important to visitors. Focusing effort here is unlikely to have a great impact.

We present tables that show the I-P rating title for each satisfaction element. Each sitetype is presented in a separate table. Results are presented in Tables 19 - 22.

The numerical scores for visitor satisfaction and importance for each element by site type, and the sample sizes for each are presented in Appendix B (Tables B1 - B4). Most managers find it difficult to discern meaning from these raw tables; however they may wish to examine specific elements once they have reviewed the other satisfaction information presented in this section. Note that if an element had fewer than 10 responses no analyses are performed, as there are too few responses to provide reliable information. Finally, visitors were asked about their overall satisfaction with and the importance of road condition and the adequacy of signage. Figure 7a and Figure 7b show the results.

The results of the overall satisfaction measure show that about 87 percent of visitors are very satisfied with the quality of their overall recreation experience on this forest. Another 10 percent are somewhat satisfied. None reported being very dissatisfied. The results of the composite satisfaction index measures were also very high, but do show a couple areas where improvements could be made. For developed sites, the ratings for each of the composites were over the national target of 85% satisfied. For general forest areas, the rating for the services composite was not quite 72%, well below the national target. For Wilderness, the services and facilities composites were below the national target.

Figure 5. Percent of National Forest Visits by Overall Satisfaction Rating

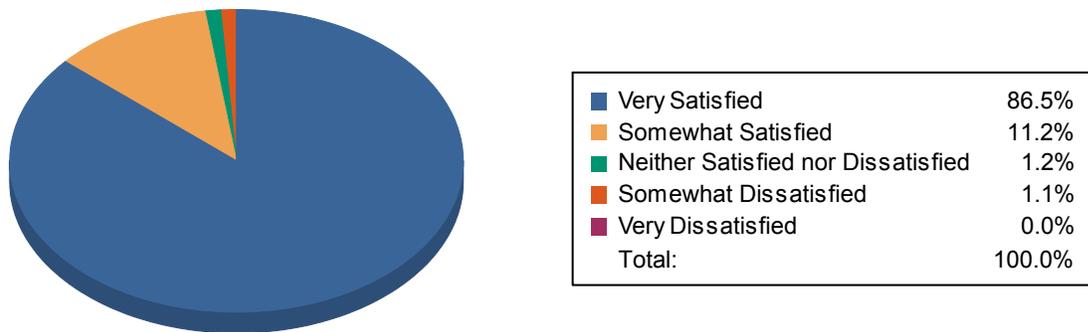


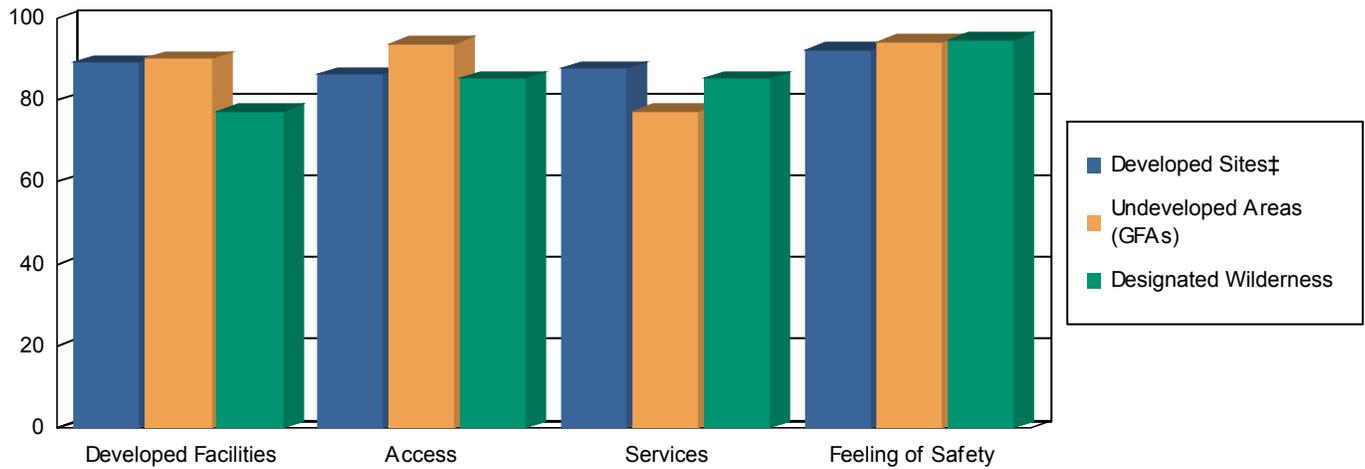
Table 18. Percent Satisfied Index† Scores for Aggregate Categories

Satisfaction Element	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)		
	Developed Sites‡	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
Developed Facilities	93.3	89.9	78.5
Access	91.0	89.8	90.5
Services	85.5	71.7	81.5
Feeling of Safety	97.7	97.9	100.0

† This is a composite rating. It is the proportion of satisfaction ratings scored by visitors as good (4) or very good (5). Computed as the percentage of all ratings for the elements within the sub grouping that are at or above the target level, and indicates the percent of all visitors that are reasonably well satisfied with agency performance.

‡ This category includes both Day Use and Overnight Use Developed Sites .

Figure 6. Percent Meets Expectations Scores\*



\* “Percent Meet Expectations (PME)” is the proportion of satisfaction ratings in which the numerical satisfaction rating for a particular element is equal to or greater than the importance rating for that element. This indicator tracks the congruence between the agency’s performance and customer evaluations of importance. The idea behind this measure is that those elements with higher importance levels must have higher performance levels. Lower scores indicate a gap between desires and performance.

‡ This category includes both Day Use and Overnight Use Developed Sites.

Table 19. Importance-Performance Ratings for Day Use Developed Sites

Satisfaction Element	Importance-Performance Rating
Restroom Cleanliness	Keep up the Good Work
Developed Facilities	Keep up the Good Work
Condition of Environment	Keep up the Good Work
Employee Helpfulness	Keep up the Good Work
Interpretive Displays	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Lot Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Rec. Info. Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Road Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Feeling of Safety	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work
Signage Adequacy	Keep up the Good Work
Trail Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Value for Fee Paid	Keep up the Good Work

Table 20. Importance-Performance Ratings for Overnight Developed Sites

Satisfaction Element	Importance-Performance Rating
Restroom Cleanliness	Keep up the Good Work
Developed Facilities	Keep up the Good Work
Condition of Environment	Keep up the Good Work
Employee Helpfulness	Keep up the Good Work
Interpretive Displays	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Lot Condition	Possible Overkill
Rec. Info. Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Road Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Feeling of Satefy	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work
Signage Adequacy	Keep up the Good Work
Trail Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Value for Fee Paid	Keep up the Good Work

Table 21. Importance-Performance Ratings for Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)

Satisfaction Element	Importance-Performance Rating
Restroom Cleanliness	Keep up the Good Work
Developed Facilities	Possible Overkill
Condition of Environment	Keep up the Good Work
Employee Helpfulness	Keep up the Good Work
Interpretive Displays	Low Priority
Parking Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Lot Condition	Possible Overkill
Rec. Info. Availability	Low Priority
Road Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Feeling of Satefy	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work
Signage Adequacy	Keep up the Good Work
Trail Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Value for Fee Paid	Keep up the Good Work

Table 22. Importance-Performance Ratings for Designated Wilderness

Satisfaction Element	Importance-Performance Rating
Restroom Cleanliness	*
Developed Facilities	*
Condition of Environment	Keep up the Good Work
Employee Helpfulness	*
Interpretive Displays	Possible Overkill
Parking Availability	Possible Overkill
Parking Lot Condition	Possible Overkill
Rec. Info. Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Road Condition	Possible Overkill
Feeling of Safety	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work
Signage Adequacy	Keep up the Good Work
Trail Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Value for Fee Paid	*

\* The data was not reported for items with fewer than 10 responses.

Figure 7a. Satisfaction with Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy

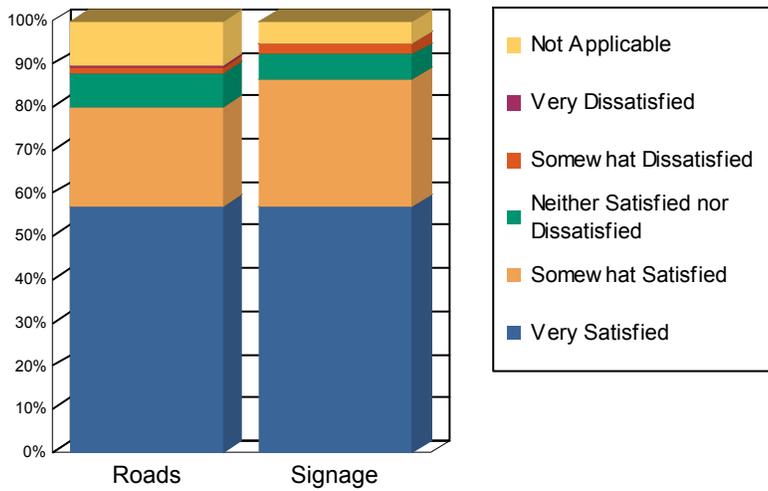
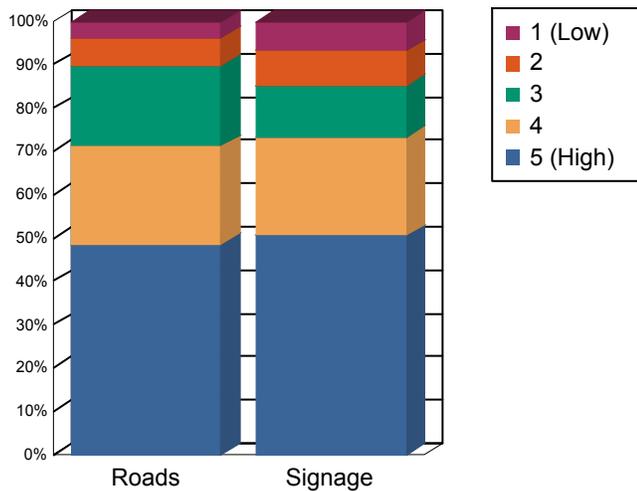


Figure 7b. Importance of Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy



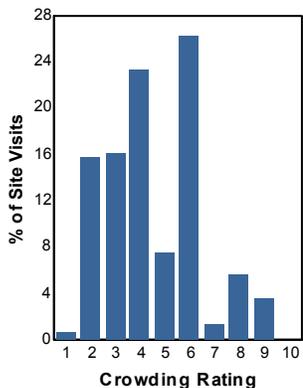
### 5.1. Crowding

Visitors rated their perception of how crowded the recreation site or area felt to them. This information is useful when looking at the type of site the visitor was using since someone visiting a designated Wilderness may think 5 people is too many while someone visiting a developed campground may think 200 people is about right. Table 23 shows the distribution of responses for each site type. Crowding was reported on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 denotes hardly anyone was there, and a 10 indicates the area was perceived as overcrowded.

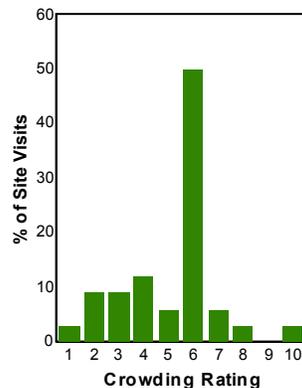
Table 23. Percent of Site Visits\* by Crowding Rating and Site Type

Crowding Rating†	Site Types (% of Site Visits)			
	Day Use Developed Sites	Overnight Use Developed Sites	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
10 - Overcrowded	0.0	2.9	0.2	5.1
9	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
8	5.6	2.9	4.1	0.0
7	1.3	5.9	5.3	5.1
6	26.1	50.0	15.3	5.9
5	7.5	5.9	12.5	10.3
4	23.2	11.8	16.8	17.4
3	16.2	8.8	19.3	17.4
2	15.7	8.8	22.6	38.7
1 - Hardly anyone there	0.7	2.9	3.5	0.0
<b>Average Rating</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>

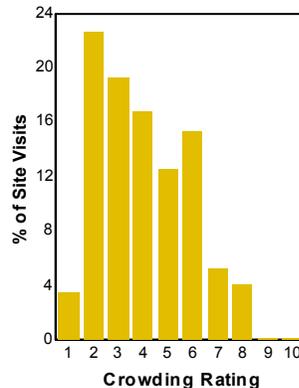
**Day Use Developed Sites**



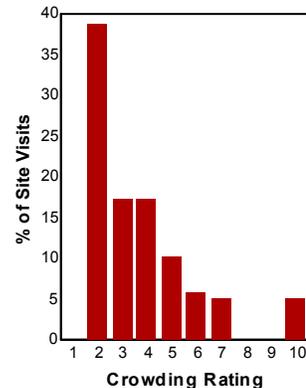
**Overnight Use Developed Sites**



**Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)**



**Designated Wilderness**



\* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a national forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

† Survey respondents rated how crowded the site or area they were interviewed at was using a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 meant hardly anyone was there and 10 meant the site or area was overcrowded.

## 5.2. Disabilities

Providing barrier-free facilities for recreation visitors is an important part of facility and service planning and development. One question asked if anyone in their group had a disability. If so, the visitor was then asked if the facilities at the sites they visited were accessible for this person ( Table 24).

Table 24. Accessibility of National Forest Facilities by Persons with Disabilities

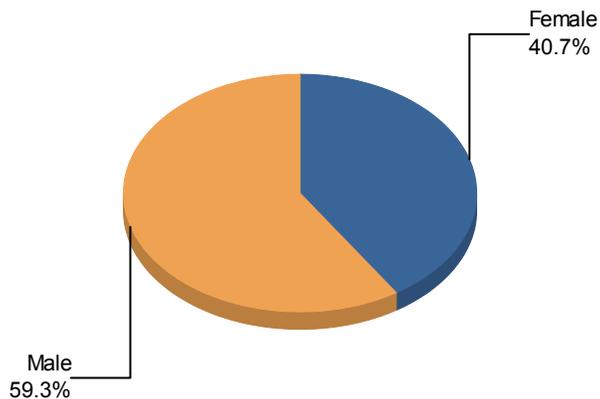
Item	Percent
% of visits that include a group member with a disability	5.5
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	82.1

## 6. WILDERNESS VISIT DEMOGRAPHICS

Visits to Wilderness are sometimes made by a particular subset of the overall visitor population. In this chapter, tables are presented that describe the demographic characteristics of those who visit designated wilderness on this forest. Table 25 shows the gender breakdown, Table 26 the racial and ethnicity distribution, and the Table 27 age composition. In Table 28, a frequency analysis of Zip Codes obtained from respondents is presented, to give a rough idea of the common origins of Wilderness visitors.

**Table 25. Percent of Wilderness Site Visits\* by Gender**

Gender	Survey Respondents†	Wilderness Site Visits (%)‡
Female	85	40.7
Male	126	59.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100.0</b>



\* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

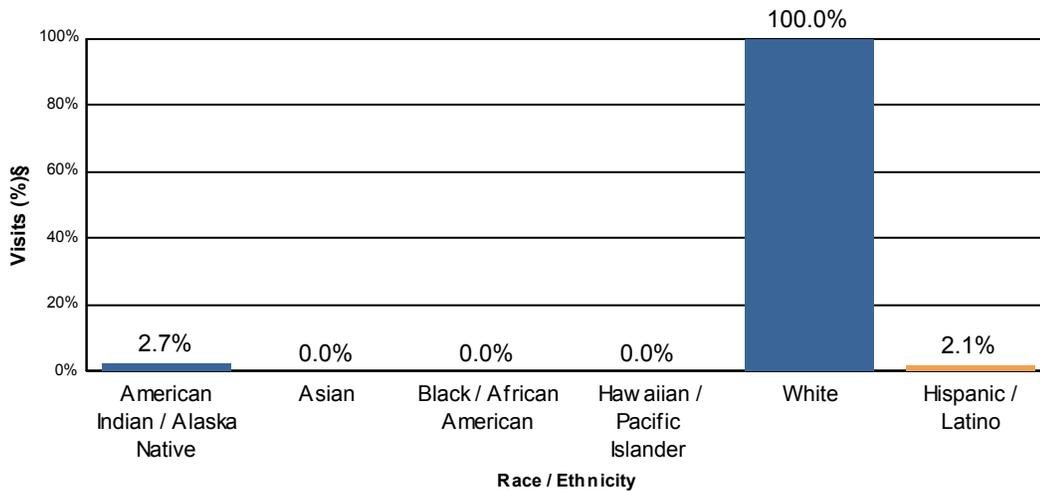
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of Wilderness Site Visits.

Table 26. Percent of Wilderness Site Visits\* by Race/Ethnicity

Race †	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
American Indian / Alaska Native	1	2.7
Asian	0	0.0
Black / African American	0	0.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	50	100.0
Total	51	102.7#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	2	2.1



\* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

# Respondents could choose more than one racial group, so the total may be more than 100%.

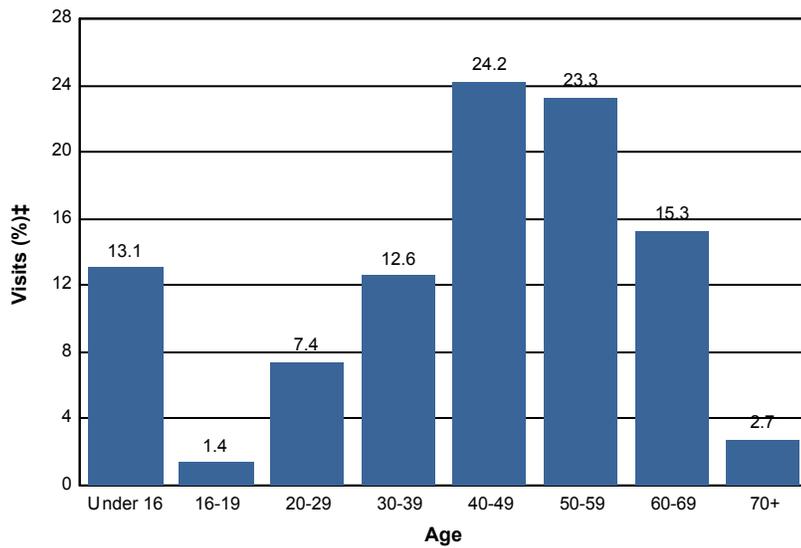
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ Non-respondents to race/ethnicity questions were excluded from analysis.

§ Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of Wilderness Site Visits.

Table 27. Percent of Wilderness Site Visits\* by Age

Age Class	Wilderness Site Visits (%)‡
Under 16	13.1
16-19	1.4
20-29	7.4
30-39	12.6
40-49	24.2
50-59	23.3
60-69	15.3
70+	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>



\* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

† Non-respondents to age questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of Wilderness Site Visits.

Table 28. Top 15 Most Commonly Reported ZIP Codes, States and Counties of Wilderness Survey Respondents

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
81301	Colorado	La Plata County	36.8	14
81303	Colorado	La Plata County	13.2	5
81122	Colorado	La Plata County	7.9	3
92131	California	San Diego County	5.3	2
87505	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	5.3	2
87401	New Mexico	San Juan County	5.3	2
80439	Colorado	Jefferson County	5.3	2
76020	Texas	Tarrant County	2.6	1
61951	Illinois	Moultrie County	2.6	1
54481	Wisconsin	Portage County	2.6	1
80510	Colorado	Boulder County	2.6	1
80111	Colorado	Arapahoe County	2.6	1
80132	Colorado	El Paso County	2.6	1
92008	California	San Diego County	2.6	1
85308	Arizona	Maricopa County	2.6	1

\* Includes respondents reporting no ZIP code or an invalid ZIP code .

## 7. APPENDIX TABLES

## APPENDIX A - Complete List of ZIP Codes

Table A-1. ZIP Codes, States and Counties of National Forest Survey Respondents

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
81301	Colorado	La Plata County	22.1	237
81147	Colorado	Archuleta County	5.1	55
81303	Colorado	La Plata County	4.2	45
87401	New Mexico	San Juan County	2.7	29
81122	Colorado	La Plata County	2.1	22
81326	Colorado	La Plata County	1.8	19
87410	New Mexico	San Juan County	1.5	16
81321	Colorado	Montezuma County	1.2	13
Unknown Origin*			1.1	12
87402	New Mexico	San Juan County	1.1	12
87413	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.9	10
87111	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.8	9
Foreign Country			0.7	8
81328	Colorado	Montezuma County	0.7	8
81302	Colorado	La Plata County	0.7	8
86001	Arizona	Coconino County	0.6	6
81323	Colorado	Montezuma County	0.5	5
81432	Colorado	Ouray County	0.5	5
81401	Colorado	Montrose County	0.4	4
81157	Colorado	Archuleta County	0.4	4
87418	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.4	4
87123	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.4	4
81137	Colorado	La Plata County	0.4	4
81433	Colorado	San Juan County	0.4	4
87109	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.4	4
80132	Colorado	El Paso County	0.3	3
81427	Colorado	Ouray County	0.3	3
87505	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.3	3
81435	Colorado	San Miguel County	0.3	3
87499	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.3	3
80513	Colorado	Larimer County	0.3	3
81601	Colorado	Garfield County	0.3	3
80439	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
80014	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	2
87417	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.2	2
80919	Colorado	El Paso County	0.2	2
85750	Arizona	Pima County	0.2	2
76401	Texas	Erath County	0.2	2
77379	Texas	Harris County	0.2	2
80123	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2

65622	Missouri	Dallas County	0.2	2
80401	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
87114	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.2	2
93401	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.2	2
54944	Wisconsin	Outagamie County	0.2	2
87301	New Mexico	McKinley County	0.2	2
87048	New Mexico	Sandoval County	0.2	2
87106	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.2	2
80104	Colorado	Douglas County	0.2	2
92131	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
87544	New Mexico	Los Alamos County	0.2	2
87528	New Mexico	Rio Arriba County	0.2	2
87508	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.2	2
81506	Colorado	Mesa County	0.2	2
81154	Colorado	Rio Grande County	0.2	2
73013	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.2	2
34286	Florida	Sarasota County	0.2	2
73034	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.2	2
80525	Colorado	Larimer County	0.2	2
85308	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.2	2
78745	Texas	Travis County	0.2	2
80477	Colorado	Routt County	0.2	2
80111	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	2
87110	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.2	2
85338	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.2	2
87144	New Mexico	Sandoval County	0.2	2
76020	Texas	Tarrant County	0.2	2
80304	Colorado	Boulder County	0.2	2
86025	Arizona	Navajo County	0.2	2
76016	Texas	Tarrant County	0.2	2
87415	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.2	2
67212	Kansas	Sedgwick County	0.2	2
80403	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
80004	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
87108	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
41063	Kentucky	Kenton County	0.1	1
88240	New Mexico	Lea County	0.1	1
68144	Nebraska	Douglas County	0.1	1
83709	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
78217	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
81413	Colorado	Delta County	0.1	1
96753	Hawaii	Maui County	0.1	1
34231	Florida	Sarasota County	0.1	1
77449	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
66044	Kansas	Douglas County	0.1	1
85262	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
89117	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
66213	Kansas	Johnson County	0.1	1
61951	Illinois	Moultrie County	0.1	1
66441	Kansas	Geary County	0.1	1
54481	Wisconsin	Portage County	0.1	1

32792	Florida	Orange County	0.1	1
55126	Minnesota	Ramsey County	0.1	1
91423	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
48187	Michigan	Wayne County	0.1	1
87421	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.1	1
80510	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
87412	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.1	1
37938	Tennessee	Knox County	0.1	1
63434	Missouri	Shelby County	0.1	1
80918	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
98116	Washington	King County	0.1	1
32789	Florida	Orange County	0.1	1
76210	Texas	Denton County	0.1	1
03755	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.1	1
27516	North Carolina	Orange County	0.1	1
81201	Colorado	Chaffee County	0.1	1
77073	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
06604	Connecticut	Fairfield County	0.1	1
77079	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
23455	Virginia	Virginia Beach city	0.1	1
85045	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
95682	California	El Dorado County	0.1	1
75925	Texas	Cherokee County	0.1	1
84738	Utah	Washington County	0.1	1
72450	Arkansas	Greene County	0.1	1
67204	Kansas	Sedgwick County	0.1	1
85219	Arizona	Pinal County	0.1	1
92008	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
81428	Colorado	Delta County	0.1	1
85704	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
60174	Illinois	Kane County	0.1	1
81130	Colorado	Mineral County	0.1	1
75941	Texas	Angelina County	0.1	1
53012	Wisconsin	Ozaukee County	0.1	1
88401	New Mexico	Quay County	0.1	1
95822	California	Sacramento County	0.1	1
85297	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
72956	Arkansas	Crawford County	0.1	1
75248	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
75752	Texas	Henderson County	0.1	1
85710	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
55987	Minnesota	Winona County	0.1	1
26175	West Virginia	Tyler County	0.1	1
35180	Alabama	Jefferson County	0.1	1
87830	New Mexico	Catron County	0.1	1
75043	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
76051	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
44438	Ohio	Trumbull County	0.1	1
85259	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
75979	Texas	Tyler County	0.1	1
91335	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1

77571	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
23508	Virginia	Norfolk city	0.1	1
57068	South Dakota	Minnehaha County	0.1	1
78013	Texas	Kendall County	0.1	1
87710	New Mexico	Colfax County	0.1	1
75231	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
85340	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
66062	Kansas	Johnson County	0.1	1
76117	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
86326	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
86303	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
32571	Florida	Santa Rosa County	0.1	1
48103	Michigan	Washtenaw County	0.1	1
66606	Kansas	Shawnee County	0.1	1
84327	Utah	Cache County	0.1	1
50703	Iowa	Black Hawk County	0.1	1
92845	California	Orange County	0.1	1
27410	North Carolina	Guilford County	0.1	1
83128	Wyoming	Lincoln County	0.1	1
75208	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
02468	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
75165	Texas	Ellis County	0.1	1
21228	Maryland	Baltimore County	0.1	1
42071	Kentucky	Calloway County	0.1	1
81501	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
60134	Illinois	Kane County	0.1	1
89502	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
37221	Tennessee	Davidson County	0.1	1
81527	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
24121	Virginia	Bedford County	0.1	1
12997	New York	Essex County	0.1	1
52210	Iowa	Buchanan County	0.1	1
73135	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.1	1
78064	Texas	Atascosa County	0.1	1
02052	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
75071	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
49684	Michigan	Grand Traverse County	0.1	1
80820	Colorado	Park County	0.1	1
98007	Washington	King County	0.1	1
34209	Florida	Manatee County	0.1	1
81327	Colorado	Montezuma County	0.1	1
46033	Indiana	Hamilton County	0.1	1
20723	Maryland	Howard County	0.1	1
80904	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
32754	Florida	Brevard County	0.1	1
90274	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
77539	Texas	Galveston County	0.1	1
86556	Arizona	Apache County	0.1	1
97223	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	1
85283	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
80424	Colorado	Summit County	0.1	1

81212	Colorado	Fremont County	0.1	1
60137	Illinois	DuPage County	0.1	1
78703	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
11217	New York	Kings County	0.1	1
51503	Iowa	Pottawattamie County	0.1	1
87107	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
12804	New York	Warren County	0.1	1
81144	Colorado	Rio Grande County	0.1	1
33050	Florida	Monroe County	0.1	1
85222	Arizona	Pinal County	0.1	1
80817	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
87112	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
75021	Texas	Grayson County	0.1	1
80916	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
68745	Nebraska	Cedar County	0.1	1
75058	Texas	Grayson County	0.1	1
44840	Ohio	Ashland County	0.1	1
81504	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
59901	Montana	Flathead County	0.1	1
80030	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
82716	Wyoming	Campbell County	0.1	1
87556	New Mexico	Taos County	0.1	1
63109	Missouri	St. Louis city	0.1	1
94611	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
73505	Oklahoma	Comanche County	0.1	1
92503	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
77573	Texas	Galveston County	0.1	1
89052	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
73449	Oklahoma	Bryan County	0.1	1
85739	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
80433	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
98229	Washington	Whatcom County	0.1	1
79705	Texas	Midland County	0.1	1
80488	Colorado	Routt County	0.1	1
20879	Maryland	Montgomery County	0.1	1
87419	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.1	1
87122	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
88005	New Mexico	Dona Ana County	0.1	1
75969	Texas	Angelina County	0.1	1
91977	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
77360	Texas	Polk County	0.1	1
85016	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
85085	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
34109	Florida	Collier County	0.1	1
75048	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
77461	Texas	Fort Bend County	0.1	1
76240	Texas	Cooke County	0.1	1
67206	Kansas	Sedgwick County	0.1	1
54180	Wisconsin	Brown County	0.1	1
75418	Texas	Fannin County	0.1	1
28803	North Carolina	Buncombe County	0.1	1

81222	Colorado	Fremont County	0.1	1
75494	Texas	Wood County	0.1	1
68128	Nebraska	Sarpy County	0.1	1
13035	New York	Madison County	0.1	1
95531	California	Del Norte County	0.1	1
85387	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
68632	Nebraska	Butler County	0.1	1
65803	Missouri	Greene County	0.1	1
67003	Kansas	Harper County	0.1	1
11743	New York	Suffolk County	0.1	1
76087	Texas	Parker County	0.1	1
76092	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
60617	Illinois	Cook County	0.1	1
77493	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
81610	Colorado	Moffat County	0.1	1
75701	Texas	Smith County	0.1	1
71424	Louisiana	Rapides Parish	0.1	1
32042	Florida	Bradford County	0.1	1
92024	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
44903	Ohio	Richland County	0.1	1
61956	Illinois	Douglas County	0.1	1
80501	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
99208	Washington	Spokane County	0.1	1
76018	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
79331	Texas	Dawson County	0.1	1
80127	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
85650	Arizona	Cochise County	0.1	1
75050	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
80526	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
81325	Colorado	San Miguel County	0.1	1
85390	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
87506	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.1	1
80031	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
27320	North Carolina	Rockingham County	0.1	1
53708	Wisconsin	Dane County	0.1	1
53227	Wisconsin	Milwaukee County	0.1	1
72034	Arkansas	Faulkner County	0.1	1
87319	New Mexico	McKinley County	0.1	1
89431	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
95428	California	Mendocino County	0.1	1
80487	Colorado	Routt County	0.1	1
97876	Oregon	Union County	0.1	1
27455	North Carolina	Guilford County	0.1	1
76901	Texas	Tom Green County	0.1	1
61061	Illinois	Ogle County	0.1	1
85929	Arizona	Navajo County	0.1	1
85621	Arizona	Santa Cruz County	0.1	1
57106	South Dakota	Minnehaha County	0.1	1
20688	Maryland	Calvert County	0.1	1
86301	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
74132	Oklahoma	Tulsa County	0.1	1

92545	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
86018	Arizona	Coconino County	0.1	1
91710	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
75137	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
85220	Arizona	Pinal County	0.1	1
53711	Wisconsin	Dane County	0.1	1
80303	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
80421	Colorado	Park County	0.1	1
72111	Arkansas	Faulkner County	0.1	1
70123	Louisiana	Jefferson Parish	0.1	1
80109	Colorado	Douglas County	0.1	1
53555	Wisconsin	Columbia County	0.1	1
76108	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
20874	Maryland	Montgomery County	0.1	1
80528	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
86023	Arizona	Coconino County	0.1	1
78061	Texas	Frio County	0.1	1
80112	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.1	1
87551	New Mexico	Rio Arriba County	0.1	1
75024	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
88007	New Mexico	Dona Ana County	0.1	1
80827	Colorado	Park County	0.1	1
81332	Colorado	Dolores County	0.1	1
86322	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
44460	Ohio	Columbiana County	0.1	1
72703	Arkansas	Washington County	0.1	1
39426	Mississippi	Pearl River County	0.1	1
77515	Texas	Brazoria County	0.1	1
80239	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
80922	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
81132	Colorado	Rio Grande County	0.1	1
80135	Colorado	Douglas County	0.1	1
78731	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
55302	Minnesota	Wright County	0.1	1
27713	North Carolina	Durham County	0.1	1
78728	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
67671	Kansas	Ellis County	0.1	1
60924	Illinois	Iroquois County	0.1	1
86503	Arizona	Apache County	0.1	1
85239	Arizona	Pinal County	0.1	1
75002	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
77845	Texas	Brazos County	0.1	1
87017	New Mexico	Rio Arriba County	0.1	1
21133	Maryland	Baltimore County	0.1	1
24536	Virginia	Bedford County	0.1	1
80212	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
85749	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
80909	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
80514	Colorado	Weld County	0.1	1
53705	Wisconsin	Dane County	0.1	1
78629	Texas	Gonzales County	0.1	1

92314	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
92692	California	Orange County	0.1	1
37214	Tennessee	Davidson County	0.1	1
76021	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
78550	Texas	Cameron County	0.1	1
78468	Texas	Nueces County	0.1	1
78734	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
80503	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
44201	Ohio	Portage County	0.1	1
78154	Texas	Guadalupe County	0.1	1
81652	Colorado	Garfield County	0.1	1
29369	South Carolina	Spartanburg County	0.1	1
68467	Nebraska	York County	0.1	1
98102	Washington	King County	0.1	1
55803	Minnesota	St. Louis County	0.1	1
75074	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
81526	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
81329	Colorado	La Plata County	0.1	1
88317	New Mexico	Otero County	0.1	1
76502	Texas	Bell County	0.1	1
86314	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
80908	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
84775	Utah	Wayne County	0.1	1
80220	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
70607	Louisiana	Calcasieu Parish	0.1	1
12817	New York	Warren County	0.1	1
76249	Texas	Denton County	0.1	1
78732	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
87575	New Mexico	Rio Arriba County	0.1	1
87008	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
73159	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.1	1
57783	South Dakota	Lawrence County	0.1	1
81426	Colorado	San Miguel County	0.1	1
92626	California	Orange County	0.1	1
40258	Kentucky	Jefferson County	0.1	1
85254	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
37757	Tennessee	Campbell County	0.1	1
71016	Louisiana	Bienville Parish	0.1	1
15431	Pennsylvania	Fayette County	0.1	1
78028	Texas	Kerr County	0.1	1
81650	Colorado	Garfield County	0.1	1
11953	New York	Suffolk County	0.1	1
77581	Texas	Brazoria County	0.1	1
76073	Texas	Wise County	0.1	1
80920	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
79110	Texas	Randall County	0.1	1
85925	Arizona	Apache County	0.1	1
81520	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
96743	Hawaii	Hawaii County	0.1	1
85086	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
80915	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1

48105	Michigan	Washtenaw County	0.1	1
85224	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
87530	New Mexico	Rio Arriba County	0.1	1
74604	Oklahoma	Kay County	0.1	1
68512	Nebraska	Lancaster County	0.1	1
30116	Georgia	Carroll County	0.1	1
64670	Missouri	Daviess County	0.1	1
76531	Texas	Hamilton County	0.1	1
48312	Michigan	Macomb County	0.1	1
92562	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
78025	Texas	Kerr County	0.1	1
80012	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.1	1
90803	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
80437	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
80033	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
73115	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.1	1
75156	Texas	Kaufman County	0.1	1
73401	Oklahoma	Carter County	0.1	1
89027	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
48067	Michigan	Oakland County	0.1	1
86505	Arizona	Apache County	0.1	1
45601	Ohio	Ross County	0.1	1
83616	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
71047	Louisiana	Caddo Parish	0.1	1
65652	Missouri	Webster County	0.1	1
92835	California	Orange County	0.1	1
79707	Texas	Midland County	0.1	1
75644	Texas	Upshur County	0.1	1
50010	Iowa	Story County	0.1	1
81503	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
33841	Florida	Polk County	0.1	1
85715	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
76248	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
85043	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
81623	Colorado	Garfield County	0.1	1
77365	Texas	Montgomery County	0.1	1
79762	Texas	Ector County	0.1	1
74055	Oklahoma	Tulsa County	0.1	1
87104	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
87105	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
43017	Ohio	Franklin County	0.1	1
75034	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
76039	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
80305	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
79119	Texas	Randall County	0.1	1
22315	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.1	1
76657	Texas	McLennan County	0.1	1
80549	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
68164	Nebraska	Douglas County	0.1	1
75497	Texas	Wood County	0.1	1
85242	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1

80454	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
05457	Vermont	Franklin County	0.1	1
93010	California	Ventura County	0.1	1
75254	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
80237	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
10980	New York	Rockland County	0.1	1
77388	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
52031	Iowa	Jackson County	0.1	1
87313	New Mexico	McKinley County	0.1	1
93212	California	Kings County	0.1	1
46034	Indiana	Hamilton County	0.1	1
76537	Texas	Williamson County	0.1	1
76655	Texas	McLennan County	0.1	1
43502	Ohio	Fulton County	0.1	1
85902	Arizona	Navajo County	0.1	1
80512	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
75766	Texas	Cherokee County	0.1	1
66053	Kansas	Miami County	0.1	1
85248	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
16137	Pennsylvania	Mercer County	0.1	1
61615	Illinois	Peoria County	0.1	1
74037	Oklahoma	Tulsa County	0.1	1
02127	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.1	1
87326	New Mexico	McKinley County	0.1	1
86406	Arizona	Mohave County	0.1	1
48091	Michigan	Macomb County	0.1	1
03909	Maine	York County	0.1	1
86333	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
75013	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
78704	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
75758	Texas	Henderson County	0.1	1
66736	Kansas	Wilson County	0.1	1
80027	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
97210	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
90066	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
83001	Wyoming	Teton County	0.1	1
78676	Texas	Hays County	0.1	1
37027	Tennessee	Williamson County	0.1	1
79015	Texas	Randall County	0.1	1
80621	Colorado	Weld County	0.1	1
77399	Texas	Polk County	0.1	1
50273	Iowa	Madison County	0.1	1
23113	Virginia	Chesterfield County	0.1	1
80241	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
80021	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1

\* Includes respondents reporting no ZIP code or an invalid ZIP code .

## APPENDIX B - Detailed Satisfaction Results

Table B-1. Satisfaction for Visits to Day Use Developed Sites

Satisfaction Element	Percent Rating Satisfaction as:					Mean Rating§	Mean Importance†	No. Obs‡
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied			
Restroom Cleanliness	0.0	1.6	7.6	20.8	69.9	4.6	4.5	74
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	5.3	18.3	76.4	4.7	4.4	81
Condition of Environment	0.0	4.3	2.6	17.6	75.5	4.6	4.7	110
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	3.3	17.7	79.0	4.8	4.7	66
Interpretive Displays	0.0	3.1	14.6	21.8	60.6	4.4	4.1	89
Parking Availability	1.4	1.0	6.4	14.0	77.2	4.6	4.3	106
Parking Lot Condition	1.1	2.8	6.0	23.5	66.6	4.5	4.1	105
Rec. Info. Availability	1.7	8.7	6.1	22.7	60.8	4.3	4.3	85
Road Condition	0.0	2.9	5.2	19.7	72.3	4.6	4.5	63
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.1	90.7	4.9	4.8	109
Scenery	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.3	91.7	4.9	4.8	110
Signage Adequacy	0.0	9.2	3.5	12.0	75.3	4.5	4.5	102
Trail Condition	0.0	2.4	8.2	20.0	69.3	4.6	4.5	63
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	2.5	7.7	22.2	67.6	4.6	4.5	56

NOTE: The data was not reported for items with fewer than 10 responses. Satisfaction and Importance were asked as two separate questions so one of these may have 10 responses even though the other does not.

§ Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1, Somewhat Dissatisfied = 2, Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied = 3, Somewhat Satisfied = 4, Very Satisfied = 5

† Scale: Not Important = 1, Somewhat Important = 2, Moderately Important = 3, Important = 4, Very Important = 5

‡ No. Obs is the number of survey respondents who responded to this item.

Table B-2. Satisfaction for Visits to Overnight Developed Sites

Satisfaction Element	Percent Rating Satisfaction as:					Mean Rating§	Mean Importance†	No. Obs‡
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied			
Restroom Cleanliness	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	87.5	4.8	4.7	32
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.3	90.6	4.9	4.6	32
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	94.1	4.9	4.9	34
Employee Helpfulness	4.2	0.0	12.5	8.3	75.0	4.5	4.5	24
Interpretive Displays	4.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	70.8	4.3	4.2	24
Parking Availability	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	89.7	4.9	4.2	29
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	91.3	4.8	3.8	23
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	4.5	31.8	13.6	50.0	4.1	4.2	22
Road Condition	3.0	3.0	6.1	27.3	60.6	4.4	4.2	33
Feeling of Safety	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.1	90.9	4.8	4.7	33
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	4.8	34
Signage Adequacy	5.9	2.9	5.9	14.7	70.6	4.4	4.6	34
Trail Condition	0.0	3.8	3.8	15.4	76.9	4.7	4.3	26
Value for Fee Paid	3.3	0.0	6.7	10.0	80.0	4.6	4.3	30

NOTE: The data was not reported for items with fewer than 10 responses. Satisfaction and Importance were asked as two separate questions so one of these may have 10 responses even though the other does not.

§ Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1, Somewhat Dissatisfied = 2, Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied = 3, Somewhat Satisfied = 4, Very Satisfied = 5

† Scale: Not Important = 1, Somewhat Important = 2, Moderately Important = 3, Important = 4, Very Important = 5

‡ No. Obs is the number of survey respondents who responded to this item.

Table B-3. Satisfaction for Visits to Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)

Satisfaction Element	Percent Rating Satisfaction as:					Mean Rating§	Mean Importance†	No. Obs‡
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied			
Restroom Cleanliness	0.0	7.7	7.7	23.5	61.2	4.4	4.2	30
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.3	5.9	18.0	75.8	4.7	3.9	33
Condition of Environment	1.7	0.2	7.2	26.5	64.4	4.5	4.9	134
Employee Helpfulness	6.8	0.0	0.0	13.6	79.6	4.6	4.2	26
Interpretive Displays	3.8	4.2	24.2	32.9	34.9	3.9	3.6	63
Parking Availability	0.0	2.7	7.8	8.2	81.2	4.7	4.0	99
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.4	9.7	5.2	84.8	4.7	3.6	76
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	11.9	24.3	22.6	41.2	3.9	3.8	85
Road Condition	0.3	0.5	6.4	17.1	75.7	4.7	4.1	127
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.1	2.0	11.1	86.7	4.8	4.3	130
Scenery	0.0	1.7	1.7	12.2	84.3	4.8	4.9	134
Signage Adequacy	0.0	8.4	18.5	23.3	49.7	4.1	4.0	124
Trail Condition	0.2	2.4	10.7	20.2	66.5	4.5	4.3	99
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	0.0	0.7	36.0	63.4	4.6	4.3	14

NOTE: The data was not reported for items with fewer than 10 responses. Satisfaction and Importance were asked as two separate questions so one of these may have 10 responses even though the other does not.

§ Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1, Somewhat Dissatisfied = 2, Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied = 3, Somewhat Satisfied = 4, Very Satisfied = 5

† Scale: Not Important = 1, Somewhat Important = 2, Moderately Important = 3, Important = 4, Very Important = 5

‡ No. Obs is the number of survey respondents who responded to this item.

Table B-4. Satisfaction for Visits to Designated Wilderness\*

Satisfaction Element	Percent Rating Satisfaction as:					Mean Rating§	Mean Importance†	No. Obs‡
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied			
Restroom Cleanliness							4.1	6
Developed Facilities							4.1	6
Condition of Environment	0.0	5.1	0.0	19.4	75.5	4.7	4.9	25
Employee Helpfulness							4.3	6
Interpretive Displays	0.0	7.2	19.9	28.8	44.2	4.1	3.4	17
Parking Availability	0.0	0.0	10.3	10.3	79.4	4.7	3.7	25
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	5.4	10.8	15.0	68.7	4.5	3.6	24
Rec. Info. Availability	20.2	0.0	3.9	13.9	62.0	4.0	4.1	13
Road Condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	89.3	4.9	3.8	22
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	94.9	4.9	4.2	25
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	89.7	4.9	4.9	25
Signage Adequacy	2.2	11.5	0.0	2.2	84.1	4.5	4.1	23
Trail Condition	0.0	10.3	0.0	9.1	80.6	4.6	4.3	25
Value for Fee Paid							4.8	2

NOTE: The data was not reported for items with fewer than 10 responses. Satisfaction and Importance were asked as two separate questions so one of these may have 10 responses even though the other does not.

§ Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1, Somewhat Dissatisfied = 2, Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied = 3, Somewhat Satisfied = 4, Very Satisfied = 5

† Scale: Not Important = 1, Somewhat Important = 2, Moderately Important = 3, Important = 4, Very Important = 5

‡ No. Obs is the number of survey respondents who responded to this item.

\* Data supplied is for all Designated Wilderness on the forest combined. Data was not collected for satisfaction for each individual Wilderness on the forest.