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National Visitor
Use Monitoring
Program

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Visitor Use Report

Shoshone NF

USDA Forest Service
Region 2

National Visitor Use Monitoring
Data collected FY 2009

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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 means 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 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	12	66	18.2
DUDS	MEDIUM	11	67	16.4
DUDS	LOW	12	494	2.4
DUDS	SV1	3	30	10.0
OUDS	HIGH	1	1	100.0
OUDS	MEDIUM	10	33	30.3
OUDS	LOW	12	1,317	0.9
OUDS	FE4	15	2,081	0.7
OUDS	FR2	13	528	2.5
OUDS	RE4	12	2,461	0.5
GFA	VERY HIGH	14	194	7.2
GFA	HIGH	17	977	1.7
GFA	MEDIUM	19	2,551	0.7
GFA	LOW	25	11,671	0.2
WILDERNESS	VERY HIGH	9	26	34.6
WILDERNESS	HIGH	9	283	3.2
WILDERNESS	MEDIUM	14	989	1.4
WILDERNESS	LOW	12	5,624	0.2
Total		**220**	**29,393**	**0.7**

* 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, OUDS = 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.

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*	501	±18.6
→ Day Use Developed Site Visits	11	±41.8
→ Overnight Use Developed Site Visits	89	±16.4
→ General Forest Area Visits	360	±25.1
→ Designated Wilderness Visits†	41	±39.3
Total Estimated National Forest Visits§	387	±20.3
→ Special Events and Organized Camp Use‡	8	±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	318	282	70
Overnight Use Developed Sites	467	368	121
Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	688	584	332
Designated Wilderness	348	336	57
Total	**1,821**	**1,570**	**580**

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

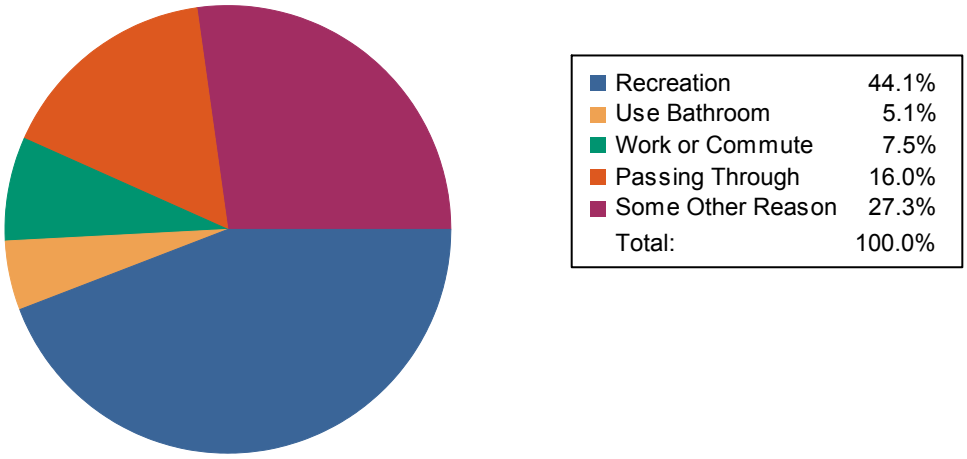
Form Type†	Developed Day Use Site	Developed Overnight	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Wilderness	Total
Basic	24	42	116	19	201
Economic	23	42	104	21	190
Satisfaction	23	37	112	17	189
Total	**70**	**121**	**332**	**57**	**580**

* 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

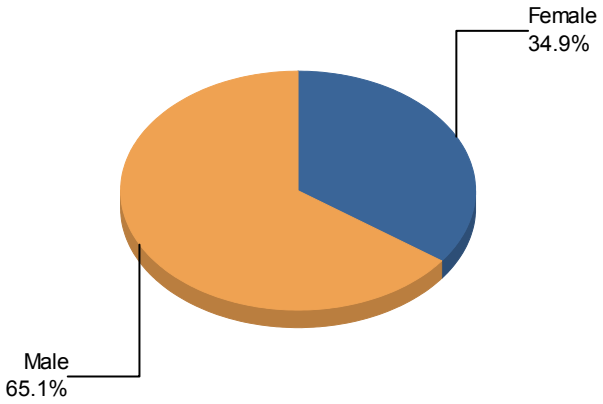
3.1. Demographics

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 almost 66 percent of visits are made by males. Spanish, Hispanic, or Latinos (4.4%) are the most common racial or ethnic minority. There are relatively few older people in the visiting population. Only about 4 percent of visits are made by people aged 70 and up. About 18 percent of the visiting population is in their forties and almost 22 percent are in their fifties. Only ten percent of the visiting population is children under the age of 16. This forest serves a mostly nonlocal client base. Only 30 percent of visits come from people who live within 25 miles of the forest, while almost 19 percent come from more than 500 miles away.

Table 5. Percent of National Forest Visits* by Gender

Gender	Survey Respondents†	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Female	446	34.9
Male	670	65.1
Total	**1,116**	**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.

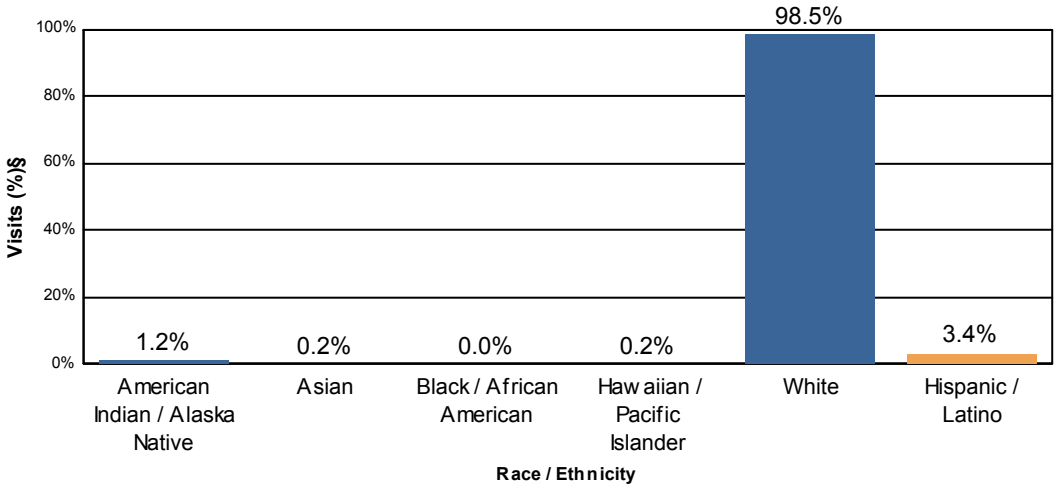
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ 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	8	1.2
Asian	5	0.2
Black / African American	0	0.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	2	0.2
White	460	98.5
Total	475	100.1#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	13	3.4



* 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%.

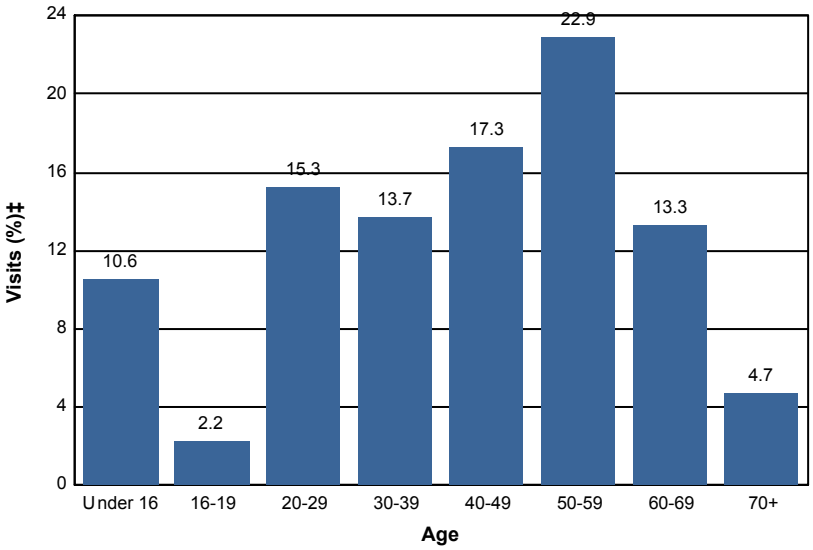
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ 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	10.6
16-19	2.2
20-29	15.3
30-39	13.7
40-49	17.3
50-59	22.9
60-69	13.3
70+	4.7
Total	**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.

† 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)
82520	Wyoming	Fremont County	43.5	145
82414	Wyoming	Park County	15.9	53
82501	Wyoming	Fremont County	12.0	40
82435	Wyoming	Park County	6.0	20
Unknown Origin*			3.9	13
82901	Wyoming	Sweetwater County	3.3	11
Foreign Country			3.0	10
82513	Wyoming	Fremont County	2.7	9
59102	Montana	Yellowstone County	1.8	6
82515	Wyoming	Fremont County	1.5	5
82431	Wyoming	Big Horn County	1.5	5
59715	Montana	Gallatin County	1.2	4
82514	Wyoming	Fremont County	1.2	4
59044	Montana	Yellowstone County	1.2	4
57702	South Dakota	Pennington County	1.2	4

* 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	26.4
26 - 50 miles	19.9
51 - 75 miles	7.6
76 - 100 miles	9.3
101 - 200 miles	6.9
201 - 500 miles	9.1
Over 500 miles	20.7
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 visit to the Shoshone NF lasts about 13 hours; over half of the visits last less than 5 hours. Less than thirteen percent of the visits involve recreating at more than one location on the forest. Despite the largely nonlocal nature of the visiting population, there are a number of frequent visitors. Almost 15 percent, or more than one of every 7 visits, are made by people who visit more than 50 times per year. Conversely, about half of the visits are made by people who visit at most 5 times per year.

Table 10. Visit Duration

Visit Type	Average Duration (hours)‡	Median Duration (hours)‡
Site Visit	13.4	4.0
Day Use Developed	1.6	1.0
Overnight Use Developed	23.9	5.5
Undeveloped Areas	8.3	4.0
Designated Wilderness	33.0	4.8
National Forest Visit	18.1	5.0

* 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. 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.

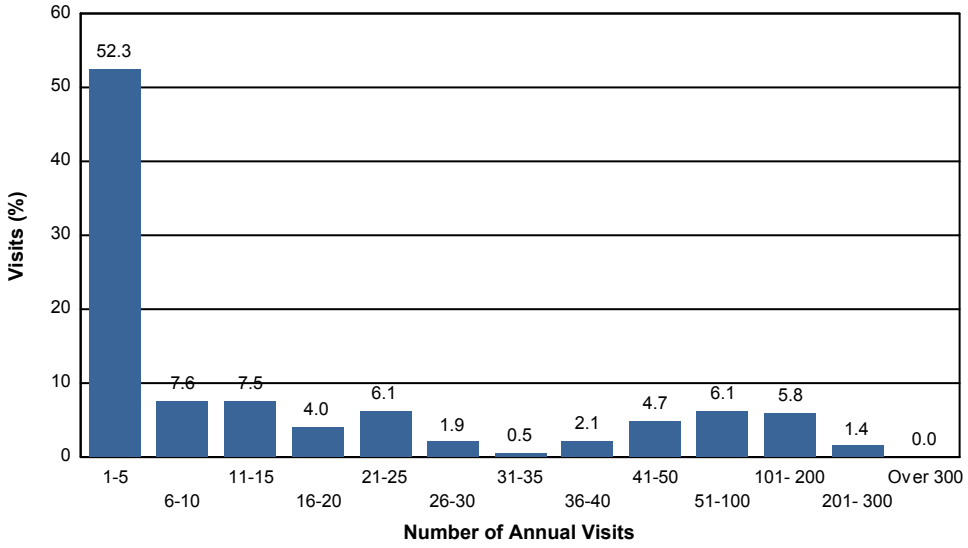
During the interview, visitors were asked how often they visit this national forest for all recreational activities, and how often for their primary activity. Table 12 summarizes the percent of visits that are made by those in each frequency category for this National Forest.

Table 11. Group Characteristics

Characteristic	Average
Percent of visits that were to just one national forest site during the National Forest Visit*	82.4
Number of national forest sites visited on National Forest Visit*	1.2
Group Size	2.3
Axles per Vehicle	2.2

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

Number of Annual Visits	Visits (%)†	Cumulative Visits (%)
1 - 5	52.3	52.3
6 - 10	7.6	59.9
11 - 15	7.5	67.4
16 - 20	4.0	71.4
21 - 25	6.1	77.5
26 - 30	1.9	79.4
31 - 35	0.5	79.9
36 - 40	2.1	81.9
41 - 50	4.7	86.6
51 - 100	6.1	92.8
101 - 200	5.8	98.6
201 - 300	1.4	100.0
Over 300	0.0	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.

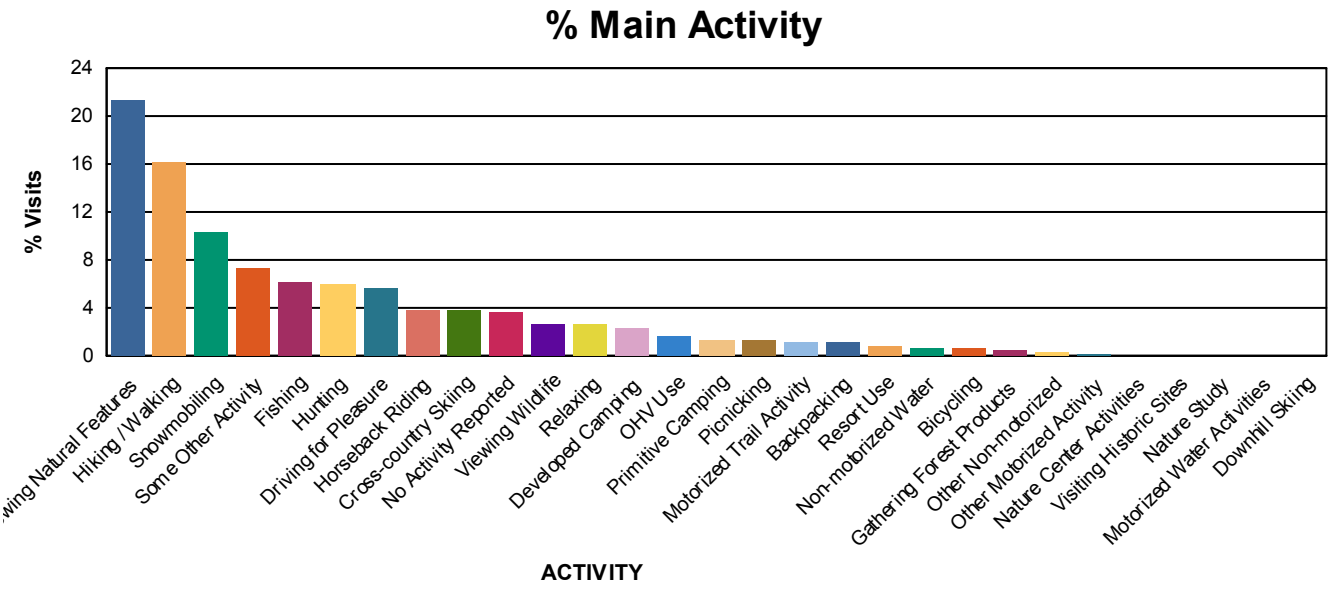
Nearly 54 percent of the visiting population participates in viewing the scenery in the forest. Almost one quarter of the visits say that is their primary activity, making it the most common primary activity. Almost 40 percent participate in hiking, and 15.5 percent say that is their primary activity. Snowmobiling is the third most common primary activity (14 percent). Viewing wildlife (24%) is also a popular activity on the forest. Over 32 percent of the visits come to relax and almost 2 percent say that it is their primary activity.

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	53.3	21.3	4.6
Hiking / Walking	42.3	16.1	2.9
Relaxing	34.1	2.6	35.3
Viewing Wildlife	28.5	2.6	2.8
Driving for Pleasure	25.5	5.6	2.9
Fishing	13.0	6.1	7.1
Picnicking	12.6	1.3	2.0
Snowmobiling	10.5	10.3	5.0
Some Other Activity	7.7	7.3	5.8
Hunting	6.8	5.9	7.2
Primitive Camping	6.5	1.3	31.8
Motorized Trail Activity	6.0	1.1	4.5
Nature Study	6.0	0.0	0.0
Developed Camping	5.7	2.2	46.7
Horseback Riding	5.3	3.8	6.5
Resort Use	4.7	0.8	39.7
OHV Use	4.6	1.6	3.4
Visiting Historic Sites	4.0	0.0	0.0
Cross-country Skiing	3.9	3.7	2.2
Gathering Forest Products	3.7	0.4	3.9
No Activity Reported	3.7	3.7	
Backpacking	3.3	1.1	60.9
Non-motorized Water	1.6	0.6	3.9
Nature Center Activities	1.5	0.0	6.0
Motorized Water Activities	1.4	0.0	0.0
Bicycling	1.4	0.6	2.9
Other Non-motorized	0.9	0.2	4.0
Other Motorized Activity	0.1	0.1	5.0
Downhill Skiing	0.1	0.0	0.0



* 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	3.6
Scenic Byway	29.9
Visitor Center or Museum	6.0
Designated ORV Area	13.1
Forest Roads	24.6
Interpretive Displays	4.2
Information Sites	9.5
Developed Fishing Site	2.3
Motorized Single Track Trails	6.1
Motorized Dual Track Trails	18.3
None of these Facilities	46.1

* 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.

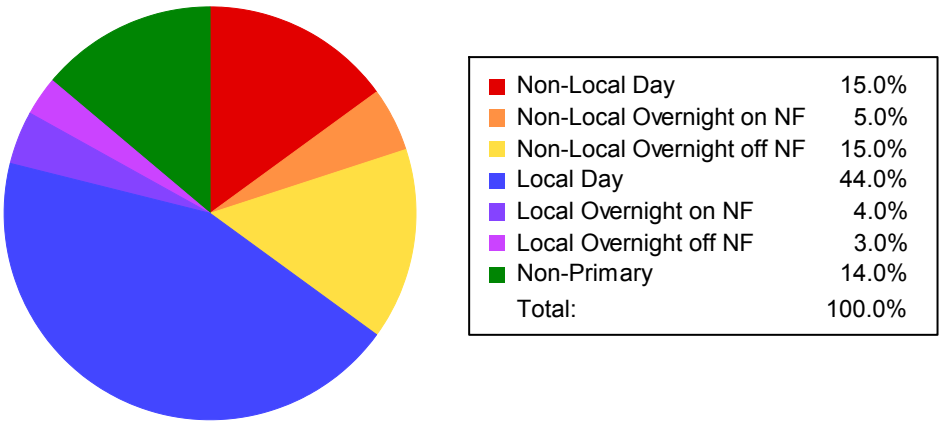
Over 40 percent of visits are local area residents onday trips away from home. About 27 percent of

the visits come from people who are on trips that include at least one night away from their home. Of those, almost 32 percent spend the night within 50 miles of the forest. About half of the visiting parties spend $80 or less per party per visit. Over 17 percent of the visiting population comes from households in the $100,000 to $149,999 range; about 11 percent comes from households in the $75,000 to $99,999 range.

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

	Non-Local Segments			Local Segments				
	Day	Overnight on NF	Overnight off NF	Day	Overnight on NF	Overnight off NF	Non-Primary‡	Total
Number of National Forest Visits	58,106	19,369	58,106	170,444	15,495	11,621	54,232	387,373
Percent of National Forest Visits	15	5	15	44	4	3	14	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

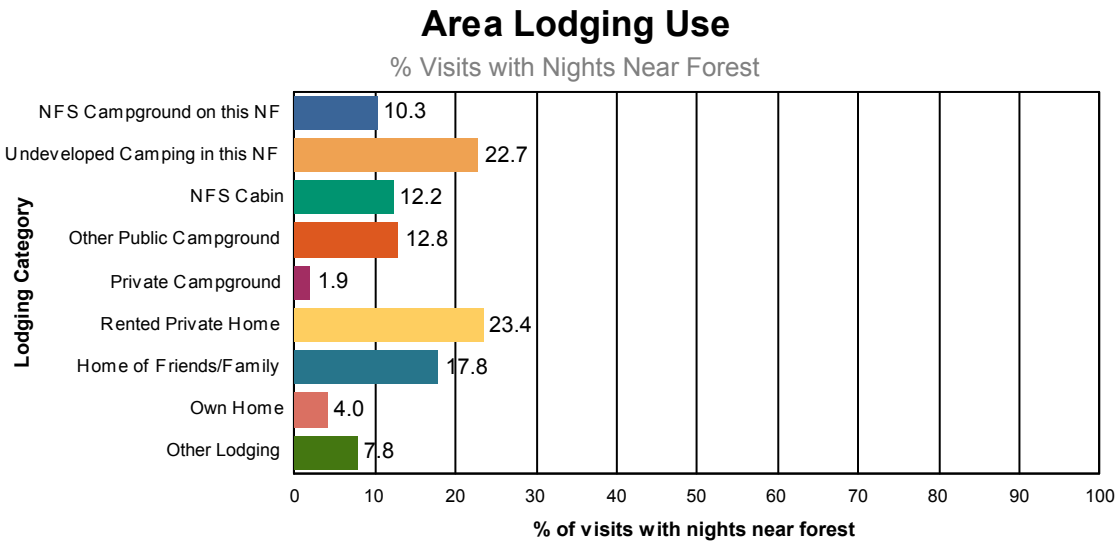
Total direct spending made within 50 miles of the forest and associated with national forest recreation is calculated by combining estimates of per-visit spending averages from the spending profiles with estimates of the number of national forest visits in the segment. The number of visits in the segment 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	$793
Median Total Trip Spending per Party	$100
% NF Visits made on trip with overnight stay away from home	36.4%
% NF Visits with overnight stay within 50 miles of NF	34.1%
Mean nights/visit within 50 miles of NF	7.3
Area Lodging Use	**% Visits with Nights Near Forest**
NFS Campground on this NF	10.3%
Undeveloped Camping in this NF	22.7%
NFS Cabin	12.2%
Other Public Campground	12.8%
Private Campground	1.9%
Rented Private Home	23.4%
Home of Friends/Family	17.8%
Own Home	4.0%
Other Lodging	7.8%



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	15.5
$25,000 to $49,999	20.5
$50,000 to $74,999	24.1
$75,000 to $99,999	11.5
$100,000 to $149,999	18.3
$150,000 and up	10.2
Total	100.1

* 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

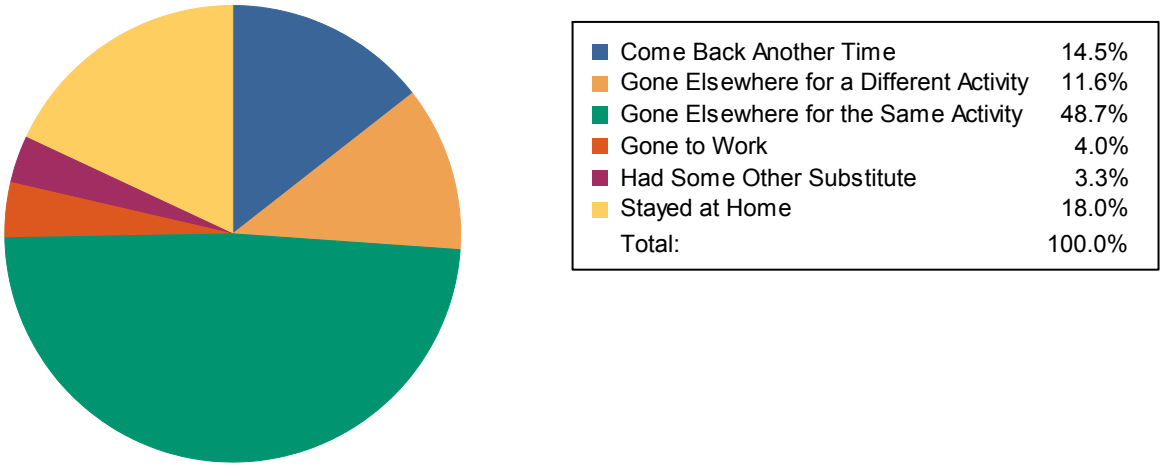
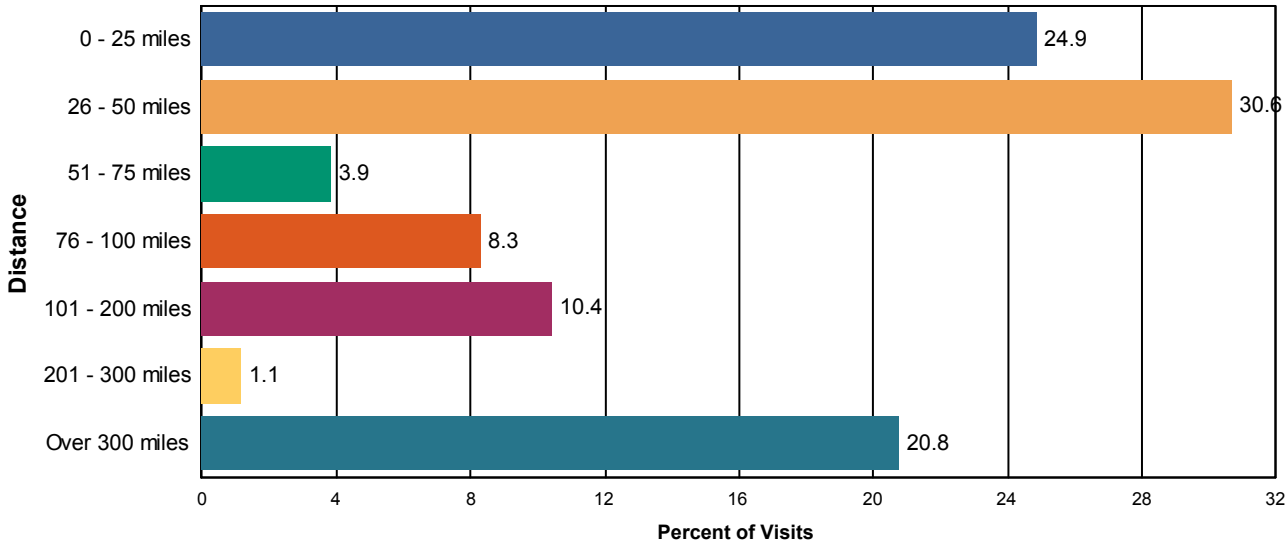


Figure 4. Reported Distance Visitors Would Travel to Alternate Location



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 (DUDS), Overnight Use Developed (OUDS), 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:

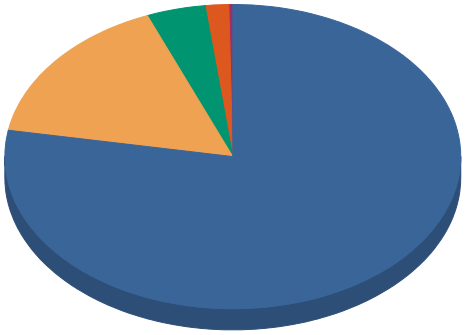
1. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction at or above 4.0: **Keep up the good work**. These are items that are important to visitors and ones that the forest is performing quite well;
2. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction under 4.0: **Concentrate here**. These are important items to the public, 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 overall satisfaction results showed that almost 76 percent of the people who visited were very satisfied with the overall quality of their recreation experience. Another 18 percent were somewhat satisfied. Less than 3 percent expressed any level of dissatisfaction. Composite Index scores for Developed Sites showed developed facilities, access, and perception of safety being above the 85% national satisfaction target. All satisfaction elements were above the 85% target for Undeveloped Areas. The Percent Meets Expectation scores were over 85% for feeling of safety for all types of sites. The Importance-Performance scores were quite good for the General Forest Areas. The majority of the visiting population is somewhat to very satisfied with road condition and adequacy of signage forest-wide. Over one third of the visiting population feels that road conditions and the adequacy of signage is very important forest-wide.

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



Very Satisfied	77.6%
Somewhat Satisfied	16.2%
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	4.3%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	1.6%
Very Dissatisfied	0.3%
Total:	100.0%

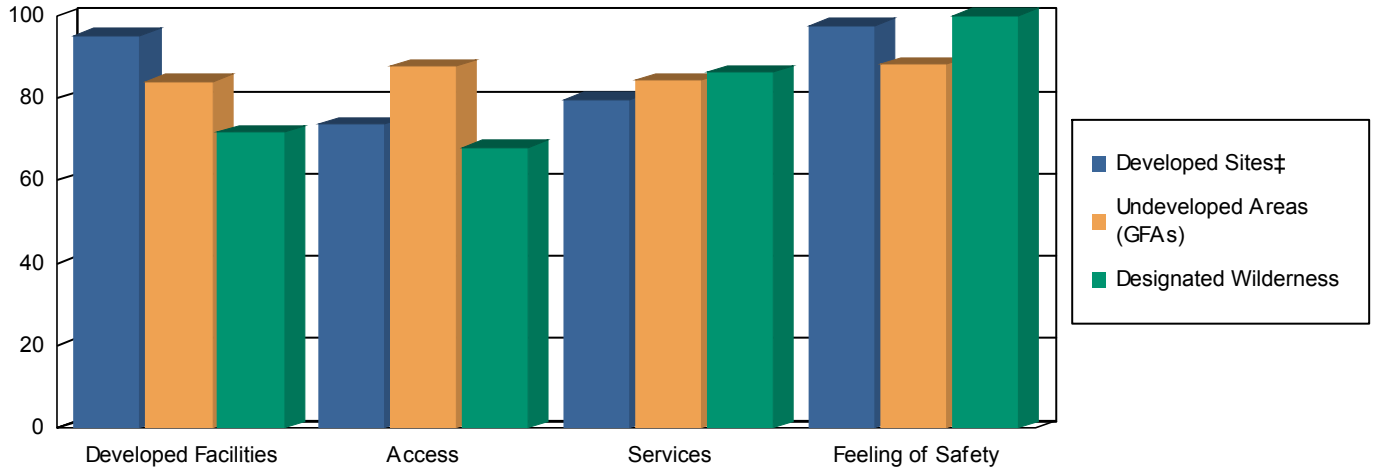
Table 18. Percent Satisfied Index† Scores for Aggregate Categories

Satisfaction Element	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)		
	Developed Sites‡	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
Developed Facilities	98.4	84.9	73.1
Access	79.7	92.9	75.9
Services	77.4	88.4	77.0
Feeling of Safety	97.7	98.6	86.2

† 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	*
Interpretive Displays	Possible Overkill
Parking Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Lot Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Rec. Info. Availability	Possible Overkill
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	*
Value for Fee Paid	*

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

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	*
Parking Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Lot Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Rec. Info. Availability	Possible Overkill
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	Concentrate Here
Value for Fee Paid	*

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

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	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 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	*

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

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	Low Priority
Parking Availability	Possible Overkill
Parking Lot Condition	Possible Overkill
Rec. Info. Availability	Concentrate Here
Road Condition	Concentrate Here
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	*

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

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

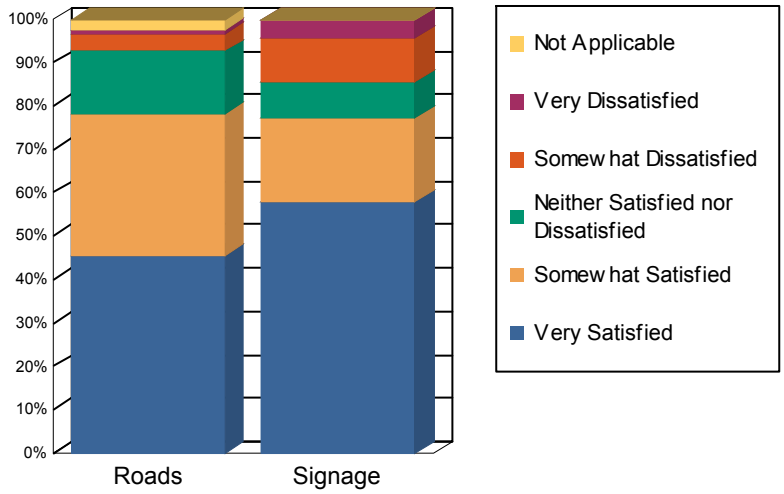
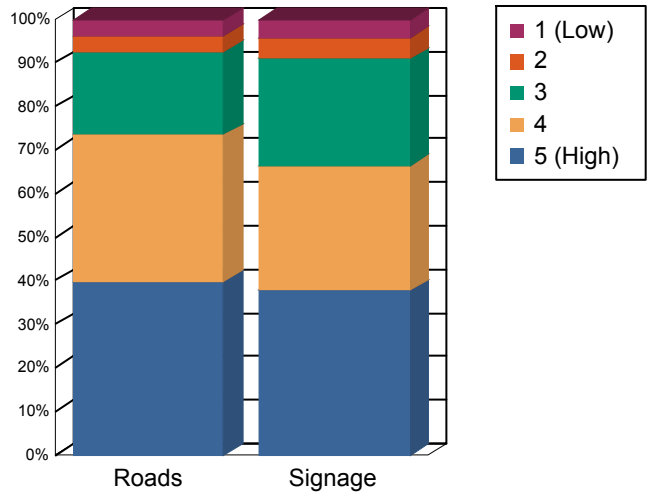


Figure 7b. Importance of Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy

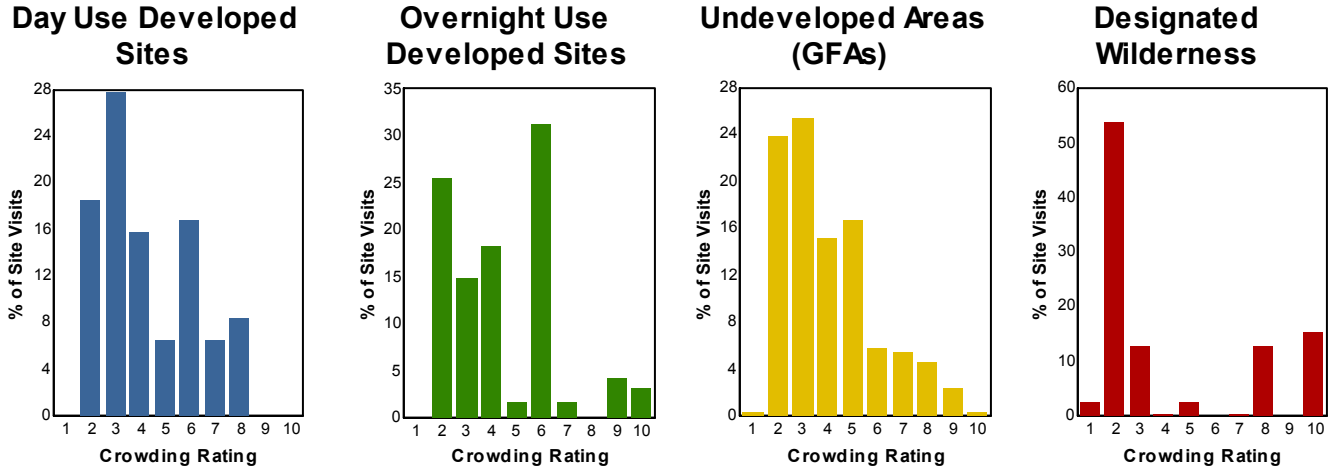


5.1. Crowding

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	3.1	0.4	15.3
9	0.0	4.1	2.5	0.0
8	8.4	0.0	4.5	12.7
7	6.5	1.6	5.4	0.2
6	16.7	31.2	5.8	0.0
5	6.5	1.6	16.7	2.5
4	15.8	18.2	15.2	0.2
3	27.8	14.9	25.4	12.9
2	18.4	25.4	23.9	53.8
1 - Hardly anyone there	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.5
Average Rating	**4.3**	**4.4**	**4.0**	**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.

† 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

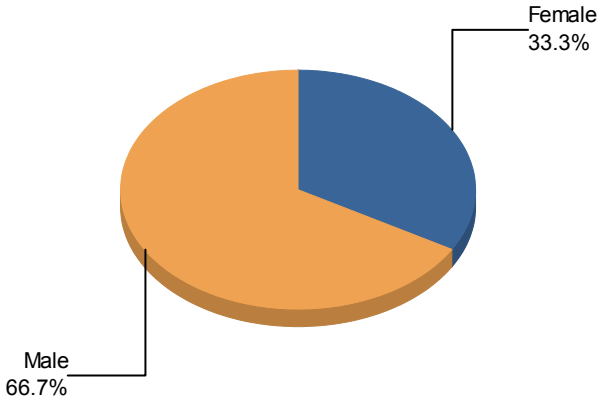
Item	Percent
% of visits that include a group member with a disability	4.7
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	93.8

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	34	33.3
Male	84	66.7
Total	**118**	**100.0**



* 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.

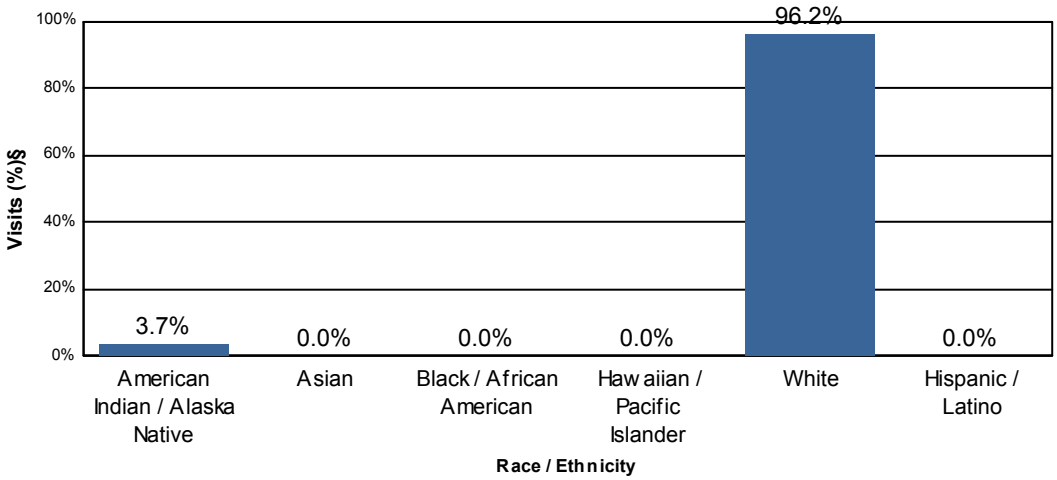
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ 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	3.7
Asian	1	0.0
Black / African American	0	0.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	51	96.2
Total	53	99.9#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	1	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.

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

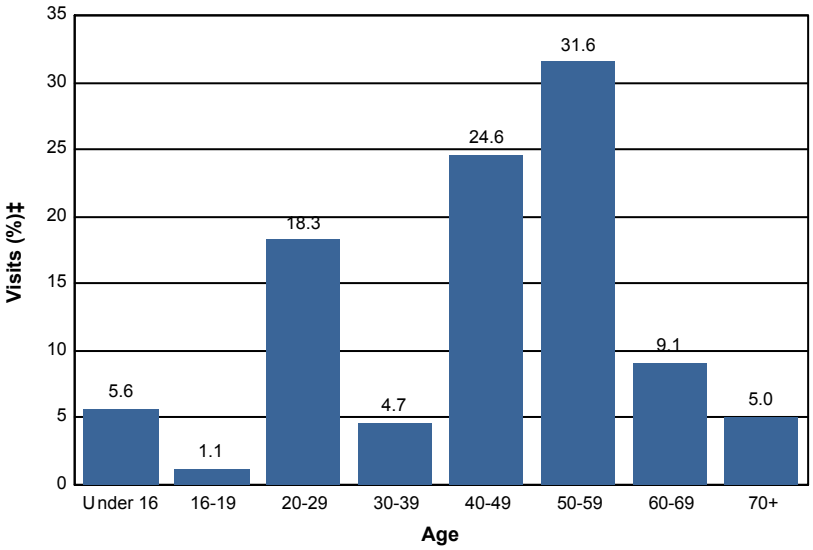
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ 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	5.6
16-19	1.1
20-29	18.3
30-39	4.7
40-49	24.6
50-59	31.6
60-69	9.1
70+	5.0
Total	**100.0**



* 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.

† 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)
82520	Wyoming	Fremont County	36.4	12
82513	Wyoming	Fremont County	12.1	4
82414	Wyoming	Park County	12.1	4
Unknown Origin*			6.1	2
45157	Ohio	Clermont County	3.0	1
94588	California	Alameda County	3.0	1
59801	Montana	Missoula County	3.0	1
58401	North Dakota	Stutsman County	3.0	1
63144	Missouri	St. Louis County	3.0	1
80301	Colorado	Boulder County	3.0	1
55313	Minnesota	Wright County	3.0	1
80488	Colorado	Routt County	3.0	1
06040	Connecticut	Hartford County	3.0	1
84102	Utah	Salt Lake County	3.0	1
82071	Wyoming	Albany County	3.0	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)
82520	Wyoming	Fremont County	25.0	145
82414	Wyoming	Park County	9.1	53
82501	Wyoming	Fremont County	6.9	40
82435	Wyoming	Park County	3.4	20
Unknown Origin*			2.2	13
82901	Wyoming	Sweetwater County	1.9	11
Foreign Country			1.7	10
82513	Wyoming	Fremont County	1.6	9
59102	Montana	Yellowstone County	1.0	6
82515	Wyoming	Fremont County	0.9	5
82431	Wyoming	Big Horn County	0.9	5
59715	Montana	Gallatin County	0.7	4
82514	Wyoming	Fremont County	0.7	4
59044	Montana	Yellowstone County	0.7	4
57702	South Dakota	Pennington County	0.7	4
82601	Wyoming	Natrona County	0.7	4
82443	Wyoming	Hot Springs County	0.5	3
82932	Wyoming	Sweetwater County	0.5	3
80301	Colorado	Boulder County	0.5	3
59105	Montana	Yellowstone County	0.5	3
59014	Montana	Carbon County	0.3	2
82523	Wyoming	Fremont County	0.3	2
80863	Colorado	Teller County	0.3	2
59027	Montana	Park County	0.3	2
82604	Wyoming	Natrona County	0.3	2
55426	Minnesota	Hennepin County	0.3	2
83113	Wyoming	Sublette County	0.3	2
82636	Wyoming	Natrona County	0.3	2
33418	Florida	Palm Beach County	0.3	2
82649	Wyoming	Fremont County	0.3	2
63139	Missouri	St. Louis city	0.3	2
82941	Wyoming	Sublette County	0.3	2
55016	Minnesota	Washington County	0.3	2
59823	Montana	Missoula County	0.3	2
59405	Montana	Cascade County	0.2	1
82609	Wyoming	Natrona County	0.2	1
82410	Wyoming	Big Horn County	0.2	1
88230	New Mexico	Chaves County	0.2	1
80602	Colorado	Adams County	0.2	1
82434	Wyoming	Big Horn County	0.2	1

48138	Michigan	Wayne County	0.2	1
82321	Wyoming	Carbon County	0.2	1
80401	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	1
59526	Montana	Blaine County	0.2	1
49636	Michigan	Leelanau County	0.2	1
82945	Wyoming	Sweetwater County	0.2	1
83607	Idaho	Canyon County	0.2	1
59759	Montana	Jefferson County	0.2	1
82423	Wyoming	Park County	0.2	1
68980	Nebraska	Clay County	0.2	1
60201	Illinois	Cook County	0.2	1
84014	Utah	Davis County	0.2	1
64152	Missouri	Platte County	0.2	1
50136	Iowa	Keokuk County	0.2	1
40216	Kentucky	Jefferson County	0.2	1
33805	Florida	Polk County	0.2	1
83440	Idaho	Madison County	0.2	1
03849	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.2	1
24014	Virginia	Roanoke city	0.2	1
77006	Texas	Harris County	0.2	1
45157	Ohio	Clermont County	0.2	1
40045	Kentucky	Trimble County	0.2	1
99336	Washington	Benton County	0.2	1
94588	California	Alameda County	0.2	1
98372	Washington	Pierce County	0.2	1
84115	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.2	1
81601	Colorado	Garfield County	0.2	1
59801	Montana	Missoula County	0.2	1
58401	North Dakota	Stutsman County	0.2	1
88001	New Mexico	Dona Ana County	0.2	1
63144	Missouri	St. Louis County	0.2	1
46383	Indiana	Porter County	0.2	1
98115	Washington	King County	0.2	1
54556	Wisconsin	Price County	0.2	1
83121	Wyoming	Lincoln County	0.2	1
02873	Rhode Island	Washington County	0.2	1
72227	Arkansas	Pulaski County	0.2	1
92649	California	Orange County	0.2	1
55357	Minnesota	Hennepin County	0.2	1
18850	Pennsylvania	Bradford County	0.2	1
15724	Pennsylvania	Indiana County	0.2	1
78640	Texas	Hays County	0.2	1
45054	Ohio	Warren County	0.2	1
76020	Texas	Tarrant County	0.2	1
77095	Texas	Harris County	0.2	1
96158	California	El Dorado County	0.2	1
21120	Maryland	Baltimore County	0.2	1
63390	Missouri	Warren County	0.2	1
82007	Wyoming	Laramie County	0.2	1
80007	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	1
73651	Oklahoma	Kiowa County	0.2	1

97124	Oregon	Washington County	0.2	1
82001	Wyoming	Laramie County	0.2	1
59254	Montana	Sheridan County	0.2	1
28207	North Carolina	Mecklenburg County	0.2	1
88130	New Mexico	Roosevelt County	0.2	1
82432	Wyoming	Big Horn County	0.2	1
59901	Montana	Flathead County	0.2	1
83843	Idaho	Latah County	0.2	1
82433	Wyoming	Park County	0.2	1
55313	Minnesota	Wright County	0.2	1
82730	Wyoming	Weston County	0.2	1
39705	Mississippi	Lowndes County	0.2	1
10003	New York	New York County	0.2	1
52625	Iowa	Lee County	0.2	1
58249	North Dakota	Cavalier County	0.2	1
80526	Colorado	Larimer County	0.2	1
32809	Florida	Orange County	0.2	1
82510	Wyoming	Fremont County	0.2	1
66062	Kansas	Johnson County	0.2	1
02467	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	1
98501	Washington	Thurston County	0.2	1
64088	Missouri	Jackson County	0.2	1
82054	Wyoming	Laramie County	0.2	1
59601	Montana	Lewis and Clark County	0.2	1
97404	Oregon	Lane County	0.2	1
80488	Colorado	Routt County	0.2	1
06040	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.2	1
83221	Idaho	Bingham County	0.2	1
67004	Kansas	Sumner County	0.2	1
86021	Arizona	Mohave County	0.2	1
84102	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.2	1
83002	Wyoming	Teton County	0.2	1
84737	Utah	Washington County	0.2	1
98682	Washington	Clark County	0.2	1
82071	Wyoming	Albany County	0.2	1
98102	Washington	King County	0.2	1
55803	Minnesota	St. Louis County	0.2	1
55961	Minnesota	Fillmore County	0.2	1
55316	Minnesota	Hennepin County	0.2	1
61548	Illinois	Woodford County	0.2	1
51534	Iowa	Mills County	0.2	1
84074	Utah	Tooele County	0.2	1
48306	Michigan	Oakland County	0.2	1
67560	Kansas	Ness County	0.2	1
78705	Texas	Travis County	0.2	1
97502	Oregon	Jackson County	0.2	1
49885	Michigan	Marquette County	0.2	1
66434	Kansas	Brown County	0.2	1
95123	California	Santa Clara County	0.2	1
95020	California	Santa Clara County	0.2	1
93643	California	Madera County	0.2	1

80501	Colorado	Boulder County	0.2	1
92705	California	Orange County	0.2	1
85027	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.2	1
12072	New York	Montgomery County	0.2	1
84010	Utah	Davis County	0.2	1
80021	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	1
82440	Wyoming	Park County	0.2	1
53045	Wisconsin	Waukesha County	0.2	1
03458	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.2	1
84070	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.2	1
59106	Montana	Yellowstone County	0.2	1
48187	Michigan	Wayne County	0.2	1
83115	Wyoming	Sublette County	0.2	1
37914	Tennessee	Knox County	0.2	1
20912	Maryland	Montgomery County	0.2	1
95670	California	Sacramento County	0.2	1
46615	Indiana	St. Joseph County	0.2	1
78728	Texas	Travis County	0.2	1
10024	New York	New York County	0.2	1
57551	South Dakota	Bennett County	0.2	1
59068	Montana	Carbon County	0.2	1
59072	Montana	Musselshell County	0.2	1
82450	Wyoming	Park County	0.2	1
97211	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.2	1
81069	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.2	1
82401	Wyoming	Washakie County	0.2	1
82935	Wyoming	Sweetwater County	0.2	1
37920	Tennessee	Knox County	0.2	1
06107	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.2	1
17870	Pennsylvania	Snyder County	0.2	1
83127	Wyoming	Lincoln County	0.2	1
95469	California	Mendocino County	0.2	1
30028	Georgia	Forsyth County	0.2	1
80023	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	1
84037	Utah	Davis County	0.2	1
84105	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.2	1
98406	Washington	Pierce County	0.2	1
84036	Utah	Summit County	0.2	1
80651	Colorado	Weld County	0.2	1
82201	Wyoming	Platte County	0.2	1
58501	North Dakota	Burleigh County	0.2	1
59922	Montana	Flathead County	0.2	1
84103	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.2	1
53716	Wisconsin	Dane County	0.2	1
80907	Colorado	El Paso County	0.2	1
85719	Arizona	Pima County	0.2	1
57783	South Dakota	Lawrence County	0.2	1
49686	Michigan	Grand Traverse County	0.2	1
82070	Wyoming	Albany County	0.2	1
82421	Wyoming	Big Horn County	0.2	1
80517	Colorado	Larimer County	0.2	1

81501	Colorado	Mesa County	0.2	1
33324	Florida	Broward County	0.2	1
45053	Ohio	Butler County	0.2	1
19087	Pennsylvania	Delaware County	0.2	1
04011	Maine	Cumberland County	0.2	1
97224	Oregon	Washington County	0.2	1
02767	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.2	1
28607	North Carolina	Watauga County	0.2	1
80211	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	1
44134	Ohio	Cuyahoga County	0.2	1
57006	South Dakota	Brookings County	0.2	1
83011	Wyoming	Teton County	0.2	1
60030	Illinois	Lake County	0.2	1
75010	Texas	Denton County	0.2	1
69337	Nebraska	Dawes County	0.2	1
55119	Minnesota	Ramsey County	0.2	1
30318	Georgia	Fulton County	0.2	1
90814	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	1
64136	Missouri	Jackson County	0.2	1
68431	Nebraska	Richardson County	0.2	1
82633	Wyoming	Converse County	0.2	1
59802	Montana	Missoula County	0.2	1
35758	Alabama	Madison County	0.2	1
59101	Montana	Yellowstone County	0.2	1
31201	Georgia	Bibb County	0.2	1
78643	Texas	Llano County	0.2	1
59020	Montana	Park County	0.2	1
84098	Utah	Summit County	0.2	1
59041	Montana	Carbon County	0.2	1
95492	California	Sonoma County	0.2	1
77450	Texas	Harris County	0.2	1
02155	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	1
37013	Tennessee	Davidson County	0.2	1
82716	Wyoming	Campbell County	0.2	1
80027	Colorado	Boulder County	0.2	1
63020	Missouri	Jefferson County	0.2	1
49014	Michigan	Calhoun County	0.2	1
59019	Montana	Stillwater County	0.2	1
80538	Colorado	Larimer County	0.2	1
82331	Wyoming	Carbon County	0.2	1
61376	Illinois	Bureau County	0.2	1
84405	Utah	Weber County	0.2	1
86434	Arizona	Mohave County	0.2	1
47960	Indiana	White County	0.2	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	3.0	0.0	20.6	76.4	4.7	4.7	13
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	70.9	4.7	4.2	18
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.9	91.6	4.9	5.0	22
Employee Helpfulness								2
Interpretive Displays	0.0	3.0	10.2	20.5	66.3	4.5	3.9	14
Parking Availability	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	93.4	4.9	4.3	21
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	86.8	4.9	4.2	21
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	8.7	26.2	11.3	53.8	4.1	3.7	15
Road Condition	6.7	3.7	6.7	25.9	57.0	4.2	4.6	20
Feeling of Satefy	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	96.3	5.0	4.8	21
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	4.9	21
Signage Adequacy	7.3	0.0	16.7	9.4	66.7	4.3	4.1	18
Trail Condition							4.2	6
Value for Fee Paid								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.

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	1.5	1.5	7.7	89.3	4.8	4.9	17
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	90.2	4.9	4.4	18
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.0	15.6	15.5	68.9	4.5	4.6	25
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	5.9	11.4	82.7	4.8	4.2	10
Interpretive Displays							2.9	6
Parking Availability	0.0	15.5	4.9	3.2	76.4	4.4	4.5	25
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	14.4	5.0	1.0	79.6	4.5	4.5	23
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	18.9	7.8	24.5	48.7	4.0	3.9	16
Road Condition	0.0	19.5	6.1	24.5	49.9	4.0	4.6	20
Feeling of Satefy	0.0	1.0	1.7	6.8	90.6	4.9	4.6	23
Scenery	0.0	0.0	17.2	7.4	75.3	4.6	4.7	25
Signage Adequacy	0.0	19.8	6.9	5.8	67.5	4.2	4.5	22
Trail Condition	0.0	23.7	2.8	34.7	38.8	3.9	4.7	14
Value for Fee Paid							4.9	9

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	19.7	9.5	14.5	56.3	4.1	4.1	35
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	5.1	14.3	80.6	4.8	3.7	52
Condition of Environment	3.5	0.4	7.4	20.8	67.9	4.5	4.8	89
Employee Helpfulness	1.6	0.0	1.6	21.9	74.9	4.7	4.2	25
Interpretive Displays	0.0	0.6	4.7	19.5	75.2	4.7	3.8	63
Parking Availability	0.0	0.5	1.8	10.9	86.8	4.8	3.7	85
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.2	82.4	4.8	3.6	80
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	7.9	10.9	21.6	59.6	4.3	4.1	65
Road Condition	1.9	0.5	10.2	34.2	53.2	4.4	3.9	75
Feeling of Satefy	0.0	0.0	1.4	12.5	86.1	4.8	4.2	87
Scenery	0.0	3.5	1.3	8.6	86.5	4.8	4.7	89
Signage Adequacy	1.3	0.0	11.9	25.8	61.0	4.5	4.0	82
Trail Condition	4.8	2.3	4.6	18.5	69.8	4.5	4.3	73
Value for Fee Paid							4.3	1

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							4.9	9
Developed Facilities							5.0	6
Condition of Environment	0.0	22.6	0.0	15.8	61.6	4.2	5.0	17
Employee Helpfulness							4.9	5
Interpretive Displays	21.3	3.5	0.4	17.8	57.0	3.9	3.5	11
Parking Availability	0.0	11.3	13.6	2.5	72.6	4.4	3.5	15
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	14.7	20.4	18.1	46.9	4.0	3.5	13
Rec. Info. Availability	12.7	0.0	12.9	41.0	33.3	3.8	4.0	16
Road Condition	0.0	12.8	13.0	40.9	33.3	3.9	4.7	13
Feeling of Satefy	0.0	0.0	13.8	11.7	74.5	4.6	4.0	16
Scenery	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	97.8	5.0	5.0	17
Signage Adequacy	0.0	2.2	14.0	45.4	38.4	4.2	4.0	16
Trail Condition	0.0	0.0	13.5	50.1	36.4	4.2	4.8	17
Value for Fee Paid								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.