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Natural Resource
Manager

National Visitor
Use Monitoring
Program



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Visitor Use Report

Inyo NF

**USDA Forest Service
Region 5**

**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	VERY HIGH	11	44	25.0
DUDS	HIGH	21	454	4.6
DUDS	MEDIUM	25	663	3.8
DUDS	LOW	7	3,297	0.2
DUDS	FR1	10	167	6.0
DUDS	SV1	8	433	1.8
OU DS	MEDIUM	11	237	4.6
OU DS	LOW	7	574	1.2
OU DS	DUR4	10	5,046	0.2
OU DS	DUR5	10	377	2.7
OU DS	RE4	11	2,405	0.5
GFA	HIGH	29	976	3.0
GFA	MEDIUM	29	1,167	2.5
GFA	LOW	12	4,965	0.2
WILDERNESS	HIGH	10	207	4.8
WILDERNESS	MEDIUM	16	878	1.8
WILDERNESS	LOW	8	1,741	0.5
Total		235	23,631	1.0

* 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.

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*	4,530	±9.1
→ Day Use Developed Site Visits	2,738	±10.4
→ Overnight Use Developed Site Visits	907	±23.9
→ General Forest Area Visits	748	±27.5
→ Designated Wilderness Visits†	138	±25.3
Total Estimated National Forest Visits§	2,862	±7.0
→ Special Events and Organized Camp Use‡	4	±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	839	678	589
Overnight Use Developed Sites	310	266	119
Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	783	664	178
Designated Wilderness	238	210	193
Total	2,170	1,818	1,079

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

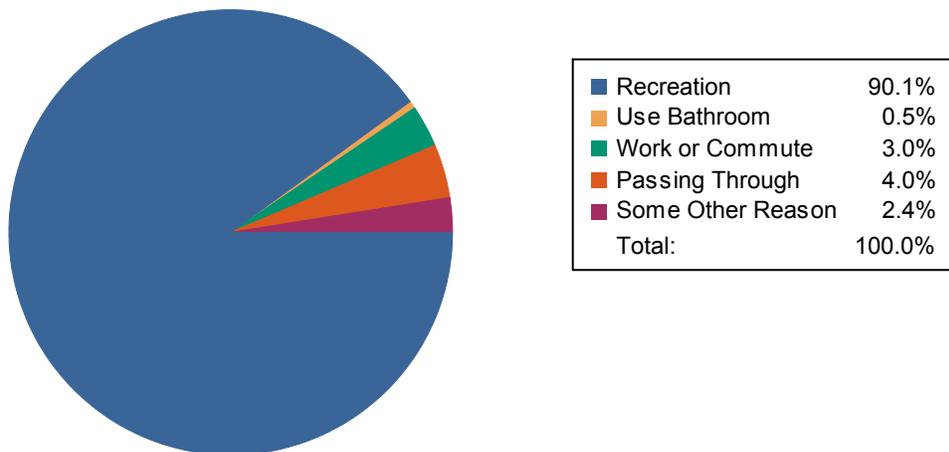
Form Type†	Developed Day Use Site	Developed Overnight	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Wilderness	Total
Basic	208	47	63	70	388
Economic	193	37	60	63	353
Satisfaction	188	35	55	60	338
Total	589	119	178	193	1,079

* 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

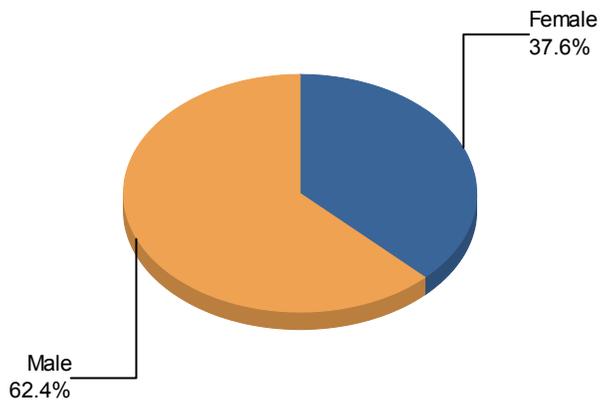
3.1. Demographics

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 just over 38 percent of visits to the Inyo are made by females. Among racial and ethnic minorities, the most frequent are Hispanic (7%) and Asian (4%). Children under the age of 16 account for just under 16 percent of visits; a slightly lower percentage (13%) of visits is made by people aged 60 and older. About 20 percent of visits come from people who live within 25 miles of the forest. Most visits (60%) are from people who live between 200 and 500 miles away.

Table 5. Percent of National Forest Visits* by Gender

Gender	Survey Respondents†	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Female	1,109	37.6
Male	1,402	62.4
Total	2,511	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.

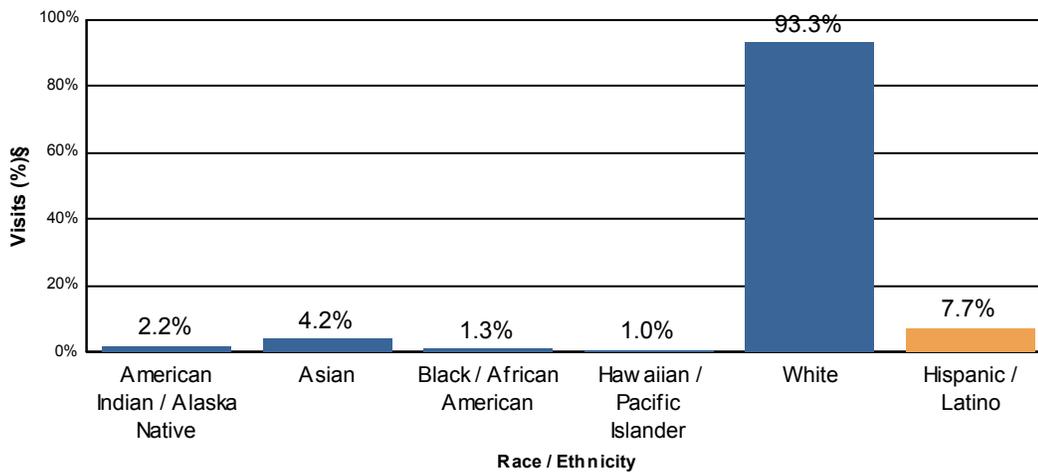
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ 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	11	2.2
Asian	28	4.2
Black / African American	3	1.3
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	4	1.0
White	467	93.3
Total	513	102.0#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	44	7.7



* 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%.

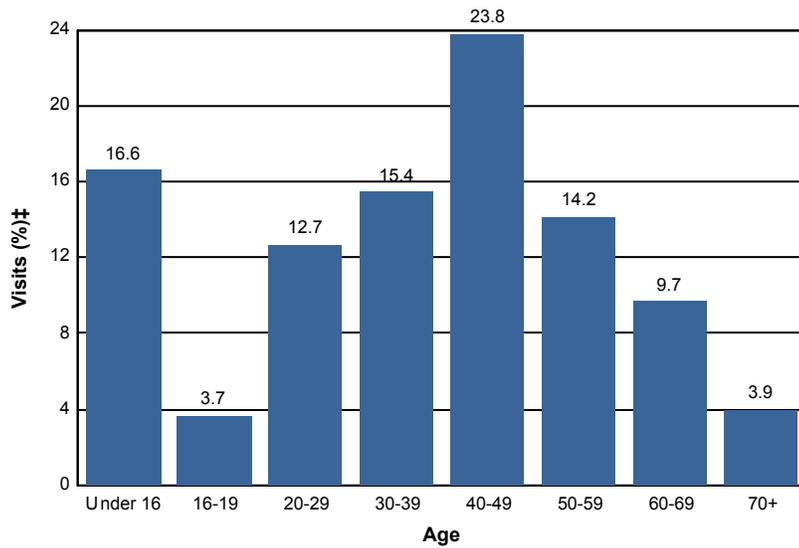
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ 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	16.6
16-19	3.7
20-29	12.7
30-39	15.4
40-49	23.8
50-59	14.2
60-69	9.7
70+	3.9
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)
93546	California	Mono County	34.8	81
Foreign Country			18.9	44
93514	California	Inyo County	12.9	30
Unknown Origin*			5.6	13
92647	California	Orange County	3.4	8
92109	California	San Diego County	3.0	7
93555	California	Kern County	3.0	7
93513	California	Inyo County	3.0	7
91384	California	Los Angeles County	2.6	6
91355	California	Los Angeles County	2.1	5
92691	California	Orange County	2.1	5
90266	California	Los Angeles County	2.1	5
91387	California	Los Angeles County	2.1	5
90275	California	Los Angeles County	2.1	5
93551	California	Los Angeles County	2.1	5

* 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	16.4
26 - 50 miles	2.5
51 - 75 miles	1.1
76 - 100 miles	0.8
101 - 200 miles	8.0
201 - 500 miles	62.9
Over 500 miles	8.3
Total	100.0

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 duration of a National Forest visit to the Inyo is about 33 hours. However, almost half of these visits last 5 hours or less. Half of the visits to overnight sites last more than 2 days. In Wilderness, the average duration is about 35 hours, but half of the Wilderness visit last less than 8 hours. Just under 48 percent of the visits are made by people who visit the Inyo at most 5 times per year. There is a set of frequent visitors as well. About 18 percent of visits 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	18.3	3.6
Day Use Developed	2.9	2.5
Overnight Use Developed	61.0	48.5
Undeveloped Areas	15.5	2.0
Designated Wilderness	36.7	8.0
National Forest Visit	36.3	6.1

* 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. 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.

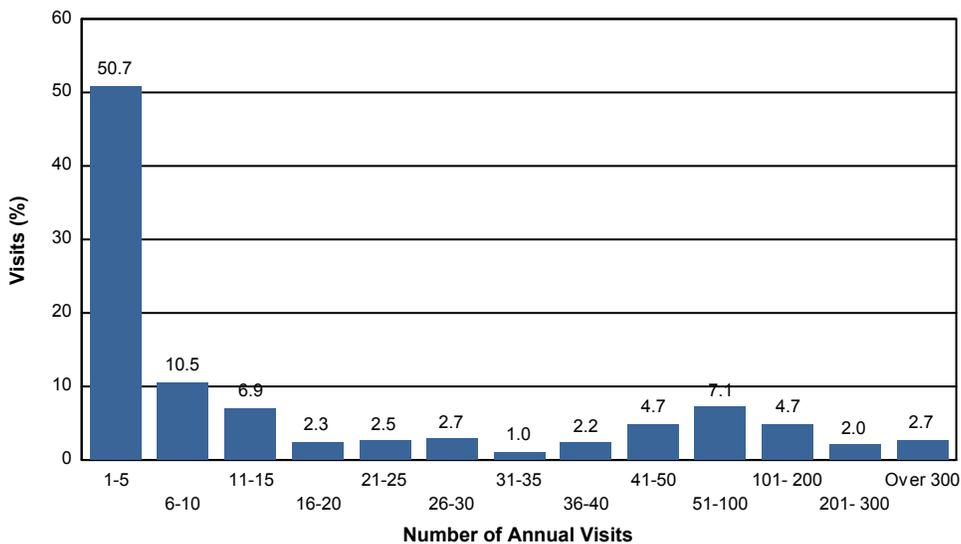
During the interview, visitors were asked how often they visit this national forest for all recreational activities, and how often for their primary activity. Table 12 summarizes the percent of visits that are made by those in each frequency category for this National Forest.

Table 11. Group Characteristics

Characteristic	Average
Percent of visits that were to just one national forest site during the National Forest Visit*	74.9
Number of national forest sites visited on National Forest Visit*	1.6
Group Size	2.5
Axles per Vehicle	2.1

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

Number of Annual Visits	Visits (%)†	Cumulative Visits (%)
1 - 5	50.7	50.7
6 - 10	10.5	61.2
11 - 15	6.9	68.1
16 - 20	2.3	70.4
21 - 25	2.5	72.9
26 - 30	2.7	75.6
31 - 35	1.0	76.6
36 - 40	2.2	78.8
41 - 50	4.7	83.6
51 - 100	7.1	90.6
101 - 200	4.7	95.4
201 - 300	2.0	97.3
Over 300	2.7	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.

Viewing scenery is an activity that more than half of the visits participate in. The most common primary activity is downhill skiing, which accounts for over 39% of all visits. The next most popular primary activities are hiking / walking (12%) and viewing natural features (11%).

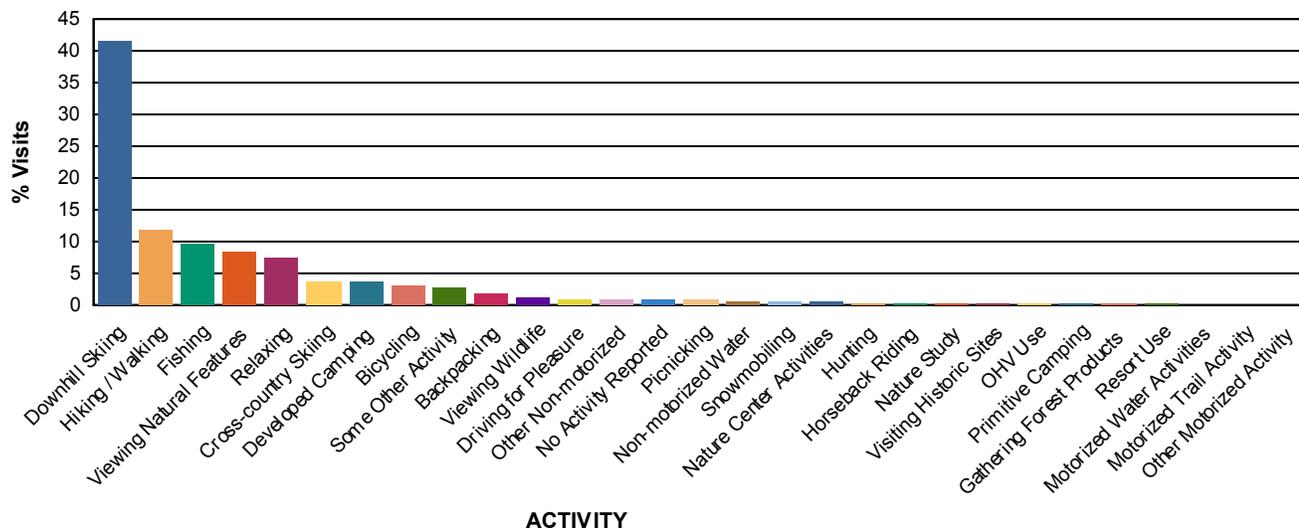
Use of Constructed Facilities and Designated Areas

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	49.9	8.2	9.2
Relaxing	49.6	7.4	34.9
Downhill Skiing	45.9	41.6	4.4
Hiking / Walking	43.7	11.8	8.8
Viewing Wildlife	40.0	1.1	20.1
Driving for Pleasure	26.9	0.9	2.7
Developed Camping	17.7	3.5	66.7
Fishing	17.5	9.4	20.6
Nature Center Activities	13.8	0.4	2.1
Visiting Historic Sites	12.9	0.2	2.2
Picnicking	12.7	0.7	24.3
Resort Use	10.4	0.1	40.0
Nature Study	9.0	0.3	12.5
Bicycling	7.0	3.2	5.4
Some Other Activity	5.3	2.7	20.1
Other Non-motorized	4.8	0.9	3.9
Cross-country Skiing	3.5	3.5	5.2
Backpacking	3.4	1.7	59.8
Non-motorized Water	3.1	0.6	5.1
Motorized Water Activities	3.0	0.0	10.0
Gathering Forest Products	2.8	0.1	1.0
Primitive Camping	2.5	0.2	52.4
Horseback Riding	2.4	0.4	3.3
OHV Use	1.7	0.2	5.1
Motorized Trail Activity	0.8	0.0	10.0
No Activity Reported	0.8	0.8	
Hunting	0.5	0.4	14.8
Snowmobiling	0.5	0.5	1.8
Other Motorized Activity	0.2	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	7.7
Scenic Byway	28.9
Visitor Center or Museum	28.2
Designated ORV Area	7.9
Forest Roads	10.1
Interpretive Displays	13.3
Information Sites	15.0
Developed Fishing Site	6.8
Motorized Single Track Trails	2.2
Motorized Dual Track Trails	5.5
None of these Facilities	45.6

* 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.

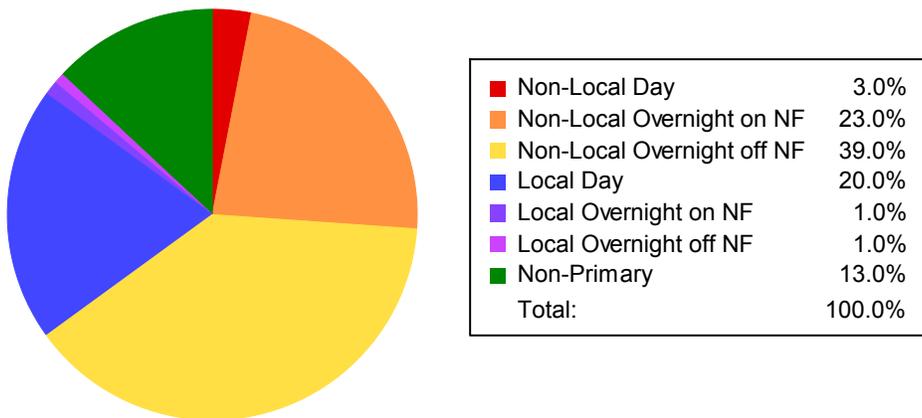
Local area residents on day trips away from home account for a little more than twenty percent of all

visits. Non-local residents spending the night in and around the forest make up almost 62 percent of the visits. For people staying one or more nights in the area of the forest, the most popular lodging choices are rented accommodations off the forest (35%), Forest Service campgrounds (19%), and cabins or lodges on the forest (17%). Many of the visits are from people in higher income classes. Almost one-quarter of the visits are from people in households that earn over \$150,000 per year, and almost 20 percent come from households in the \$100,000 to \$150,000 income class.

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	85,866	658,303	1,116,253	572,437	28,622	28,622	372,084	2,862,186
Percent of National Forest Visits	3	23	39	20	1	1	13	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

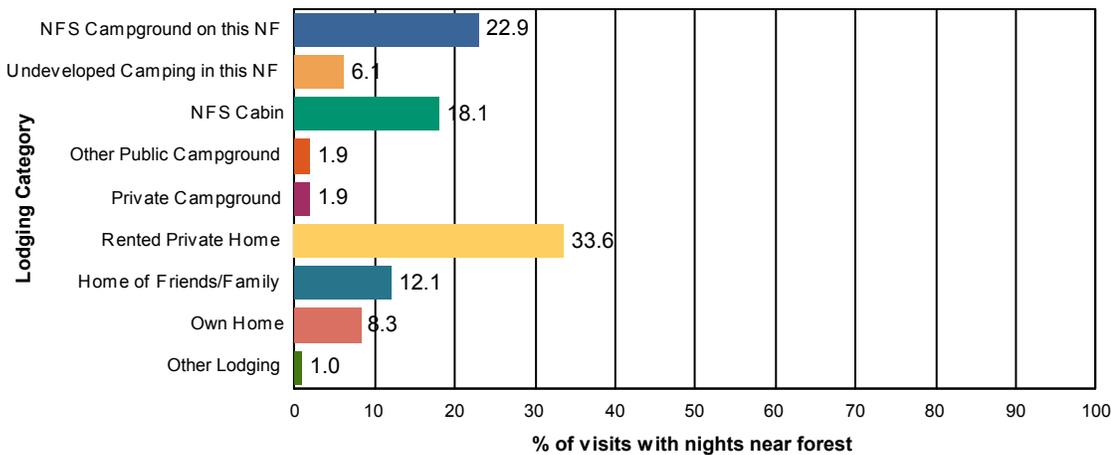
There are several other important aspects of the trips on which the recreation visits to the forest are made. These are summarized in Table 16. The first aspect relates to total amount spent by the recreating party on the trip. This includes spending not just within 50 miles of the forest, but anywhere. 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	\$719
Median Total Trip Spending per Party	\$350
% NF Visits made on trip with overnight stay away from home	77.7%
% NF Visits with overnight stay within 50 miles of NF	74.3%
Mean nights/visit within 50 miles of NF	3.9
Area Lodging Use	% Visits with Nights Near Forest
NFS Campground on this NF	22.9%
Undeveloped Camping in this NF	6.1%
NFS Cabin	18.1%
Other Public Campground	1.9%
Private Campground	1.9%
Rented Private Home	33.6%
Home of Friends/Family	12.1%
Own Home	8.3%
Other Lodging	1.0%

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	9.1
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	20.2
\$150,000 and up	23.7
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

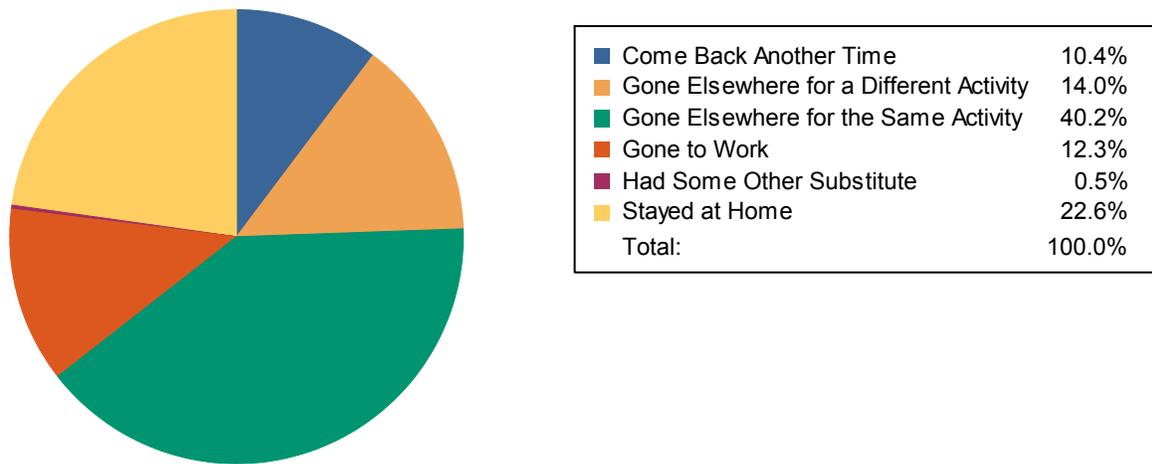
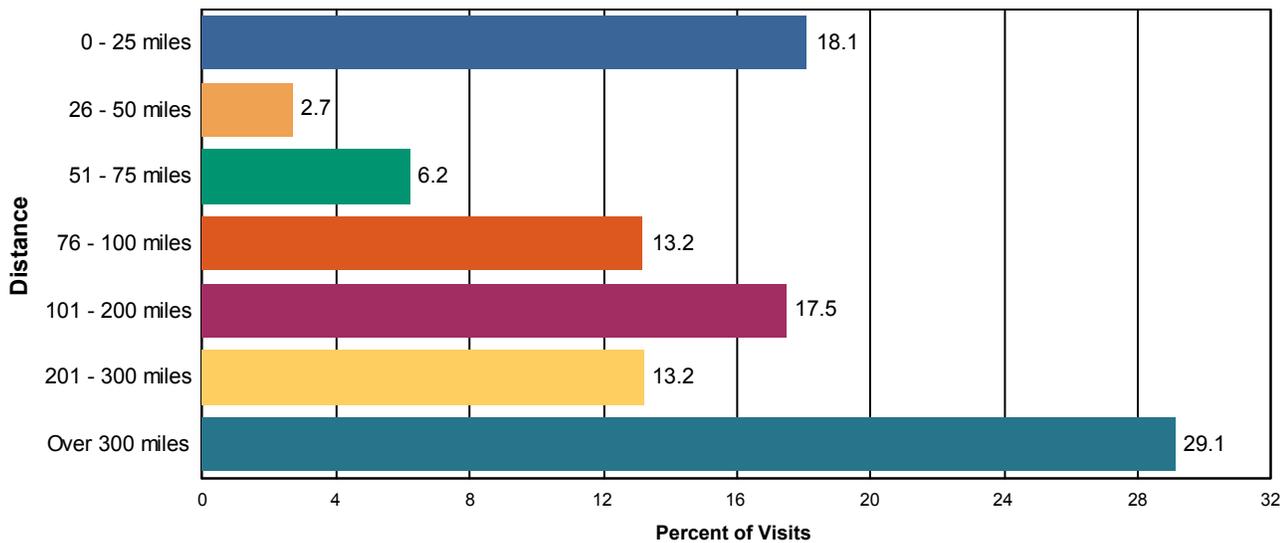


Figure 4. Reported Distance Visitors Would Travel to Alternate Location



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.

Results from the overall satisfaction measure show a very high degree of customer satisfaction. Over 95% were either somewhat or very satisfied; only about 1 percent expressed any level of dissatisfaction. The composite satisfaction indexes echo the high level of satisfaction. For all types of sites and index measures, the satisfaction rating was over 80 percent satisfied. The services composite was slightly below the national target of 85% satisfied for each type of site. The ratings for the other three composites were over the national target for each type of site.

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

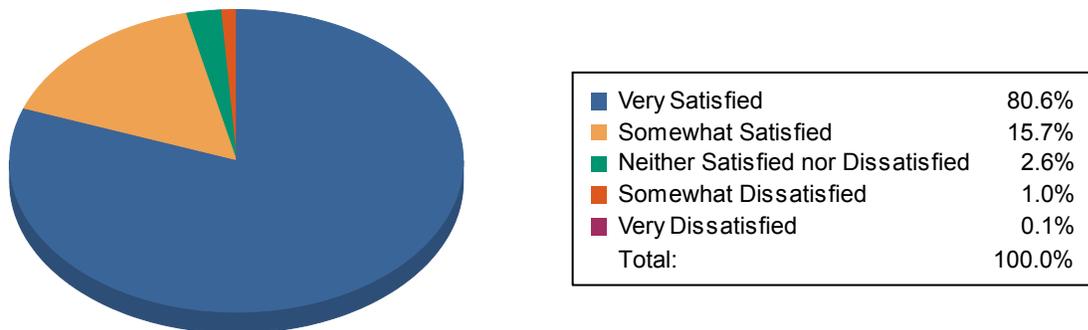


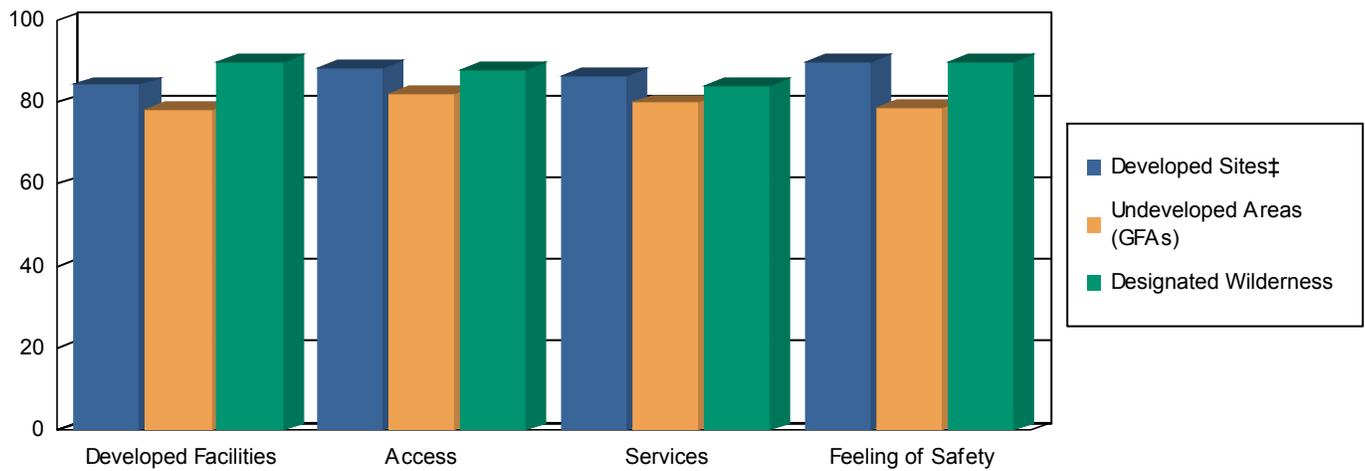
Table 18. Percent Satisfied Index† Scores for Aggregate Categories

Satisfaction Element	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)		
	Developed Sites‡	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
Developed Facilities	90.4	90.2	88.2
Access	89.7	90.3	87.8
Services	84.5	80.7	80.0
Feeling of Safety	94.2	97.9	93.3

† 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	Concentrate Here
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 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	Keep up the Good Work
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	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 22. Importance-Performance Ratings for Designated Wilderness

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	Keep up the Good Work
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	Possible Overkill

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

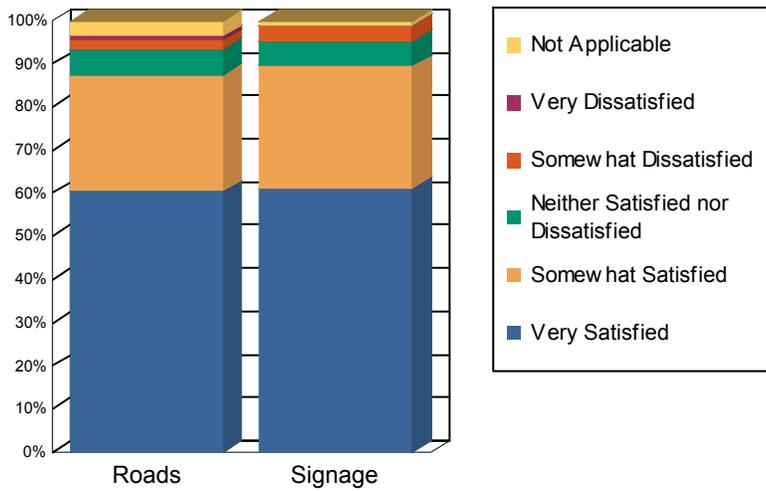
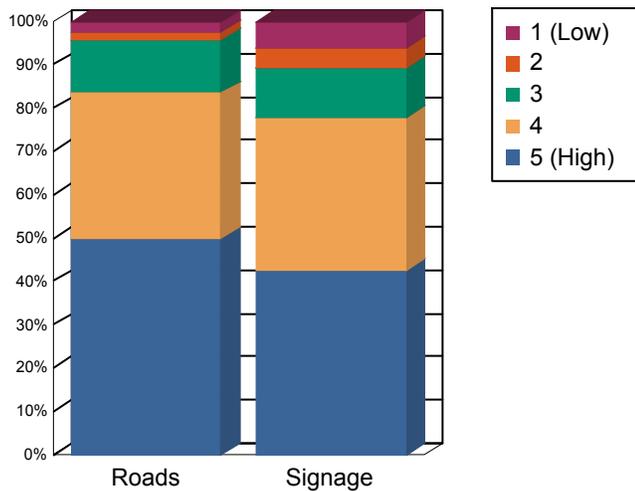


Figure 7b. Importance of Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy



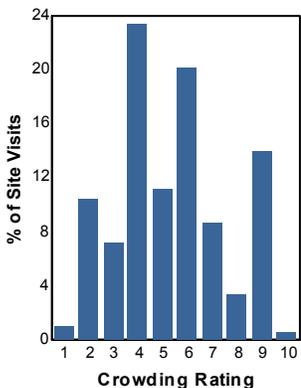
5.1. Crowding

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.

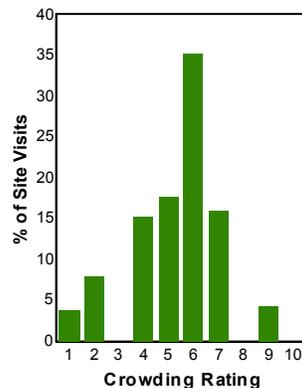
Table 23. Percent of Site Visits* by Crowding Rating and Site Type

Crowding Rating†	Site Types (% of Site Visits)			
	Day Use Developed Sites	Overnight Use Developed Sites	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
10 - Overcrowded	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.2
9	13.9	4.2	2.0	6.5
8	3.4	0.0	10.1	7.9
7	8.7	15.9	2.0	9.7
6	20.2	35.1	14.2	25.6
5	11.2	17.7	8.1	5.0
4	23.4	15.2	24.6	18.5
3	7.3	0.0	20.8	9.7
2	10.5	8.0	16.3	5.9
1 - Hardly anyone there	1.0	3.8	2.0	7.9
Average Rating	5.3	5.3	4.3	5.2

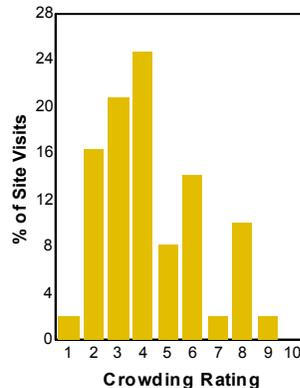
Day Use Developed Sites



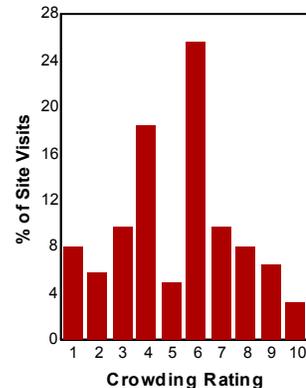
Overnight Use Developed Sites



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

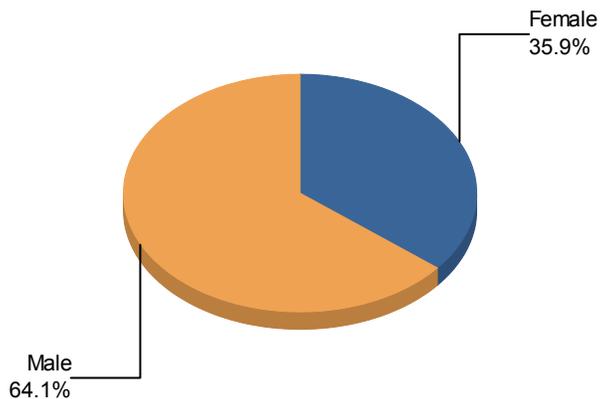
Item	Percent
% of visits that include a group member with a disability	3.6
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	98.7

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	164	35.9
Male	263	64.1
Total	427	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.

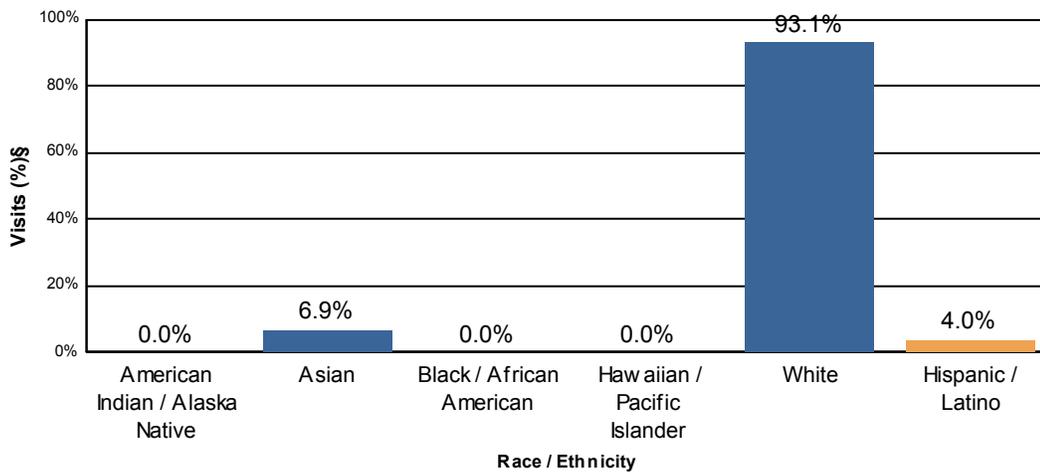
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ 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	0	0.0
Asian	3	6.9
Black / African American	0	0.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	35	93.1
Total	38	100.0#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	2	4.0



* 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%.

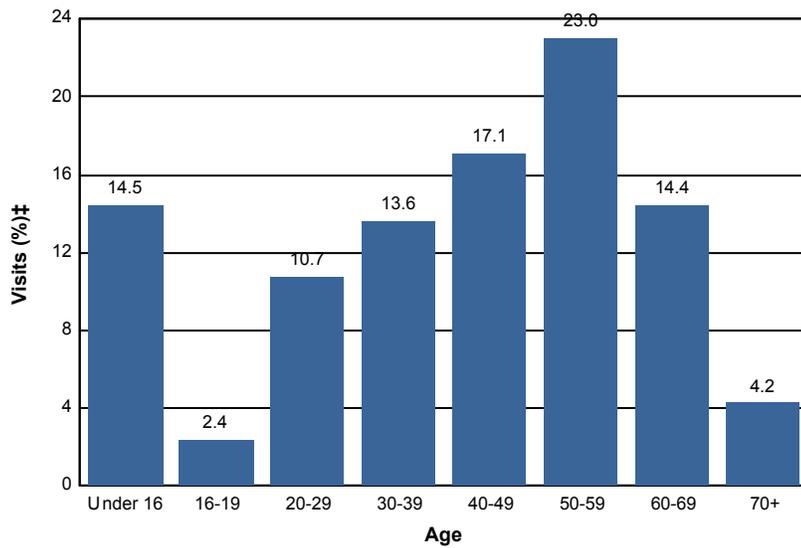
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ 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	14.5
16-19	2.4
20-29	10.7
30-39	13.6
40-49	17.1
50-59	23.0
60-69	14.4
70+	4.2
Total	99.9



* 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)
Foreign Country			11.1	5
93546	California	Mono County	11.1	5
93514	California	Inyo County	11.1	5
93105	California	Santa Barbara County	8.9	4
93555	California	Kern County	8.9	4
93545	California	Inyo County	6.7	3
Unknown Origin*			6.7	3
92886	California	Orange County	4.4	2
94025	California	San Mateo County	4.4	2
90404	California	Los Angeles County	4.4	2
91325	California	Los Angeles County	4.4	2
92705	California	Orange County	4.4	2
93955	California	Monterey County	4.4	2
93401	California	San Luis Obispo County	4.4	2
91364	California	Los Angeles County	4.4	2

* 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)
93546	California	Mono County	7.5	81
Foreign Country			4.1	44
93514	California	Inyo County	2.8	30
Unknown Origin*			1.2	13
92647	California	Orange County	0.7	8
92109	California	San Diego County	0.6	7
93555	California	Kern County	0.6	7
93513	California	Inyo County	0.6	7
91384	California	Los Angeles County	0.6	6
91355	California	Los Angeles County	0.5	5
92691	California	Orange County	0.5	5
90266	California	Los Angeles County	0.5	5
91387	California	Los Angeles County	0.5	5
90275	California	Los Angeles County	0.5	5
93551	California	Los Angeles County	0.5	5
92646	California	Orange County	0.4	4
92604	California	Orange County	0.4	4
93117	California	Santa Barbara County	0.4	4
93065	California	Ventura County	0.4	4
90803	California	Los Angeles County	0.4	4
90265	California	Los Angeles County	0.4	4
92131	California	San Diego County	0.4	4
92651	California	Orange County	0.4	4
94110	California	San Francisco County	0.4	4
91364	California	Los Angeles County	0.4	4
91773	California	Los Angeles County	0.4	4
92679	California	Orange County	0.4	4
92677	California	Orange County	0.4	4
91206	California	Los Angeles County	0.4	4
91730	California	San Bernardino County	0.4	4
91001	California	Los Angeles County	0.4	4
90808	California	Los Angeles County	0.4	4
93105	California	Santa Barbara County	0.4	4
92399	California	San Bernardino County	0.4	4
92024	California	San Diego County	0.4	4
90039	California	Los Angeles County	0.4	4
93545	California	Inyo County	0.4	4
94941	California	Marin County	0.4	4
91320	California	Ventura County	0.4	4
92064	California	San Diego County	0.3	3

92672	California	Orange County	0.3	3
89701	Nevada	Carson City	0.3	3
94044	California	San Mateo County	0.3	3
92130	California	San Diego County	0.3	3
92627	California	Orange County	0.3	3
92065	California	San Diego County	0.3	3
93311	California	Kern County	0.3	3
94555	California	Alameda County	0.3	3
91784	California	San Bernardino County	0.3	3
92545	California	Riverside County	0.3	3
91360	California	Ventura County	0.3	3
93561	California	Kern County	0.3	3
91741	California	Los Angeles County	0.3	3
92630	California	Orange County	0.3	3
93109	California	Santa Barbara County	0.3	3
92373	California	San Bernardino County	0.3	3
94704	California	Alameda County	0.3	3
91709	California	San Bernardino County	0.3	3
93309	California	Kern County	0.3	3
92025	California	San Diego County	0.3	3
93004	California	Ventura County	0.3	3
93240	California	Kern County	0.3	3
92705	California	Orange County	0.3	3
92570	California	Riverside County	0.3	3
90024	California	Los Angeles County	0.3	3
91342	California	Los Angeles County	0.3	3
94107	California	San Francisco County	0.3	3
92040	California	San Diego County	0.3	3
90630	California	Orange County	0.3	3
93205	California	Kern County	0.3	3
92315	California	San Bernardino County	0.3	3
92562	California	Riverside County	0.3	3
92886	California	Orange County	0.3	3
91711	California	Los Angeles County	0.3	3
91350	California	Los Angeles County	0.3	3
95616	California	Yolo County	0.3	3
92660	California	Orange County	0.3	3
92626	California	Orange County	0.3	3
91301	California	Los Angeles County	0.3	3
92007	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
92807	California	Orange County	0.2	2
94539	California	Alameda County	0.2	2
91020	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
91423	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90272	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90010	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
93063	California	Ventura County	0.2	2
92313	California	San Bernardino County	0.2	2
10010	New York	New York County	0.2	2
90034	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
94618	California	Alameda County	0.2	2

92128	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
92129	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
96150	California	El Dorado County	0.2	2
90638	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
89117	Nevada	Clark County	0.2	2
91030	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
95370	California	Tuolumne County	0.2	2
91311	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
91325	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
91724	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90278	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90404	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90077	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90045	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92780	California	Orange County	0.2	2
94025	California	San Mateo County	0.2	2
93306	California	Kern County	0.2	2
91214	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90241	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90620	California	Orange County	0.2	2
91354	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
93510	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92833	California	Orange County	0.2	2
93536	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
93103	California	Santa Barbara County	0.2	2
91103	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92075	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
94070	California	San Mateo County	0.2	2
91321	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
98070	Washington	King County	0.2	2
90274	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92629	California	Orange County	0.2	2
93515	California	Inyo County	0.2	2
92694	California	Orange County	0.2	2
93541	California	Mono County	0.2	2
92649	California	Orange County	0.2	2
93003	California	Ventura County	0.2	2
94306	California	Santa Clara County	0.2	2
93711	California	Fresno County	0.2	2
94566	California	Alameda County	0.2	2
90245	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
95318	California	Mariposa County	0.2	2
93526	California	Inyo County	0.2	2
90291	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92223	California	Riverside County	0.2	2
95608	California	Sacramento County	0.2	2
93643	California	Madera County	0.2	2
90503	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92503	California	Riverside County	0.2	2
89410	Nevada	Douglas County	0.2	2
89123	Nevada	Clark County	0.2	2

92563	California	Riverside County	0.2	2
95826	California	Sacramento County	0.2	2
91602	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
93313	California	Kern County	0.2	2
95008	California	Santa Clara County	0.2	2
92610	California	Orange County	0.2	2
95127	California	Santa Clara County	0.2	2
93611	California	Fresno County	0.2	2
91208	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90277	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
93556	California	Kern County	0.2	2
92126	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
86326	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.2	2
91362	California	Ventura County	0.2	2
92307	California	San Bernardino County	0.2	2
91106	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92692	California	Orange County	0.2	2
90505	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
95014	California	Santa Clara County	0.2	2
91335	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
94610	California	Alameda County	0.2	2
95389	California	Mariposa County	0.2	2
94803	California	Contra Costa County	0.2	2
92234	California	Riverside County	0.2	2
91916	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
92082	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
90066	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
90068	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92119	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
90605	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
94024	California	Santa Clara County	0.2	2
90405	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
91361	California	Ventura County	0.2	2
92111	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
91701	California	San Bernardino County	0.2	2
92708	California	Orange County	0.2	2
92352	California	San Bernardino County	0.2	2
92595	California	Riverside County	0.2	2
91390	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
94087	California	Santa Clara County	0.2	2
95819	California	Sacramento County	0.2	2
92122	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
92870	California	Orange County	0.2	2
91381	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
94550	California	Alameda County	0.2	2
93401	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.2	2
92008	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
93955	California	Monterey County	0.2	2
90804	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92675	California	Orange County	0.2	2
93644	California	Madera County	0.2	2

95695	California	Yolo County	0.2	2
92020	California	San Diego County	0.2	2
91367	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92395	California	San Bernardino County	0.2	2
91710	California	San Bernardino County	0.2	2
89415	Nevada	Mineral County	0.2	2
90807	California	Los Angeles County	0.2	2
92506	California	Riverside County	0.2	2
95383	California	Tuolumne County	0.2	2
90720	California	Orange County	0.1	1
95076	California	Santa Cruz County	0.1	1
98103	Washington	King County	0.1	1
94301	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
90814	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
78703	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
91803	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91203	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
90806	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
06107	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
93430	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	1
85348	Arizona	La Paz County	0.1	1
93012	California	Ventura County	0.1	1
91801	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91901	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
92084	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
92257	California	Imperial County	0.1	1
28557	North Carolina	Carteret County	0.1	1
92869	California	Orange County	0.1	1
94536	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
90035	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
93553	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92106	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
91006	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
77399	Texas	Polk County	0.1	1
98311	Washington	Kitsap County	0.1	1
90250	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
95928	California	Butte County	0.1	1
95669	California	Amador County	0.1	1
91932	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
92844	California	Orange County	0.1	1
94928	California	Sonoma County	0.1	1
89509	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
94104	California	San Francisco County	0.1	1
91326	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
93285	California	Kern County	0.1	1
98117	Washington	King County	0.1	1
95835	California	Sacramento County	0.1	1
94303	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
95776	California	Yolo County	0.1	1
90631	California	Orange County	0.1	1
92021	California	San Diego County	0.1	1

97527	Oregon	Josephine County	0.1	1
17754	Pennsylvania	Lycoming County	0.1	1
92530	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
98862	Washington	Okanogan County	0.1	1
94705	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
90755	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
95320	California	San Joaquin County	0.1	1
91502	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
89014	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
92037	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
22209	Virginia	Arlington County	0.1	1
92081	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
32547	Florida	Okaloosa County	0.1	1
89503	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
97209	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
89146	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
95020	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
94015	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
95956	California	Plumas County	0.1	1
64137	Missouri	Jackson County	0.1	1
92606	California	Orange County	0.1	1
94591	California	Solano County	0.1	1
92806	California	Orange County	0.1	1
91104	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
96106	California	Plumas County	0.1	1
99577	Alaska	Anchorage Borough	0.1	1
90723	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
89441	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
75056	Texas	Denton County	0.1	1
78746	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
07310	New Jersey	Hudson County	0.1	1
93257	California	Tulare County	0.1	1
95726	California	El Dorado County	0.1	1
95046	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
86303	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
95246	California	Calaveras County	0.1	1
95403	California	Sonoma County	0.1	1
90802	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
97352	Oregon	Marion County	0.1	1
18071	Pennsylvania	Carbon County	0.1	1
55105	Minnesota	Ramsey County	0.1	1
92117	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
95682	California	El Dorado County	0.1	1
20715	Maryland	Prince Georges County	0.1	1
90247	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
93445	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	1
92101	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
99521	Alaska	Anchorage Borough	0.1	1
89451	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
90660	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
85911	Arizona	Navajo County	0.1	1

84660	Utah	Utah County	0.1	1
93067	California	Santa Barbara County	0.1	1
92841	California	Orange County	0.1	1
91024	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
94028	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
85201	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
96161	California	Nevada County	0.1	1
92507	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
95603	California	Placer County	0.1	1
92115	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
93022	California	Ventura County	0.1	1
93262	California	Tulare County	0.1	1
30324	Georgia	Fulton County	0.1	1
98056	Washington	King County	0.1	1
93550	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
94103	California	San Francisco County	0.1	1
53012	Wisconsin	Ozaukee County	0.1	1
93527	California	Kern County	0.1	1
93265	California	Tulare County	0.1	1
95472	California	Sonoma County	0.1	1
93271	California	Tulare County	0.1	1
93021	California	Ventura County	0.1	1
94506	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
92107	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
96152	California	El Dorado County	0.1	1
92706	California	Orange County	0.1	1
92612	California	Orange County	0.1	1
89119	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
89423	Nevada	Douglas County	0.1	1
92320	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
89403	Nevada	Lyon County	0.1	1
91790	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92653	California	Orange County	0.1	1
95315	California	Merced County	0.1	1
92359	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
07731	New Jersey	Monmouth County	0.1	1
91910	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
89450	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
95926	California	Butte County	0.1	1
94551	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
89141	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
95762	California	El Dorado County	0.1	1
92821	California	Orange County	0.1	1
94956	California	Marin County	0.1	1
91401	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
94002	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
80526	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
90004	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
95409	California	Sonoma County	0.1	1
85360	Arizona	Mohave County	0.1	1
94401	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1

33626	Florida	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
94977	California	Marin County	0.1	1
91737	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
57702	South Dakota	Pennington County	0.1	1
90280	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
33139	Florida	Miami-Dade County	0.1	1
23457	Virginia	Virginia Beach city	0.1	1
90211	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91304	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91343	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
56452	Minnesota	Cass County	0.1	1
95121	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
90290	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92088	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
97701	Oregon	Deschutes County	0.1	1
46804	Indiana	Allen County	0.1	1
89044	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
92263	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
54454	Wisconsin	Wood County	0.1	1
93560	California	Kern County	0.1	1
85637	Arizona	Santa Cruz County	0.1	1
95662	California	Sacramento County	0.1	1
90815	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92505	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
29153	South Carolina	Sumter County	0.1	1
93101	California	Santa Barbara County	0.1	1
91324	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
90744	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
94568	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
92105	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
92657	California	Orange County	0.1	1
95120	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
90005	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92564	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
93001	California	Ventura County	0.1	1
97304	Oregon	Polk County	0.1	1
95667	California	El Dorado County	0.1	1
10025	New York	New York County	0.1	1
93720	California	Fresno County	0.1	1
90604	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
90810	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
17551	Pennsylvania	Lancaster County	0.1	1
95833	California	Sacramento County	0.1	1
22182	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.1	1
94597	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
93420	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	1
02134	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.1	1
89706	Nevada	Carson City	0.1	1
87110	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
98112	Washington	King County	0.1	1
92011	California	San Diego County	0.1	1

89511	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
95336	California	San Joaquin County	0.1	1
97215	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
94062	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
92882	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
92260	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
02215	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.1	1
95219	California	San Joaquin County	0.1	1
93907	California	Monterey County	0.1	1
90046	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
94131	California	San Francisco County	0.1	1
93922	California	Monterey County	0.1	1
70125	Louisiana	Orleans Parish	0.1	1
91802	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
93552	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
93245	California	Kings County	0.1	1
94402	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
95965	California	Butte County	0.1	1
94960	California	Marin County	0.1	1
92603	California	Orange County	0.1	1
92334	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
94038	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
23225	Virginia	Richmond city	0.1	1
94709	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
91365	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
08501	New Jersey	Monmouth County	0.1	1
92392	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
92703	California	Orange County	0.1	1
95361	California	Stanislaus County	0.1	1
92374	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
91722	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
44149	Ohio	Cuyahoga County	0.1	1
91356	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91786	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
95321	California	Tuolumne County	0.1	1
95125	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
94101	California	San Francisco County	0.1	1
27511	North Carolina	Wake County	0.1	1
14850	New York	Tompkins County	0.1	1
89108	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
92270	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
92339	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
95670	California	Sacramento County	0.1	1
90064	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
90036	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
95062	California	Santa Cruz County	0.1	1
95136	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
85218	Arizona	Pinal County	0.1	1
93312	California	Kern County	0.1	1
92504	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
95610	California	Sacramento County	0.1	1

91755	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
94027	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
78232	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
59801	Montana	Missoula County	0.1	1
47151	Indiana	Floyd County	0.1	1
90027	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
80134	Colorado	Douglas County	0.1	1
95003	California	Santa Cruz County	0.1	1
92028	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
92116	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
92571	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
80219	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
92284	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
89449	Nevada	Douglas County	0.1	1
90069	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92683	California	Orange County	0.1	1
95916	California	Butte County	0.1	1
91405	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92823	California	Orange County	0.1	1
97045	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.1	1
07506	New Jersey	Passaic County	0.1	1
89148	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
92127	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
95636	California	El Dorado County	0.1	1
94086	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
59802	Montana	Missoula County	0.1	1
90402	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91107	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
60048	Illinois	Lake County	0.1	1
92203	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
89502	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
94901	California	Marin County	0.1	1
02170	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
93614	California	Madera County	0.1	1
85373	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
95131	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
55987	Minnesota	Winona County	0.1	1
49688	Michigan	Osceola County	0.1	1
90713	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92328	California	Inyo County	0.1	1
95310	California	Tuolumne County	0.1	1
94520	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
92624	California	Orange County	0.1	1
94965	California	Marin County	0.1	1
91307	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91352	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
97018	Oregon	Columbia County	0.1	1
95436	California	Sonoma County	0.1	1
91765	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
89703	Nevada	Carson City	0.1	1
92648	California	Orange County	0.1	1

89130	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
91105	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
93543	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91042	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
93722	California	Fresno County	0.1	1
98119	Washington	King County	0.1	1
93618	California	Tulare County	0.1	1
85232	Arizona	Pinal County	0.1	1
93613	California	Fresno County	0.1	1
97132	Oregon	Yamhill County	0.1	1
94122	California	San Francisco County	0.1	1
93581	California	Kern County	0.1	1
94544	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
48034	Michigan	Oakland County	0.1	1
94903	California	Marin County	0.1	1
93901	California	Monterey County	0.1	1
19380	Pennsylvania	Chester County	0.1	1
94080	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
89506	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
95966	California	Butte County	0.1	1
94041	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
96146	California	Placer County	0.1	1
93060	California	Ventura County	0.1	1
92054	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
94022	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
94546	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
95010	California	Santa Cruz County	0.1	1
95901	California	Yuba County	0.1	1
94043	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
48603	Michigan	Saginaw County	0.1	1
94561	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
92802	California	Orange County	0.1	1
91436	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92085	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
94040	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
93544	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
91745	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92108	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
93727	California	Fresno County	0.1	1
90606	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92325	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
92262	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
83814	Idaho	Kootenai County	0.1	1
89135	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
45255	Ohio	Hamilton County	0.1	1
85048	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
91941	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
94553	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
91011	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
96140	California	Placer County	0.1	1
91331	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1

86341	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
95338	California	Mariposa County	0.1	1
89012	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
90028	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
94978	California	Marin County	0.1	1
92544	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
06798	Connecticut	Litchfield County	0.1	1
93436	California	Santa Barbara County	0.1	1
94596	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
95617	California	Yolo County	0.1	1
70115	Louisiana	Orleans Parish	0.1	1
92801	California	Orange County	0.1	1
43606	Ohio	Lucas County	0.1	1
90504	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
81506	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
93704	California	Fresno County	0.1	1
95382	California	Stanislaus County	0.1	1
17042	Pennsylvania	Lebanon County	0.1	1
94513	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
89406	Nevada	Churchill County	0.1	1
89519	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
93402	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	1
94010	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
94549	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
92707	California	Orange County	0.1	1
95947	California	Plumas County	0.1	1
92154	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
92102	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
12983	New York	Franklin County	0.1	1
92316	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
96667	Military-Alaska and the F		0.1	1
90008	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
96756	Hawaii	Kauai County	0.1	1
54481	Wisconsin	Portage County	0.1	1
89460	Nevada	Douglas County	0.1	1
44512	Ohio	Mahoning 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	0.1	3.6	5.7	25.5	65.2	4.5	4.4	110
Developed Facilities	0.5	0.6	7.6	29.0	62.4	4.5	4.2	150
Condition of Environment	0.0	2.1	1.7	34.2	62.0	4.6	4.7	177
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	5.6	20.4	74.0	4.7	4.3	134
Interpretive Displays	2.3	7.2	22.5	32.7	35.3	3.9	4.0	129
Parking Availability	0.0	5.3	12.2	21.9	60.5	4.4	4.2	175
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	3.4	5.9	33.4	57.3	4.4	3.8	171
Rec. Info. Availability	0.5	1.1	8.2	22.6	67.6	4.6	4.2	135
Road Condition	0.1	1.9	5.5	43.4	49.1	4.4	4.2	121
Feeling of Safety	0.0	2.3	5.5	7.4	84.9	4.7	4.7	165
Scenery	0.5	0.5	2.0	9.3	87.8	4.8	4.6	179
Signage Adequacy	0.8	1.7	9.3	28.1	60.0	4.4	4.3	167
Trail Condition	0.0	1.1	4.9	30.7	63.4	4.6	4.5	103
Value for Fee Paid	4.0	0.4	10.3	33.0	52.4	4.3	4.5	90

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	1.0	0.0	6.7	24.0	68.4	4.6	4.7	28
Developed Facilities	0.0	11.2	4.6	12.2	72.0	4.4	4.7	26
Condition of Environment	0.0	4.0	5.7	18.1	72.2	4.6	4.9	33
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	4.5	4.5	6.5	84.4	4.7	4.7	25
Interpretive Displays	0.0	0.0	28.2	34.2	37.6	4.1	4.1	15
Parking Availability	0.0	6.4	0.6	13.4	79.6	4.7	4.4	21
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	10.0	10.0	7.7	72.3	4.4	4.1	18
Rec. Info. Availability	5.6	6.1	12.3	14.7	61.3	4.2	4.5	24
Road Condition	0.0	0.7	1.5	35.3	62.5	4.6	4.5	22
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	89.3	4.9	4.9	32
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	91.6	4.9	4.8	34
Signage Adequacy	9.3	9.7	4.6	24.6	51.7	4.0	4.3	34
Trail Condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	74.1	4.7	4.6	21
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	3.9	9.5	17.3	69.3	4.5	4.7	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	0.0	13.5	26.6	59.9	4.5	4.7	15
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	7.7	26.9	65.5	4.6	4.6	26
Condition of Environment	2.1	4.2	2.1	14.6	76.9	4.6	4.9	48
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	17.3	17.3	65.5	4.5	4.6	23
Interpretive Displays	0.0	6.5	25.9	32.1	35.5	4.0	4.0	31
Parking Availability	0.0	5.1	5.0	24.8	65.2	4.5	4.1	40
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	5.3	5.3	23.5	65.8	4.5	3.9	38
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	5.1	18.1	28.0	48.8	4.2	4.3	39
Road Condition	2.7	0.0	5.5	35.0	56.8	4.4	4.5	37
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	2.1	25.0	72.9	4.7	4.7	48
Scenery	0.0	0.0	2.1	6.4	91.5	4.9	4.9	48
Signage Adequacy	0.0	0.0	7.3	40.5	52.3	4.4	4.4	42
Trail Condition	0.0	2.5	7.2	34.1	56.2	4.4	4.6	41
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	0.0	6.3	18.7	75.0	4.7	4.8	16

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	0.0	3.1	10.5	30.2	56.2	4.4	4.0	46
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	9.5	27.6	62.8	4.5	3.6	33
Condition of Environment	0.0	5.6	14.1	20.0	60.3	4.3	4.8	60
Employee Helpfulness	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	91.0	4.8	4.4	27
Interpretive Displays	1.4	6.4	31.8	13.8	46.6	4.0	3.2	39
Parking Availability	0.0	9.5	17.5	11.4	61.6	4.3	4.0	55
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.0	7.2	22.4	70.4	4.6	3.5	53
Rec. Info. Availability	2.5	1.2	14.9	32.7	48.8	4.2	4.2	44
Road Condition	0.0	0.0	5.4	38.7	55.9	4.5	3.7	47
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.9	5.8	23.4	69.9	4.6	4.3	58
Scenery	0.0	0.9	3.2	5.6	90.3	4.9	4.7	60
Signage Adequacy	5.3	5.0	5.0	22.0	62.8	4.3	4.1	56
Trail Condition	2.4	0.9	5.0	26.2	65.6	4.5	4.1	60
Value for Fee Paid	4.2	0.0	4.2	12.7	78.9	4.6	3.7	17

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.