



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Natural Resource
Manager

National Visitor
Use Monitoring
Program



Last updated:
28 September 2016

Visitor Use Report

Pike-San Isabel Forest (Pike-San Isabel NF)

USDA Forest Service

Region 2

National Visitor Use Monitoring

Data collected FY 2006

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

1.2. Methods

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

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

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

1.3. Definition of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use level - for each day of the year for each recreation site or area, the site day was categorized as very high, high, medium or low last exiting recreation traffic, or no exiting use. No Use could mean either that the location was administratively closed, or it was open but was expected to have zero last exiting visitors. For example a picnic area may 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	12	74	16.2
DUDS	HIGH	17	295	5.8
DUDS	MEDIUM	12	1,630	0.7
DUDS	LOW	8	3,214	0.2
DUDS	FE3	10	2,877	0.3
DUDS	SV1	12	410	2.9
OU DS	MEDIUM	3	69	4.3
OU DS	LOW	4	1,189	0.3
OU DS	DUR4	21	11,767	0.2
OU DS	DUR5	8	344	2.3
OU DS	FR2	10	610	1.6
OU DS	RE1	10	753	1.3
OU DS	RE2	10	983	1.0
GFA	VERY HIGH	15	990	1.5
GFA	HIGH	19	4,267	0.4
GFA	MEDIUM	34	29,371	0.1
GFA	LOW	12	45,390	0.0
GFA	TB1	11	625	1.8
WILDERNESS	VERY HIGH	10	64	15.6
WILDERNESS	HIGH	10	436	2.3
WILDERNESS	MEDIUM	10	4,560	0.2
WILDERNESS	LOW	8	11,409	0.1
Total		266	121,327	0.2

* 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 Subunit 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*	4,882	±21.8
→ Day Use Developed Site Visits	626	±10.8
→ Overnight Use Developed Site Visits	237	±35.9
→ General Forest Area Visits	3,873	±27.3
→ Designated Wilderness Visits†	146	±39.6
Total Estimated National Forest Visits§	4,078	±23.7
→ Special Events and Organized Camp Use‡	0	±0.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3. Number of Individuals Contacted by Site Type

Site Type	Total Individuals Contacted	Individuals Who Agreed to be Interviewed	Recreating Individuals Who Are Leaving for the Last Time That Day
Day Use Developed Sites	1,173	1,008	555
Overnight Use Developed Sites	141	123	99
Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	567	503	322
Designated Wilderness	178	170	160
Total	2,059	1,804	1,136

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

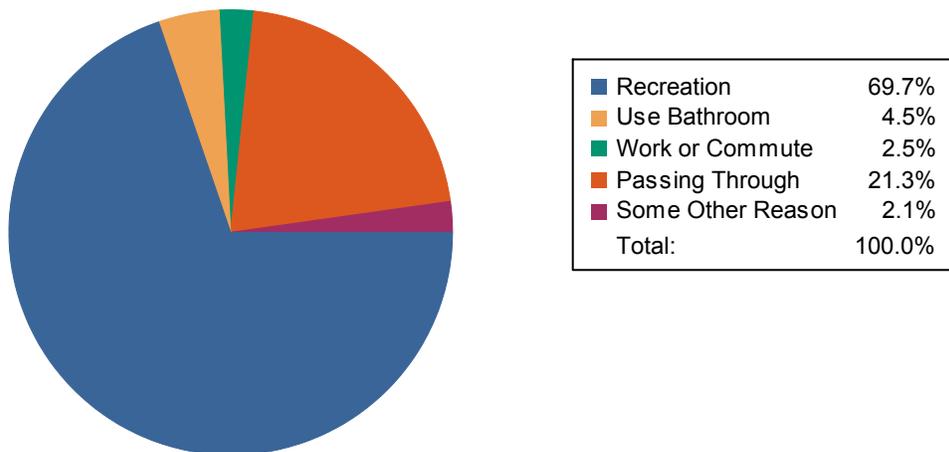
Form Type†	Developed Day Use Site	Developed Overnight	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Wilderness	Total
Basic	187	38	111	56	392
Economic	176	30	109	52	367
Satisfaction	192	23	102	52	369
Total	555	91	322	160	1,128

* 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

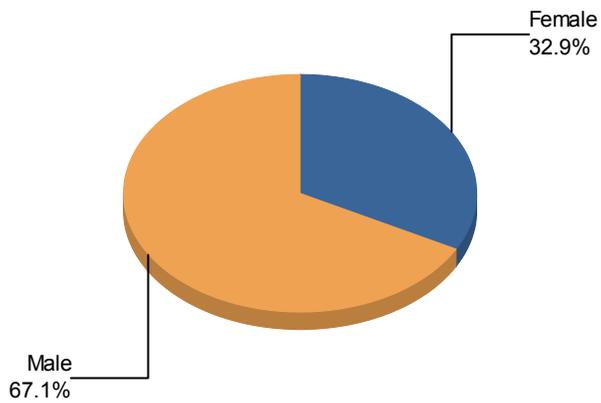
3.1. Demographics

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.

For the National Forest portion, slightly less than one-third of the visits are made by females. Very few racial minorities are found in the visiting population. American Indian / Alaska natives are the most common racial minority (0.6%); Spanish, Hispanic, and Latinos account for about 2.6% of visits. Almost 20% of the visits are made by people over the age of 60; less than 20% are people under the age of 20. Just over half of the visits are made by people who live within 50 miles; however, about 1 of every 7 visits comes from someone who traveled over 200 miles.

Table 5. Percent of National Forest Visits* by Gender

Gender	Survey Respondents†	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Female	1,012	32.9
Male	1,469	67.1
Total	2,481	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.

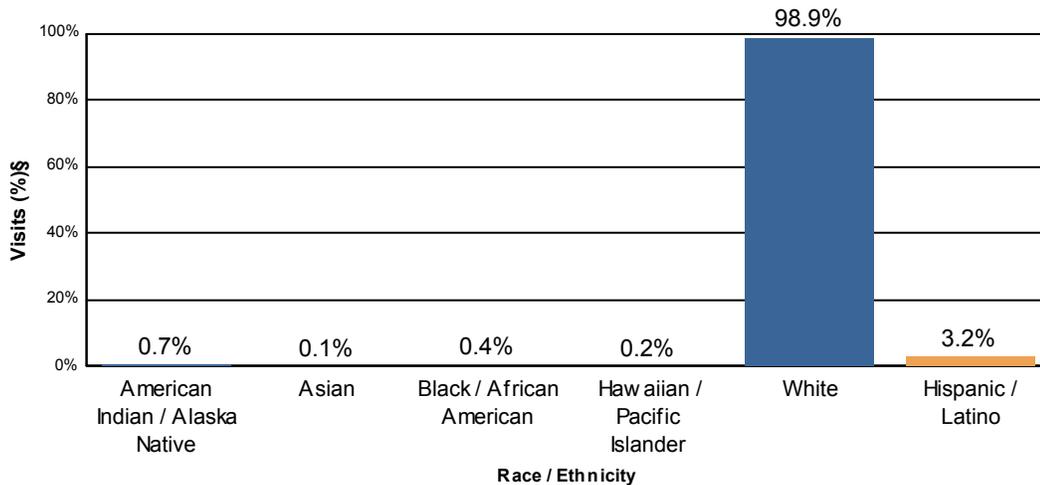
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

‡ 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	16	0.7
Asian	7	0.1
Black / African American	2	0.4
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	3	0.2
White	731	98.9
Total	759	100.3#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	47	3.2



* 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%.

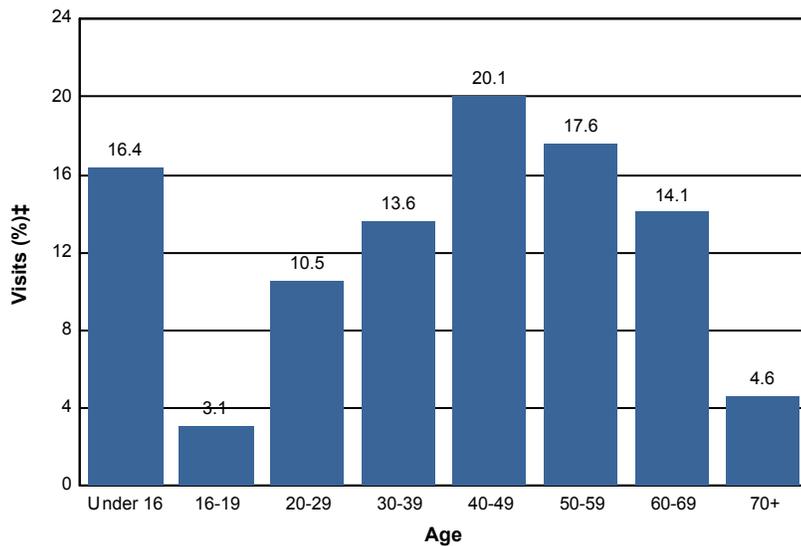
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ 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	16.4
16-19	3.1
20-29	10.5
30-39	13.6
40-49	20.1
50-59	17.6
60-69	14.1
70+	4.6
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)
80461	Colorado	Lake County	15.1	40
80918	Colorado	El Paso County	9.4	25
80906	Colorado	El Paso County	8.3	22
Foreign Country			7.5	20
81201	Colorado	Chaffee County	7.2	19
80920	Colorado	El Paso County	6.4	17
80911	Colorado	El Paso County	6.4	17
80919	Colorado	El Paso County	6.0	16
80863	Colorado	Teller County	5.7	15
80904	Colorado	El Paso County	5.3	14
80915	Colorado	El Paso County	4.9	13
80909	Colorado	El Paso County	4.9	13
81211	Colorado	Chaffee County	4.5	12
80922	Colorado	El Paso County	4.2	11
80817	Colorado	El Paso County	4.2	11

* 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	31.0
26 - 50 miles	19.2
51 - 75 miles	11.1
76 - 100 miles	12.0
101 - 200 miles	9.1
201 - 500 miles	1.6
Over 500 miles	16.0
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.

For the National Forest portion, most of the visits are relatively short. Nearly half last at most 4 hours. over 90 percent of the visits involve recreating at just one location on the forest. Frequent visitors are not very common; less than ten percent of all the 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	11.0	3.0
Day Use Developed	2.8	2.3
Overnight Use Developed	33.8	39.0
Undeveloped Areas	11.0	3.0
Designated Wilderness	7.2	6.3
National Forest Visit	17.8	4.1

* 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 Subunit 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.

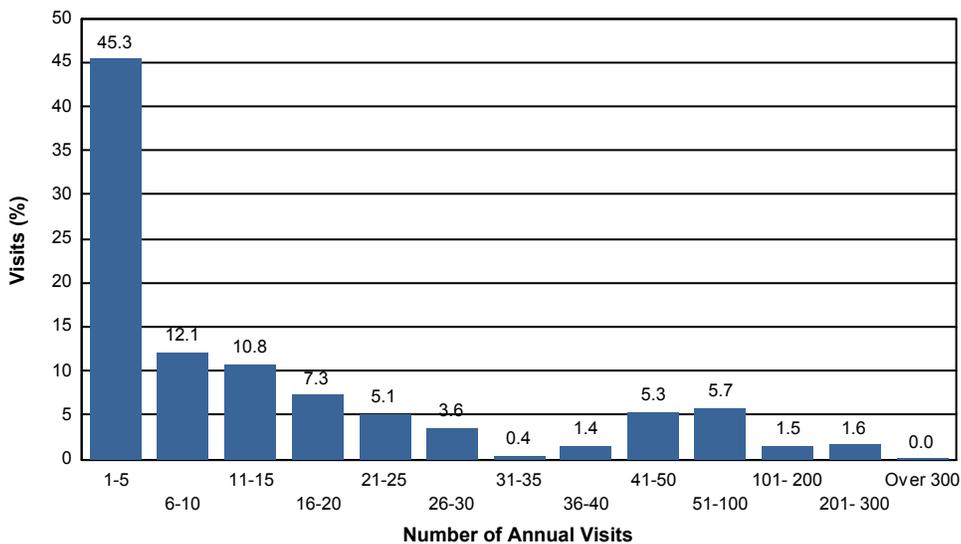
During the interview, visitors were asked how often they visit this national forest for all recreational activities, and how often for their primary activity. Table 12 summarizes the percent of visits that are made by those in each frequency category for this Subunit.

Table 11. Group Characteristics

Characteristic	Average
Percent of visits that were to just one national forest site during the National Forest Visit*	91.8
Number of national forest sites visited on National Forest Visit*	1.1
Group Size	2.4
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	45.3	45.3
6 - 10	12.1	57.4
11 - 15	10.8	68.1
16 - 20	7.3	75.4
21 - 25	5.1	80.5
26 - 30	3.6	84.1
31 - 35	0.4	84.4
36 - 40	1.4	85.9
41 - 50	5.3	91.2
51 - 100	5.7	96.9
101 - 200	1.5	98.4
201 - 300	1.6	100.0
Over 300	0.0	100.0



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

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

3.3. Activities

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

For the National Forest portion, viewing scenery is the most common activity (61 % participating), followed by relaxing (44%), and viewing wildlife (43%%). For primary activities, viewing scenery is again the most common (19%), followed by hiking/walking (15%), driving for pleasure (8%), and hunting (8%).

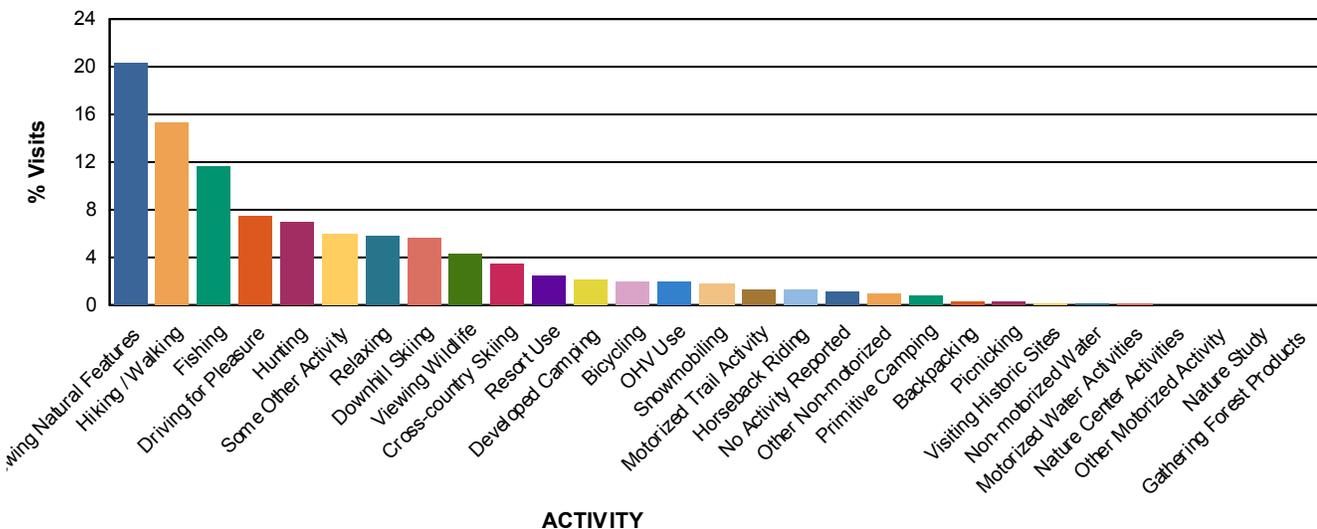
Use of Constructed Facilities and Designated Areas

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	60.5	20.3	3.4
Relaxing	44.2	5.8	18.0
Viewing Wildlife	41.5	4.3	9.1
Hiking / Walking	37.0	15.3	4.1
Driving for Pleasure	34.2	7.5	2.5
Fishing	16.3	11.6	4.5
Some Other Activity	9.2	6.0	2.6
Visiting Historic Sites	8.5	0.2	3.0
Downhill Skiing	7.9	5.6	5.5
Motorized Trail Activity	7.6	1.3	3.0
Hunting	7.6	7.0	18.6
OHV Use	6.6	1.9	3.6
Primitive Camping	6.2	0.7	9.6
Nature Study	5.6	0.0	5.0
Developed Camping	5.1	2.1	29.7
Picnicking	5.1	0.2	10.2
Cross-country Skiing	4.6	3.5	4.1
Nature Center Activities	3.9	0.0	1.5
Bicycling	3.1	2.0	2.2
Resort Use	3.0	2.5	29.9
Snowmobiling	2.1	1.8	1.7
Horseback Riding	2.1	1.3	4.2
Backpacking	1.7	0.3	20.8
Gathering Forest Products	1.5	0.0	0.0
Other Non-motorized	1.4	0.9	3.3
Other Motorized Activity	0.6	0.0	1.0
Non-motorized Water	0.6	0.1	2.9
No Activity Reported	0.3	1.0	
Motorized Water Activities	0.1	0.1	5.0

% 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	4.5
Scenic Byway	25.6
Visitor Center or Museum	13.7
Designated ORV Area	15.6
Forest Roads	21.9
Interpretive Displays	10.3
Information Sites	13.0
Developed Fishing Site	4.2
Motorized Single Track Trails	7.4
Motorized Dual Track Trails	18.3
None of these Facilities	48.1

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

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

4. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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

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

4.1. Spending Segments

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

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

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

For the National Forest portion, nearly 45% of visits are local area residents on day trips away from

home; another 15 percent are nonlocal residents on day trips. For nearly twenty percent of the visits, the Pike-San Isabel is not their primary recreation destination. Most of the visits come from households in the middle income ranges. Less than four percent of the visits come from households making less than \$25,000 per year. Over 18 percent come from households reporting incomes over \$100,000.

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								
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

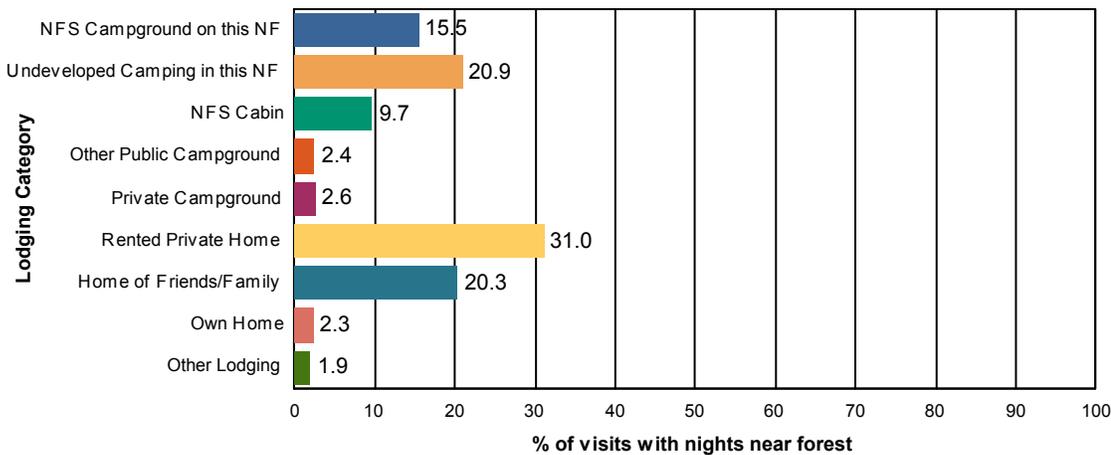
There are several other important aspects of the trips on which the recreation visits to the forest are made. These are summarized in Table 16. The first aspect relates to total amount spent by the recreating party on the trip. This includes spending not just within 50 miles of the forest, but anywhere. 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	\$203
Median Total Trip Spending per Party	\$45
% NF Visits made on trip with overnight stay away from home	34.1%
% NF Visits with overnight stay within 50 miles of NF	30.8%
Mean nights/visit within 50 miles of NF	4.1
Area Lodging Use	% Visits with Nights Near Forest
NFS Campground on this NF	15.5%
Undeveloped Camping in this NF	20.9%
NFS Cabin	9.7%
Other Public Campground	2.4%
Private Campground	2.6%
Rented Private Home	31.0%
Home of Friends/Family	20.3%
Own Home	2.3%
Other Lodging	1.9%

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	4.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13.6
\$150,000 and up	5.4
Total	100.0

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

4.6. Substitute Behavior

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

Figure 3. Substitute Behavior Choices

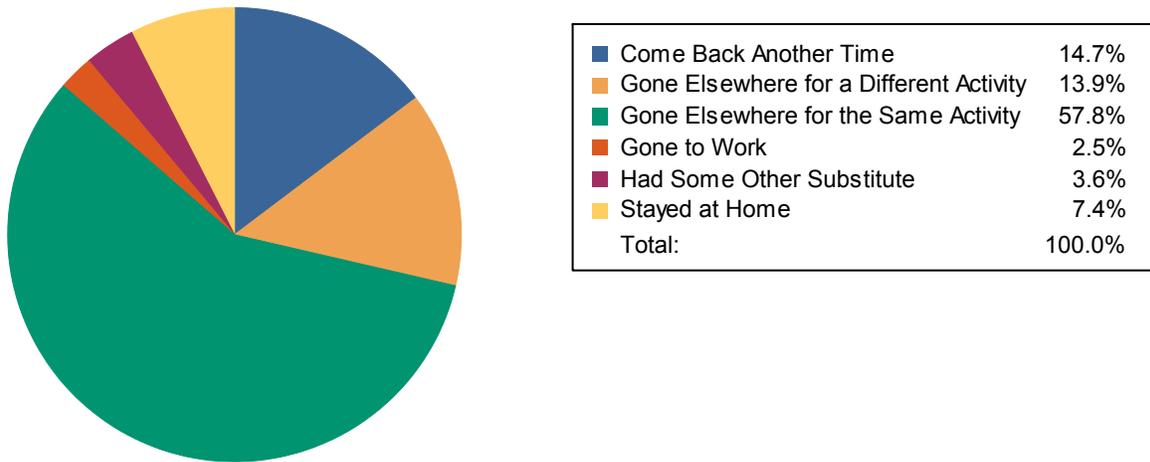
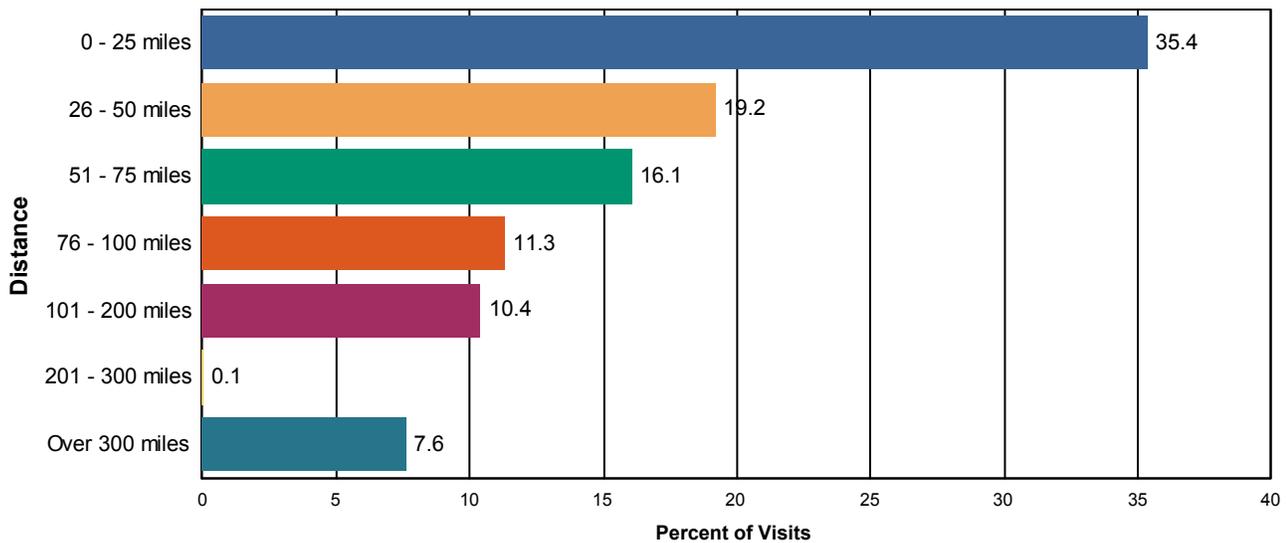


Figure 4. Reported Distance Visitors Would Travel to Alternate Location



5. SATISFACTION INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The overall satisfaction ratings for the National Forest portion are quite high. Over 75 percent of the visits indicate they are very satisfied with their recreation experience, and another 18 percent are somewhat satisfied. In the satisfaction indexes, perception of safety had satisfaction ratings over 90 percent in all three settings. Ratings for the other three items were over 80 percent for both developed facilities and Wilderness. However, ratings for facilities, services and access were below 80 percent in undeveloped areas. Meeting expectations ratings mirrored the satisfaction index ratings. Importance-Performance ratings showed that potential areas of concern are road conditions and recreation information for the dispersed settings.

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

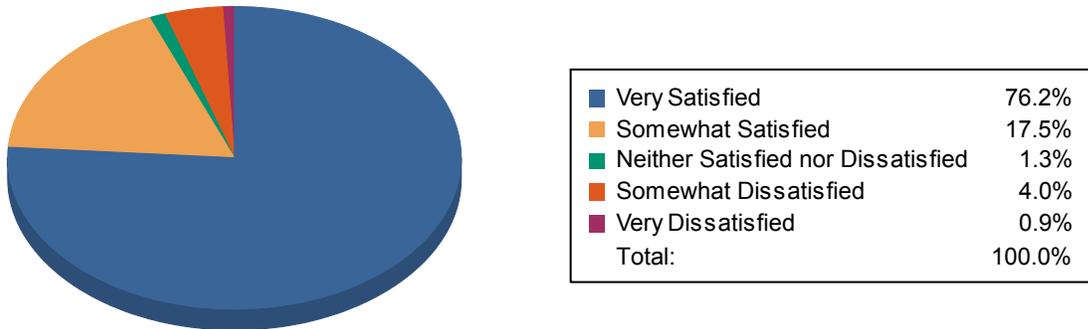


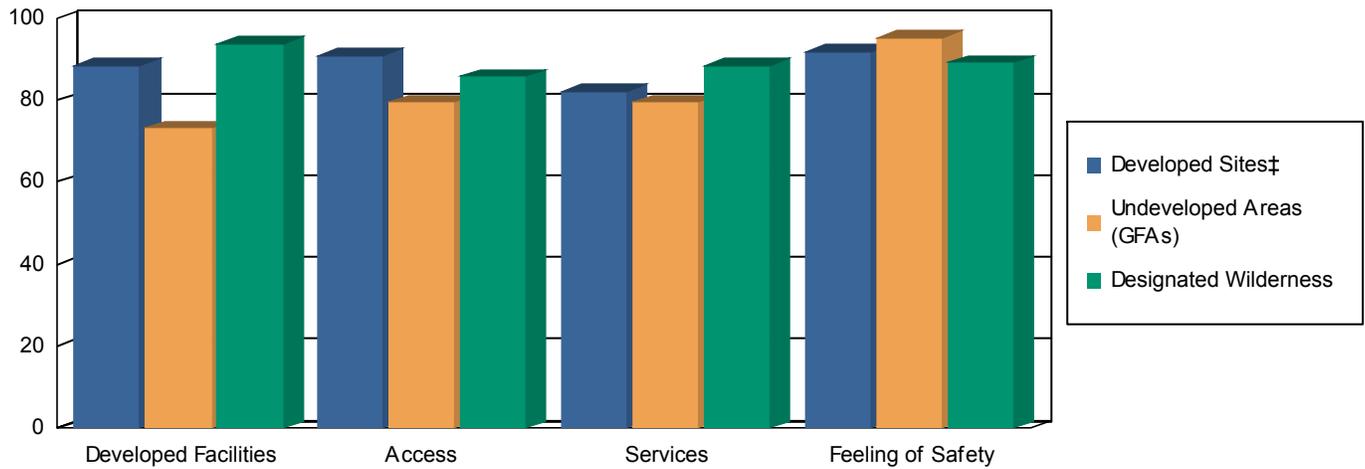
Table 18. Percent Satisfied Index† Scores for Aggregate Categories

Satisfaction Element	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)		
	Developed Sites‡	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
Developed Facilities	92.1	80.0	93.1
Access	92.7	78.4	86.8
Services	83.3	78.5	82.9
Feeling of Safety	97.1	96.2	91.0

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

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

Figure 6. Percent Meets Expectations Scores*



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

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

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

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

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	Low Priority
Parking Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Lot Condition	Possible Overkill
Rec. Info. Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Road Condition	Concentrate Here
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 22. Importance-Performance Ratings for Designated Wilderness

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

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

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

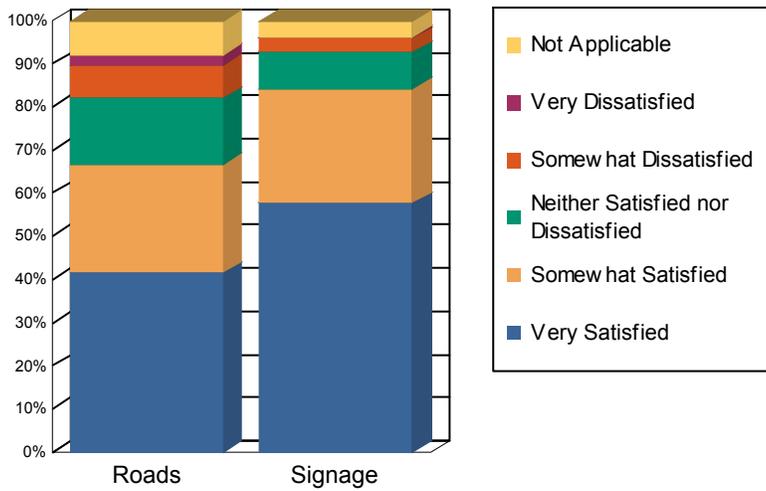
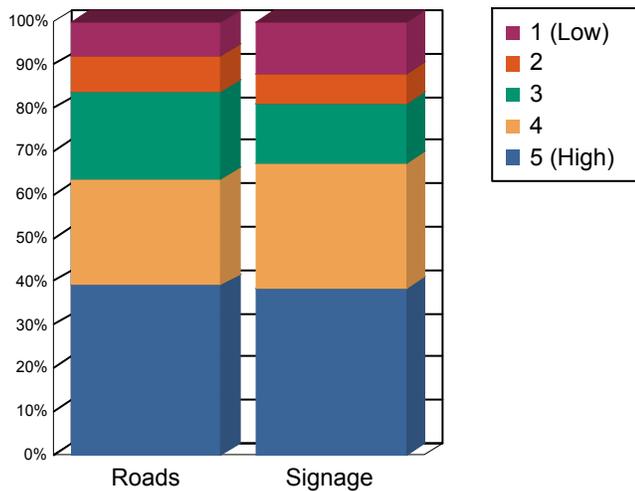


Figure 7b. Importance of Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy



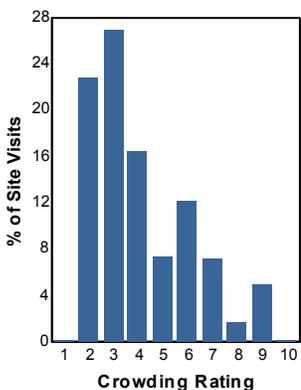
5.1. Crowding

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

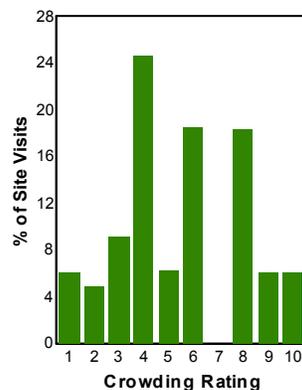
Table 23. Percent of Site Visits* by Crowding Rating and Site Type

Crowding Rating†	Site Types (% of Site Visits)			
	Day Use Developed Sites	Overnight Use Developed Sites	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
10 - Overcrowded	0.2	6.1	0.1	0.0
9	4.9	6.1	3.5	1.8
8	1.7	18.3	5.8	9.4
7	7.3	0.0	2.1	1.8
6	12.1	18.5	13.3	29.1
5	7.3	6.2	8.2	5.4
4	16.4	24.7	13.8	13.5
3	27.0	9.1	13.0	1.8
2	22.9	4.9	37.2	35.6
1 - Hardly anyone there	0.2	6.1	2.8	1.4
Average Rating	4.1	5.5	3.9	4.4

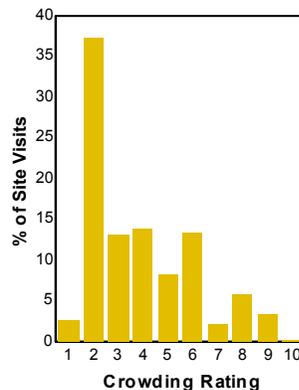
Day Use Developed Sites



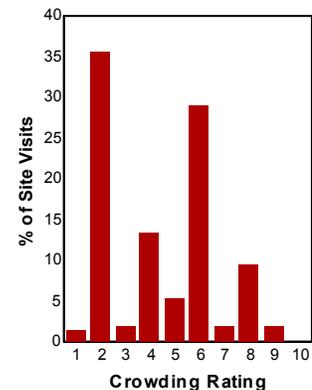
Overnight Use Developed Sites



Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)



Designated Wilderness



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

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

5.2. Disabilities

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

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

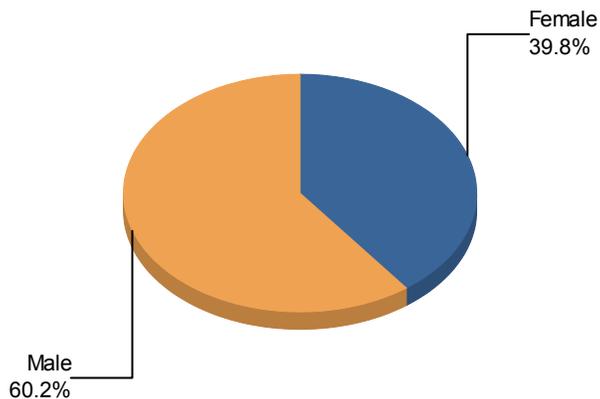
Item	Percent
% of visits that include a group member with a disability	5.5
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	95.8

6. WILDERNESS VISIT DEMOGRAPHICS

Visits to Wilderness are sometimes made by a particular subset of the overall visitor population. In this chapter, tables are presented that describe the demographic characteristics of those who visit designated wilderness on this subunit. 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	139	39.8
Male	217	60.2
Total	356	100.0



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

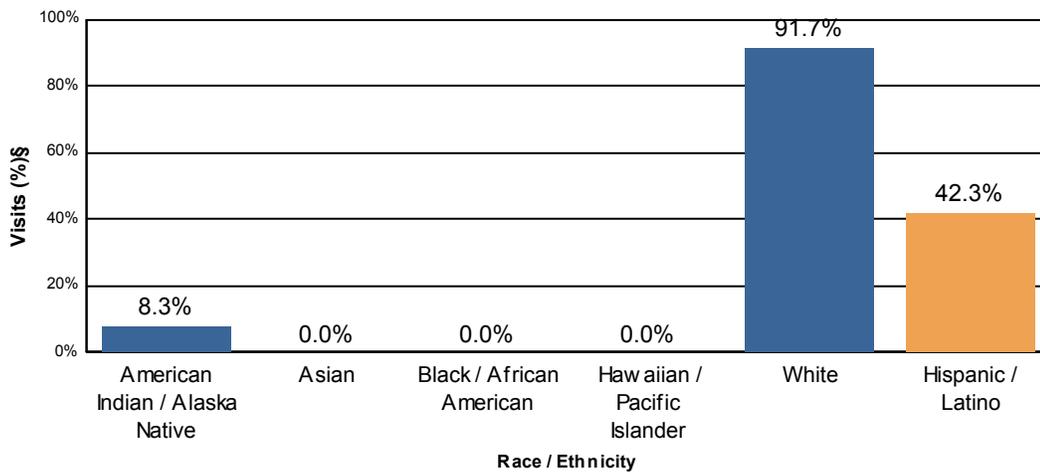
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

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

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

Race †	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
American Indian / Alaska Native	1	8.3
Asian	0	0.0
Black / African American	0	0.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	48	91.7
Total	49	100.0#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	7	42.3



* 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%.

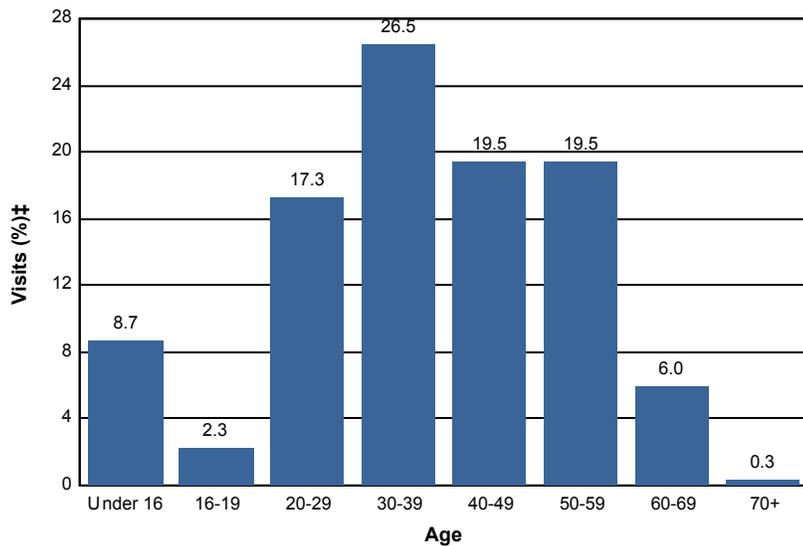
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ 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	8.7
16-19	2.3
20-29	17.3
30-39	26.5
40-49	19.5
50-59	19.5
60-69	6.0
70+	0.3
Total	100.1



* 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.

† 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)
80220	Colorado	Denver County	9.8	5
80122	Colorado	Arapahoe County	7.8	4
80920	Colorado	El Paso County	7.8	4
80526	Colorado	Larimer County	7.8	4
80015	Colorado	Arapahoe County	7.8	4
80906	Colorado	El Paso County	5.9	3
80211	Colorado	Denver County	5.9	3
Foreign Country			5.9	3
80233	Colorado	Adams County	5.9	3
80002	Colorado	Jefferson County	5.9	3
80439	Colorado	Jefferson County	5.9	3
80128	Colorado	Jefferson County	5.9	3
80465	Colorado	Jefferson County	5.9	3
80911	Colorado	El Paso County	5.9	3
81211	Colorado	Chaffee County	5.9	3

* 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)
80461	Colorado	Lake County	3.5	40
80918	Colorado	El Paso County	2.2	25
80906	Colorado	El Paso County	2.0	22
Foreign Country			1.8	20
81201	Colorado	Chaffee County	1.7	19
80920	Colorado	El Paso County	1.5	17
80911	Colorado	El Paso County	1.5	17
80919	Colorado	El Paso County	1.4	16
80863	Colorado	Teller County	1.3	15
80904	Colorado	El Paso County	1.2	14
80915	Colorado	El Paso County	1.2	13
80909	Colorado	El Paso County	1.2	13
81211	Colorado	Chaffee County	1.1	12
80922	Colorado	El Paso County	1.0	11
80817	Colorado	El Paso County	1.0	11
80123	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.9	10
80910	Colorado	El Paso County	0.9	10
80917	Colorado	El Paso County	0.8	9
80913	Colorado	El Paso County	0.8	9
80829	Colorado	El Paso County	0.8	9
80916	Colorado	El Paso County	0.8	9
80015	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.8	9
80903	Colorado	El Paso County	0.8	9
80127	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.7	8
80907	Colorado	El Paso County	0.7	8
80004	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.7	8
80228	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.7	8
Unknown Origin*			0.7	8
80210	Colorado	Denver County	0.7	8
80227	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.6	7
80814	Colorado	Teller County	0.6	7
80401	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.6	7
80128	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.6	7
80816	Colorado	Teller County	0.6	7
80211	Colorado	Denver County	0.5	6
80439	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.5	6
81212	Colorado	Fremont County	0.5	6
80013	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.5	6
80526	Colorado	Larimer County	0.5	6
80126	Colorado	Douglas County	0.5	6

81236	Colorado	Chaffee County	0.5	6
80206	Colorado	Denver County	0.5	6
80104	Colorado	Douglas County	0.5	6
80122	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.5	6
80503	Colorado	Boulder County	0.4	5
80465	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.4	5
80112	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.4	5
80470	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.4	5
80220	Colorado	Denver County	0.4	5
80108	Colorado	Douglas County	0.4	5
80908	Colorado	El Paso County	0.4	5
80831	Colorado	El Paso County	0.4	5
80433	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.4	5
80002	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.4	5
80132	Colorado	El Paso County	0.4	5
80120	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.4	5
80304	Colorado	Boulder County	0.4	5
80921	Colorado	El Paso County	0.4	5
81001	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.4	5
80138	Colorado	Douglas County	0.4	5
80302	Colorado	Boulder County	0.4	5
80202	Colorado	Denver County	0.4	4
80866	Colorado	Teller County	0.4	4
80111	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.4	4
80233	Colorado	Adams County	0.4	4
80424	Colorado	Summit County	0.4	4
81504	Colorado	Mesa County	0.4	4
80403	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.4	4
80305	Colorado	Boulder County	0.4	4
80449	Colorado	Park County	0.4	4
80017	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.4	4
80124	Colorado	Douglas County	0.4	4
80209	Colorado	Denver County	0.4	4
80020	Colorado	Broomfield County	0.3	3
81631	Colorado	Eagle County	0.3	3
80923	Colorado	El Paso County	0.3	3
80232	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.3	3
80021	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.3	3
80133	Colorado	El Paso County	0.3	3
80440	Colorado	Park County	0.3	3
81621	Colorado	Eagle County	0.3	3
80107	Colorado	Elbert County	0.3	3
80027	Colorado	Boulder County	0.3	3
80421	Colorado	Park County	0.3	3
81004	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.3	3
80003	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.3	3
80925	Colorado	El Paso County	0.3	3
81657	Colorado	Eagle County	0.3	3
81252	Colorado	Custer County	0.3	3
80246	Colorado	Denver County	0.3	3
80521	Colorado	Larimer County	0.3	3

80134	Colorado	Douglas County	0.3	3
81611	Colorado	Pitkin County	0.3	3
80231	Colorado	Denver County	0.3	3
80031	Colorado	Adams County	0.3	3
80135	Colorado	Douglas County	0.3	3
80116	Colorado	Douglas County	0.2	2
66203	Kansas	Johnson County	0.2	2
80226	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
80443	Colorado	Summit County	0.2	2
80538	Colorado	Larimer County	0.2	2
80901	Colorado	El Paso County	0.2	2
81230	Colorado	Gunnison County	0.2	2
80827	Colorado	Park County	0.2	2
81006	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.2	2
80466	Colorado	Boulder County	0.2	2
81003	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.2	2
81101	Colorado	Alamosa County	0.2	2
80121	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	2
80301	Colorado	Boulder County	0.2	2
80205	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	2
22101	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.2	2
81632	Colorado	Eagle County	0.2	2
80110	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	2
80033	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
34476	Florida	Marion County	0.2	2
80840	Colorado	El Paso County	0.2	2
80203	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	2
81503	Colorado	Mesa County	0.2	2
75058	Texas	Grayson County	0.2	2
75025	Texas	Collin County	0.2	2
80534	Colorado	Weld County	0.2	2
80215	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
80224	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	2
80113	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	2
80129	Colorado	Douglas County	0.2	2
80237	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	2
80230	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	2
80229	Colorado	Adams County	0.2	2
81612	Colorado	Pitkin County	0.2	2
80951	Colorado	El Paso County	0.2	2
81091	Colorado	Las Animas County	0.2	2
80260	Colorado	Adams County	0.2	2
80234	Colorado	Adams County	0.2	2
87544	New Mexico	Los Alamos County	0.2	2
81623	Colorado	Garfield County	0.2	2
80016	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	2
80524	Colorado	Larimer County	0.2	2
91764	California	San Bernardino County	0.2	2
80435	Colorado	Summit County	0.2	2
80420	Colorado	Park County	0.2	2
81233	Colorado	Fremont County	0.2	2

80929	Colorado	El Paso County	0.2	2
80860	Colorado	Teller County	0.2	2
81005	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.2	2
55025	Minnesota	Washington County	0.2	2
80809	Colorado	El Paso County	0.2	2
80601	Colorado	Adams County	0.2	2
81131	Colorado	Saguache County	0.2	2
80014	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	2
91604	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
81223	Colorado	Fremont County	0.1	1
73013	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.1	1
63304	Missouri	St. Charles County	0.1	1
29406	South Carolina	Charleston County	0.1	1
30907	Georgia	Columbia County	0.1	1
90029	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
78232	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
80109	Colorado	Douglas County	0.1	1
81506	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
82801	Wyoming	Sheridan County	0.1	1
53929	Wisconsin	Juneau County	0.1	1
34698	Florida	Pinellas County	0.1	1
46760	Indiana	Noble County	0.1	1
87557	New Mexico	Taos County	0.1	1
81069	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.1	1
53406	Wisconsin	Racine County	0.1	1
75034	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
85242	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
67114	Kansas	Harvey County	0.1	1
93465	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	1
60302	Illinois	Cook County	0.1	1
21046	Maryland	Howard County	0.1	1
77378	Texas	Montgomery County	0.1	1
94550	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
77098	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
78734	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
72802	Arkansas	Pope County	0.1	1
80621	Colorado	Weld County	0.1	1
81435	Colorado	San Miguel County	0.1	1
39209	Mississippi	Hinds County	0.1	1
81133	Colorado	Costilla County	0.1	1
37075	Tennessee	Sumner County	0.1	1
32901	Florida	Brevard County	0.1	1
23502	Virginia	Norfolk city	0.1	1
33441	Florida	Broward County	0.1	1
55337	Minnesota	Dakota County	0.1	1
33477	Florida	Palm Beach County	0.1	1
81620	Colorado	Eagle County	0.1	1
85716	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
74080	Oklahoma	Rogers County	0.1	1
20814	Maryland	Montgomery County	0.1	1
85050	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1

60134	Illinois	Kane County	0.1	1
33180	Florida	Miami-Dade County	0.1	1
54751	Wisconsin	Dunn County	0.1	1
81416	Colorado	Delta County	0.1	1
84095	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
72086	Arkansas	Lonoke County	0.1	1
07666	New Jersey	Bergen County	0.1	1
76443	Texas	Callahan County	0.1	1
80011	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
15722	Pennsylvania	Cambria County	0.1	1
65807	Missouri	Greene County	0.1	1
73131	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.1	1
85282	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
98117	Washington	King County	0.1	1
60532	Illinois	DuPage County	0.1	1
88220	New Mexico	Eddy County	0.1	1
80432	Colorado	Park County	0.1	1
95003	California	Santa Cruz County	0.1	1
77573	Texas	Galveston County	0.1	1
74136	Oklahoma	Tulsa County	0.1	1
80501	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
72116	Arkansas	Pulaski County	0.1	1
97448	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
22630	Virginia	Warren County	0.1	1
80402	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
79109	Texas	Randall County	0.1	1
65101	Missouri	Cole County	0.1	1
84037	Utah	Davis County	0.1	1
55912	Minnesota	Mower County	0.1	1
75783	Texas	Wood County	0.1	1
75093	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
42754	Kentucky	Grayson County	0.1	1
01938	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
94040	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
50158	Iowa	Marshall County	0.1	1
20852	Maryland	Montgomery County	0.1	1
80634	Colorado	Weld County	0.1	1
80106	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
24014	Virginia	Roanoke city	0.1	1
15225	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	0.1	1
78735	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
44022	Ohio	Cuyahoga County	0.1	1
33483	Florida	Palm Beach County	0.1	1
62982	Illinois	Hardin County	0.1	1
21658	Maryland	Queen Annes County	0.1	1
23233	Virginia	Henrico County	0.1	1
80303	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
90230	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
61108	Illinois	Winnebago County	0.1	1
11010	New York	Nassau County	0.1	1
76272	Texas	Cooke County	0.1	1

80926	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
77520	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
34668	Florida	Pasco County	0.1	1
92203	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
24477	Virginia	Augusta County	0.1	1
80010	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.1	1
37069	Tennessee	Williamson County	0.1	1
80444	Colorado	Clear Creek County	0.1	1
70570	Louisiana	St. Landry Parish	0.1	1
06840	Connecticut	Fairfield County	0.1	1
33062	Florida	Broward County	0.1	1
87506	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.1	1
32541	Florida	Okaloosa County	0.1	1
23234	Virginia	Chesterfield County	0.1	1
80218	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
60607	Illinois	Cook County	0.1	1
23320	Virginia	Chesapeake city	0.1	1
81650	Colorado	Garfield County	0.1	1
33884	Florida	Polk County	0.1	1
81082	Colorado	Las Animas County	0.1	1
73759	Oklahoma	Grant County	0.1	1
55353	Minnesota	Stearns County	0.1	1
31024	Georgia	Putnam County	0.1	1
68521	Nebraska	Lancaster County	0.1	1
80483	Colorado	Routt County	0.1	1
65043	Missouri	Callaway County	0.1	1
85745	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
64127	Missouri	Jackson County	0.1	1
93422	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	1
61761	Illinois	McLean County	0.1	1
75791	Texas	Smith County	0.1	1
60510	Illinois	Kane County	0.1	1
55902	Minnesota	Olmsted County	0.1	1
42003	Kentucky	McCracken County	0.1	1
37803	Tennessee	Blount County	0.1	1
48138	Michigan	Wayne County	0.1	1
98110	Washington	Kitsap County	0.1	1
29687	South Carolina	Greenville County	0.1	1
80498	Colorado	Summit County	0.1	1
63031	Missouri	St. Louis County	0.1	1
80204	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
33704	Florida	Pinellas County	0.1	1
80813	Colorado	Teller County	0.1	1
47597	Indiana	Knox County	0.1	1
77056	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
80007	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
03104	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
38133	Tennessee	Shelby County	0.1	1
34104	Florida	Collier County	0.1	1
38310	Tennessee	McNairy County	0.1	1
81224	Colorado	Gunnison County	0.1	1

23187	Virginia	Williamsburg city	0.1	1
87107	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
80238	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
11201	New York	Kings County	0.1	1
87103	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
82009	Wyoming	Laramie County	0.1	1
87710	New Mexico	Colfax County	0.1	1
95677	California	Placer County	0.1	1
48116	Michigan	Livingston County	0.1	1
34786	Florida	Orange County	0.1	1
27516	North Carolina	Orange County	0.1	1
67220	Kansas	Sedgwick County	0.1	1
42301	Kentucky	Daviess County	0.1	1
03084	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
85712	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
74044	Oklahoma	Creek County	0.1	1
78248	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
81424	Colorado	Montrose County	0.1	1
37321	Tennessee	Rhea County	0.1	1
48176	Michigan	Washtenaw County	0.1	1
55407	Minnesota	Hennepin County	0.1	1
80026	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
80497	Colorado	Summit County	0.1	1
76036	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
54143	Wisconsin	Marinette County	0.1	1
45430	Ohio	Montgomery County	0.1	1
49601	Michigan	Wexford County	0.1	1
63123	Missouri	St. Louis County	0.1	1
64112	Missouri	Jackson County	0.1	1
70114	Louisiana	Orleans Parish	0.1	1
81226	Colorado	Fremont County	0.1	1
08534	New Jersey	Mercer County	0.1	1
01254	Massachusetts	Berkshire County	0.1	1
28539	North Carolina	Onslow County	0.1	1
81301	Colorado	La Plata County	0.1	1
80528	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
68522	Nebraska	Lancaster County	0.1	1
73071	Oklahoma	Cleveland County	0.1	1
79706	Texas	Midland County	0.1	1
89123	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
80477	Colorado	Routt County	0.1	1
50266	Iowa	Polk County	0.1	1
80012	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.1	1
06070	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
66202	Kansas	Johnson County	0.1	1
43560	Ohio	Lucas County	0.1	1
08514	New Jersey	Monmouth County	0.1	1
66039	Kansas	Anderson County	0.1	1
63084	Missouri	Franklin County	0.1	1
54952	Wisconsin	Winnebago County	0.1	1
80820	Colorado	Park County	0.1	1

33611	Florida	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
72616	Arkansas	Carroll County	0.1	1
53037	Wisconsin	Washington County	0.1	1
80219	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
85248	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
76209	Texas	Denton County	0.1	1
63367	Missouri	St. Charles County	0.1	1
28037	North Carolina	Lincoln County	0.1	1
81401	Colorado	Montrose County	0.1	1
29642	South Carolina	Pickens County	0.1	1
81240	Colorado	Fremont County	0.1	1
91306	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
32666	Florida	Putnam County	0.1	1
76640	Texas	McLennan County	0.1	1
60045	Illinois	Lake County	0.1	1
68527	Nebraska	Lancaster County	0.1	1
88130	New Mexico	Roosevelt County	0.1	1
87102	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
33772	Florida	Pinellas County	0.1	1
80005	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
45377	Ohio	Montgomery County	0.1	1
84010	Utah	Davis County	0.1	1
72554	Arkansas	Fulton County	0.1	1
64024	Missouri	Clay County	0.1	1
62234	Illinois	Madison County	0.1	1
79413	Texas	Lubbock County	0.1	1
89148	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
43004	Ohio	Franklin County	0.1	1
85253	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
48433	Michigan	Genesee County	0.1	1
80504	Colorado	Weld County	0.1	1
30101	Georgia	Cobb County	0.1	1
60111	Illinois	DeKalb County	0.1	1
66006	Kansas	Douglas County	0.1	1
80221	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
60185	Illinois	DuPage County	0.1	1
65026	Missouri	Miller County	0.1	1
80832	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
81055	Colorado	Huerfano County	0.1	1
80322	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
37212	Tennessee	Davidson County	0.1	1
03825	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
85086	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
84124	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
75062	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
61520	Illinois	Fulton County	0.1	1
32571	Florida	Santa Rosa County	0.1	1
71295	Louisiana	Franklin Parish	0.1	1
30327	Georgia	Fulton County	0.1	1
52501	Iowa	Wapello County	0.1	1
95616	California	Yolo County	0.1	1

75189	Texas	Rockwall County	0.1	1
76384	Texas	Wilbarger County	0.1	1
80452	Colorado	Clear Creek County	0.1	1
56379	Minnesota	Benton County	0.1	1
28401	North Carolina	New Hanover County	0.1	1
50010	Iowa	Story County	0.1	1
91208	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
72703	Arkansas	Washington County	0.1	1
73728	Oklahoma	Alfalfa County	0.1	1
81023	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.1	1
94606	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
78251	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
13669	New York	St. Lawrence County	0.1	1
53040	Wisconsin	Washington County	0.1	1
90254	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
80914	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
23456	Virginia	Virginia Beach city	0.1	1
81007	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.1	1
53144	Wisconsin	Kenosha County	0.1	1
20816	Maryland	Montgomery County	0.1	1
75704	Texas	Smith County	0.1	1
70003	Louisiana	Jefferson Parish	0.1	1
80241	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
33767	Florida	Pinellas County	0.1	1
74017	Oklahoma	Rogers County	0.1	1
72701	Arkansas	Washington County	0.1	1
02476	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
66049	Kansas	Douglas County	0.1	1
65616	Missouri	Taney County	0.1	1
10128	New York	New York County	0.1	1
91789	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
82301	Wyoming	Carbon County	0.1	1
74052	Oklahoma	Creek County	0.1	1
24938	West Virginia	Greenbrier County	0.1	1
10918	New York	Orange County	0.1	1
67475	Kansas	Marion County	0.1	1
85643	Arizona	Cochise County	0.1	1
72626	Arkansas	Baxter County	0.1	1
80212	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
70433	Louisiana	St. Tammany Parish	0.1	1
20165	Virginia	Loudoun County	0.1	1
80118	Colorado	Douglas County	0.1	1
98662	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
80030	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
80222	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
62025	Illinois	Madison County	0.1	1
77566	Texas	Brazoria County	0.1	1
72761	Arkansas	Benton County	0.1	1
75248	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
80249	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
81054	Colorado	Bent County	0.1	1

81008	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.1	1
32963	Florida	Indian River County	0.1	1
32608	Florida	Alachua County	0.1	1
75087	Texas	Rockwall County	0.1	1
94704	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
50161	Iowa	Story County	0.1	1
80236	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
80022	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
60548	Illinois	DeKalb County	0.1	1
64154	Missouri	Platte County	0.1	1
85356	Arizona	Yuma County	0.1	1
53158	Wisconsin	Kenosha County	0.1	1
81601	Colorado	Garfield County	0.1	1
67060	Kansas	Sedgwick County	0.1	1
54313	Wisconsin	Brown County	0.1	1
08618	New Jersey	Mercer County	0.1	1
83617	Idaho	Gem County	0.1	1
22637	Virginia	Frederick County	0.1	1
29445	South Carolina	Berkeley County	0.1	1
70601	Louisiana	Calcasieu Parish	0.1	1
73754	Oklahoma	Garfield County	0.1	1
32513	Florida	Escambia County	0.1	1
35761	Alabama	Madison County	0.1	1
06520	Connecticut	New Haven County	0.1	1
80525	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
63010	Missouri	Jefferson County	0.1	1
24179	Virginia	Roanoke County	0.1	1
66103	Kansas	Wyandotte County	0.1	1
67217	Kansas	Sedgwick County	0.1	1
35758	Alabama	Madison County	0.1	1
75081	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
67042	Kansas	Butler County	0.1	1
67037	Kansas	Sedgwick County	0.1	1
71913	Arkansas	Garland County	0.1	1
80306	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
81647	Colorado	Garfield County	0.1	1
77024	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
79092	Texas	Oldham County	0.1	1

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

APPENDIX B - Detailed Satisfaction Results

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

Satisfaction Element	Percent Rating Satisfaction as:					Mean Rating§	Mean Importance†	No. Obs‡
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied			
Restroom Cleanliness	0.0	1.4	7.0	21.0	70.7	4.6	4.3	98
Developed Facilities	0.0	1.4	7.3	24.6	66.7	4.6	4.3	157
Condition of Environment	0.5	1.9	3.3	16.5	77.8	4.7	4.7	181
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	4.6	15.5	79.9	4.8	4.2	87
Interpretive Displays	0.0	1.8	12.6	34.6	51.0	4.3	4.0	121
Parking Availability	0.0	0.0	3.4	17.0	79.6	4.8	4.2	184
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	2.9	3.7	22.2	71.3	4.6	3.9	184
Rec. Info. Availability	0.3	7.2	14.4	27.6	50.5	4.2	4.1	134
Road Condition	1.2	7.6	4.7	27.6	59.0	4.4	4.3	121
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.7	3.0	11.0	85.2	4.8	4.6	182
Scenery	0.0	0.2	0.6	8.9	90.3	4.9	4.7	181
Signage Adequacy	0.0	5.9	10.4	17.6	66.0	4.4	4.2	177
Trail Condition	0.0	0.0	6.0	23.0	71.0	4.7	4.3	89
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	0.0	3.4	13.5	83.2	4.8	4.4	91

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

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

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

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

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

Satisfaction Element	Percent Rating Satisfaction as:					Mean Rating§	Mean Importance†	No. Obs‡
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied			
Restroom Cleanliness	0.0	10.9	0.2	48.6	40.3	4.2	4.3	20
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.2	0.2	40.0	59.7	4.6	3.6	19
Condition of Environment	0.0	2.8	2.9	36.8	57.5	4.5	4.5	23
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	0.3	25.1	74.6	4.7	4.7	10
Interpretive Displays	0.0	5.2	45.6	22.7	26.5	3.7	3.5	11
Parking Availability	0.0	0.0	6.8	52.1	41.2	4.3	3.5	22
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.0	0.4	86.2	13.4	4.1	3.6	16
Rec. Info. Availability	7.5	3.5	18.8	60.2	10.1	3.6	4.0	18
Road Condition	0.0	10.2	10.6	69.7	9.5	3.8	3.7	21
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	0.3	24.2	75.5	4.8	4.5	23
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.0	84.8	4.8	4.5	23
Signage Adequacy	0.0	0.0	9.1	64.4	26.5	4.2	3.9	23
Trail Condition	0.0	0.0	0.3	59.8	39.9	4.4	3.9	13
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	0.0	6.9	30.1	63.1	4.6	3.9	21

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	11.3	12.8	26.8	49.1	4.1	4.3	30
Developed Facilities	7.9	0.0	8.8	50.7	32.6	4.0	4.2	26
Condition of Environment	2.4	6.0	0.8	17.1	73.8	4.5	4.6	91
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	72.6	4.7	4.6	15
Interpretive Displays	0.5	22.8	11.8	32.5	32.4	3.7	3.7	30
Parking Availability	0.4	4.3	7.3	18.8	69.3	4.5	4.0	82
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	1.2	14.9	25.6	58.3	4.4	3.8	61
Rec. Info. Availability	9.0	5.4	13.1	24.5	48.0	4.0	4.2	52
Road Condition	3.7	12.2	18.8	28.0	37.3	3.8	4.1	62
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.1	89.1	4.9	4.6	88
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.7	89.6	4.9	4.5	91
Signage Adequacy	0.1	7.5	9.9	15.8	66.7	4.4	4.0	79
Trail Condition	4.9	11.5	12.3	9.0	62.2	4.1	4.4	48
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.6	45.4	4.5	4.1	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	0.0	11.5	3.0	85.5	4.7	3.7	29
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.6	87.6	4.8	3.5	23
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.7	1.1	13.8	84.3	4.8	4.9	52
Employee Helpfulness								6
Interpretive Displays	22.8	0.0	0.0	24.7	52.5	3.8	3.1	10
Parking Availability	0.3	9.8	11.2	3.6	75.1	4.4	3.2	52
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	1.1	9.6	15.0	74.3	4.6	2.8	49
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	0.0	16.1	39.4	44.6	4.3	3.8	45
Road Condition	0.8	2.5	14.7	29.0	53.0	4.3	3.8	51
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.5	85.6	4.8	4.7	48
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	90.2	4.9	4.8	52
Signage Adequacy	0.0	0.8	18.3	21.8	59.1	4.4	4.2	51
Trail Condition	0.0	0.0	2.9	15.7	81.4	4.8	4.5	50
Value for Fee Paid								1

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

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

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

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

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