



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest Service

Natural Resource  
Manager

National Visitor  
Use Monitoring  
Program



Last updated:  
28 September 2016

# Visitor Use Report

**San Juan NF**

**USDA Forest Service  
Region 2**

**National Visitor Use Monitoring  
Data collected FY 2011**

# CONTENTS

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. Scope and purpose of the National Visitor Use Monitoring program
- 1.2. Methods
- 1.3. Definition of Terms
- 1.4. Limitations of the Results

## **2. Visitation Estimates**

- 2.1 Forest Definition of Site Days
- 2.2. Visitation Estimates

## **3. Description of the Recreation Visit**

- 3.1. Demographics
- 3.2. Visit Descriptions
- 3.3. Activities

## **4. Economic Information**

- 4.1. Spending Segments
- 4.2. Spending Profiles
- 4.3. Total Direct Spending
- 4.4. Other Visit Information
- 4.5. Household Income
- 4.6. Substitute Behavior

## **5. Satisfaction Information**

- 5.1. Crowding
- 5.2. Disabilities

## **6. Wilderness Visit Demographics**

## **7. Appendix Tables**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

## 1.2. Methods

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

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

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

### 1.3. Definition of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.4. Limitations of the Results

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. VISITATION ESTIMATES

### 2.1. Forest Definition of Site Days

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

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

Stratum*		Days Sampled	Site Days# in Use Level/Proxy Population	Sampling Rate (%)&
Site Type†	Use Level‡ or Proxy Code§			
DUDS	HIGH	11	662	1.7
DUDS	MEDIUM	11	533	2.1
DUDS	LOW	12	2,621	0.5
DUDS	FE3	9	681	1.3
DUDS	FR1	8	124	6.5
DUDS	SV1	8	264	3.0
OU DS	MEDIUM	9	29	31.0
OU DS	LOW	13	155	8.4
OU DS	DUR4	11	3,233	0.3
OU DS	FE3	11	2,354	0.5
OU DS	FR5	9	276	3.3
GFA	VERY HIGH	12	153	7.8
GFA	HIGH	13	401	3.2
GFA	MEDIUM	14	3,619	0.4
GFA	LOW	36	15,701	0.2
WILDERNESS	HIGH	9	38	23.7
WILDERNESS	MEDIUM	10	1,357	0.7
WILDERNESS	LOW	14	3,838	0.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>220</b>	<b>36,039</b>	<b>0.6</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.2. Visitation Estimates

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

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

**Table 2. Annual Visitation Estimate**

Visit Type	Visits (1,000s)	90% Confidence Level (%)#
Total Estimated Site Visits*	1,688	±13.8
→ Day Use Developed Site Visits	495	±15.1
→ Overnight Use Developed Site Visits	515	±23.2
→ General Forest Area Visits	599	±30.8
→ Designated Wilderness Visits†	79	±32.8
Total Estimated National Forest Visits§	1,168	±16.0
→ 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	701	611	348
Overnight Use Developed Sites	259	235	113
Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	969	867	466
Designated Wilderness	173	161	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>1,074</b>

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

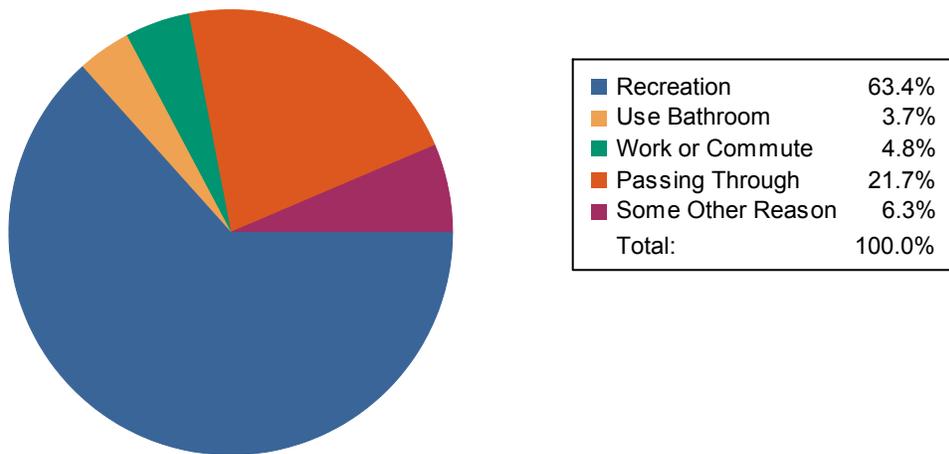
Form Type†	Developed Day Use Site	Developed Overnight	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Wilderness	Total
Basic	134	45	176	54	409
Economic	93	31	146	46	316
Satisfaction	121	37	144	47	349
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,074</b>

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

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

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

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



### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECREATION VISIT

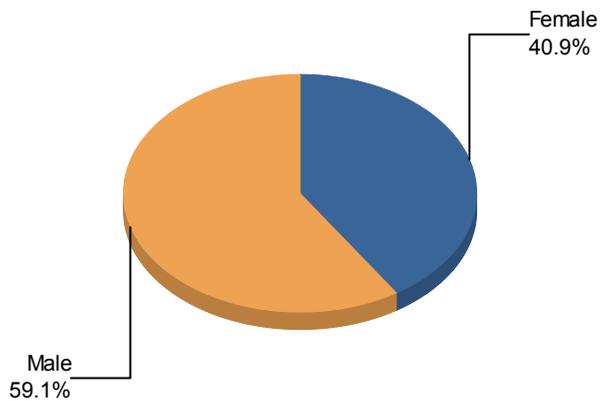
#### 3.1. Demographics

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

Demographic results show that 41 percent of visits to the San Juan NF are made by females. Hispanics account for three percent of all visits, Asians and Native Americans about 1% each. Children under the age of 16 make up 17 percent of visits, and about 22 percent are people over the age of 60. A slightly larger proportion of visits come from within 25 miles of the forest (28%) as come from over 500 miles away(27%).

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

Gender	Survey Respondents†	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Female	972	40.9
Male	1,123	59.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>100.0</b>



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

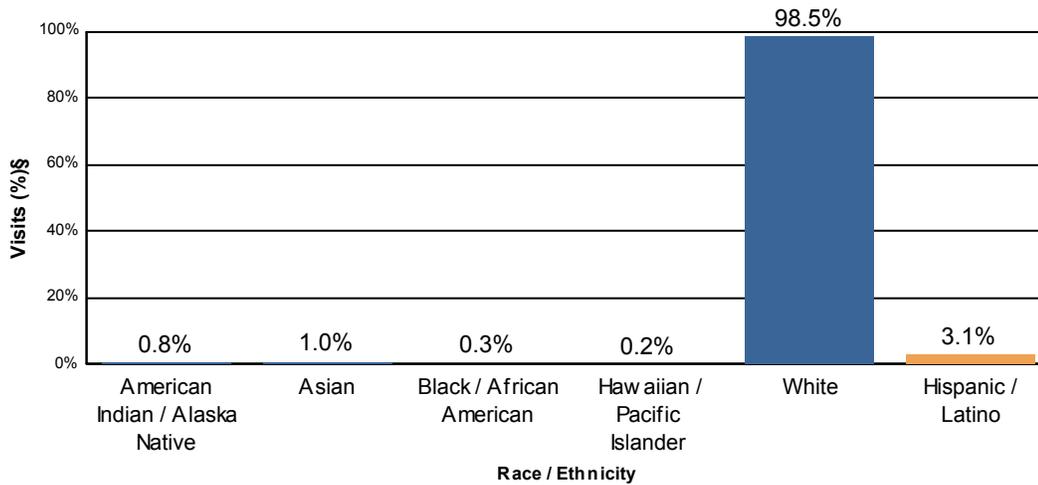
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

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

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

Race †	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
American Indian / Alaska Native	22	0.8
Asian	10	1.0
Black / African American	4	0.3
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	2	0.2
White	845	98.5
Total	883	100.8#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	43	3.1



\* 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.

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

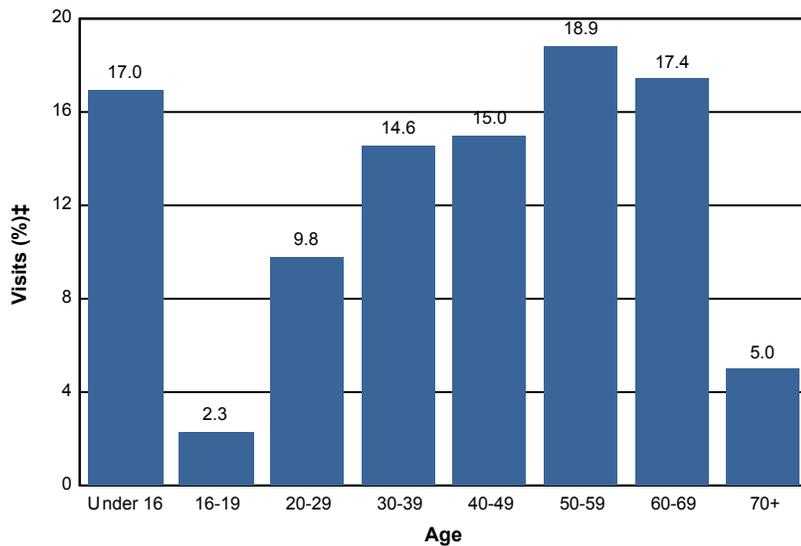
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ 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	17.0
16-19	2.3
20-29	9.8
30-39	14.6
40-49	15.0
50-59	18.9
60-69	17.4
70+	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>



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

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

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

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

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
81301	Colorado	La Plata County	43.6	206
81147	Colorado	Archuleta County	10.8	51
81122	Colorado	La Plata County	8.9	42
Foreign Country			7.0	33
81303	Colorado	La Plata County	6.8	32
87401	New Mexico	San Juan County	4.9	23
87410	New Mexico	San Juan County	3.2	15
Unknown Origin*			2.8	13
87402	New Mexico	San Juan County	2.8	13
81321	Colorado	Montezuma County	2.3	11
81302	Colorado	La Plata County	1.7	8
87111	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	1.5	7
87417	New Mexico	San Juan County	1.3	6
81328	Colorado	Montezuma County	1.3	6
81326	Colorado	La Plata County	1.3	6

\* 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	28.1
26 - 50 miles	16.0
51 - 75 miles	7.3
76 - 100 miles	4.0
101 - 200 miles	3.8
201 - 500 miles	13.4
Over 500 miles	27.3
Total	99.9

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

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

† Travel distance is self-reported.

### 3.2. Visit Descriptions

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

Half of all national forest visits last under 5 hours, although the average is over 24 hours. The median Wilderness visit duration is about 3.5 hours. Only about ten percent of national forest visits involve going to more than one location on the forest for recreation. Infrequent users of the forest are most common – over half of the visits are made by people who visit 5 times or less each year. However, there is a very small set of frequent users. Over 10 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	21.2	4.0
Day Use Developed	2.5	2.3
Overnight Use Developed	52.5	43.8
Undeveloped Areas	9.2	3.0
Designated Wilderness	14.9	3.5
National Forest Visit	24.2	5.0

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

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

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

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

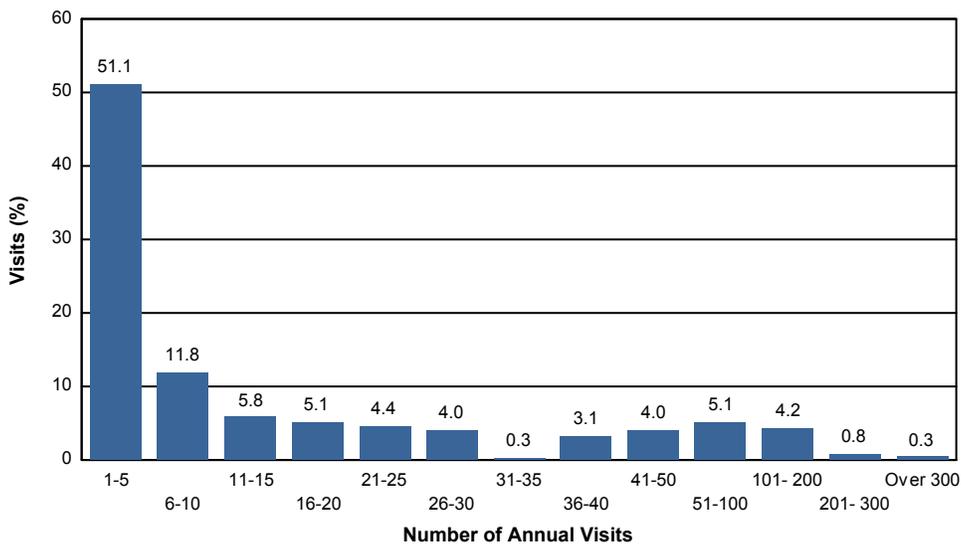
During the interview, visitors were asked how often they visit this national forest for all recreational activities, and how often for their primary activity. Table 12 summarizes the percent of visits that are made by those in each frequency category for this National Forest.

Table 11. Group Characteristics

Characteristic	Average
Percent of visits that were to just one national forest site during the National Forest Visit*	88.8
Number of national forest sites visited on National Forest Visit*	1.2
Group Size	2.6
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	51.1	51.1
6 - 10	11.8	62.9
11 - 15	5.8	68.7
16 - 20	5.1	73.8
21 - 25	4.4	78.2
26 - 30	4.0	82.2
31 - 35	0.3	82.5
36 - 40	3.1	85.6
41 - 50	4.0	89.7
51 - 100	5.1	94.7
101 - 200	4.2	98.9
201 - 300	0.8	99.7
Over 300	0.3	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.

The three dominant primary activities for this forest are hiking / walking (23%), relaxing (28%), and downhill skiing (12%). More than 50% of the people who visit report participating in the viewing scenery and hiking during their visit.

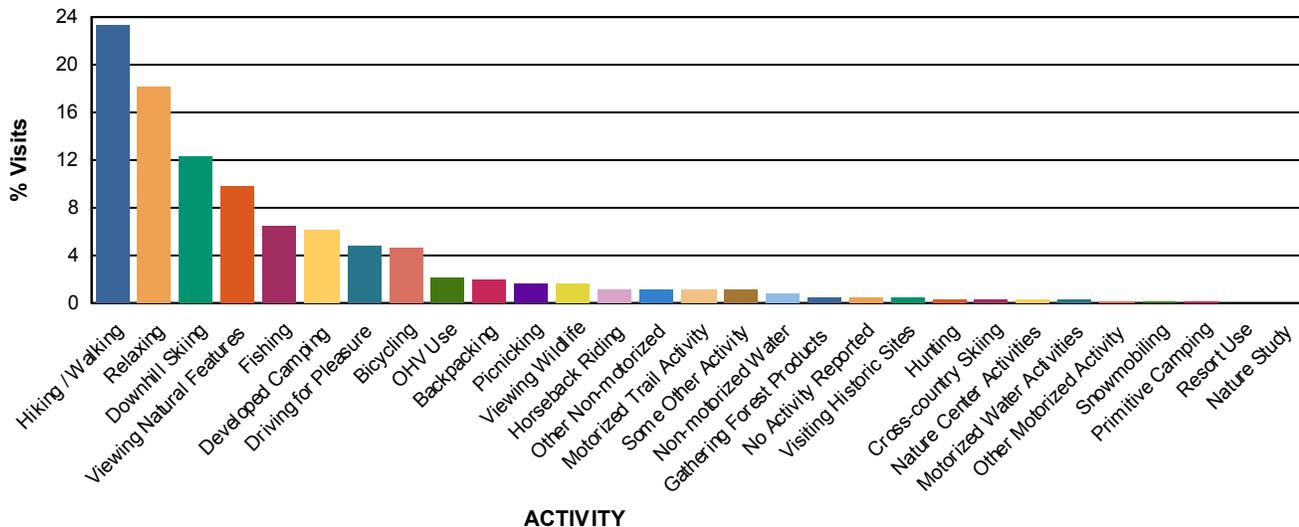
### Use of Constructed Facilities and Designated Areas

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
Hiking / Walking	56.5	23.3	3.8
Viewing Natural Features	53.4	9.8	3.3
Relaxing	46.8	18.1	30.5
Viewing Wildlife	45.2	1.6	6.2
Driving for Pleasure	30.3	4.7	3.1
Developed Camping	24.9	6.1	35.7
Fishing	15.4	6.5	6.5
Picnicking	14.4	1.6	9.3
Downhill Skiing	12.2	12.3	4.4
Bicycling	10.8	4.6	2.6
Nature Study	5.8	0.0	0.0
Visiting Historic Sites	5.7	0.5	2.6
Other Non-motorized	5.0	1.1	2.5
OHV Use	4.7	2.2	2.6
Gathering Forest Products	4.6	0.5	1.1
Primitive Camping	3.9	0.1	32.2
Non-motorized Water	3.8	0.8	2.5
Backpacking	3.2	2.0	21.8
Nature Center Activities	3.0	0.2	1.5
Some Other Activity	2.7	1.0	7.5
Motorized Trail Activity	2.6	1.1	2.9
Horseback Riding	1.8	1.2	4.1
Motorized Water Activities	1.4	0.2	4.9
Resort Use	1.1	0.0	0.0
Other Motorized Activity	0.9	0.2	3.0
Cross-country Skiing	0.6	0.3	5.6
No Activity Reported	0.5	0.5	
Hunting	0.4	0.3	30.0
Snowmobiling	0.2	0.2	2.5

% 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	3.5
Scenic Byway	28.4
Visitor Center or Museum	10.1
Designated ORV Area	9.6
Forest Roads	12.8
Interpretive Displays	13.2
Information Sites	6.4
Developed Fishing Site	10.6
Motorized Single Track Trails	4.6
Motorized Dual Track Trails	5.9
None of these Facilities	46.8

\* 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.

Almost one quarter of the visits are made as side trips during a visit to some other recreation

destination. Household income ranges for visiting people are evenly distributed. Over 11% come from people in households with over \$150,000 per year income; but 13% come from households making less than \$25,000.

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

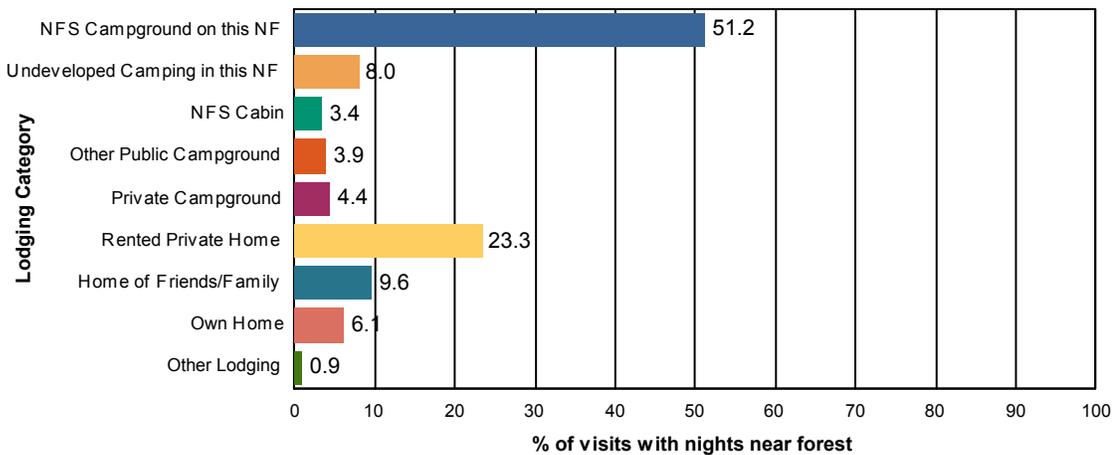
There are several other important aspects of the trips on which the recreation visits to the forest are made. These are summarized in Table 16. The first aspect relates to total amount spent by the recreating party on the trip. This includes spending not just within 50 miles of the forest, but anywhere. 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	\$723
Median Total Trip Spending per Party	\$200
% NF Visits made on trip with overnight stay away from home	57.9%
% NF Visits with overnight stay within 50 miles of NF	55.3%
Mean nights/visit within 50 miles of NF	6.3
Area Lodging Use	% Visits with Nights Near Forest
NFS Campground on this NF	51.2%
Undeveloped Camping in this NF	8.0%
NFS Cabin	3.4%
Other Public Campground	3.9%
Private Campground	4.4%
Rented Private Home	23.3%
Home of Friends/Family	9.6%
Own Home	6.1%
Other Lodging	0.9%

**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	12.5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	23.3
\$150,000 and up	11.2
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

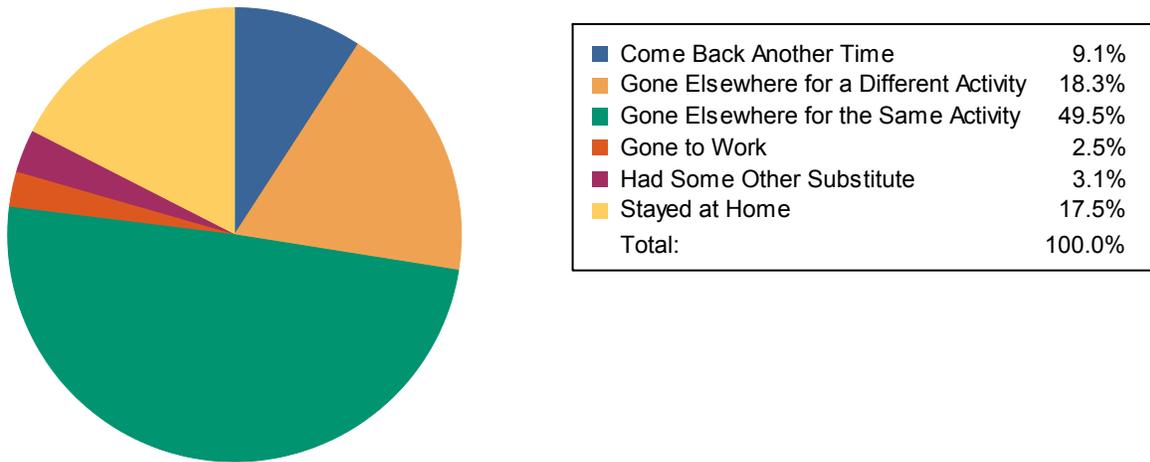
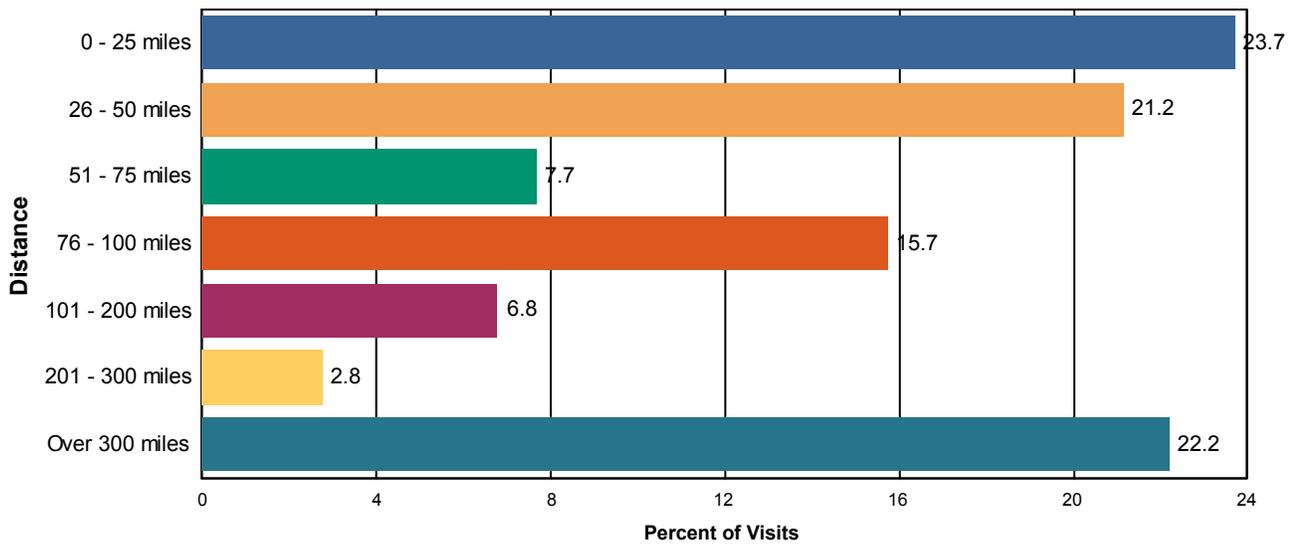


Figure 4. Reported Distance Visitors Would Travel to Alternate Location



## 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.

Satisfaction with the overall recreation experience is extremely high. About 95% of visits report being somewhat or very satisfied. The composite index results are almost as high. For developed sites, the ratings for all elements are over 85% satisfied. The rating for the services composite is the lowest in dispersed areas. Satisfaction with safety was over 95% in all settings.

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

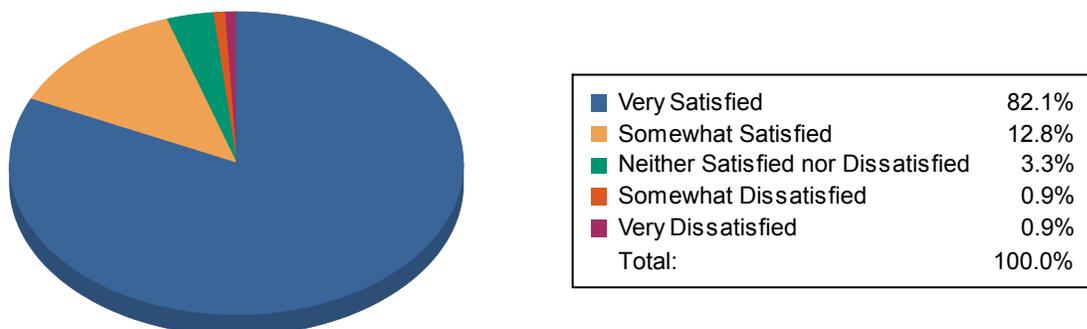


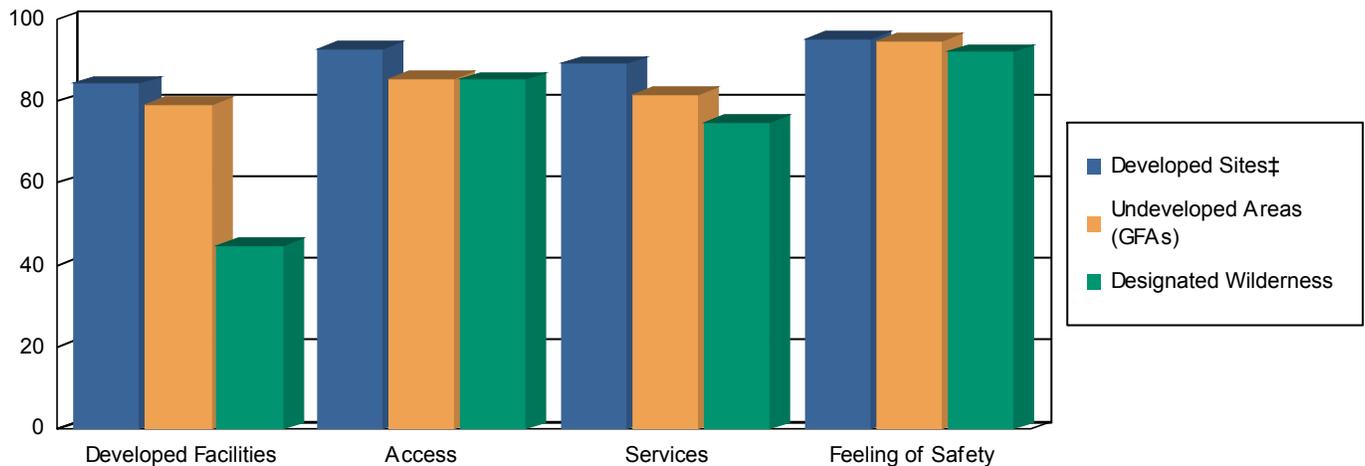
Table 18. Percent Satisfied Index† Scores for Aggregate Categories

Satisfaction Element	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)		
	Developed Sites‡	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
Developed Facilities	90.1	75.9	66.8
Access	94.4	89.1	85.9
Services	85.4	64.7	73.0
Feeling of Safety	97.3	99.7	96.0

† 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	Possible Overkill
Interpretive Displays	Possible Overkill
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 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	Possible Overkill
Parking Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Lot Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Rec. Info. Availability	Concentrate Here
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	Possible Overkill
Parking Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Parking Lot Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Rec. Info. Availability	Concentrate Here
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	*

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

Table 22. Importance-Performance Ratings for Designated Wilderness

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

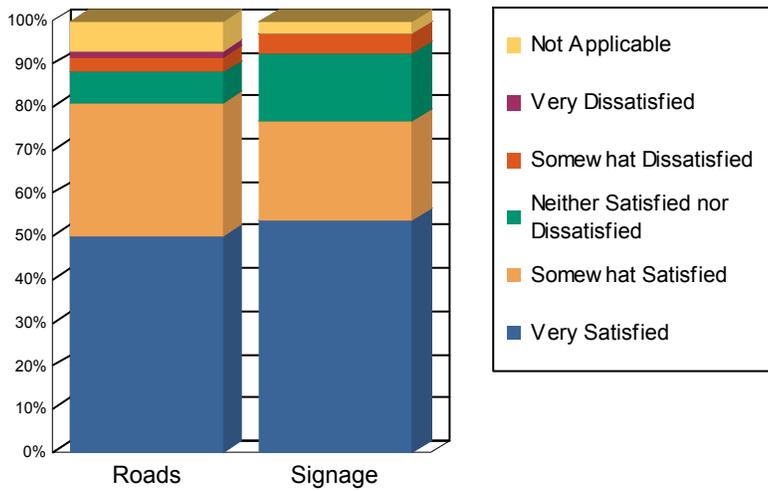
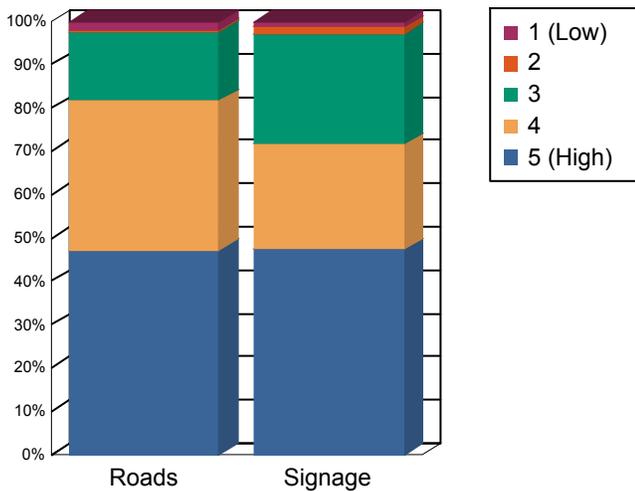


Figure 7b. Importance of Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy



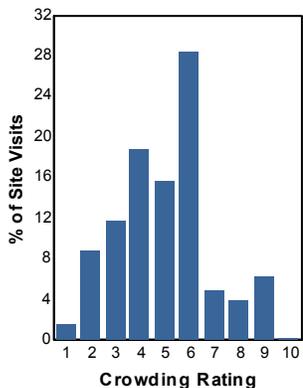
### 5.1. Crowding

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.

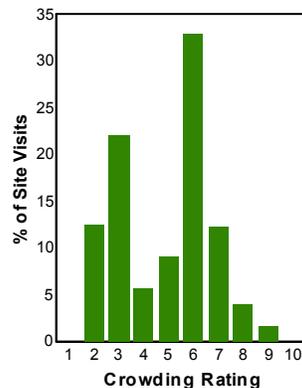
Table 23. Percent of Site Visits\* by Crowding Rating and Site Type

Crowding Rating†	Site Types (% of Site Visits)			
	Day Use Developed Sites	Overnight Use Developed Sites	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
10 - Overcrowded	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
9	6.2	1.7	1.0	0.1
8	3.9	3.9	1.2	0.1
7	4.8	12.4	12.7	0.0
6	28.5	32.9	13.7	7.8
5	15.7	9.0	1.5	30.4
4	18.8	5.7	17.8	38.5
3	11.7	22.0	31.9	19.1
2	8.8	12.5	16.0	4.0
1 - Hardly anyone there	1.5	0.0	3.9	0.0
<b>Average Rating</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>

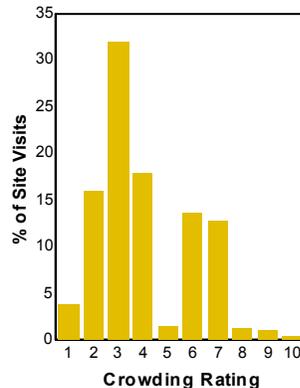
**Day Use Developed Sites**



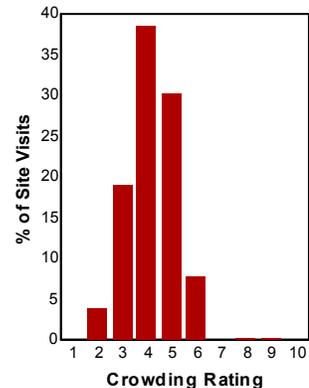
**Overnight Use Developed Sites**



**Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)**



**Designated Wilderness**



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

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

## 5.2. Disabilities

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

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

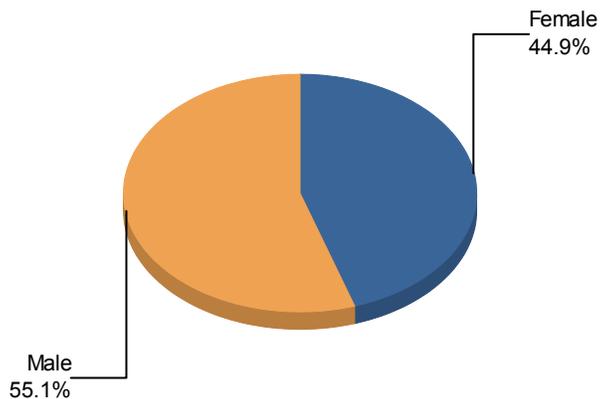
Item	Percent
% of visits that include a group member with a disability	2.6
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	91.3

## 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	162	44.9
Male	184	55.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>100.0</b>



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

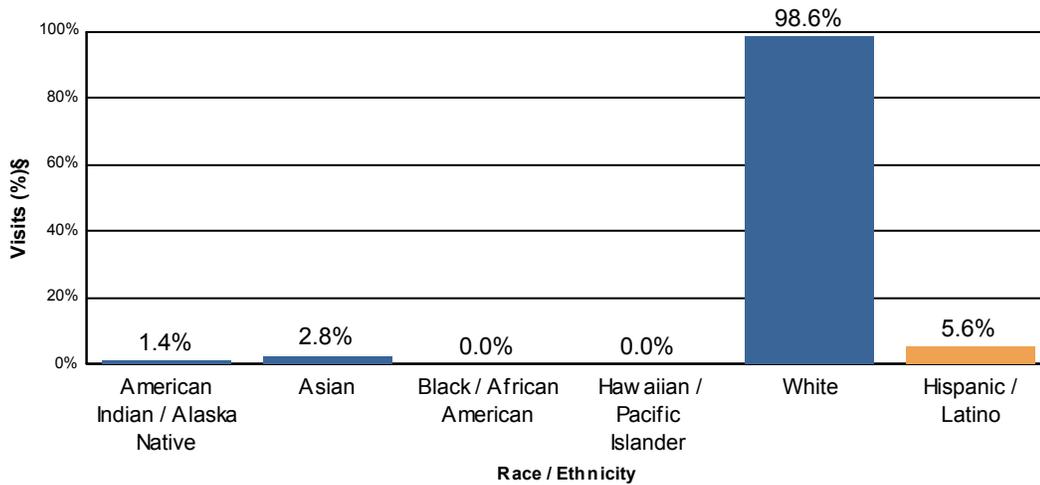
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

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

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

Race †	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
American Indian / Alaska Native	3	1.4
Asian	3	2.8
Black / African American	1	0.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	138	98.6
Total	145	102.8#

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	9	5.6



\* 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%.

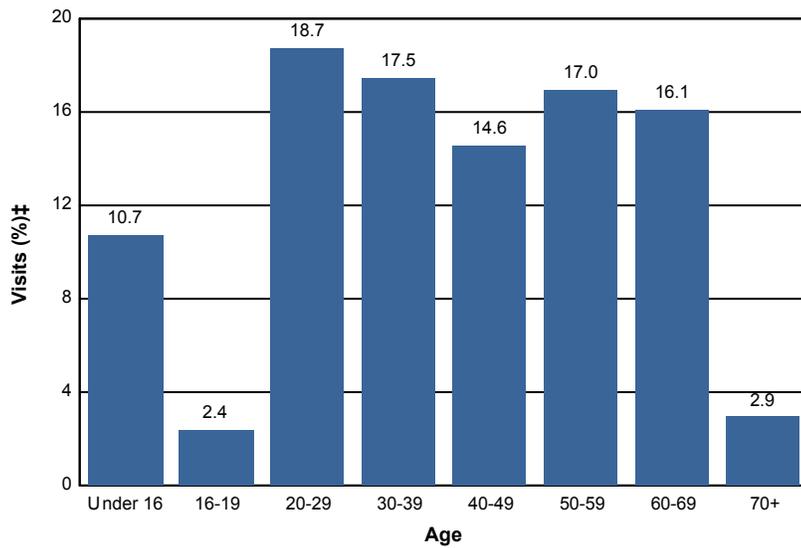
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

‡ 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	10.7
16-19	2.4
20-29	18.7
30-39	17.5
40-49	14.6
50-59	17.0
60-69	16.1
70+	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.9</b>



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

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

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

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

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
81147	Colorado	Archuleta County	38.2	26
81301	Colorado	La Plata County	17.6	12
Foreign Country			7.4	5
81122	Colorado	La Plata County	5.9	4
81303	Colorado	La Plata County	5.9	4
80915	Colorado	El Paso County	2.9	2
87106	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	2.9	2
80305	Colorado	Boulder County	2.9	2
81212	Colorado	Fremont County	2.9	2
87401	New Mexico	San Juan County	2.9	2
81323	Colorado	Montezuma County	2.9	2
87505	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	2.9	2
80920	Colorado	El Paso County	1.5	1
35758	Alabama	Madison County	1.5	1
84512	Utah	San Juan County	1.5	1

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

## 7. APPENDIX TABLES

## APPENDIX A - Complete List of ZIP Codes

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

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
81301	Colorado	La Plata County	19.2	206
81147	Colorado	Archuleta County	4.7	51
81122	Colorado	La Plata County	3.9	42
Foreign Country			3.1	33
81303	Colorado	La Plata County	3.0	32
87401	New Mexico	San Juan County	2.1	23
87410	New Mexico	San Juan County	1.4	15
Unknown Origin*			1.2	13
87402	New Mexico	San Juan County	1.2	13
81321	Colorado	Montezuma County	1.0	11
81302	Colorado	La Plata County	0.7	8
87111	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.7	7
87417	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.6	6
81328	Colorado	Montezuma County	0.6	6
81326	Colorado	La Plata County	0.6	6
81137	Colorado	La Plata County	0.5	5
81323	Colorado	Montezuma County	0.5	5
87505	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.5	5
81433	Colorado	San Juan County	0.5	5
87109	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.4	4
80439	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.4	4
80907	Colorado	El Paso County	0.4	4
87110	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.4	4
81403	Colorado	Montrose County	0.4	4
80127	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.4	4
80210	Colorado	Denver County	0.3	3
87106	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.3	3
87413	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.3	3
81154	Colorado	Rio Grande County	0.3	3
80403	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.3	3
85718	Arizona	Pima County	0.3	3
86004	Arizona	Coconino County	0.3	3
85226	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.3	3
80919	Colorado	El Paso County	0.3	3
78732	Texas	Travis County	0.3	3
87507	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.3	3
87421	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.3	3
80305	Colorado	Boulder County	0.3	3
87113	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.3	3
80526	Colorado	Larimer County	0.3	3

87123	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.3	3
81401	Colorado	Montrose County	0.2	2
75218	Texas	Dallas County	0.2	2
75189	Texas	Rockwall County	0.2	2
87122	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.2	2
80111	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.2	2
80915	Colorado	El Paso County	0.2	2
73064	Oklahoma	Canadian County	0.2	2
80204	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	2
81432	Colorado	Ouray County	0.2	2
85704	Arizona	Pima County	0.2	2
80232	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
80209	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	2
22003	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.2	2
81504	Colorado	Mesa County	0.2	2
87114	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.2	2
84102	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.2	2
85296	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.2	2
87301	New Mexico	McKinley County	0.2	2
81101	Colorado	Alamosa County	0.2	2
85282	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.2	2
80303	Colorado	Boulder County	0.2	2
87415	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.2	2
80301	Colorado	Boulder County	0.2	2
80504	Colorado	Weld County	0.2	2
74136	Oklahoma	Tulsa County	0.2	2
85711	Arizona	Pima County	0.2	2
77546	Texas	Galveston County	0.2	2
81332	Colorado	Dolores County	0.2	2
80401	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
80108	Colorado	Douglas County	0.2	2
81212	Colorado	Fremont County	0.2	2
81201	Colorado	Chaffee County	0.2	2
87121	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.2	2
81435	Colorado	San Miguel County	0.2	2
57106	South Dakota	Minnehaha County	0.2	2
76712	Texas	McLennan County	0.2	2
79106	Texas	Potter County	0.2	2
85268	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.2	2
73099	Oklahoma	Canadian County	0.2	2
81632	Colorado	Eagle County	0.2	2
80211	Colorado	Denver County	0.2	2
74137	Oklahoma	Tulsa County	0.2	2
87571	New Mexico	Taos County	0.2	2
80020	Colorado	Broomfield County	0.2	2
78746	Texas	Travis County	0.2	2
87504	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.2	2
80538	Colorado	Larimer County	0.2	2
80227	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.2	2
93465	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	1
80920	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1

21012	Maryland	Anne Arundel County	0.1	1
80003	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
46725	Indiana	Whitley County	0.1	1
35758	Alabama	Madison County	0.1	1
84512	Utah	San Juan County	0.1	1
77381	Texas	Montgomery County	0.1	1
80925	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
24293	Virginia	Wise County	0.1	1
86326	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
92683	California	Orange County	0.1	1
20147	Virginia	Loudoun County	0.1	1
85002	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
85340	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
33904	Florida	Lee County	0.1	1
81023	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.1	1
79752	Texas	Upton County	0.1	1
20723	Maryland	Howard County	0.1	1
78705	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
08109	New Jersey	Camden County	0.1	1
37221	Tennessee	Davidson County	0.1	1
61853	Illinois	Champaign County	0.1	1
80231	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
87508	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.1	1
79402	Texas	Lubbock County	0.1	1
76671	Texas	Bosque County	0.1	1
80477	Colorado	Routt County	0.1	1
87112	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
86343	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
85003	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
94002	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
85730	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
78666	Texas	Hays County	0.1	1
82834	Wyoming	Johnson County	0.1	1
62565	Illinois	Shelby County	0.1	1
63049	Missouri	Jefferson County	0.1	1
07110	New Jersey	Essex County	0.1	1
78073	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
81132	Colorado	Rio Grande County	0.1	1
81149	Colorado	Saguache County	0.1	1
16242	Pennsylvania	Clarion County	0.1	1
02861	Rhode Island	Providence County	0.1	1
78602	Texas	Bastrop County	0.1	1
71009	Louisiana	Caddo Parish	0.1	1
80525	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
27546	North Carolina	Harnett County	0.1	1
37843	Tennessee	Cocke County	0.1	1
80205	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
65721	Missouri	Christian County	0.1	1
67124	Kansas	Pratt County	0.1	1
80237	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
63628	Missouri	St. Francois County	0.1	1

01915	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
76054	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
80501	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
55803	Minnesota	St. Louis County	0.1	1
77520	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
85281	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
73127	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.1	1
87501	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.1	1
76233	Texas	Grayson County	0.1	1
85207	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
33625	Florida	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
75471	Texas	Hopkins County	0.1	1
78739	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
49009	Michigan	Kalamazoo County	0.1	1
84660	Utah	Utah County	0.1	1
75148	Texas	Henderson County	0.1	1
89315	Nevada	White Pine County	0.1	1
76645	Texas	Hill County	0.1	1
73703	Oklahoma	Garfield County	0.1	1
86033	Arizona	Navajo County	0.1	1
80013	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.1	1
46385	Indiana	Porter County	0.1	1
78246	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
28739	North Carolina	Henderson County	0.1	1
77962	Texas	Jackson County	0.1	1
86303	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
81526	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
87124	New Mexico	Sandoval County	0.1	1
30512	Georgia	Union County	0.1	1
78638	Texas	Guadalupe County	0.1	1
59602	Montana	Lewis and Clark County	0.1	1
77833	Texas	Washington County	0.1	1
85653	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
84770	Utah	Washington County	0.1	1
77389	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
07045	New Jersey	Morris County	0.1	1
80550	Colorado	Weld County	0.1	1
80022	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
77399	Texas	Polk County	0.1	1
76837	Texas	Concho County	0.1	1
76116	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
87525	New Mexico	Taos County	0.1	1
68456	Nebraska	Seward County	0.1	1
60657	Illinois	Cook County	0.1	1
84108	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
75023	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
76011	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
71701	Arkansas	Ouachita County	0.1	1
80222	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
59047	Montana	Park County	0.1	1
16635	Pennsylvania	Blair County	0.1	1

76058	Texas	Johnson County	0.1	1
76309	Texas	Wichita County	0.1	1
84302	Utah	Box Elder County	0.1	1
99336	Washington	Benton County	0.1	1
86333	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
77069	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
84105	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
74006	Oklahoma	Washington County	0.1	1
85012	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
74114	Oklahoma	Tulsa County	0.1	1
92708	California	Orange County	0.1	1
76137	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
87105	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
87059	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
84004	Utah	Utah County	0.1	1
81226	Colorado	Fremont County	0.1	1
80027	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
81416	Colorado	Delta County	0.1	1
75220	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
97341	Oregon	Lincoln County	0.1	1
28717	North Carolina	Jackson County	0.1	1
92103	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
86404	Arizona	Mohave County	0.1	1
76450	Texas	Young County	0.1	1
74014	Oklahoma	Wagoner County	0.1	1
78616	Texas	Caldwell County	0.1	1
94941	California	Marin County	0.1	1
80503	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
40059	Kentucky	Jefferson County	0.1	1
77379	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
28791	North Carolina	Henderson County	0.1	1
85008	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
87528	New Mexico	Rio Arriba County	0.1	1
20171	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.1	1
81413	Colorado	Delta County	0.1	1
08502	New Jersey	Somerset County	0.1	1
73070	Oklahoma	Cleveland County	0.1	1
78231	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
85546	Arizona	Graham County	0.1	1
84604	Utah	Utah County	0.1	1
80304	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
87544	New Mexico	Los Alamos County	0.1	1
77340	Texas	Walker County	0.1	1
78613	Texas	Williamson County	0.1	1
87107	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
80125	Colorado	Douglas County	0.1	1
84117	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
60921	Illinois	Livingston County	0.1	1
77581	Texas	Brazoria County	0.1	1
77008	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
88345	New Mexico	Lincoln County	0.1	1

87554	New Mexico	Rio Arriba County	0.1	1
81601	Colorado	Garfield County	0.1	1
77040	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
55420	Minnesota	Hennepin County	0.1	1
27834	North Carolina	Pitt County	0.1	1
37618	Tennessee	Sullivan County	0.1	1
87031	New Mexico	Valencia County	0.1	1
27707	North Carolina	Durham County	0.1	1
67127	Kansas	Comanche County	0.1	1
75117	Texas	Van Zandt County	0.1	1
65109	Missouri	Cole County	0.1	1
85641	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
77536	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
77476	Texas	Fort Bend County	0.1	1
76107	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
52765	Iowa	Scott County	0.1	1
85255	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
85741	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
76513	Texas	Bell County	0.1	1
13033	New York	Cayuga County	0.1	1
98122	Washington	King County	0.1	1
87313	New Mexico	McKinley County	0.1	1
78734	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
80132	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
66061	Kansas	Johnson County	0.1	1
78216	Texas	Bexar County	0.1	1
73632	Oklahoma	Washita County	0.1	1
80537	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
72113	Arkansas	Pulaski County	0.1	1
80521	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
87015	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	0.1	1
10024	New York	New York County	0.1	1
81501	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
78660	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
74820	Oklahoma	Pontotoc County	0.1	1
67855	Kansas	Stanton County	0.1	1
85308	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
72801	Arkansas	Pope County	0.1	1
78957	Texas	Bastrop County	0.1	1
75491	Texas	Grayson County	0.1	1
85234	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
76017	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
11743	New York	Suffolk County	0.1	1
87416	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.1	1
79072	Texas	Hale County	0.1	1
54629	Wisconsin	Buffalo County	0.1	1
33134	Florida	Miami-Dade County	0.1	1
81120	Colorado	Conejos County	0.1	1
35802	Alabama	Madison County	0.1	1
85708	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
85260	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1

84627	Utah	Sanpete County	0.1	1
81320	Colorado	Dolores County	0.1	1
28803	North Carolina	Buncombe County	0.1	1
84531	Utah	San Juan County	0.1	1
87120	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
20740	Maryland	Prince Georges County	0.1	1
71603	Arkansas	Jefferson County	0.1	1
76705	Texas	McLennan County	0.1	1
44641	Ohio	Stark County	0.1	1
86535	Arizona	Apache County	0.1	1
80128	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
87048	New Mexico	Sandoval County	0.1	1
85266	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
88203	New Mexico	Chaves County	0.1	1
93514	California	Inyo County	0.1	1
80831	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
73010	Oklahoma	McClain County	0.1	1
06854	Connecticut	Fairfield County	0.1	1
85311	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
63301	Missouri	St. Charles County	0.1	1
75137	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
84098	Utah	Summit County	0.1	1
81131	Colorado	Saguache County	0.1	1
99208	Washington	Spokane County	0.1	1
80902	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
60022	Illinois	Cook County	0.1	1
75751	Texas	Henderson County	0.1	1
81211	Colorado	Chaffee County	0.1	1
78640	Texas	Hays County	0.1	1
85742	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
46350	Indiana	La Porte County	0.1	1
70454	Louisiana	Tangipahoa Parish	0.1	1
66755	Kansas	Allen County	0.1	1
80103	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.1	1
81506	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
87412	New Mexico	San Juan County	0.1	1
84103	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
80908	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
80903	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
85022	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
80134	Colorado	Douglas County	0.1	1
73848	Oklahoma	Harper County	0.1	1
70633	Louisiana	Calcasieu Parish	0.1	1
85901	Arizona	Navajo County	0.1	1
72854	Arkansas	Johnson County	0.1	1
85749	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
77493	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
78072	Texas	McMullen County	0.1	1
91377	California	Ventura County	0.1	1
86001	Arizona	Coconino County	0.1	1
80004	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1

76262	Texas	Denton County	0.1	1
81611	Colorado	Pitkin County	0.1	1
85205	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
50561	Iowa	Calhoun County	0.1	1
79412	Texas	Lubbock County	0.1	1
80465	Colorado	Jefferson County	0.1	1
76244	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
80138	Colorado	Douglas County	0.1	1
81143	Colorado	Saguache County	0.1	1
85086	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
06070	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
38858	Mississippi	Itawamba County	0.1	1
98606	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
84003	Utah	Utah County	0.1	1
32503	Florida	Escambia County	0.1	1
80921	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
79720	Texas	Howard County	0.1	1
60185	Illinois	DuPage County	0.1	1
92105	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
85739	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
43004	Ohio	Franklin County	0.1	1
78063	Texas	Bandera County	0.1	1
75081	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
77057	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
78130	Texas	Comal County	0.1	1
81637	Colorado	Eagle County	0.1	1
66221	Kansas	Johnson County	0.1	1
77354	Texas	Montgomery County	0.1	1
66451	Kansas	Osage County	0.1	1
11230	New York	Kings County	0.1	1
83204	Idaho	Bannock County	0.1	1
80651	Colorado	Weld County	0.1	1
81004	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.1	1
33467	Florida	Palm Beach County	0.1	1
92129	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
79036	Texas	Hutchinson County	0.1	1
75409	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
80015	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.1	1
07060	New Jersey	Union County	0.1	1
87104	New Mexico	Bernalillo County	0.1	1
75056	Texas	Denton County	0.1	1
71129	Louisiana	Caddo Parish	0.1	1
44264	Ohio	Summit County	0.1	1
78163	Texas	Comal County	0.1	1
78749	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
12065	New York	Saratoga County	0.1	1
28806	North Carolina	Buncombe County	0.1	1
23229	Virginia	Henrico County	0.1	1
79065	Texas	Gray County	0.1	1
64114	Missouri	Jackson County	0.1	1
64015	Missouri	Jackson County	0.1	1

73026	Oklahoma	Cleveland County	0.1	1
02346	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
78726	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
48104	Michigan	Washtenaw County	0.1	1
93402	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	1
36561	Alabama	Baldwin County	0.1	1
37920	Tennessee	Knox County	0.1	1
80498	Colorado	Summit County	0.1	1
88220	New Mexico	Eddy County	0.1	1
89511	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
75035	Texas	Collin County	0.1	1
33922	Florida	Lee County	0.1	1
88352	New Mexico	Otero County	0.1	1
46563	Indiana	Marshall County	0.1	1
64123	Missouri	Jackson County	0.1	1
28214	North Carolina	Mecklenburg County	0.1	1
67901	Kansas	Seward County	0.1	1
75422	Texas	Hunt County	0.1	1
81253	Colorado	Custer County	0.1	1
80432	Colorado	Park County	0.1	1
48380	Michigan	Oakland County	0.1	1
48640	Michigan	Midland County	0.1	1
79701	Texas	Midland County	0.1	1
95687	California	Solano County	0.1	1
66846	Kansas	Morris County	0.1	1
22032	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.1	1
68144	Nebraska	Douglas County	0.1	1
67220	Kansas	Sedgwick County	0.1	1
85351	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
92056	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
78070	Texas	Comal County	0.1	1
75446	Texas	Fannin County	0.1	1
81426	Colorado	San Miguel County	0.1	1
79059	Texas	Roberts County	0.1	1
97124	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	1
37918	Tennessee	Knox County	0.1	1
77356	Texas	Montgomery County	0.1	1
78006	Texas	Kendall County	0.1	1
76501	Texas	Bell County	0.1	1
80452	Colorado	Clear Creek County	0.1	1
85387	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
99574	Alaska	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	0.1	1
61036	Illinois	Jo Daviess County	0.1	1
45036	Ohio	Warren County	0.1	1
21784	Maryland	Carroll County	0.1	1
85254	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
79932	Texas	El Paso County	0.1	1
78704	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
73702	Oklahoma	Garfield County	0.1	1
80113	Colorado	Arapahoe County	0.1	1
75201	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1

80634	Colorado	Weld County	0.1	1
75001	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
87144	New Mexico	Sandoval County	0.1	1
90274	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92320	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
43021	Ohio	Delaware County	0.1	1
77077	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
81505	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
55417	Minnesota	Hennepin County	0.1	1
65020	Missouri	Camden County	0.1	1
88310	New Mexico	Otero County	0.1	1
78550	Texas	Cameron County	0.1	1
87740	New Mexico	Colfax County	0.1	1
78641	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
85201	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
98625	Washington	Cowlitz County	0.1	1
64836	Missouri	Jasper County	0.1	1
76308	Texas	Wichita County	0.1	1
03249	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.1	1
49849	Michigan	Marquette County	0.1	1
75686	Texas	Camp County	0.1	1
50014	Iowa	Story County	0.1	1
76023	Texas	Wise County	0.1	1
85374	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
81419	Colorado	Delta County	0.1	1
76182	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
81414	Colorado	Delta County	0.1	1
92620	California	Orange County	0.1	1
71055	Louisiana	Webster Parish	0.1	1
76248	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
80922	Colorado	El Paso County	0.1	1
72952	Arkansas	Crawford County	0.1	1
20016	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	0.1	1
29906	South Carolina	Beaufort County	0.1	1
55305	Minnesota	Hennepin County	0.1	1
32571	Florida	Santa Rosa County	0.1	1
87002	New Mexico	Valencia County	0.1	1
73012	Oklahoma	Stephens County	0.1	1
72444	Arkansas	Randolph County	0.1	1
53783	Wisconsin	Dane County	0.1	1
76901	Texas	Tom Green County	0.1	1
05404	Vermont	Chittenden County	0.1	1
74055	Oklahoma	Tulsa County	0.1	1
76028	Texas	Johnson County	0.1	1
88009	New Mexico	Hidalgo County	0.1	1
75087	Texas	Rockwall County	0.1	1
49461	Michigan	Muskegon County	0.1	1
83353	Idaho	Blaine County	0.1	1
76692	Texas	Hill County	0.1	1
75006	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
73089	Oklahoma	Grady County	0.1	1

78045	Texas	Webb County	0.1	1
81503	Colorado	Mesa County	0.1	1
87043	New Mexico	Sandoval County	0.1	1
85629	Arizona	Pima 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	2.1	2.0	11.3	20.2	64.4	4.4	4.4	84
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	13.4	30.0	56.5	4.4	4.1	105
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.0	7.6	20.7	71.7	4.6	4.5	114
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	1.2	6.7	14.1	77.9	4.7	3.8	79
Interpretive Displays	2.2	4.0	13.0	24.0	56.9	4.3	3.8	94
Parking Availability	1.6	0.0	3.2	20.5	74.7	4.7	4.4	114
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	3.2	7.1	23.0	66.6	4.5	4.2	113
Rec. Info. Availability	1.0	2.2	12.8	18.7	65.2	4.4	4.1	100
Road Condition	0.0	2.4	8.5	28.0	61.1	4.5	4.3	85
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	5.4	11.9	82.7	4.8	4.1	118
Scenery	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.0	93.6	4.9	4.6	121
Signage Adequacy	1.6	2.0	7.5	14.7	74.2	4.6	4.0	115
Trail Condition	0.0	0.1	3.5	19.6	76.7	4.7	4.4	82
Value for Fee Paid	1.1	3.0	8.3	27.8	59.7	4.4	4.3	67

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	4.1	4.1	14.1	77.7	4.7	4.9	30
Developed Facilities	0.0	1.9	1.9	19.1	77.1	4.7	4.5	30
Condition of Environment	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	98.2	4.9	4.9	37
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	86.4	4.9	4.5	23
Interpretive Displays	0.0	0.2	0.4	40.5	58.9	4.6	3.9	14
Parking Availability	0.0	3.9	3.5	0.0	92.6	4.8	4.5	36
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	93.5	4.9	4.4	31
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	12.2	19.7	37.1	31.0	3.9	4.1	31
Road Condition	0.0	2.0	4.0	34.1	59.9	4.5	4.4	34
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	96.1	5.0	4.6	37
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	96.1	5.0	4.9	37
Signage Adequacy	0.0	0.0	18.3	13.7	68.1	4.5	4.5	36
Trail Condition	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.2	85.8	4.9	4.3	19
Value for Fee Paid	4.3	0.0	1.9	13.0	80.8	4.7	4.7	25

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	22.6	35.8	41.6	4.2	4.2	34
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	25.9	3.0	71.0	4.5	4.4	22
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	91.2	4.9	4.6	81
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	23.6	12.7	63.7	4.4	4.5	18
Interpretive Displays	0.0	0.6	33.7	9.5	56.2	4.2	3.9	35
Parking Availability	0.0	0.0	16.1	13.8	70.1	4.5	4.3	70
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.1	6.2	14.5	79.2	4.7	4.4	67
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	19.1	26.9	14.9	39.1	3.7	4.1	54
Road Condition	0.0	4.6	13.0	29.0	53.4	4.3	4.3	77
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.9	94.9	4.9	4.8	79
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	83.7	4.8	4.8	81
Signage Adequacy	0.0	4.8	28.1	27.0	40.1	4.0	4.4	76
Trail Condition	0.0	0.1	1.8	27.0	71.0	4.7	4.6	70
Value for Fee Paid							4.7	9

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

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

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

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

Table B-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	27.9	14.8	28.5	28.9	3.6	4.7	18
Developed Facilities								5
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.2	80.7	4.8	4.8	47
Employee Helpfulness								4
Interpretive Displays							4.0	9
Parking Availability	0.0	0.0	12.0	16.0	72.1	4.6	4.2	45
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	3.8	18.9	34.6	42.8	4.2	3.5	47
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	4.9	20.4	39.7	35.0	4.0	3.9	39
Road Condition	4.7	4.7	0.1	33.4	57.1	4.3	4.4	42
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	4.0	19.7	76.3	4.7	4.2	45
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	96.2	5.0	4.7	47
Signage Adequacy	0.1	7.9	19.2	30.7	42.0	4.1	4.2	47
Trail Condition	0.0	7.6	3.9	19.9	68.6	4.5	4.5	47
Value for Fee Paid								

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.