Visitor Use Report

Willamette NF

USDA Forest Service
Region 6

National Visitor Use Monitoring
Data collected FY 2017

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

1.2. Methods

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

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

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

1.3. Definition of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4. Limitations of the Results

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. VISITATION ESTIMATES

2.1. Forest Definition of Site Days

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

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

Stratum*		Days Sampled	Site Days# in Use Level/Proxy Population	Sampling Rate (%)&
Site Type†	Use Level‡ or Proxy Code§			
DUDS	VERY HIGH	10	171	5.8
DUDS	HIGH	17	296	5.7
DUDS	MEDIUM	15	606	2.5
DUDS	LOW	13	2,195	0.6
DUDS	FE3	6	161	3.7
DUDS	FR1	6	396	1.5
DUDS	PTC1	6	513	1.2
DUDS	PTC3	6	119	5.0
DUDS	ST1	6	94	6.4
DUDS	SV1	9	175	5.1
OUDS	HIGH	8	11	72.7
OUDS	MEDIUM	4	23	17.4
OUDS	LOW	10	307	3.3
OUDS	DUR4	10	1,974	0.5
OUDS	DUR5	5	277	1.8
OUDS	RE2	6	285	2.1
OUDS	RE4	6	169	3.6
GFA	VERY HIGH	10	82	12.2
GFA	HIGH	14	589	2.4
GFA	MEDIUM	18	2,660	0.7
GFA	LOW	54	13,100	0.4
GFA	PTC3	6	192	3.1
WILDERNESS	HIGH	12	157	7.6
WILDERNESS	MEDIUM	14	517	2.7
WILDERNESS	LOW	9	1,742	0.5
WILDERNESS	MA1	6	122	4.9
WILDERNESS	MA2	10	1,753	0.6
Total		**296**	**28,686**	**1.0**

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2. Visitation Estimates

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

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

Table 2. Annual Visitation Estimate

Visit Type	Visits (1,000s)	90% Confidence Level (%)#
Total Estimated Site Visits*	1,589	±12.0
→ Day Use Developed Site Visits	521	±11.9
→ Overnight Use Developed Site Visits	146	±8.7
→ General Forest Area Visits	839	±21.2
→ Designated Wilderness Visits†	82	±29.8
Total Estimated National Forest Visits§	1,074	±13.0
→ 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	1,618	1,267	980
Overnight Use Developed Sites	625	551	124
Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	1,203	822	468
Designated Wilderness	231	190	148
Total	**3,677**	**2,830**	**1,720**

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	351	48	181	55	635
Economic	315	38	156	49	558
Satisfaction	314	38	131	44	527
Total	**980**	**124**	**468**	**148**	**1,720**

* 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 <u>not</u> 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

■ Recreation		68.8%
■ Use Bathroom		4.2%
■ Work or Commute		5.5%
■ Passing Through		15.8%
■ Some Other Reason		5.7%
Total:		100.0%
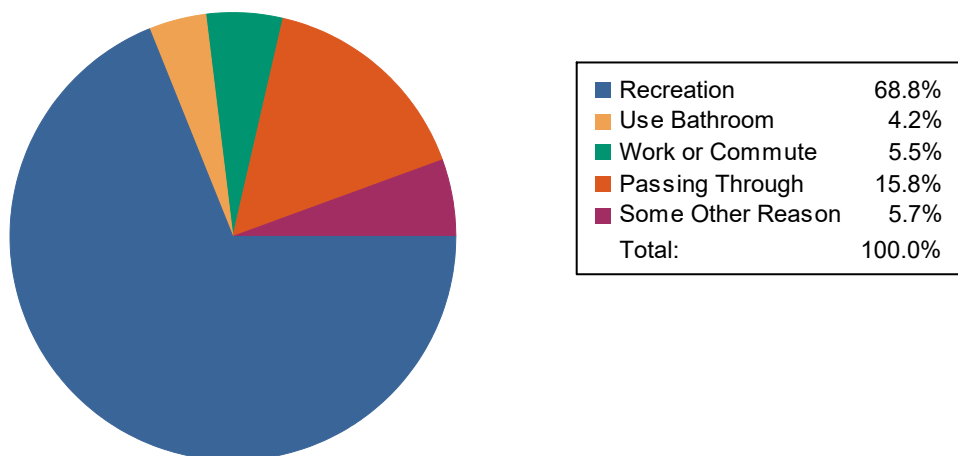
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECREATION VISIT

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 about 40% of visits to the Willamette NF are made by females. Among racial and ethnic minorities, the most commonly encountered are Hispanic/Latinos (4.8%) and Native Americans (4.1%). The age distribution shows that only about 15% of visits are children under age 16. People over the age of 60 account for almost 18% of visits. About one-third of visits are from those people living within 50 miles of the forest. About the same percentage live between 50 and 100 miles away.

Table 5. Percent of National Forest Visits* by Gender

Gender	Survey Respondents†	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Female	1,908	39.9
Male	2,158	60.1
Total	**4,066**	**100.0**
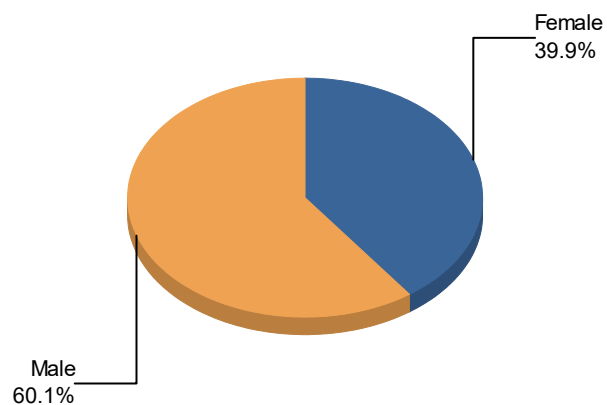
Female
39.9%

Male
60.1%

* 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.

† 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	63	4.1
Asian	54	2.8
Black / African American	14	1.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	13	0.7
White	1,508	94.7
Total	1,652	103.3

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	77	4.8
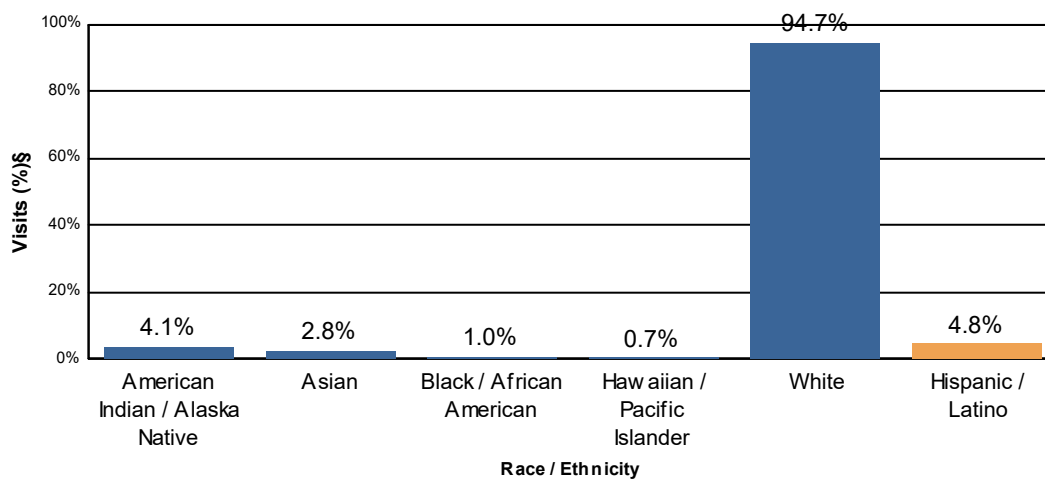
* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

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	14.8
16-19	4.2
20-29	16.8
30-39	16.9
40-49	14.5
50-59	14.4
60-69	12.9
70+	5.3
Total	**99.8**
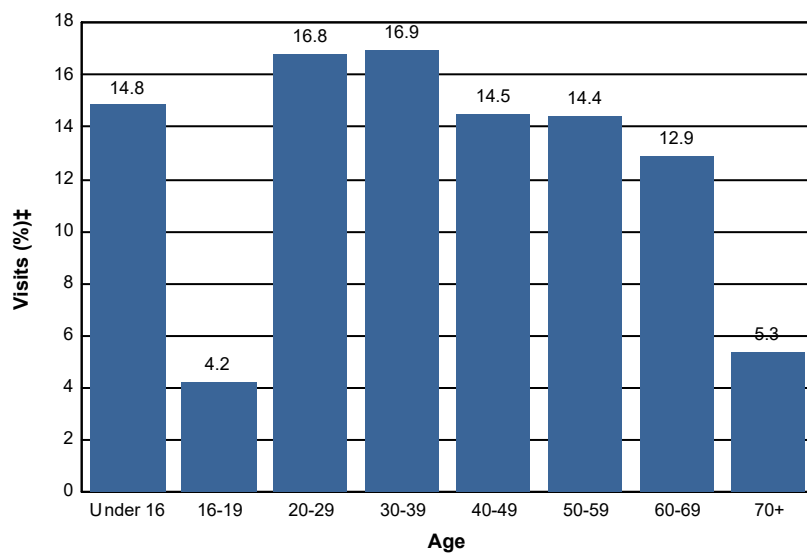
* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

† 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)
Unknown Origin*			13.0	81
97405	Oregon	Lane County	11.6	72
97401	Oregon	Lane County	7.9	49
97402	Oregon	Lane County	7.6	47
97701	Oregon	Deschutes County	7.2	45
97330	Oregon	Benton County	7.2	45
97702	Oregon	Deschutes County	7.2	45
97477	Oregon	Lane County	6.8	42
Foreign Country			5.6	35
97478	Oregon	Lane County	5.6	35
97463	Oregon	Lane County	4.3	27
97756	Oregon	Deschutes County	4.3	27
97301	Oregon	Marion County	4.0	25
97317	Oregon	Marion County	3.7	23
97403	Oregon	Lane County	3.7	23

* 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	13.2
26 - 50 miles	20.2
51 - 75 miles	20.9
76 - 100 miles	13.8
101 - 200 miles	15.0
201 - 500 miles	5.8
Over 500 miles	11.1
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.

Half of visits to this forest last less than 4 hours, although the average duration is about 18 hours. The median length of visits to overnight sites is about 44 hours, indicating a one or two night stay is common. Nearly sixty percent of visits come from people who visit at most 5 times per year. Very frequent visitors are rare: roughly 10% 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	10.6	3.0
Day Use Developed		
Overnight Use Developed		
Undeveloped Areas	10.6	3.0
Designated Wilderness		
National Forest Visit		

* 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*	91.7
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	57.7	57.7
6 - 10	12.7	70.4
11 - 15	6.6	77.0
16 - 20	5.1	82.1
21 - 25	2.0	84.1
26 - 30	1.8	85.9
31 - 35	0.2	86.1
36 - 40	0.9	87.0
41 - 50	3.0	90.0
51 - 100	4.5	94.5
101 - 200	2.2	96.6
201 - 300	1.7	98.3
Over 300	1.7	100.0
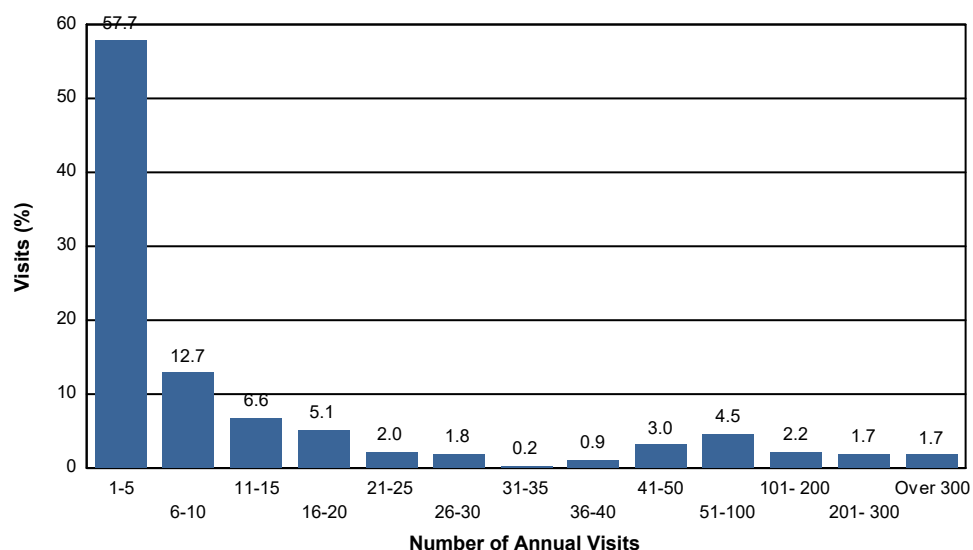
* A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

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

3.3. Activities

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

The most frequently reported primary activities are hiking/walking (25%), viewing natural features (15%), and relaxing/hanging out (7%).

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	62.5	25.1	2.7
Viewing Natural Features	58.6	14.6	2.5
Relaxing	39.7	7.0	22.8
Viewing Wildlife	35.1	1.6	3.3
Driving for Pleasure	26.2	5.0	1.9
Other Non-motorized	14.9	4.8	3.3
Developed Camping	13.5	6.7	44.2
Picnicking	12.0	1.0	8.2
Fishing	11.9	5.7	5.4
Nature Study	8.5	0.4	3.0
Downhill Skiing	6.9	6.8	5.1
Non-motorized Water	5.7	2.7	4.0
Visiting Historic Sites	5.3	0.0	2.0
Motorized Water Activities	5.3	2.4	5.0
Nature Center Activities	5.3	0.2	1.0
Gathering Forest Products	5.2	1.5	4.5
Hunting	4.9	4.5	13.7
Bicycling	4.7	2.8	2.7
Primitive Camping	4.4	1.3	33.8
Some Other Activity	4.3	2.9	4.5
Resort Use	3.6	0.5	27.9
Backpacking	3.2	1.8	40.4
Cross-country Skiing	3.0	1.9	2.4
Motorized Trail Activity	0.7	0.0	12.0
Other Motorized Activity	0.5	0.0	2.0
OHV Use	0.5	0.1	10.0
No Activity Reported	0.4	0.4	
Snowmobiling	0.3	0.2	4.4
Horseback Riding	0.0	0.0	0.0

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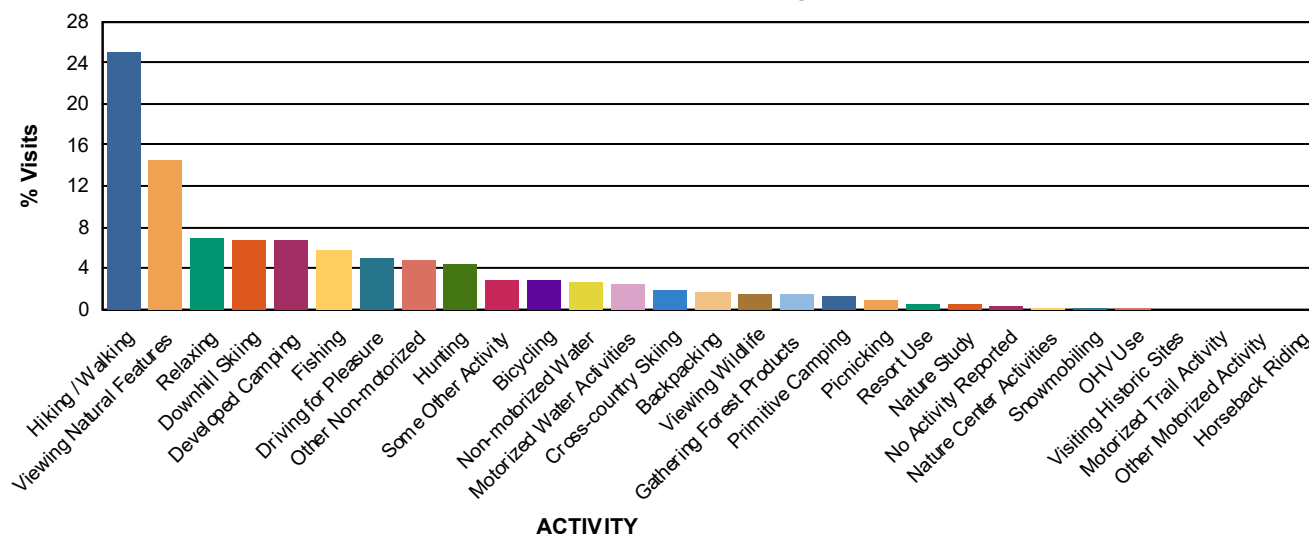
* Survey respondents could select multiple activities so this column may total more than 100%.

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

Special Facility Use

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	16.1
Scenic Byway	61.8
Visitor Center or Museum	11.3
Designated ORV Area	4.5
Forest Roads	13.5
Interpretive Displays	10.7
Information Sites	12.6
Developed Fishing Site	13.1
Motorized Single Track Trails	2.6
Motorized Dual Track Trails	1.9
None of these Facilities	22.4

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

† 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. Analysis of spending data included identification of the primary visitor segments that have distinct spending profiles as well as estimation of the average spending per party per visit. Results from the FY2005 through FY2009 period are available in a report: https://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/43869. Results from the FY2010 through FY2014 period are in the publication process.

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. The distribution of visits by spending segment is not displayed in this report. See the appendix tables in the spending analysis report cited above for spending segment distributions.

Over 50% of visits to this forest are made as a day trip from home rather than a trip that includes an overnight stay. Nearly one-quarter of visits are a side trip made while the person is on a trip to some other destination. The income distribution results show a fairly even spread over the income ranges.

Table 15 is no longer displayed here

4.2. Spending Profiles

Spending profiles for each segment are contained in the spending analysis report, as are tables that identify whether visitors to a particular forest are in a higher or lower than average range. It is essential to note that the spending profiles are in dollars per party per visit. Obtaining per visit spending is accomplished by dividing the spending for each segment bythe average people per party for the forest and spending segment. These data are in the appendix of the 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 party spending averages with the number of party trips in the segment. The number of party-trips in the segment equals the number of National Forest visits reported in table 2, times the percentage of visits in each spending segment, and divided by the average people per party.

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	$344
Median Total Trip Spending per Party	$50
% NF Visits made on trip with overnight stay away from home	41.5%
% NF Visits with overnight stay within 50 miles of NF	33.0%
Mean nights/visit within 50 miles of NF	3.1
Area Lodging Use	% Visits with Nights Near Forest
NFS Campground on this NF	40.6%
Undeveloped Camping in this NF	21.2%
NFS Cabin	9.6%
Other Public Campground	9.4%
Private Campground	0.9%
Rented Private Home	19.5%
Home of Friends/Family	8.3%
Own Home	1.9%
Other Lodging	1.6%

Area Lodging Use
% Visits with Nights Near Forest
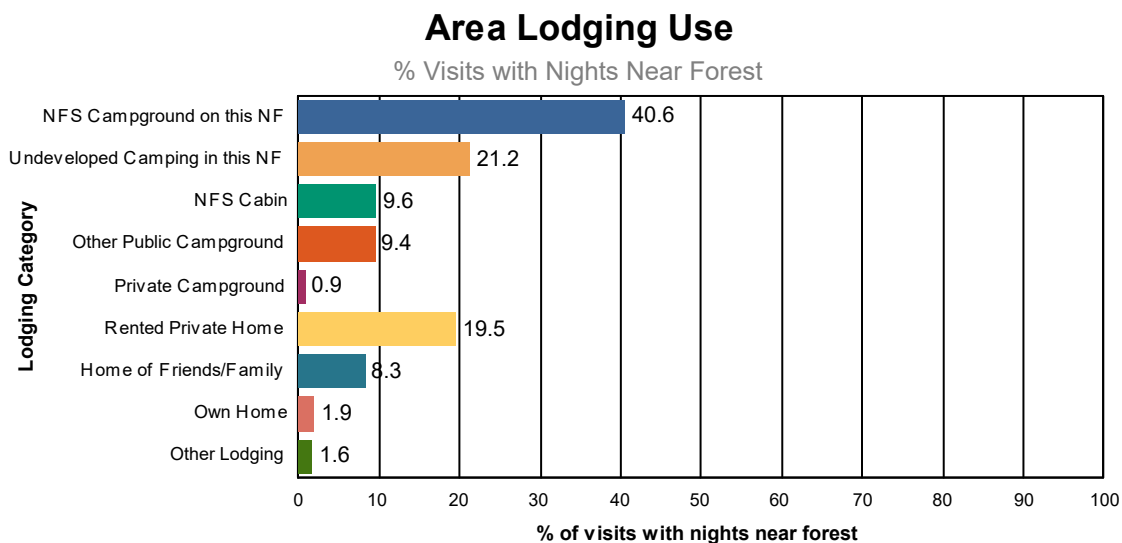
4.5. Household Income

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	13.7
$25,000 to $49,999	15.1
$50,000 to $74,999	21.1
$75,000 to $99,999	18.2
$100,000 to $149,999	17.3
$150,000 and up	14.7
Total	100.1

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

4.6. Substitute Behavior

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

Figure 3. Substitute Behavior Choices

■	Come Back Another Time	19.9%
■	Gone Elsewhere for a Different Activity	8.9%
■	Gone Elsewhere for the Same Activity	57.8%
■	Gone to Work	1.3%
■	Had Some Other Substitute	4.8%
■	Stayed at Home	7.3%
	Total:	100.0%
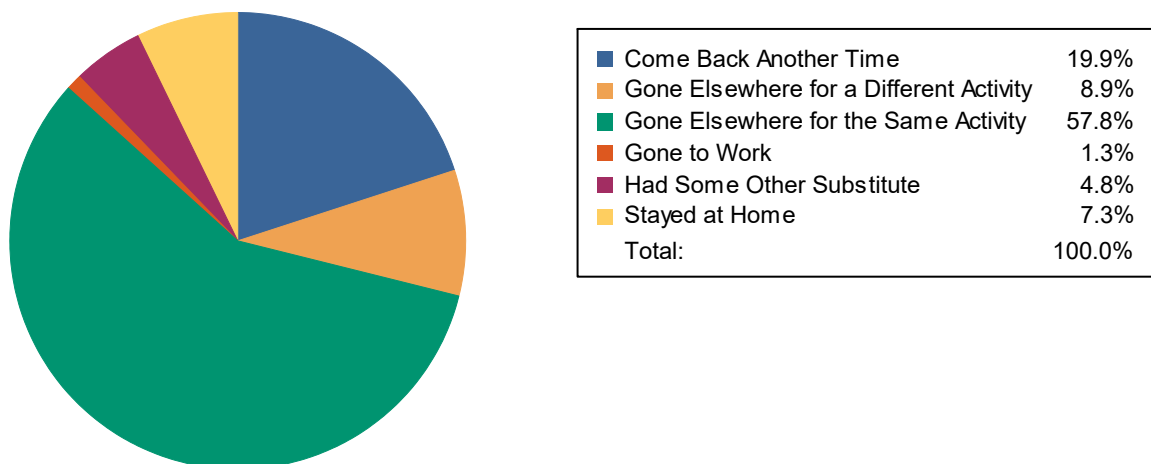
Figure 4. Reported Distance Visitors Would Travel to Alternate Location

Distance	Percent of Visits
0 - 25 miles	16.6
26 - 50 miles	23.3
51 - 75 miles	13.6
76 - 100 miles	24.8
101 - 200 miles	12.5
201 - 300 miles	2.3
Over 300 miles	6.8
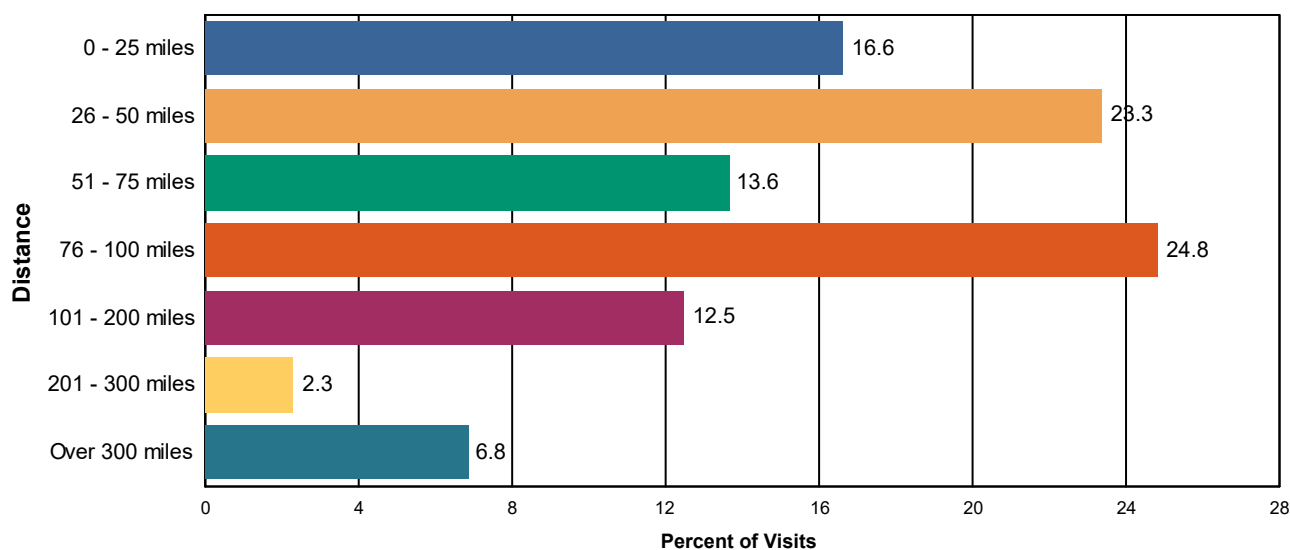
5. SATISFACTION INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

1. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction at or above 4.0: **Keep up the good work**. These are items that are important to visitors and ones that the forest is performing quite well;

2. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction under 4.0: **Concentrate here**. These are important items to the public, but performance is not where it needs to be. Increasing effort here is likely to have the greatest payoff in overall customer satisfaction;

3. Importance below 4.0, Satisfaction above 4.0: **Possible overkill**. These are items that are not highly important to visitors, but the forest's performance is quite good. It may be possible to reduce effort here without greatly harming overall satisfaction;

4. Importance below 4.0; Satisfaction below 4.0: **Low Priority**. These are items where performance is not very good, but neither are they important to visitors. Focusing effort here is unlikely to have a great impact.

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

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

The overall satisfaction results are good. About 77% of people visiting indicated they were very satisfied with their overall recreation experience. Another 18% were somewhat satisfied. The results for the composite indices were good. Satisfaction ratings for perception of safety were at least 90% for all types of sites. Ratings for the access composite was over 85% in all settings. Services ratings were under 80% in both dispersed settings.

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

■ Very Satisfied	77.4%
■ Somewhat Satisfied	17.5%
■ Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	3.2%
■ Somewhat Dissatisfied	1.2%
■ Very Dissatisfied	0.8%
Total:	100.0%
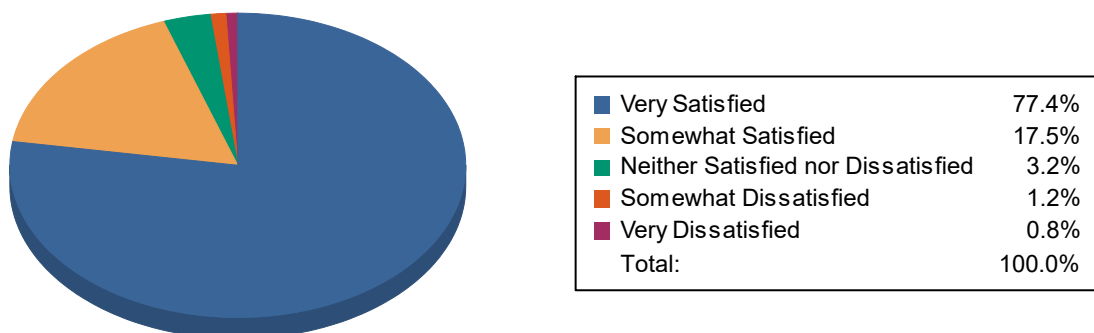
Table 18. Percent Satisfied Index† Scores for Aggregate Categories

Satisfaction Element	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)		
	Developed Sites‡	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
Developed Facilities	82.9	82.5	77.8
Access	90.1	80.9	82.3
Services	84.5	67.3	77.6
Feeling of Safety	98.6	89.5	100.0

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

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

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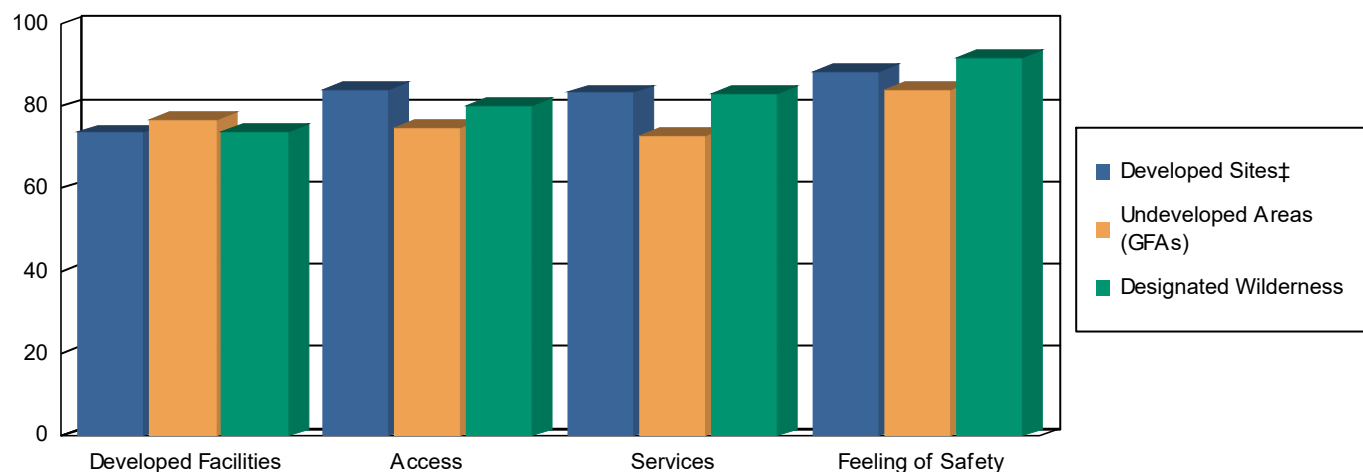
* "Percent Meet Expectations (PME)" is the proportion of satisfaction ratings in which the numerical satisfaction rating for a particular element is equal to or greater than the importance rating for that element. This indicator tracks the congruence between the agency's performance and customer evaluations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

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

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

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

Table 20. Importance-Performance Ratings for Overnight Developed Sites

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

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

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

Table 22. Importance-Performance Ratings for Designated Wilderness

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

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

Road Conditions & Signage

Figure 7a. Satisfaction with Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy
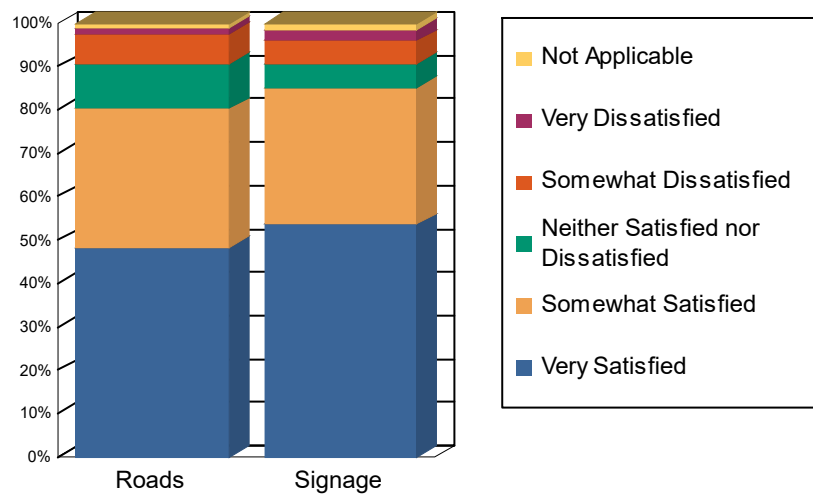
Figure 7b. Importance of Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy
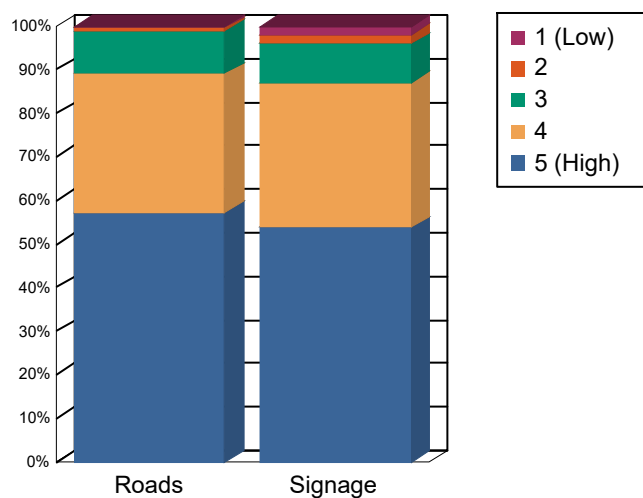
5.1. Crowding

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	0.6	5.8	0.7	1.9
9	2.2	17.6	3.9	4.5
8	5.8	0.2	4.0	0.0
7	4.1	5.6	4.3	5.6
6	23.3	35.1	14.7	10.7
5	7.9	0.1	12.8	3.7
4	17.0	5.6	16.2	15.6
3	14.2	5.6	9.9	7.1
2	24.1	18.7	30.1	50.9
1 - Hardly anyone there	0.8	5.6	3.4	0.0
Average Rating	**4.4**	**5.5**	**4.1**	**3.7**

Day Use Developed Sites
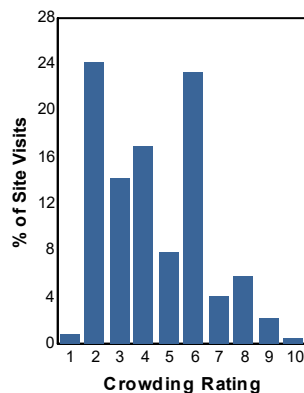
Overnight Use Developed Sites
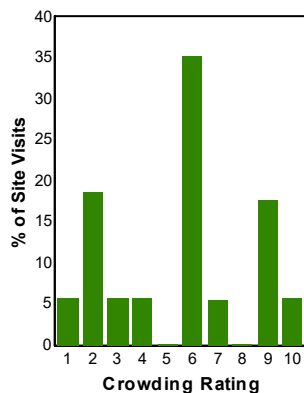
Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)
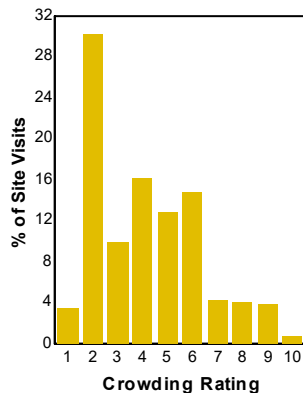
Designated Wilderness
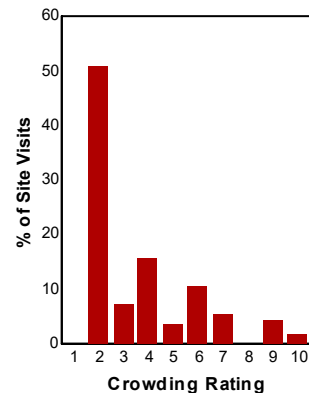
* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a national forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

† 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	6.3
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	96.7

6. WILDERNESS VISIT DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Table 25. Percent of Wilderness Site Visits* by Gender

Gender	Survey Respondents†	Wilderness Site Visits (%)‡
Female	157	42.9
Male	187	57.1
Total	**344**	**100.0**
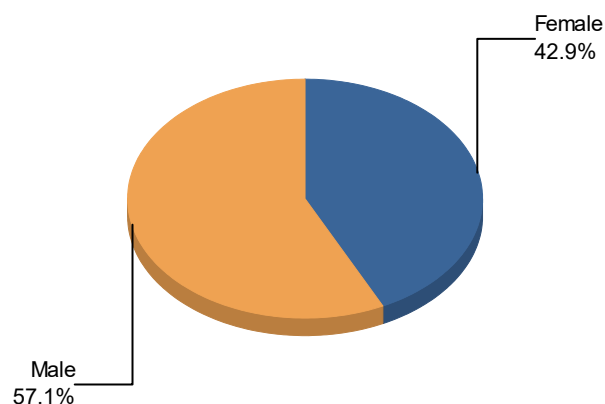
* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

† 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	4	4.3
Asian	4	2.9
Black / African American	0	0.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	1	0.6
White	132	94.8
Total	141	102.6

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	8	6.7
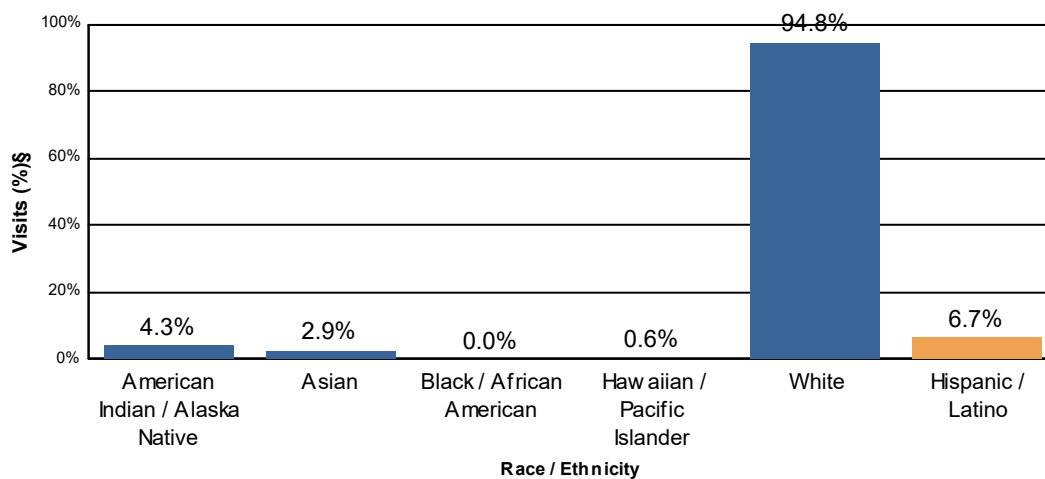
* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

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

† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

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

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

Table 27. Percent of Wilderness Site Visits* by Age

Age Class	Wilderness Site Visits (%)‡
Under 16	14.4
16-19	3.2
20-29	18.1
30-39	21.2
40-49	17.0
50-59	13.3
60-69	7.8
70+	5.0
Total	**100.0**
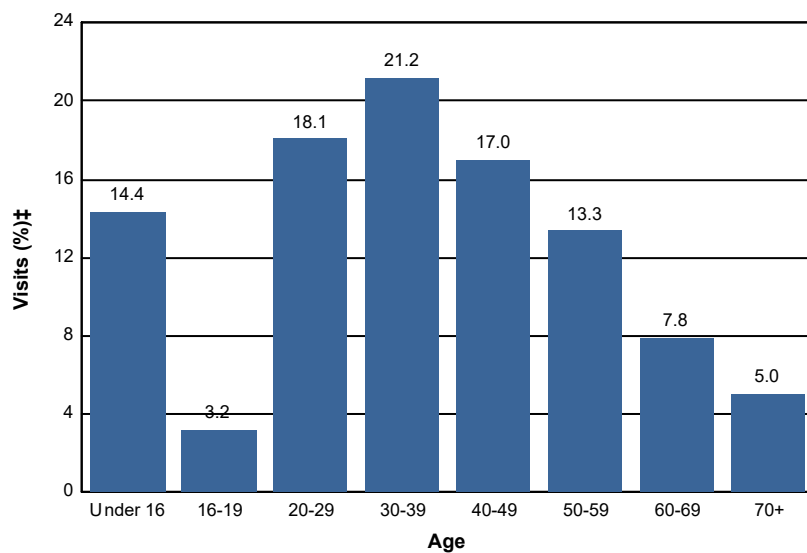
* A Site Visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

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

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

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

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
Unknown Origin*			24.3	18
97702	Oregon	Deschutes County	13.5	10
97402	Oregon	Lane County	8.1	6
97701	Oregon	Deschutes County	6.8	5
97405	Oregon	Lane County	6.8	5
97355	Oregon	Linn County	5.4	4
97322	Oregon	Linn County	5.4	4
97330	Oregon	Benton County	4.1	3
97401	Oregon	Lane County	4.1	3
97333	Oregon	Benton County	4.1	3
Foreign Country			4.1	3
97219	Oregon	Multnomah County	4.1	3
97321	Oregon	Linn County	4.1	3
97239	Oregon	Multnomah County	2.7	2
97348	Oregon	Linn County	2.7	2

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

7. APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX A - Complete List of ZIP Codes

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

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
Unknown Origin*			4.7	81
97405	Oregon	Lane County	4.2	72
97401	Oregon	Lane County	2.8	49
97402	Oregon	Lane County	2.7	47
97701	Oregon	Deschutes County	2.6	45
97330	Oregon	Benton County	2.6	45
97702	Oregon	Deschutes County	2.6	45
97477	Oregon	Lane County	2.4	42
Foreign Country			2.0	35
97478	Oregon	Lane County	2.0	35
97463	Oregon	Lane County	1.6	27
97756	Oregon	Deschutes County	1.6	27
97301	Oregon	Marion County	1.5	25
97317	Oregon	Marion County	1.3	23
97403	Oregon	Lane County	1.3	23
97322	Oregon	Linn County	1.3	22
97759	Oregon	Deschutes County	1.3	22
97355	Oregon	Linn County	1.2	21
97321	Oregon	Linn County	1.2	21
97306	Oregon	Marion County	1.2	21
97404	Oregon	Lane County	1.2	21
97304	Oregon	Polk County	1.2	20
97333	Oregon	Benton County	1.2	20
97302	Oregon	Marion County	0.9	16
97303	Oregon	Marion County	0.9	16
97424	Oregon	Lane County	0.9	16
97386	Oregon	Linn County	0.8	13
97408	Oregon	Lane County	0.8	13
97381	Oregon	Marion County	0.7	12
97338	Oregon	Polk County	0.7	12
97383	Oregon	Marion County	0.7	12
97754	Oregon	Crook County	0.6	10
97448	Oregon	Lane County	0.6	10
97601	Oregon	Klamath County	0.6	10
97219	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.6	10
97426	Oregon	Lane County	0.5	9
97217	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.5	9
97128	Oregon	Yamhill County	0.5	8
97202	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.5	8
97213	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.4	7

97006	Oregon	Washington County	0.4	7
97206	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.4	7
97760	Oregon	Jefferson County	0.4	7
97360	Oregon	Linn County	0.3	6
97707	Oregon	Deschutes County	0.3	6
97124	Oregon	Washington County	0.3	6
97305	Oregon	Marion County	0.3	6
97325	Oregon	Marion County	0.3	6
97203	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.3	6
97413	Oregon	Lane County	0.3	6
97455	Oregon	Lane County	0.3	6
97215	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.3	6
97603	Oregon	Klamath County	0.3	6
97370	Oregon	Benton County	0.3	5
97239	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.3	5
97358	Oregon	Linn County	0.3	5
97214	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.3	5
97342	Oregon	Marion County	0.3	5
97068	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.3	5
97487	Oregon	Lane County	0.3	5
97520	Oregon	Jackson County	0.3	5
97431	Oregon	Lane County	0.3	5
97351	Oregon	Polk County	0.3	5
97035	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.3	5
97459	Oregon	Coos County	0.3	5
97045	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.2	4
97005	Oregon	Washington County	0.2	4
97352	Oregon	Marion County	0.2	4
97132	Oregon	Yamhill County	0.2	4
97439	Oregon	Lane County	0.2	4
97070	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.2	4
97211	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.2	4
97327	Oregon	Linn County	0.2	4
97438	Oregon	Lane County	0.2	4
97071	Oregon	Marion County	0.2	4
97488	Oregon	Lane County	0.2	4
97504	Oregon	Jackson County	0.2	4
97392	Oregon	Marion County	0.2	4
97224	Oregon	Washington County	0.2	4
97013	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.2	4
97024	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.2	4
97229	Oregon	Washington County	0.2	4
97031	Oregon	Hood River County	0.2	4
97210	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.2	4
97266	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.2	4
97223	Oregon	Washington County	0.2	4
97222	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.2	4
97267	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.2	3
97140	Oregon	Washington County	0.2	3
97230	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.2	3
97385	Oregon	Marion County	0.2	3

98115	Washington	King County	0.2	3
97361	Oregon	Polk County	0.2	3
97080	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.2	3
97492	Oregon	Lane County	0.2	3
97741	Oregon	Jefferson County	0.2	3
97470	Oregon	Douglas County	0.2	3
98683	Washington	Clark County	0.2	3
97212	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.2	3
97730	Oregon	Jefferson County	0.2	3
97008	Oregon	Washington County	0.2	3
97471	Oregon	Douglas County	0.2	3
97456	Oregon	Benton County	0.2	3
97138	Oregon	Clatsop County	0.1	2
94062	California	San Mateo County	0.1	2
97038	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.1	2
97348	Oregon	Linn County	0.1	2
97389	Oregon	Linn County	0.1	2
98685	Washington	Clark County	0.1	2
59715	Montana	Gallatin County	0.1	2
90068	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	2
95521	California	Humboldt County	0.1	2
97845	Oregon	Grant County	0.1	2
94118	California	San Francisco County	0.1	2
97030	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	2
97367	Oregon	Lincoln County	0.1	2
97457	Oregon	Douglas County	0.1	2
97078	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	2
97123	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	2
97209	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	2
97225	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	2
85044	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	2
97115	Oregon	Yamhill County	0.1	2
97350	Oregon	Marion County	0.1	2
97366	Oregon	Lincoln County	0.1	2
97236	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	2
97396	Oregon	Yamhill County	0.1	2
97015	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.1	2
97462	Oregon	Douglas County	0.1	2
97734	Oregon	Jefferson County	0.1	2
96150	California	El Dorado County	0.1	2
97490	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	2
97440	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	2
97374	Oregon	Linn County	0.1	2
83686	Idaho	Canyon County	0.1	2
97526	Oregon	Josephine County	0.1	2
94703	California	Alameda County	0.1	2
93401	California	San Luis Obispo County	0.1	2
97326	Oregon	Benton County	0.1	2
97801	Oregon	Umatilla County	0.1	2
97527	Oregon	Josephine County	0.1	2
97341	Oregon	Lincoln County	0.1	2

98072	Washington	King County	0.1	2
97062	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	2
97007	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	2
97435	Oregon	Douglas County	0.1	2
97446	Oregon	Linn County	0.1	2
97623	Oregon	Klamath County	0.1	2
97377	Oregon	Linn County	0.1	2
94024	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	2
90503	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	2
97375	Oregon	Marion County	0.1	2
98208	Washington	Snohomish County	0.1	1
99223	Washington	Spokane County	0.1	1
33647	Florida	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
89110	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
95843	California	Sacramento County	0.1	1
97232	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
95818	California	Sacramento County	0.1	1
43201	Ohio	Franklin County	0.1	1
92075	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
98021	Washington	Snohomish County	0.1	1
60610	Illinois	Cook County	0.1	1
97874	Oregon	Wheeler County	0.1	1
78702	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
60013	Illinois	McHenry County	0.1	1
97001	Oregon	Wasco County	0.1	1
27540	North Carolina	Wake County	0.1	1
94116	California	San Francisco County	0.1	1
94304	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
98042	Washington	King County	0.1	1
98382	Washington	Clallam County	0.1	1
92688	California	Orange County	0.1	1
98354	Washington	Pierce County	0.1	1
32720	Florida	Volusia County	0.1	1
85304	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
98663	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
22205	Virginia	Arlington County	0.1	1
97106	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	1
98513	Washington	Thurston County	0.1	1
75218	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
97308	Oregon	Marion County	0.1	1
90275	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
84414	Utah	Weber County	0.1	1
97641	Oregon	Lake County	0.1	1
95514	California	Humboldt County	0.1	1
95602	California	Placer County	0.1	1
48187	Michigan	Wayne County	0.1	1
95928	California	Butte County	0.1	1
98531	Washington	Lewis County	0.1	1
83814	Idaho	Kootenai County	0.1	1
97228	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
99114	Washington	Stevens County	0.1	1

77096	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
97750	Oregon	Wheeler County	0.1	1
98108	Washington	King County	0.1	1
85716	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
92115	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
83712	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
60139	Illinois	DuPage County	0.1	1
83705	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
97146	Oregon	Clatsop County	0.1	1
94611	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
97452	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
97412	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
95747	California	Placer County	0.1	1
95130	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
94904	California	Marin County	0.1	1
70591	Louisiana	Jefferson Davis Parish	0.1	1
92692	California	Orange County	0.1	1
94610	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
95448	California	Sonoma County	0.1	1
97056	Oregon	Columbia County	0.1	1
98661	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
19063	Pennsylvania	Delaware County	0.1	1
84780	Utah	Washington County	0.1	1
98662	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
98524	Washington	Mason County	0.1	1
92647	California	Orange County	0.1	1
98275	Washington	Snohomish County	0.1	1
97221	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
75056	Texas	Denton County	0.1	1
59901	Montana	Flathead County	0.1	1
98092	Washington	King County	0.1	1
98580	Washington	Pierce County	0.1	1
84044	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
89031	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
91106	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92653	California	Orange County	0.1	1
78726	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
42141	Kentucky	Barren County	0.1	1
99163	Washington	Whitman County	0.1	1
30308	Georgia	Fulton County	0.1	1
83646	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
65203	Missouri	Boone County	0.1	1
97116	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	1
83619	Idaho	Payette County	0.1	1
75126	Texas	Kaufman County	0.1	1
80525	Colorado	Larimer County	0.1	1
94550	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
97709	Oregon	Deschutes County	0.1	1
97218	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
09842	Military-Canada, Europe		0.1	1
97708	Oregon	Deschutes County	0.1	1

98498	Washington	Pierce County	0.1	1
98368	Washington	Jefferson County	0.1	1
77004	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
98029	Washington	King County	0.1	1
97118	Oregon	Tillamook County	0.1	1
97216	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
85755	Arizona	Pima County	0.1	1
73099	Oklahoma	Canadian County	0.1	1
80246	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
68729	Nebraska	Knox County	0.1	1
97344	Oregon	Polk County	0.1	1
76903	Texas	Tom Green County	0.1	1
97135	Oregon	Tillamook County	0.1	1
90277	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
98650	Washington	Klickitat County	0.1	1
85204	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
97141	Oregon	Tillamook County	0.1	1
43016	Ohio	Franklin County	0.1	1
98499	Washington	Pierce County	0.1	1
02155	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
84109	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
47122	Indiana	Floyd County	0.1	1
79423	Texas	Lubbock County	0.1	1
29672	South Carolina	Oconee County	0.1	1
97739	Oregon	Deschutes County	0.1	1
94547	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
59718	Montana	Gallatin County	0.1	1
91001	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
63090	Missouri	Franklin County	0.1	1
92314	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
20659	Maryland	St. Marys County	0.1	1
83617	Idaho	Gem County	0.1	1
85250	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
83669	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
22310	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.1	1
97055	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.1	1
90504	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92585	California	Riverside County	0.1	1
98607	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
23320	Virginia	Chesapeake city	0.1	1
97732	Oregon	Harney County	0.1	1
98665	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
97034	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.1	1
85374	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
23606	Virginia	Newport News city	0.1	1
84317	Utah	Weber County	0.1	1
98815	Washington	Chelan County	0.1	1
98155	Washington	King County	0.1	1
98272	Washington	Snohomish County	0.1	1
99518	Alaska	Anchorage Borough	0.1	1
97201	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1

37211	Tennessee	Davidson County	0.1	1
98532	Washington	Lewis County	0.1	1
95973	California	Butte County	0.1	1
80221	Colorado	Adams County	0.1	1
10025	New York	New York County	0.1	1
59714	Montana	Gallatin County	0.1	1
89423	Nevada	Douglas County	0.1	1
76244	Texas	Tarrant County	0.1	1
97436	Oregon	Douglas County	0.1	1
94709	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
19087	Pennsylvania	Delaware County	0.1	1
92354	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
21403	Maryland	Anne Arundel County	0.1	1
98311	Washington	Kitsap County	0.1	1
94564	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
22101	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.1	1
12065	New York	Saratoga County	0.1	1
44857	Ohio	Huron County	0.1	1
98117	Washington	King County	0.1	1
55804	Minnesota	St. Louis County	0.1	1
34601	Florida	Hernando County	0.1	1
97458	Oregon	Coos County	0.1	1
45040	Ohio	Warren County	0.1	1
97883	Oregon	Union County	0.1	1
55016	Minnesota	Washington County	0.1	1
93312	California	Kern County	0.1	1
84098	Utah	Summit County	0.1	1
95519	California	Humboldt County	0.1	1
90291	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
97449	Oregon	Coos County	0.1	1
97362	Oregon	Marion County	0.1	1
62656	Illinois	Logan County	0.1	1
58559	North Dakota	McLean County	0.1	1
90064	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
32068	Florida	Clay County	0.1	1
85050	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
03755	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.1	1
55803	Minnesota	St. Louis County	0.1	1
93722	California	Fresno County	0.1	1
98004	Washington	King County	0.1	1
83333	Idaho	Blaine County	0.1	1
97437	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
86001	Arizona	Coconino County	0.1	1
97407	Oregon	Coos County	0.1	1
97018	Oregon	Columbia County	0.1	1
83704	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
99623	Alaska	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	0.1	1
97733	Oregon	Klamath County	0.1	1
91011	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
92071	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
91501	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1

98367	Washington	Kitsap County	0.1	1
73003	Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	0.1	1
89107	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
55734	Minnesota	St. Louis County	0.1	1
94555	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
11238	New York	Kings County	0.1	1
97479	Oregon	Douglas County	0.1	1
33635	Florida	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
94521	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
92007	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
85086	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
95436	California	Sonoma County	0.1	1
89509	Nevada	Washoe County	0.1	1
49770	Michigan	Emmet County	0.1	1
48843	Michigan	Livingston County	0.1	1
92127	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
80516	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
98660	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
94002	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
80303	Colorado	Boulder County	0.1	1
97110	Oregon	Clatsop County	0.1	1
53538	Wisconsin	Jefferson County	0.1	1
99203	Washington	Spokane County	0.1	1
98225	Washington	Whatcom County	0.1	1
98332	Washington	Pierce County	0.1	1
77450	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
98802	Washington	Douglas County	0.1	1
98329	Washington	Pierce County	0.1	1
83716	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
77070	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
98635	Washington	Klickitat County	0.1	1
78703	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
54767	Wisconsin	Pierce County	0.1	1
97524	Oregon	Jackson County	0.1	1
83711	Idaho	Ada County	0.1	1
94070	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
68142	Nebraska	Douglas County	0.1	1
95135	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
98611	Washington	Cowlitz County	0.1	1
52240	Iowa	Johnson County	0.1	1
44010	Ohio	Ashtabula County	0.1	1
97489	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
97380	Oregon	Lincoln County	0.1	1
97498	Oregon	Lincoln County	0.1	1
78727	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
95949	California	Nevada County	0.1	1
86305	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
97233	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
35242	Alabama	Shelby County	0.1	1
99362	Washington	Walla Walla County	0.1	1
32750	Florida	Seminole County	0.1	1

62627	Illinois	Cass County	0.1	1
94303	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
97411	Oregon	Coos County	0.1	1
44256	Ohio	Medina County	0.1	1
61761	Illinois	McLean County	0.1	1
12123	New York	Rensselaer County	0.1	1
98045	Washington	King County	0.1	1
98178	Washington	King County	0.1	1
97453	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
49435	Michigan	Ottawa County	0.1	1
97089	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.1	1
56320	Minnesota	Stearns County	0.1	1
84105	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
32837	Florida	Orange County	0.1	1
98103	Washington	King County	0.1	1
30601	Georgia	Clarke County	0.1	1
97331	Oregon	Benton County	0.1	1
97409	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
60051	Illinois	McHenry County	0.1	1
97416	Oregon	Douglas County	0.1	1
85331	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
55014	Minnesota	Anoka County	0.1	1
97636	Oregon	Lake County	0.1	1
85023	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
97048	Oregon	Columbia County	0.1	1
60187	Illinois	DuPage County	0.1	1
89145	Nevada	Clark County	0.1	1
75482	Texas	Hopkins County	0.1	1
97112	Oregon	Tillamook County	0.1	1
99352	Washington	Benton County	0.1	1
97420	Oregon	Coos County	0.1	1
44224	Ohio	Summit County	0.1	1
97103	Oregon	Clatsop County	0.1	1
07043	New Jersey	Essex County	0.1	1
97339	Oregon	Benton County	0.1	1
84108	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
37920	Tennessee	Knox County	0.1	1
97014	Oregon	Hood River County	0.1	1
08540	New Jersey	Mercer County	0.1	1
98328	Washington	Pierce County	0.1	1
84025	Utah	Davis County	0.1	1
12748	New York	Sullivan County	0.1	1
97111	Oregon	Yamhill County	0.1	1
97735	Oregon	Lake County	0.1	1
97086	Oregon	Clackamas County	0.1	1
64485	Missouri	Andrew County	0.1	1
49657	Michigan	Missaukee County	0.1	1
04071	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
94115	California	San Francisco County	0.1	1
99201	Washington	Spokane County	0.1	1
14085	New York	Erie County	0.1	1

92807	California	Orange County	0.1	1
85194	Arizona	Pinal County	0.1	1
94539	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
02474	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
92106	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
64118	Missouri	Clay County	0.1	1
29206	South Carolina	Richland County	0.1	1
98107	Washington	King County	0.1	1
23112	Virginia	Chesterfield County	0.1	1
98020	Washington	Snohomish County	0.1	1
42029	Kentucky	Marshall County	0.1	1
44408	Ohio	Columbiana County	0.1	1
92037	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
97205	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
84320	Utah	Cache County	0.1	1
70047	Louisiana	St. Charles Parish	0.1	1
95524	California	Humboldt County	0.1	1
01757	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
32832	Florida	Orange County	0.1	1
84081	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
73069	Oklahoma	Cleveland County	0.1	1
84664	Utah	Utah County	0.1	1
84095	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
81001	Colorado	Pueblo County	0.1	1
97454	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
97373	Oregon	Marion County	0.1	1
97113	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	1
97752	Oregon	Crook County	0.1	1
97469	Oregon	Douglas County	0.1	1
98672	Washington	Klickitat County	0.1	1
97885	Oregon	Wallowa County	0.1	1
48813	Michigan	Eaton County	0.1	1
23005	Virginia	Hanover County	0.1	1
94710	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
98393	Washington	Kitsap County	0.1	1
98642	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
28262	North Carolina	Mecklenburg County	0.1	1
97388	Oregon	Lincoln County	0.1	1
97394	Oregon	Lincoln County	0.1	1
97227	Oregon	Multnomah County	0.1	1
98136	Washington	King County	0.1	1
96746	Hawaii	Kauai County	0.1	1
53549	Wisconsin	Jefferson County	0.1	1
78759	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
98604	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
97495	Oregon	Douglas County	0.1	1
92649	California	Orange County	0.1	1
96830	Hawaii	Honolulu County	0.1	1
94549	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
28209	North Carolina	Mecklenburg County	0.1	1
90046	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1

75206	Texas	Dallas County	0.1	1
64116	Missouri	Clay County	0.1	1
94538	California	Alameda County	0.1	1
91007	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
55906	Minnesota	Olmsted County	0.1	1
98626	Washington	Cowlitz County	0.1	1
54849	Wisconsin	Douglas County	0.1	1
78723	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
97114	Oregon	Yamhill County	0.1	1
01772	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
98684	Washington	Clark County	0.1	1
98122	Washington	King County	0.1	1
86314	Arizona	Yavapai County	0.1	1
94112	California	San Francisco County	0.1	1
17701	Pennsylvania	Lycoming County	0.1	1
98387	Washington	Pierce County	0.1	1
77399	Texas	Polk County	0.1	1
91504	California	Los Angeles 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	7.5	11.7	13.8	24.9	42.2	3.8	4.4	212
Developed Facilities	0.0	1.1	7.0	23.2	68.7	4.6	4.4	266
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.9	3.0	19.9	76.1	4.7	4.8	303
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.8	1.5	10.5	87.2	4.8	4.6	124
Interpretive Displays	0.0	4.3	27.4	24.9	43.4	4.1	4.0	262
Parking Availability	0.8	8.4	7.2	17.6	65.9	4.4	4.4	298
Parking Lot Condition	0.3	0.8	5.5	21.4	72.0	4.6	4.1	299
Rec. Info. Availability	0.4	4.1	16.8	26.2	52.5	4.3	4.3	243
Road Condition	0.0	4.2	7.9	27.3	60.6	4.4	4.6	225
Feeling of Satefy	0.0	0.3	1.5	16.3	81.9	4.8	4.7	300
Scenery	0.0	0.2	0.5	7.4	91.9	4.9	4.8	304
Signage Adequacy	0.9	1.9	6.1	22.3	68.9	4.6	4.5	301
Trail Condition	0.0	1.7	4.8	22.3	71.2	4.6	4.6	250
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	3.0	6.3	18.1	72.7	4.6	4.6	166

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	11.9	1.9	6.0	31.0	49.2	4.0	4.8	37
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.7	72.2	4.7	4.4	35
Condition of Environment	0.1	11.8	0.0	18.1	70.0	4.5	4.9	37
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.9	85.0	4.8	4.9	19
Interpretive Displays	0.0	9.4	10.7	11.2	68.6	4.4	4.2	26
Parking Availability	0.1	0.2	8.1	1.0	90.6	4.8	4.6	32
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.4	9.7	1.3	88.7	4.8	4.5	28
Rec. Info. Availability	0.1	0.1	12.3	20.6	66.9	4.5	4.7	30
Road Condition	0.1	0.5	1.5	31.8	66.1	4.6	4.7	27
Feeling of Satefy	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	86.6	4.9	5.0	37
Scenery	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	5.0	4.9	37
Signage Adequacy	1.0	0.1	0.1	13.6	85.4	4.8	4.6	37
Trail Condition	0.0	1.5	0.0	16.5	82.0	4.8	4.9	25
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	6.4	6.4	14.0	73.2	4.5	4.8	31

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	3.9	4.8	15.4	40.8	35.1	4.0	4.3	63
Developed Facilities	0.0	6.2	5.2	43.2	45.4	4.3	4.0	42
Condition of Environment	0.0	6.1	5.6	17.1	71.2	4.5	4.8	118
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	4.5	20.1	0.0	75.4	4.5	4.0	17
Interpretive Displays	8.4	10.3	36.1	19.3	26.0	3.4	3.9	62
Parking Availability	0.2	9.7	14.2	13.1	62.9	4.3	4.2	105
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	6.5	17.1	24.5	51.9	4.2	3.8	87
Rec. Info. Availability	0.9	7.2	19.2	37.3	35.5	4.0	4.2	88
Road Condition	0.8	4.3	12.2	33.9	48.8	4.3	4.4	105
Feeling of Satefy	0.0	2.6	7.9	13.5	76.0	4.6	4.7	116
Scenery	0.0	0.0	3.6	8.1	88.3	4.8	4.8	118
Signage Adequacy	8.2	10.8	8.1	30.5	42.4	3.9	4.3	112
Trail Condition	2.9	2.9	6.3	32.2	55.6	4.3	4.5	87
Value for Fee Paid	2.4	11.2	10.4	17.6	58.4	4.2	4.3	28

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	4.5	22.7	17.2	55.5	4.2	4.0	21
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	71.4	4.6	4.2	11
Condition of Environment	0.8	0.0	5.3	6.4	87.5	4.8	4.9	43
Employee Helpfulness							4.0	9
Interpretive Displays	1.9	4.5	21.7	20.1	51.8	4.2	3.7	21
Parking Availability	2.0	7.0	18.5	9.1	63.4	4.2	4.4	40
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	1.0	12.4	19.5	67.1	4.5	3.8	38
Rec. Info. Availability	3.4	10.0	5.0	21.0	60.6	4.3	4.6	33
Road Condition	3.3	0.0	16.4	15.4	65.0	4.4	4.2	22
Feeling of Satefy	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	80.6	4.8	4.6	42
Scenery	0.0	0.8	1.9	1.9	95.4	4.9	4.8	43
Signage Adequacy	4.0	2.8	12.7	18.5	62.0	4.3	4.2	42
Trail Condition	0.0	10.8	0.0	11.4	77.8	4.6	4.6	42
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	7.1	10.6	7.0	75.3	4.5	4.1	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.

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