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Natural Resource
Manager

National Visitor
Use Monitoring
Program



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Visitor Use Report

White Mountain NF

USDA Forest Service

Region 9

National Visitor Use Monitoring

Data collected FY 2020

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	VERY HIGH	16	522	3.1
DUDS	HIGH	17	402	4.2
DUDS	MEDIUM	16	1,762	0.9
DUDS	LOW	14	2,494	0.6
DUDS	SV1	6	1,089	0.6
OU DS	HIGH	10	12	83.3
OU DS	MEDIUM	13	85	15.3
OU DS	LOW	11	183	6.0
OU DS	DUR4	4	3,461	0.1
OU DS	SUP4	3	1,098	0.3
GFA	VERY HIGH	19	3,814	0.5
GFA	HIGH	21	3,753	0.6
GFA	MEDIUM	19	9,466	0.2
GFA	LOW	26	20,204	0.1
WILDERNESS	VERY HIGH	11	37	29.7
WILDERNESS	HIGH	11	342	3.2
WILDERNESS	MEDIUM	17	1,480	1.1
WILDERNESS	LOW	12	4,439	0.3
Total		246	54,643	0.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2. Visitation Estimates

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

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

Table 2. Annual Visitation Estimate

Visit Type	Visits (1,000s)	90% Confidence Level (%)#
Total Estimated Site Visits*	4,017	±21.6
→ Day Use Developed Site Visits	1,651	±32.7
→ Overnight Use Developed Site Visits	111	±11.8
→ General Forest Area Visits	2,097	±32.4
→ Designated Wilderness Visits†	158	±31.9
Total Estimated National Forest Visits§	3,172	±21.8
→ 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	423	387	363
Overnight Use Developed Sites	19	19	18
Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	409	402	394
Designated Wilderness	286	281	277
Total	1,137	1,089	1,052

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

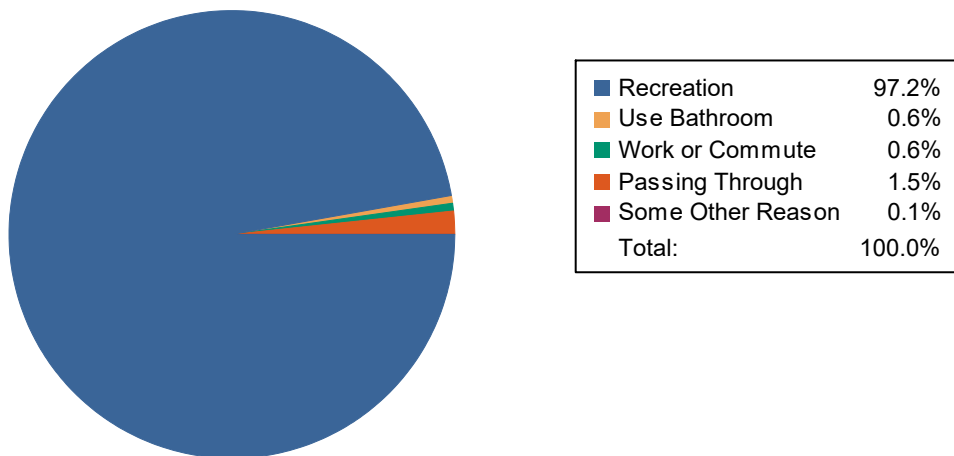
Form Type†	Developed Day Use Site	Developed Overnight	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Wilderness	Total
Basic	143	9	139	99	390
Economic	105	5	125	88	323
Satisfaction	115	4	130	90	339
Total	363	18	394	277	1,052

* 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

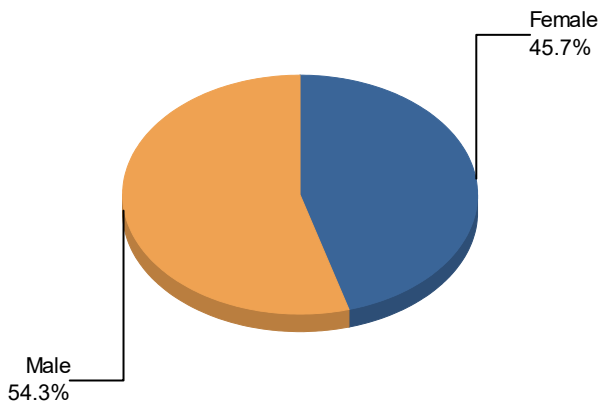
3.1. Demographics

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 about 46% of visits to the White Mountain NF are made by females. Among racial and ethnic minorities, the most commonly encountered are Hispanic/Latino (2%) and Asian (2%). The age distribution shows that about 19% visits are children under age 16. People over the age of 60 account for about 22% of visits. A high proportion of visits are from those living in the local area: 32% of visits come from people who live within 50 miles. About 18% of visits come from those living more than 200 miles away.

Table 5. Percent of National Forest Visits* by Gender

Gender	Survey Respondents†	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Female	1,020	45.7
Male	1,244	54.3
Total	2,264	100.0



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

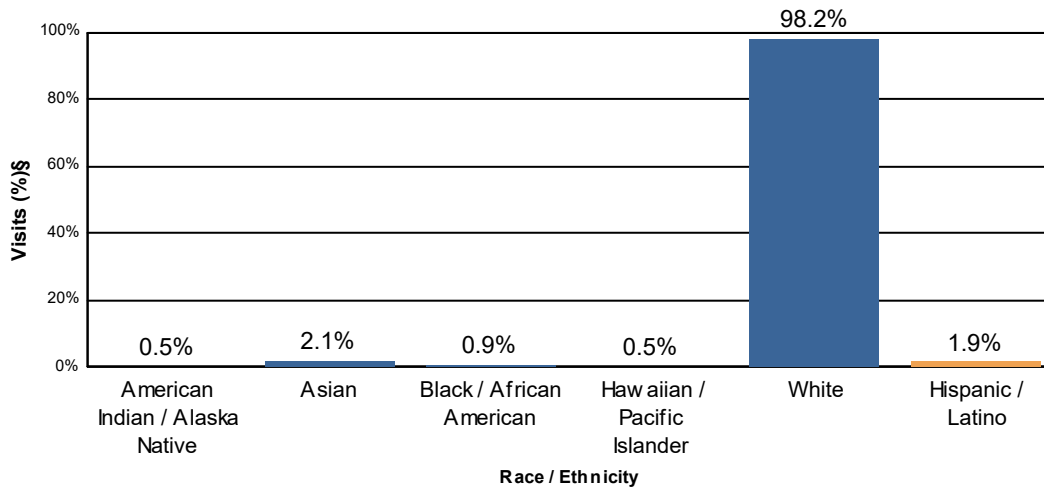
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

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

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

Race †	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§#
American Indian / Alaska Native	7	0.5
Asian	26	2.1
Black / African American	10	0.9
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	3	0.5
White	988	98.2
Total	1,034	102.2

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	National Forest Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	21	1.9



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

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

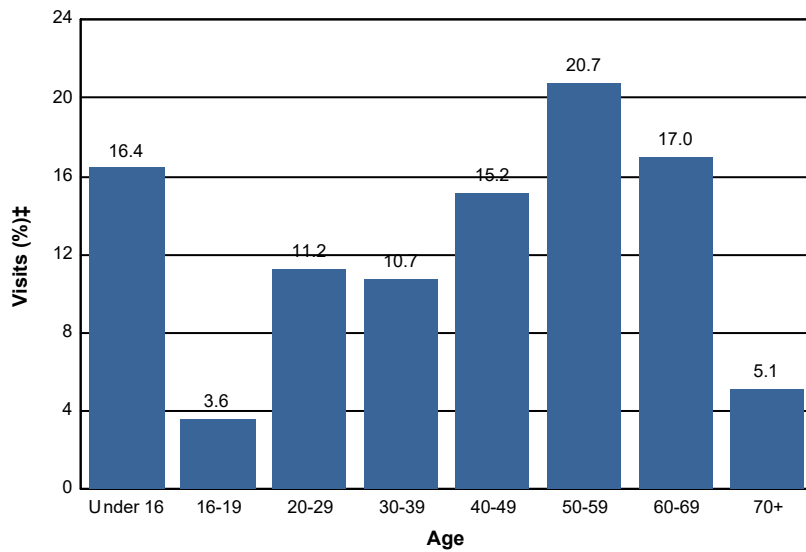
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

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

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

Table 7. Percent of National Forest Visits* by Age

Age Class	National Forest Visits (%)‡
Under 16	16.4
16-19	3.6
20-29	11.2
30-39	10.7
40-49	15.2
50-59	20.7
60-69	17.0
70+	5.1
Total	99.9



* 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)
Foreign Country			26.5	54
Unknown Origin*			14.7	30
03301	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	6.9	14
03818	New Hampshire	Carroll County	6.9	14
03251	New Hampshire	Grafton County	6.4	13
03570	New Hampshire	Coos County	5.4	11
03581	New Hampshire	Coos County	4.4	9
03223	New Hampshire	Grafton County	3.9	8
03860	New Hampshire	Carroll County	3.9	8
03820	New Hampshire	Strafford County	3.9	8
03838	New Hampshire	Carroll County	3.9	8
03253	New Hampshire	Belknap County	3.4	7
03264	New Hampshire	Grafton County	3.4	7
03582	New Hampshire	Coos County	3.4	7
03561	New Hampshire	Grafton County	2.9	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	20.5
26 - 50 miles	11.8
51 - 75 miles	9.5
76 - 100 miles	13.7
101 - 200 miles	26.3
201 - 500 miles	11.5
Over 500 miles	6.7
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.

More than 70% of visits to this forest last at most 6 hours; the average duration is about 14 hours owing to longer stays at overnight sites. The median length of visit to overnight sites is about 68 hours, indicating many are stays of 5 or more nights. About 44% of visits come from people who visit at most 5 times per year. Very frequent visitors are fairly common: about 21% 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	7.8	2.8
Day Use Developed	1.9	1.4
Overnight Use Developed	67.6	46.0
Undeveloped Areas	9.6	3.5
Designated Wilderness	9.3	5.6
National Forest Visit	13.6	4.0

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

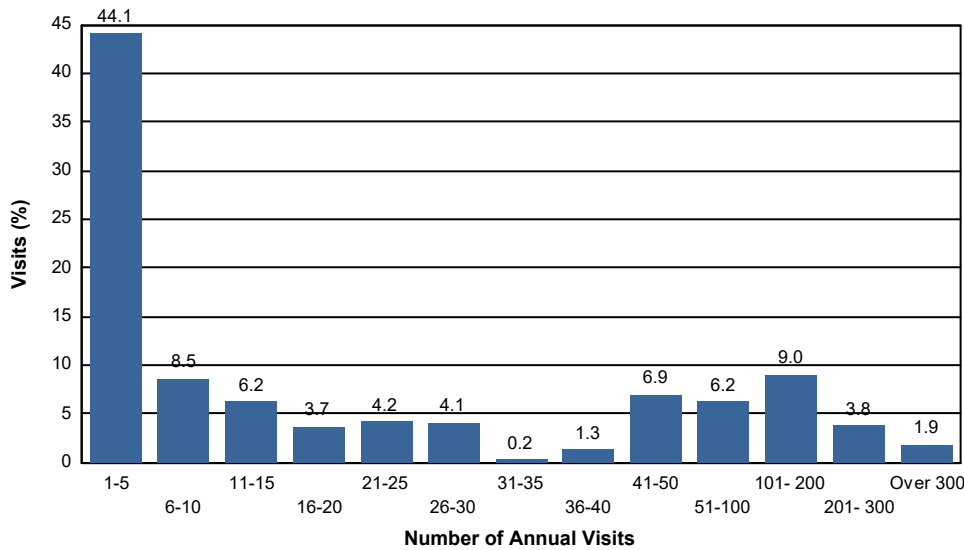
During the interview, visitors were asked how often they visit this national forest for all recreational activities, and how often for their primary activity. Table 12 summarizes the percent of visits that are made by those in each frequency category for this National Forest.

Table 11. Group Characteristics

Characteristic	Average
Percent of visits that were to just one national forest site during the National Forest Visit*	81.3
Number of national forest sites visited on National Forest Visit*	1.4
Group size	2.3
Axles per vehicle	2.0

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

Number of Annual Visits	Visits (%)†	Cumulative Visits (%)
1 - 5	44.1	44.1
6 - 10	8.5	52.6
11 - 15	6.2	58.8
16 - 20	3.7	62.5
21 - 25	4.2	66.6
26 - 30	4.1	70.8
31 - 35	0.2	71.0
36 - 40	1.3	72.3
41 - 50	6.9	79.2
51 - 100	6.2	85.4
101 - 200	9.0	94.4
201 - 300	3.8	98.1
Over 300	1.9	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 most frequently reported primary activity was hiking/walking (56%). The second most common activity was cross country skiing (10%).

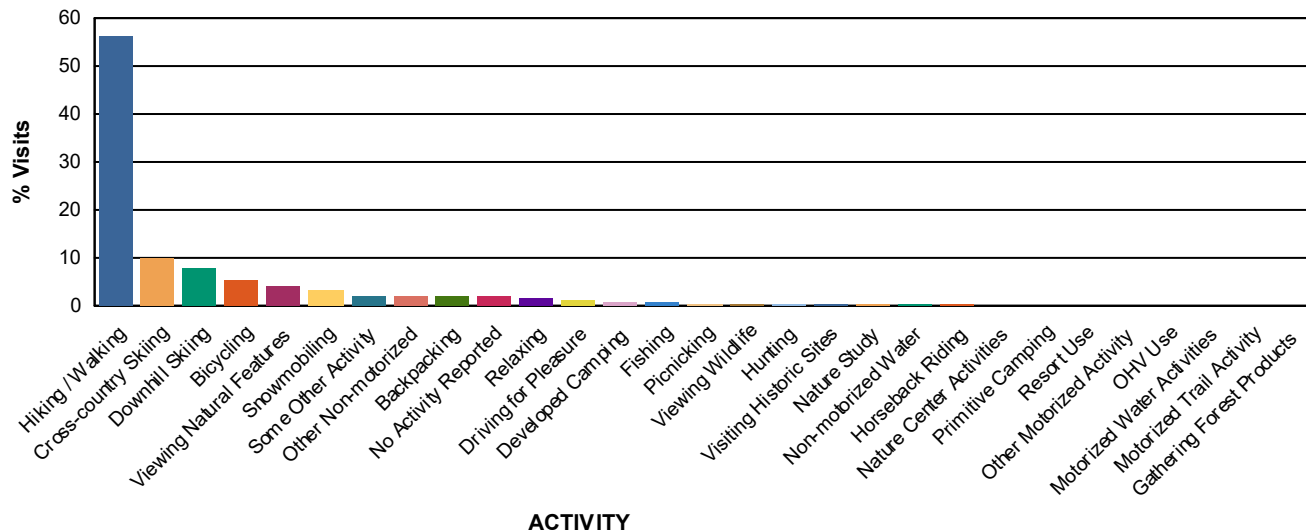
Use of Constructed Facilities and Designated Areas

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	70.1	56.2	6.0
Viewing Natural Features	39.8	3.9	3.6
Viewing Wildlife	22.9	0.4	4.7
Relaxing	22.4	1.4	14.9
Driving for Pleasure	14.6	1.3	4.1
Cross-country Skiing	11.6	9.8	2.9
Downhill Skiing	7.8	7.6	5.5
Bicycling	7.4	5.3	2.0
Visiting Historic Sites	5.8	0.2	2.4
Other Non-motorized	5.6	2.0	2.4
Picnicking	4.9	0.4	15.2
Nature Study	4.2	0.2	47.9
Nature Center Activities	4.0	0.1	1.7
Developed Camping	3.9	0.8	51.6
Gathering Forest Products	3.5	0.0	0.0
Some Other Activity	3.2	2.1	1.7
Backpacking	3.2	1.9	27.3
Snowmobiling	3.2	3.1	4.3
Fishing	1.4	0.7	6.7
Resort Use	0.7	0.0	31.6
Non-motorized Water	0.5	0.1	2.0
Hunting	0.3	0.3	4.5
Primitive Camping	0.2	0.0	32.7
No Activity Reported	0.1	1.7	
OHV Use	0.1	0.0	0.0
Horseback Riding	0.0	0.1	1.0
Motorized Water Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Motorized Activity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Motorized Trail Activity	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	7.8
Scenic Byway	21.9
Visitor Center or Museum	11.7
Designated ORV Area	6.5
Forest Roads	3.9
Interpretive Displays	3.3
Information Sites	7.8
Developed Fishing Site	3.4
Motorized Single Track Trails	24.5
Motorized Dual Track Trails	12.0
None of these Facilities	48.1

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

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

4. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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

About one-third of the NVUM surveys included questions about trip-related spending within 50 miles of the site visited. 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.

About 58% of the visits to the White Mountain NF are day trips away from home, rather than overnight trips from home. About 59% of visits are from those in households making over \$100,000.

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 by the 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

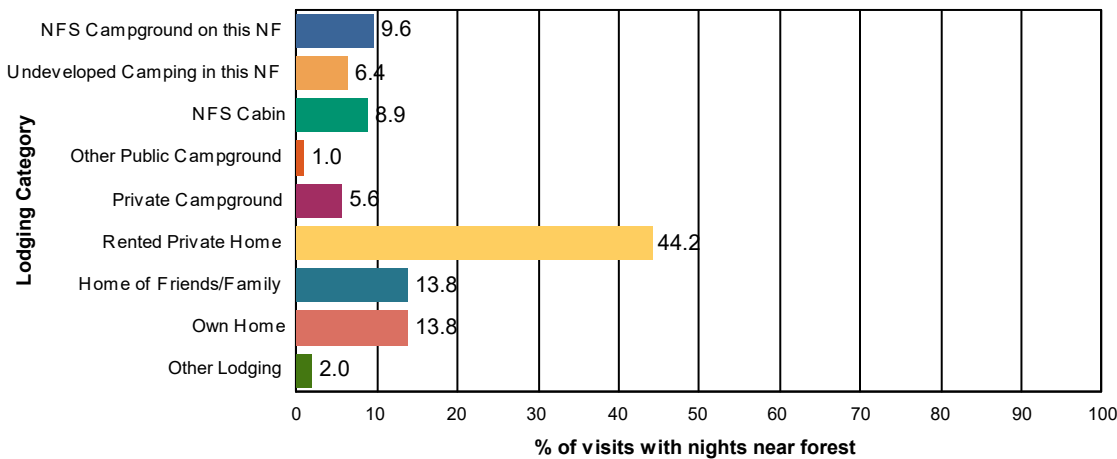
There are several other important aspects of the trips on which the recreation visits to the forest are made. These are summarized in Table 16. The first aspect relates to total amount spent by the recreating party on the trip. This includes spending not just within 50 miles of the forest, but anywhere. 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	\$394
Median Total Trip Spending per Party	\$70
% NF Visits made on trip with overnight stay away from home	45.1%
% NF Visits with overnight stay within 50 miles of NF	42.6%
Mean nights/visit within 50 miles of NF	5.2
Area Lodging Use	% Visits with Nights Near Forest
NFS Campground on this NF	9.6%
Undeveloped Camping in this NF	6.4%
NFS Cabin	8.9%
Other Public Campground	1.0%
Private Campground	5.6%
Rented Private Home	44.2%
Home of Friends/Family	13.8%
Own Home	13.8%
Other Lodging	2.0%

Area Lodging Use

% Visits with Nights Near Forest



4.5. Household Income

Visitors were asked to report a general category for their total household income. Only very general categories were used, to minimize the intrusive nature of the question. Results help indicate the overall socio-economic status of visitors to the forest, and are found in Table 17.

Table 17. Percent of National Forest Visits* by Annual Household Income

Annual Household Income Category	National Forest Visits (%)
Under \$25,000	4.1
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	28.9
\$150,000 and up	30.6
Total	100.0

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

4.6. Substitute Behavior

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

Figure 3. Substitute Behavior Choices

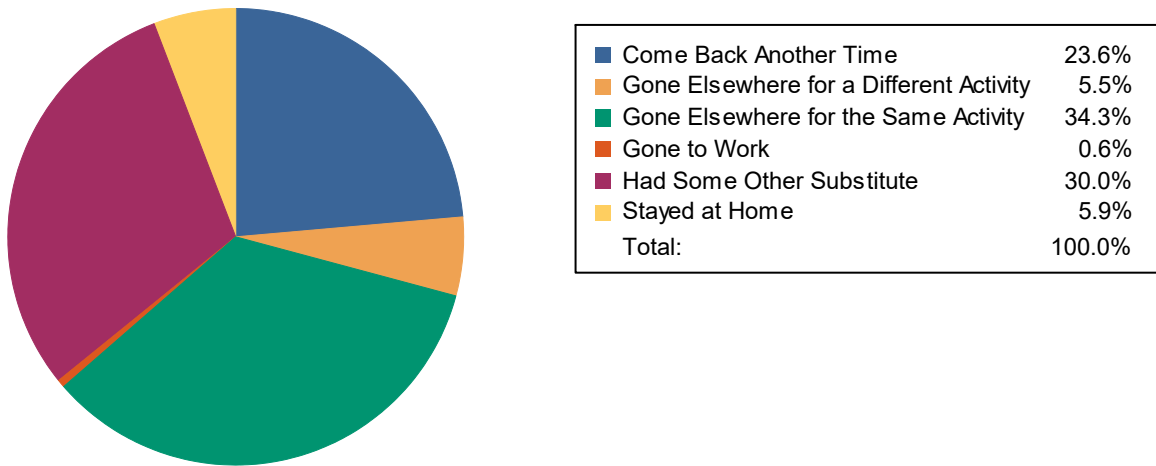
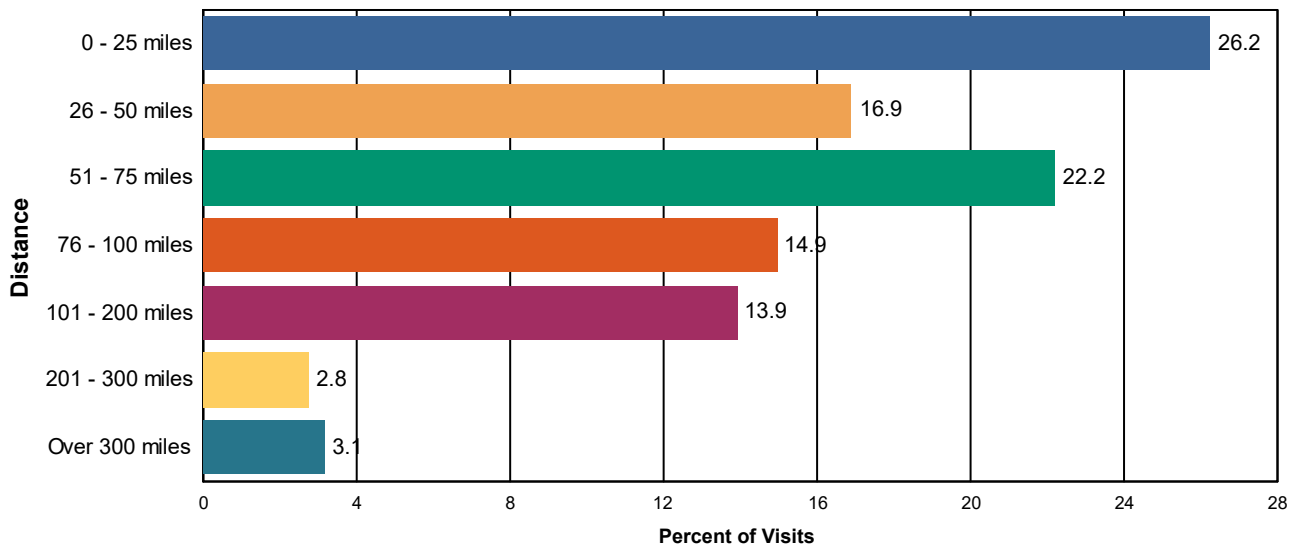


Figure 4. Reported Distance Visitors Would Travel to Alternate Location



5. SATISFACTION INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The overall satisfaction results are quite good. About 84% of people visiting indicated they were very satisfied with their overall recreation experience. Another 14% were somewhat satisfied. The results for the composite indices were also very good. Satisfaction ratings for perception of safety were over 98% for all types of sites. Ratings for the other composites were 89% or higher in developed sites.

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

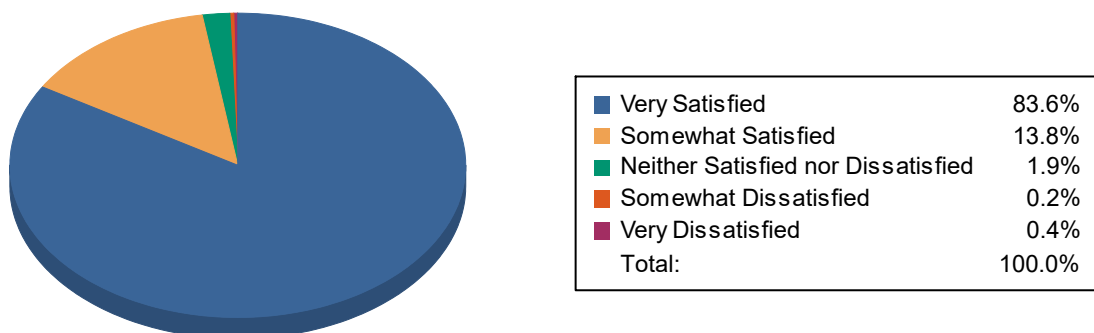


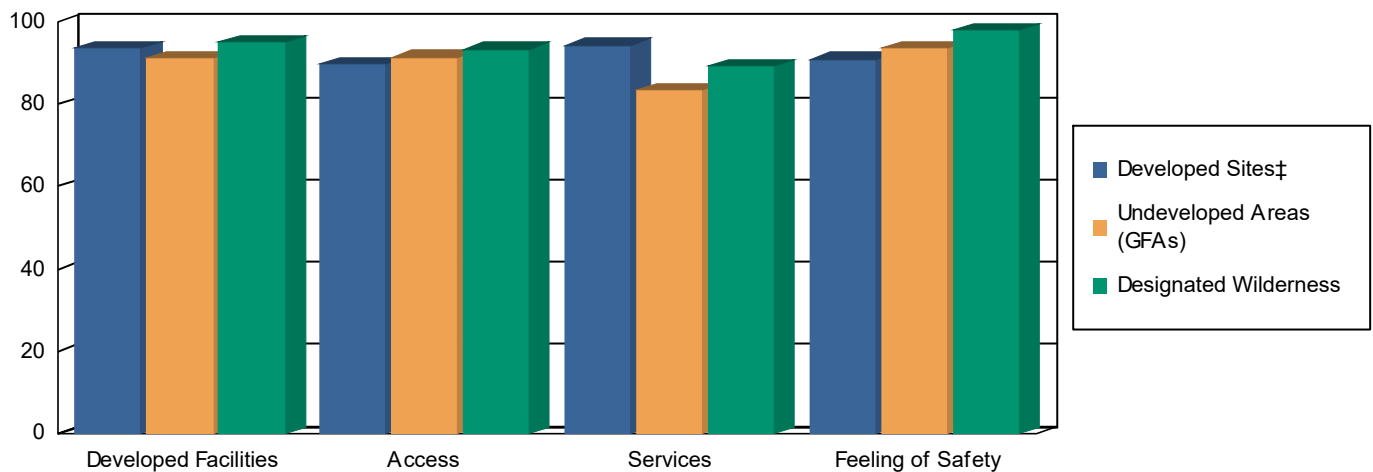
Table 18. Percent Satisfied Index† Scores for Aggregate Categories

Satisfaction Element	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)		
	Developed Sites‡	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
Developed Facilities	94.9	91.7	99.4
Access	95.1	93.6	94.0
Services	90.8	88.5	89.6
Feeling of Safety	99.3	98.8	98.6

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

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

Figure 6. Percent Meets Expectations Scores*



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

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

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

Satisfaction Element	Importance-Performance Rating
Restroom Cleanliness	Keep up the Good Work
Developed Facilities	Keep up the Good Work
Condition of Environment	Keep up the Good Work
Employee Helpfulness	Keep up the Good Work
Interpretive Displays	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 Safety	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work
Signage Adequacy	Keep up the Good Work
Trail Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Value for Fee Paid	Keep up the Good Work

Table 20. Importance-Performance Ratings for Overnight Developed Sites

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

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

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

Satisfaction Element	Importance-Performance Rating
Restroom Cleanliness	Keep up the Good Work
Developed Facilities	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	Keep up the Good Work
Rec. Info. Availability	Keep up the Good Work
Road Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Feeling of Safety	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work
Signage Adequacy	Keep up the Good Work
Trail Condition	Keep up the Good Work
Value for Fee Paid	Keep up the Good Work

Table 22. Importance-Performance Ratings for Designated Wilderness

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

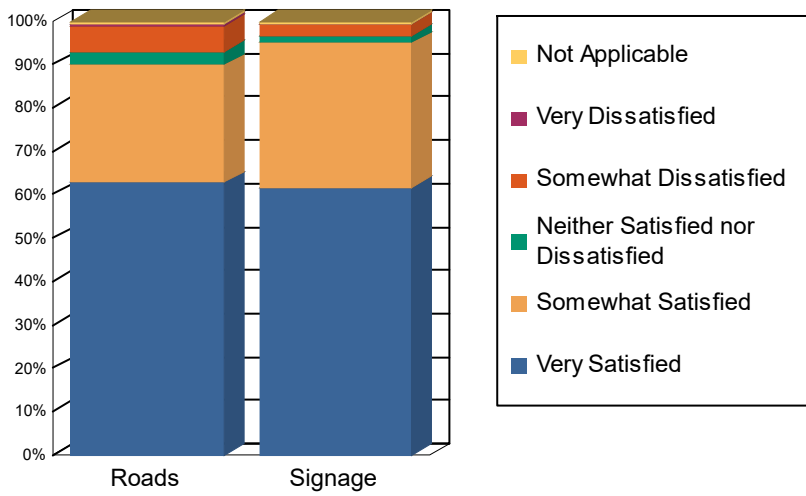
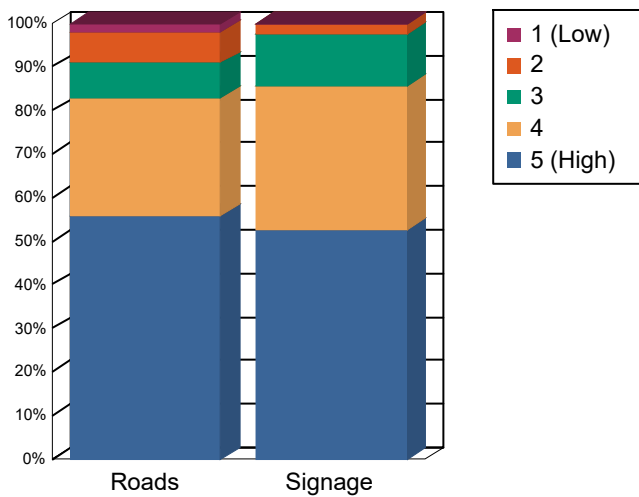


Figure 7b. Importance of Forest-wide Road Conditions & Signage Adequacy



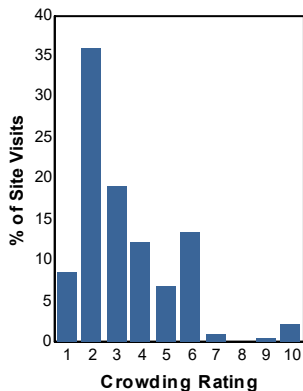
5.1. Crowding

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.

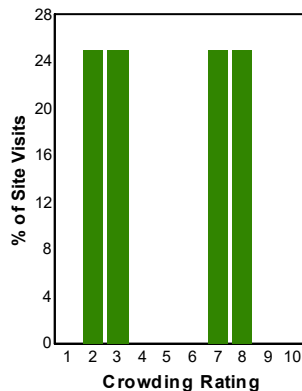
Table 23. Percent of Site Visits* by Crowding Rating and Site Type

Crowding Rating†	Site Types (% of Site Visits)			
	Day Use Developed Sites	Overnight Use Developed Sites	Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)	Designated Wilderness
10 - Overcrowded	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.0
9	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.8
8	0.0	25.0	3.0	0.4
7	1.1	25.0	7.3	0.8
6	13.5	0.0	14.4	12.4
5	6.7	0.0	8.3	9.4
4	12.3	0.0	14.7	19.2
3	19.1	25.0	18.9	17.6
2	36.1	25.0	18.2	29.2
1 - Hardly anyone there	8.6	0.0	12.4	10.2
Average Rating	3.4	5.0	3.9	3.4

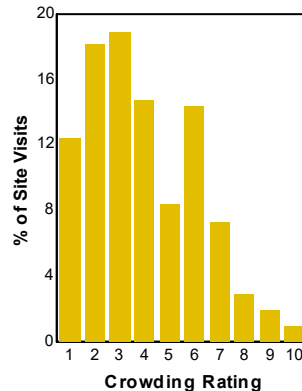
Day Use Developed Sites



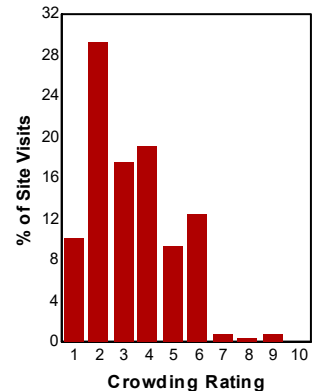
Overnight Use Developed Sites



Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)



Designated Wilderness



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

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

5.2. Disabilities

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

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

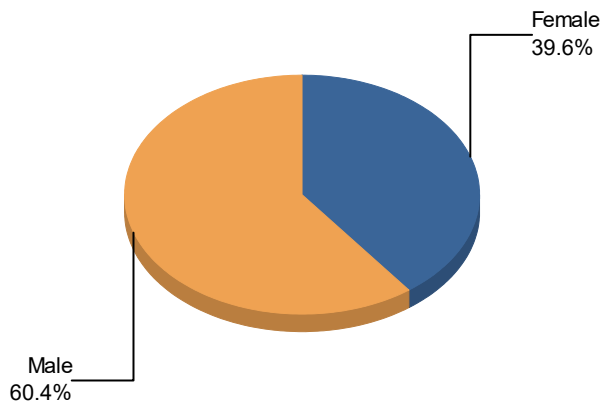
Item	Percent
% of visits that include a group member with a disability	4.3
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	88.0

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	185	39.6
Male	343	60.4
Total	528	100.0



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

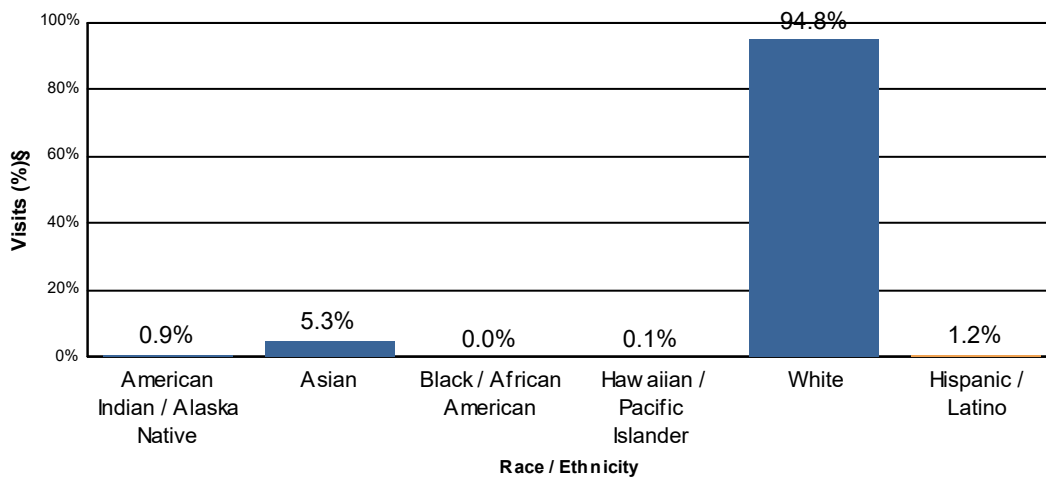
† Non-respondents to gender questions were excluded from analysis.

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

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

Race †	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§#
American Indian / Alaska Native	1	0.9
Asian	9	5.3
Black / African American	0	0.0
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	1	0.1
White	260	94.8
Total	271	101.1

Ethnicity†	Survey Respondents‡	Wilderness Site Visits (%)§
Hispanic / Latino	6	1.2



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

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

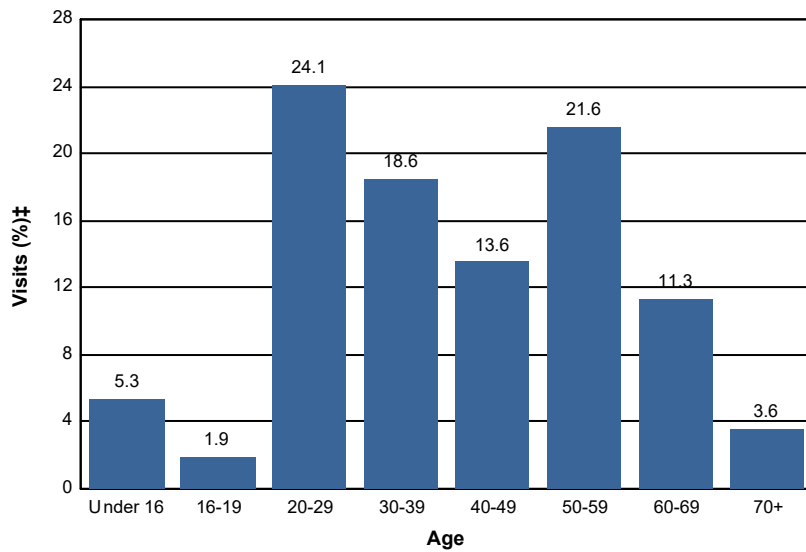
† Race and Ethnicity were asked as two separate questions.

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

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

Table 27. Percent of Wilderness Site Visits* by Age

Age Class	Wilderness Site Visits (%)‡
Under 16	5.3
16-19	1.9
20-29	24.1
30-39	18.6
40-49	13.6
50-59	21.6
60-69	11.3
70+	3.6
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)
Foreign Country			16.4	11
Unknown Origin*			16.4	11
03301	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	9.0	6
03820	New Hampshire	Strafford County	7.5	5
03818	New Hampshire	Carroll County	6.0	4
03110	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	4.5	3
02139	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	4.5	3
04088	Maine	Oxford County	4.5	3
01880	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	4.5	3
02145	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	4.5	3
02140	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	4.5	3
03104	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	4.5	3
04101	Maine	Cumberland County	4.5	3
01830	Massachusetts	Essex County	4.5	3
03031	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	4.5	3

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

7. APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX A - Complete List of ZIP Codes

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

ZIP Code	State	County	Percent of Respondents	Survey Respondents (n)
Foreign Country			5.1	54
Unknown Origin*			2.9	30
03301	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	1.3	14
03818	New Hampshire	Carroll County	1.3	14
03251	New Hampshire	Grafton County	1.2	13
03570	New Hampshire	Coos County	1.0	11
03581	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.9	9
03223	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.8	8
03860	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.8	8
03820	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.8	8
03838	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.8	8
03253	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.7	7
03264	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.7	7
03582	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.7	7
03561	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.6	6
04101	Maine	Cumberland County	0.6	6
01950	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.6	6
03813	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.6	6
03801	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.6	6
03104	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.5	5
03110	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.5	5
03103	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.5	5
04106	Maine	Cumberland County	0.5	5
02155	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.5	5
02139	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.5	5
03215	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.5	5
01854	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.5	5
03584	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.5	5
03077	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.4	4
03038	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.4	4
02025	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.4	4
01915	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.4	4
02140	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.4	4
03285	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.4	4
03031	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.4	4
04092	Maine	Cumberland County	0.4	4
03867	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.4	4
03885	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.4	4
03076	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.4	4
01890	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.4	4

01913	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.4	4
03431	New Hampshire	Cheshire County	0.4	4
03598	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.4	4
03217	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.4	4
04005	Maine	York County	0.3	3
04103	Maine	Cumberland County	0.3	3
01754	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
02474	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
03281	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.3	3
01886	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
03588	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.3	3
03262	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.3	3
03102	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.3	3
03224	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.3	3
04088	Maine	Oxford County	0.3	3
03574	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.3	3
03768	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.3	3
03862	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.3	3
06010	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.3	3
01921	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.3	3
03755	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.3	3
02141	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
01880	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
01826	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
02176	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
02127	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.3	3
03051	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.3	3
03846	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.3	3
02048	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.3	3
01801	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
01830	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.3	3
04072	Maine	York County	0.3	3
03275	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.3	3
03842	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.3	3
02145	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
03886	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.3	3
03106	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.3	3
04055	Maine	Cumberland County	0.3	3
01887	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
01832	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.3	3
03053	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.3	3
02144	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.3	3
04074	Maine	Cumberland County	0.3	3
02169	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.3	3
03825	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.3	3
01923	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.3	3
03227	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.3	3
01810	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.3	3
02135	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.3	3
03256	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.3	3
02806	Rhode Island	Bristol County	0.2	2

03222	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.2	2
01824	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
03870	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.2	2
03904	Maine	York County	0.2	2
03234	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.2	2
03856	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.2	2
02043	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.2	2
04011	Maine	Cumberland County	0.2	2
03845	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.2	2
02360	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.2	2
03857	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.2	2
04096	Maine	Cumberland County	0.2	2
01056	Massachusetts	Hampden County	0.2	2
03244	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.2	2
02118	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.2	2
03241	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.2	2
05045	Vermont	Orange County	0.2	2
02891	Rhode Island	Washington County	0.2	2
01033	Massachusetts	Hampshire County	0.2	2
04029	Maine	Cumberland County	0.2	2
02852	Rhode Island	Washington County	0.2	2
01850	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
03063	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.2	2
05055	Vermont	Windsor County	0.2	2
02130	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.2	2
01945	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.2	2
04009	Maine	Cumberland County	0.2	2
02703	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.2	2
06095	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.2	2
02644	Massachusetts	Barnstable County	0.2	2
01702	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
02128	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.2	2
03266	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.2	2
05819	Vermont	Caledonia County	0.2	2
02472	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
01760	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
02446	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.2	2
12065	New York	Saratoga County	0.2	2
32724	Florida	Volusia County	0.2	2
02038	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.2	2
04073	Maine	York County	0.2	2
03221	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.2	2
03079	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.2	2
01879	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
03070	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.2	2
04083	Maine	York County	0.2	2
02186	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.2	2
04039	Maine	Cumberland County	0.2	2
01844	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.2	2
01516	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.2	2
02453	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2

03465	New Hampshire	Cheshire County	0.2	2
03871	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.2	2
02116	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.2	2
02184	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.2	2
04085	Maine	Cumberland County	0.2	2
08628	New Jersey	Mercer County	0.2	2
04105	Maine	Cumberland County	0.2	2
02215	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.2	2
03044	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.2	2
03908	Maine	York County	0.2	2
01960	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.2	2
03034	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.2	2
01833	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.2	2
01835	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.2	2
03766	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.2	2
01752	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
03060	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.2	2
02114	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.2	2
01720	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
02210	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.2	2
03837	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.2	2
03046	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.2	2
03748	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.2	2
03249	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.2	2
01930	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.2	2
02143	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
01803	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
02536	Massachusetts	Barnstable County	0.2	2
01501	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.2	2
03583	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.2	2
03304	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.2	2
02030	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.2	2
01867	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.2	2
05443	Vermont	Addison County	0.2	2
02818	Rhode Island	Kent County	0.1	1
07646	New Jersey	Bergen County	0.1	1
28167	North Carolina	Rutherford County	0.1	1
03854	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
05843	Vermont	Caledonia County	0.1	1
02467	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
03064	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
06378	Connecticut	New London County	0.1	1
05602	Vermont	Washington County	0.1	1
04238	Maine	Oxford County	0.1	1
06338	Connecticut	New London County	0.1	1
03061	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
06085	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
27587	North Carolina	Wake County	0.1	1
04093	Maine	York County	0.1	1
03052	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
29582	South Carolina	Horry County	0.1	1

07675	New Jersey	Bergen County	0.1	1
03278	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.1	1
05401	Vermont	Chittenden County	0.1	1
03049	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
06471	Connecticut	New Haven County	0.1	1
02327	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
08520	New Jersey	Mercer County	0.1	1
06512	Connecticut	New Haven County	0.1	1
03446	New Hampshire	Cheshire County	0.1	1
04679	Maine	Hancock County	0.1	1
06066	Connecticut	Tolland County	0.1	1
01031	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
01970	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
20003	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	0.1	1
01543	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
01929	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
03258	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.1	1
02081	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
01460	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
02724	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.1	1
02180	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
97116	Oregon	Washington County	0.1	1
01473	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
06475	Connecticut	Middlesex County	0.1	1
01475	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
06238	Connecticut	Tolland County	0.1	1
01003	Massachusetts	Hampshire County	0.1	1
13066	New York	Onondaga County	0.1	1
03303	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.1	1
02445	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
03855	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
18966	Pennsylvania	Bucks County	0.1	1
03045	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
19468	Pennsylvania	Montgomery County	0.1	1
22656	Virginia	Frederick County	0.1	1
17547	Pennsylvania	Lancaster County	0.1	1
21787	Maryland	Carroll County	0.1	1
66216	Kansas	Johnson County	0.1	1
03235	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.1	1
05053	Vermont	Windsor County	0.1	1
08045	New Jersey	Camden County	0.1	1
03811	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
02072	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
03245	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.1	1
02478	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
01523	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
04046	Maine	York County	0.1	1
06441	Connecticut	Middlesex County	0.1	1
19390	Pennsylvania	Chester County	0.1	1
05089	Vermont	Windsor County	0.1	1
17886	Pennsylvania	Union County	0.1	1

03851	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
35216	Alabama	Jefferson County	0.1	1
06281	Connecticut	Windham County	0.1	1
60048	Illinois	Lake County	0.1	1
05751	Vermont	Rutland County	0.1	1
06418	Connecticut	New Haven County	0.1	1
04412	Maine	Penobscot County	0.1	1
02898	Rhode Island	Washington County	0.1	1
94563	California	Contra Costa County	0.1	1
02302	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
02655	Massachusetts	Barnstable County	0.1	1
03593	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.1	1
04220	Maine	Oxford County	0.1	1
01541	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
01107	Massachusetts	Hampden County	0.1	1
03037	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
12603	New York	Dutchess County	0.1	1
02359	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
02062	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
02766	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.1	1
78640	Texas	Hays County	0.1	1
03054	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
15120	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	0.1	1
27701	North Carolina	Durham County	0.1	1
01453	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
03878	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
02190	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
02940	Rhode Island	Providence County	0.1	1
03055	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
95472	California	Sonoma County	0.1	1
01581	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
17538	Pennsylvania	Lancaster County	0.1	1
29142	South Carolina	Orangeburg County	0.1	1
22655	Virginia	Frederick County	0.1	1
04032	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
04917	Maine	Kennebec County	0.1	1
92008	California	San Diego County	0.1	1
19512	Pennsylvania	Berks County	0.1	1
95648	California	Placer County	0.1	1
14470	New York	Orleans County	0.1	1
05753	Vermont	Addison County	0.1	1
05408	Vermont	Chittenden County	0.1	1
95126	California	Santa Clara County	0.1	1
05072	Vermont	Orange County	0.1	1
01569	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
06089	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
04260	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
23462	Virginia	Virginia Beach city	0.1	1
08550	New Jersey	Mercer County	0.1	1
10507	New York	Westchester County	0.1	1
08527	New Jersey	Ocean County	0.1	1

06035	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
11215	New York	Kings County	0.1	1
97402	Oregon	Lane County	0.1	1
03246	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.1	1
03576	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.1	1
02189	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
14580	New York	Monroe County	0.1	1
03590	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.1	1
20910	Maryland	Montgomery County	0.1	1
01821	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
10605	New York	Westchester County	0.1	1
20110	Virginia	Manassas city	0.1	1
04107	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
96161	California	Nevada County	0.1	1
55126	Minnesota	Ramsey County	0.1	1
04033	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
03247	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.1	1
03216	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.1	1
03782	New Hampshire	Sullivan County	0.1	1
11579	New York	Nassau County	0.1	1
10101	New York	New York County	0.1	1
03259	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.1	1
03848	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
01966	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
47630	Indiana	Warrick County	0.1	1
03823	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
32550	Florida	Walton County	0.1	1
01775	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
08088	New Jersey	Burlington County	0.1	1
05403	Vermont	Chittenden County	0.1	1
17601	Pennsylvania	Lancaster County	0.1	1
02832	Rhode Island	Washington County	0.1	1
06330	Connecticut	New London County	0.1	1
04110	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
02131	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.1	1
18106	Pennsylvania	Lehigh County	0.1	1
27358	North Carolina	Guilford County	0.1	1
29330	South Carolina	Spartanburg County	0.1	1
02368	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
01540	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
10024	New York	New York County	0.1	1
18080	Pennsylvania	Lehigh County	0.1	1
06051	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
01984	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
02889	Rhode Island	Kent County	0.1	1
02719	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.1	1
03032	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
06511	Connecticut	New Haven County	0.1	1
08028	New Jersey	Gloucester County	0.1	1
53704	Wisconsin	Dane County	0.1	1
11238	New York	Kings County	0.1	1

04427	Maine	Penobscot County	0.1	1
01103	Massachusetts	Hampden County	0.1	1
12302	New York	Schenectady County	0.1	1
03903	Maine	York County	0.1	1
78738	Texas	Travis County	0.1	1
46845	Indiana	Allen County	0.1	1
44089	Ohio	Erie County	0.1	1
06250	Connecticut	Tolland County	0.1	1
02201	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.1	1
06798	Connecticut	Litchfield County	0.1	1
63069	Missouri	Franklin County	0.1	1
77040	Texas	Harris County	0.1	1
03087	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
10035	New York	New York County	0.1	1
90403	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
01095	Massachusetts	Hampden County	0.1	1
15217	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	0.1	1
02481	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
01005	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
05848	Vermont	Caledonia County	0.1	1
01520	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
01770	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
11757	New York	Suffolk County	0.1	1
02764	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.1	1
03062	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
18102	Pennsylvania	Lehigh County	0.1	1
55116	Minnesota	Ramsey County	0.1	1
03595	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.1	1
28133	North Carolina	Anson County	0.1	1
12059	New York	Albany County	0.1	1
01940	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
34481	Florida	Marion County	0.1	1
04078	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
06786	Connecticut	Litchfield County	0.1	1
15143	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	0.1	1
11561	New York	Nassau County	0.1	1
02842	Rhode Island	Newport County	0.1	1
03575	New Hampshire	Coos County	0.1	1
13470	New York	Fulton County	0.1	1
01952	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
02809	Rhode Island	Bristol County	0.1	1
12803	New York	Saratoga County	0.1	1
01845	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
02459	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
04037	Maine	Oxford County	0.1	1
32765	Florida	Seminole County	0.1	1
22003	Virginia	Fairfax County	0.1	1
05859	Vermont	Orleans County	0.1	1
01757	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
02835	Rhode Island	Newport County	0.1	1
04240	Maine	Androscoggin County	0.1	1

04064	Maine	York County	0.1	1
78633	Texas	Williamson County	0.1	1
01730	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
08050	New Jersey	Ocean County	0.1	1
10901	New York	Rockland County	0.1	1
33130	Florida	Miami-Dade County	0.1	1
81211	Colorado	Chaffee County	0.1	1
03883	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.1	1
01469	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
03048	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
05873	Vermont	Caledonia County	0.1	1
04289	Maine	Oxford County	0.1	1
03824	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
03225	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.1	1
32789	Florida	Orange County	0.1	1
18343	Pennsylvania	Northampton County	0.1	1
02132	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.1	1
19103	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia County	0.1	1
02333	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
04010	Maine	Oxford County	0.1	1
02035	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
02770	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
10974	New York	Rockland County	0.1	1
04210	Maine	Androscoggin County	0.1	1
06419	Connecticut	Middlesex County	0.1	1
01908	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
07079	New Jersey	Essex County	0.1	1
04843	Maine	Knox County	0.1	1
04020	Maine	York County	0.1	1
04048	Maine	York County	0.1	1
32693	Florida	Gilchrist County	0.1	1
03809	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.1	1
04015	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
01364	Massachusetts	Franklin County	0.1	1
21218	Maryland	Baltimore city	0.1	1
06518	Connecticut	New Haven County	0.1	1
02367	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
02893	Rhode Island	Kent County	0.1	1
04027	Maine	York County	0.1	1
19083	Pennsylvania	Delaware County	0.1	1
04062	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
06241	Connecticut	Windham County	0.1	1
19426	Pennsylvania	Montgomery County	0.1	1
27707	North Carolina	Durham County	0.1	1
03873	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
03276	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.1	1
04061	Maine	York County	0.1	1
03753	New Hampshire	Sullivan County	0.1	1
06068	Connecticut	Litchfield County	0.1	1
02151	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.1	1
02814	Rhode Island	Providence County	0.1	1

28629	North Carolina	Ashe County	0.1	1
06355	Connecticut	New London County	0.1	1
01983	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
01235	Massachusetts	Berkshire County	0.1	1
46217	Indiana	Marion County	0.1	1
01944	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
02921	Rhode Island	Providence County	0.1	1
03458	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
02346	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
14534	New York	Monroe County	0.1	1
90046	California	Los Angeles County	0.1	1
01102	Massachusetts	Hampden County	0.1	1
06239	Connecticut	Windham County	0.1	1
01462	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
03290	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
02462	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
02879	Rhode Island	Washington County	0.1	1
02649	Massachusetts	Barnstable County	0.1	1
02864	Rhode Island	Providence County	0.1	1
32751	Florida	Orange County	0.1	1
06447	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
03835	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
03043	New Hampshire	Hillsborough County	0.1	1
03451	New Hampshire	Cheshire County	0.1	1
01545	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
01267	Massachusetts	Berkshire County	0.1	1
02054	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
02120	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	0.1	1
01452	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
01013	Massachusetts	Hampden County	0.1	1
08043	New Jersey	Camden County	0.1	1
78121	Texas	Wilson County	0.1	1
20904	Maryland	Montgomery County	0.1	1
48104	Michigan	Washtenaw County	0.1	1
01376	Massachusetts	Franklin County	0.1	1
12084	New York	Albany County	0.1	1
04352	Maine	Kennebec County	0.1	1
01510	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
02138	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
01002	Massachusetts	Hampshire County	0.1	1
18436	Pennsylvania	Wayne County	0.1	1
04024	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
03268	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.1	1
01463	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
80211	Colorado	Denver County	0.1	1
32081	Florida	St. Johns County	0.1	1
84020	Utah	Salt Lake County	0.1	1
11710	New York	Nassau County	0.1	1
03833	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
03269	New Hampshire	Belknap County	0.1	1
54650	Wisconsin	La Crosse County	0.1	1

02760	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.1	1
33411	Florida	Palm Beach County	0.1	1
01965	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
04937	Maine	Somerset County	0.1	1
33928	Florida	Lee County	0.1	1
01985	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
10019	New York	New York County	0.1	1
02067	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
07974	New Jersey	Union County	0.1	1
01701	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
04021	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
03042	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
03884	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
29835	South Carolina	McCormick County	0.1	1
15642	Pennsylvania	Westmoreland County	0.1	1
93023	California	Ventura County	0.1	1
01610	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
13850	New York	Broome County	0.1	1
20002	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	0.1	1
06090	Connecticut	Hartford County	0.1	1
02738	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
04038	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
02871	Rhode Island	Newport County	0.1	1
02767	Massachusetts	Bristol County	0.1	1
06359	Connecticut	New London County	0.1	1
07045	New Jersey	Morris County	0.1	1
05827	Vermont	Orleans County	0.1	1
05763	Vermont	Rutland County	0.1	1
01340	Massachusetts	Franklin County	0.1	1
01106	Massachusetts	Hampden County	0.1	1
06470	Connecticut	Fairfield County	0.1	1
02347	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
02420	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
95521	California	Humboldt County	0.1	1
03257	New Hampshire	Merrimack County	0.1	1
02482	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
34285	Florida	Sarasota County	0.1	1
04043	Maine	York County	0.1	1
32137	Florida	Flagler County	0.1	1
03861	New Hampshire	Strafford County	0.1	1
01570	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
98101	Washington	King County	0.1	1
07024	New Jersey	Bergen County	0.1	1
06084	Connecticut	Tolland County	0.1	1
04057	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
84003	Utah	Utah County	0.1	1
12919	New York	Clinton County	0.1	1
07470	New Jersey	Passaic County	0.1	1
35244	Alabama	Jefferson County	0.1	1
02813	Rhode Island	Washington County	0.1	1
27712	North Carolina	Durham County	0.1	1

03840	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
01864	Massachusetts	Middlesex County	0.1	1
02090	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
34677	Florida	Pinellas County	0.1	1
98650	Washington	Klickitat County	0.1	1
01841	Massachusetts	Essex County	0.1	1
44907	Ohio	Richland County	0.1	1
28226	North Carolina	Mecklenburg County	0.1	1
85257	Arizona	Maricopa County	0.1	1
02045	Massachusetts	Plymouth County	0.1	1
04849	Maine	Waldo County	0.1	1
03826	New Hampshire	Rockingham County	0.1	1
99577	Alaska	Anchorage Borough	0.1	1
94403	California	San Mateo County	0.1	1
21286	Maryland	Baltimore County	0.1	1
12121	New York	Rensselaer County	0.1	1
03894	New Hampshire	Carroll County	0.1	1
48603	Michigan	Saginaw County	0.1	1
57719	South Dakota	Pennington County	0.1	1
92395	California	San Bernardino County	0.1	1
10552	New York	Westchester County	0.1	1
77386	Texas	Montgomery County	0.1	1
44093	Ohio	Ashtabula County	0.1	1
02170	Massachusetts	Norfolk County	0.1	1
03741	New Hampshire	Grafton County	0.1	1
01440	Massachusetts	Worcester County	0.1	1
26506	West Virginia	Monongalia County	0.1	1
01028	Massachusetts	Hampden County	0.1	1
07040	New Jersey	Essex County	0.1	1
04034	Maine	Cumberland County	0.1	1
01464	Massachusetts	Middlesex 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	2.5	2.4	1.4	20.3	72.4	4.5	4.3	60
Developed Facilities	0.0	1.1	0.5	7.0	87.2	4.7	4.3	100
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.0	5.7	6.1	84.9	4.7	4.8	110
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	8.1	4.1	87.8	4.8	4.6	45
Interpretive Displays	0.0	7.5	9.2	6.2	73.6	4.4	3.9	83
Parking Availability	1.7	0.8	0.3	2.9	92.6	4.8	4.5	108
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	4.0	0.3	14.3	79.4	4.6	4.2	107
Rec. Info. Availability	0.4	4.7	3.6	7.1	81.0	4.5	4.5	76
Road Condition	3.1	9.6	0.8	7.1	73.6	4.2	4.4	65
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.5	0.3	7.6	91.7	4.9	4.6	110
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.3	91.4	4.8	4.7	111
Signage Adequacy	0.4	1.7	1.2	7.3	87.6	4.7	4.5	110
Trail Condition	0.0	2.1	0.0	23.0	74.9	4.7	4.9	66
Value for Fee Paid	0.7	7.7	0.0	18.8	70.4	4.4	4.7	64

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								4
Developed Facilities								2
Condition of Environment								4
Employee Helpfulness								3
Interpretive Displays								1
Parking Availability								4
Parking Lot Condition								4
Rec. Info. Availability								4
Road Condition								2
Feeling of Safety								4
Scenery								4
Signage Adequacy								4
Trail Condition								2
Value for Fee Paid								4

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

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

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

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

Table B-3. Satisfaction for Visits to Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)

Satisfaction Element	Percent Rating Satisfaction as:					Mean Rating§	Mean Importance†	No. Obs‡
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied			
Restroom Cleanliness	0.0	11.0	2.8	27.2	53.5	4.1	4.0	44
Developed Facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	57.2	4.6	4.3	33
Condition of Environment	0.0	2.3	1.0	14.9	80.8	4.7	4.9	127
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	4.9	12
Interpretive Displays	0.0	2.8	5.9	33.4	43.0	3.7	3.9	66
Parking Availability	0.7	2.4	3.9	18.7	73.1	4.6	4.3	109
Parking Lot Condition	0.8	5.2	1.6	17.0	74.6	4.6	4.1	105
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	4.8	7.4	24.5	61.2	4.4	4.5	99
Road Condition	0.0	1.8	7.1	23.3	66.0	4.5	4.1	70
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.6	0.5	7.4	90.9	4.9	4.7	125
Scenery	0.0	1.0	1.1	5.6	92.3	4.9	4.8	126
Signage Adequacy	0.5	9.4	2.1	19.4	64.7	4.3	4.7	123
Trail Condition	0.5	0.6	1.5	20.9	70.1	4.4	4.5	125
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	0.0	5.2	25.9	68.9	4.6	4.5	42

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

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

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

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

Table B-4. Satisfaction for Visits to Designated Wilderness*

Satisfaction Element	Percent Rating Satisfaction as:					Mean Rating§	Mean Importance†	No. Obs‡
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied			
Restroom Cleanliness	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	61.0	4.4	4.5	18
Developed Facilities							4.1	9
Condition of Environment	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.0	89.6	4.9	4.9	90
Employee Helpfulness	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	97.9	5.0	3.7	22
Interpretive Displays	0.0	1.2	39.4	8.3	42.8	3.7	3.0	24
Parking Availability	0.0	2.4	2.4	16.1	78.8	4.7	4.5	45
Parking Lot Condition	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.7	93.9	4.9	4.0	41
Rec. Info. Availability	0.0	0.7	4.8	28.0	64.7	4.5	4.4	73
Road Condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	78.5	4.8	3.8	22
Feeling of Safety	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.9	93.7	4.9	4.6	90
Scenery	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.2	89.6	4.9	4.7	90
Signage Adequacy	0.0	3.9	6.5	19.2	68.9	4.5	4.4	90
Trail Condition	0.0	6.5	4.5	23.5	65.5	4.5	4.4	88
Value for Fee Paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	94.4	4.9	4.8	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.

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