

# **National Visitor Use Monitoring Results**

**October 2008**

**Data collected FY2001 and FY2007**

**USDA Forest Service**

**Region 3**

**CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST**

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## INTRODUCTION

### 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 group of research 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. Using a five year rotation, every national forest collected information a second time from October 2004 through September 2009.

This NVUM data is useful for forest planning and decision making. The description of visitor characteristics (age, race, zip code, activity participation) can help the forest 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 credible use statistics can be helpful in considering visitor capacity issues.

Before the surveys begin, each forest stratifies 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 considered "true" national forest recreation visits and are included in the visit estimates. Each site was given a rating of very high, high, medium, low, or no use for the likelihood of finding recreational visitors leaving a site or area for the last time (last exiting recreation use) for each day of the year. Each day on which a site or area is open is called a site day. Site day is the basic sampling unit for the survey. Results of this forest categorization are shown in Table 1.

A map showing all General Forest Exit locations and View Corridors was prepared and archived with the NVUM data for use in future sample years. NVUM also provided training materials, equipment, survey forms, funding, and the protocol necessary for the forest to gather visitor use information.

## 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 1970s, however the application of the definition is stricter. 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 NVUM basic use measurements are *national forest visits* and *site visits*. NVUM provides estimates of both types of visits and statistics measuring the precision of the estimates. These statistics include the error rate and associated confidence intervals at the 90 percent confidence level. 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. Following are the definition of the important terms used in this report.

***National forest visit*** - 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.

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

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

***Confidence level*** -- defines the degree of certainty that a range of values contains the true value of what is being estimated. For example, a 90% confidence level refers to the range of values within which the true value will fall 90% of the time. Higher confidence levels necessarily cover a larger range of values.

***Confidence interval width (also called error rate)*** - these terms define the reliability of the visit estimates. The confidence level defines the desired level of certainty. The size of the interval that is needed to reach that level of certainty is the confidence interval width. The confidence interval width is expressed as a percent of the estimate and defines the upper and lower bounds of the confidence interval. The smaller the confidence interval, the more precise is the estimate. A 90 percent confidence level is very acceptable for social science applications at a broad national or forest scale. For example: There are 205 million national forest visits plus or minus 3 percent at the 90 percent confidence level. In other words we are 90 percent certain that the true number of national forest visits lies between 198.85 million and 211.15 million.

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

***Site types*** -- stratification of a forest recreation site or area into one of five broad categories as defined in the paper: Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring Process: Research Method Documentation, May 2002, English et al. The categories are Day Use Developed sites (DUDS), Overnight Use Developed Sites (OUDS), General Forest Areas (GFA), Wilderness (WILD). Two other categories were also developed but not used in the final site visit estimates. These were View Corridors and Off-Forest Recreation Activities. For details see the methods paper (English et al).

**Proxy** – information collected at a recreation site or area that is 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, 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 proxy or nonproxy sites, each day that a recreation site or area was open for recreation, the site day was categorized as very high, high, medium or low last exiting recreation traffic, or no use. No Use was defined as either administratively closed or having zero expected last exiting use. For example Sabino Picnic Area (a DUDS nonproxy site) is no use for 120 days, has high last exiting recreation use on open weekends (70 days) and medium last exiting recreation use on open midweek days (175 days). This accounts for all 365 days of the year at Sabino Picnic area. This process was repeated for every developed site and area on the forest.

## 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 classify sites consistently according to the type and amount of visitation influences the quality of the estimate. Second, visitors sampled must be representative of the population of all visitors. Third, the number of visitors sampled must be large enough to adequately control variability. Finally, the success of the forest in accomplishing its assigned sample days, correctly filling out the interview forms, and following the sample protocol influence the error rate. The error rate will reflect all these factors. The smaller the error rate, the better the estimate.

Large error rates (i.e. high variability) in the national forest visit (NFV), site visit (SV) and Wilderness visit estimates are primarily caused by a small sample size in a given stratum (for example General Forest Area low use days) or having a few observations where the use observed was beyond that stratum's normal range. For example, on the Clearwater 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 0-20. One observation had a visitation estimate of 440. Therefore, the stratum mean was about 37 with a standard error of 116. The 90% confidence interval width is then 400% of the mean, a very high error rate (variability). Whether these types of odd observations are due to unusual weather, malfunctioning traffic counters, or a misclassification of the day (a sampled low use day that should have been categorized as a high use day) is unknown. Eliminating the unusual observation from data analysis could reduce the error rate. However, unless the NVUM team had reason to suspect the data 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. If a forest has distinct seasonal use patterns and activities that vary greatly by season, these patterns may or may not be adequately captured in this study. For the first round of sampling, the study was designed primarily to estimate total number of people during a year. Consequently, sample days were distributed based upon high, medium, and low exiting use days, without regard to seasons or the spatial distribution of days across the forest. For the second round, the sampling frame was adjusted to obtain both a valid estimate of visitation volume, but also a representative sample of visitors. For the

second round, the sampling plan took into account both the spatial and seasonal spread of days across the forest. However, the issue of not adequately representing certain use patterns may still occur, particularly for activities that are 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.

## VISITATION ESTIMATES

### Forest Definition of Site Days

The population of available site days for sampling was constructed from information provided by forest staff. Each site was given a rating of very high (used only in round 2), high, medium, low, or no use for the likelihood of finding recreational visitors leaving a site or area for the last time (last exiting recreation use) for each day of the year. The stratum, a combination of site type and use level, was then used to construct the sampling frame. For both years sampled on this forest 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 on the Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Stratum*		Round 1, FY2001			Round 2, FY2007		
		Site Days* in Stratum Population	Days Sampled	Sampling Rate (%)	Site Days* in Stratum Population	Days Sampled	Sampling Rate (%)
Site Type*	Use Level <sup>c</sup> or Proxy Code*						
DUDS	Very High	0	0	n/a	61	9	14.75
DUDS	High	488	14	2.87	358	30	8.38
DUDS	Medium	688	12	1.74	591	18	3.05
DUDS	Low	5936	12	0.20	4336	7	0.16
DUDS	SV1	70	4	5.71	0	0	n/a
GFA	Very High	0	0	n/a	70	10	14.29
GFA	High	621	17	2.74	547	27	4.94
GFA	Medium	2467	24	0.97	1039	23	2.21
GFA	Low	13773	17	0.12	9994	11	0.11
OUDS	High	16	8	50.00	71	12	16.90
OUDS	Medium	398	11	2.76	373	8	2.14
OUDS	Low	5121	11	0.21	3518	9	0.26
OUDS	DUR4	670	5	0.75	365	11	3.01
OUDS	FR5	368	4	1.09	55	4	7.27
OUDS	RE4	722	4	0.55	722	8	1.11
WILD	High	1014	20	1.97	430	25	5.81
WILD	Medium	1727	19	1.10	1272	17	1.34
WILD	Low	4108	11	0.27	4862	7	0.14
Total		38187	193	0.51	28664	236	0.82

<sup>a</sup> Stratum is the combination of the site type and use level or proxy code. Sample days were independently drawn within each stratum.

<sup>b</sup> DUDS = Day Use Developed Site, GFA = General Forest Area ("Undeveloped Areas"), OUDS = Overnight Use Developed Site, WILD = Designated Wilderness

<sup>c</sup> Use level was defined independently by each forest by defining the expected number of recreation visitors that would be last-existing 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.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Site Days are days that a recreation site or area is open to the public for recreation purposes.

## Visitor Use Estimates

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

When reviewing the results, forest personnel should inquire 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 years sampled.

Table 2 displays the number of national forest visits and site visits by site type for this National Forest. The site visit estimate includes the Wilderness site visits.

**Table 2.** Annual visitation estimate (thousands) for Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 data and FY2007 data)

Visit Type	Round 1, FY2001		Round 2, FY2007	
	Visits (thousands)	90% confidence interval width(%) <sup>e</sup>	Visits (thousands)	90% confidence interval width (%) <sup>e</sup>
Total Estimated Site Visits	2,882.45	19.0	2,855.0	14.5
Designated Wilderness Visits <sup>b</sup>	528.19	27.8	488.5	20.2
Special Events and Organizational Camp Use <sup>c</sup>	136.82	0.0	73.8	0.0
Total Estimated National Forest Visits	2,288.59	21.7	2,442.7	14.4

<sup>b</sup> Designated Wilderness visits are included in the Site Visits estimate.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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. Tables 3 and 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 on Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007)

Site Type	Round 1, FY2001			Round 2, FY2007		
	Total Individuals Contacted	Individuals Who Agreed to be Interviewed	Individuals who were last exiting recreation	Total Individuals Contacted	Individuals Who Agreed to be Interviewed	Individuals who were last exiting recreation*
DUDS	487	395	294	625	507	394
GFA	479	383	297	923	757	563
OU DS	419	355	237	678	520	284
Wilderness	614	478	376	601	474	461
Total	1999	1611	1204	2827	2258	1702

\* for round 2 this includes individuals last exiting sometime during the interview day; in round 1 it includes only individuals last exiting when interviewed.

**Table 4.** Number of complete interviews<sup>a</sup> on Coronado National Forest by Site Type and Form Type (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

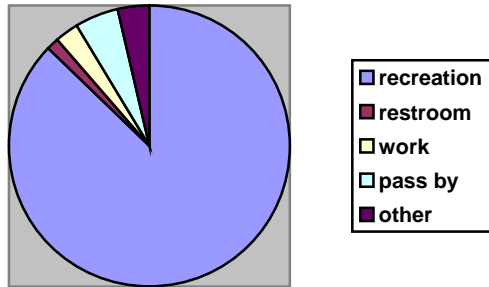
Form Type <sup>b</sup>	Day Use Developed Site		Overnight Use Developed Site		Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)		Wilderness		Total	
	FY 2001	FY 2007	FY 2001	FY 2007	FY 2001	FY 2007	FY 2001	FY 2007	FY 2001	FY 2007
Basic	159	153	116	129	151	235	187	178	613	695
Economic	62	125	61	107	71	179	91	148	285	559
Satisfaction	73	137	60	104	75	197	98	157	306	595
Total	294	415	237	340	297	611	376	483	1204	1849

<sup>a</sup> Complete interviews are those in which the individual contacted agreed to be interviewed, and fell into the targeted group (was recreating on the national forest and was exiting the site or area for the last time that day).

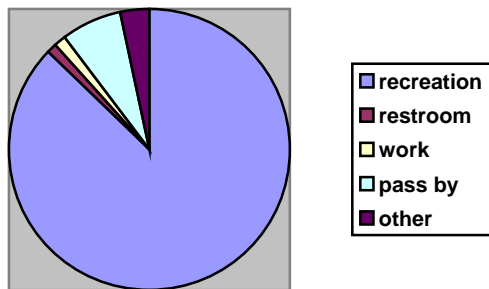
<sup>b</sup> Form type is the type of interview form administered to the visitor. The Basic form did not ask either economic or satisfaction questions. The Satisfaction form did not ask economic questions and the Economic form did not ask Satisfaction questions.

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. Figures 1a and b display the various reasons visitors gave as their purpose for stopping at the sample site.

**Figure 1a.** Purpose of visit by visitors who agreed to be interviewed on Coronado National Forest (FY2001).



**Figure 1b.** Purpose of visit by visitors who agreed to be interviewed on Coronado National Forest (FY2007).



## DESCRIPTION OF THE RECREATION VISIT

### 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. Tables 5 through Table 7 provide basic demographic information about visitors interviewed regarding Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age, respectively. Table 8 shows the most common reported origins for recreation visitors. A complete list of reported zipcodes for respondents is found in Appendix A. Table 9 provides information about self reported travel distance from home to the interview site for round 2 data only; this information was not collected in round 1.

**Table 5.** Percent of National Forest Visits by gender on Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Gender	Survey Respondents <sup>a</sup>		National Forest Visits (%) <sup>b</sup>	
	FY2001	FY2007	FY2001	FY2007
Female	434	1627	34.15	41.5
Male	723	1945	65.85	58.5
Total	1157	3572	100.00	100.0

<sup>a</sup> in round 2 of sampling survey respondents were asked to give the gender and age of themselves plus up to 3 other people in their party, therefore there are more respondents here than the number of people who completed full interviews.

<sup>b</sup> Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits. For more detailed information regarding weights used contact the NVUM program manager.

**Table 6.** Percent of National Forest Visits<sup>a</sup> by race/ethnicity on Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Race/Ethnicity <sup>a</sup>	Number of Survey Respondents		National Forest Visits (%)	
	FY2001	FY2007	FY2001	FY2007
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	11	0.17	9.9
Asian	13	5	1.51	1.7
Black/African American	8	6	0.45	3.0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2	0	0.05	0.0
Other	16	na	0.60	na
White	1039	178	86.01	89.6
Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino	71	12	11.21	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>104.2</b>

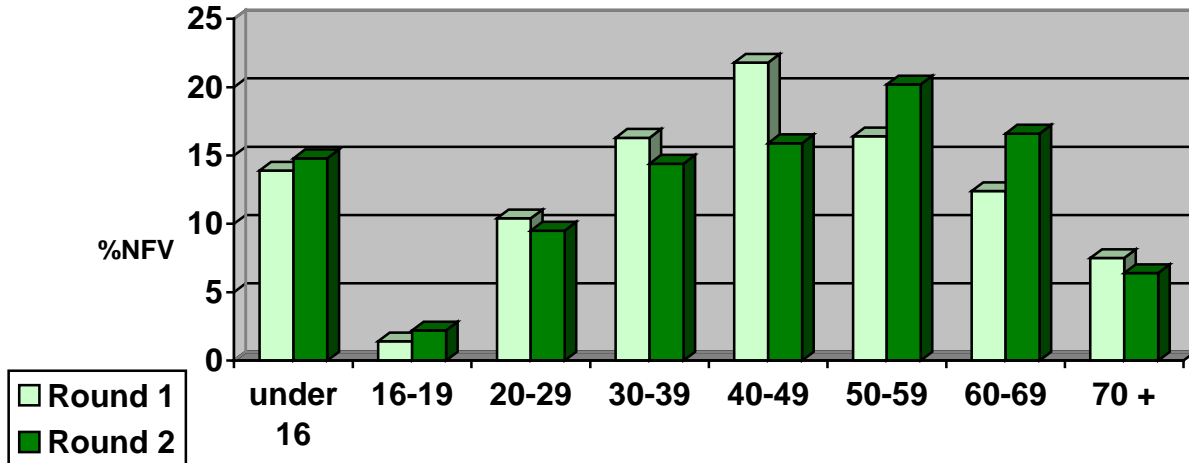
<sup>a</sup> The race/ethnicity questions were not asked identically in rounds 1 and 2. Due to OMB requirements in round 2, “Spanish, Hispanic or Latino” was presented in a separate question because it is an ethnicity not a race. In round 2 respondents first stated whether they were of this ethnicity, then in a separate question were asked which ones of the racial categories they felt applied to them. Respondents could choose more than one racial group. “Other” was allowed in round 1 but OMB required its removal in round 2.

<sup>c</sup> Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits. For more detailed information regarding weights used contact the NVUM program manager.

**Table 7.** Percent of National Forest Visits<sup>a</sup> by age on Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Age	National Forest Visits (%)	
	FY2001	FY2007
Under 16	13.9	14.8
16-19	1.4	2.2
20-29	10.4	9.5
30-39	16.3	14.4
40-49	21.8	15.9
50-59	16.4	20.2
60-69	12.4	16.6
70 and over	7.5	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 2.** Comparison of age distributions for visits to Coronado National Forest (FY2001 and FY2007).



**Table 8a.** Most commonly reported Zip Codes, states, and counties of Coronado National Forest survey respondents in Round 1 (FY2001 data)

Round 1, FY2001				
ZIP Codes	State	County	Survey Respondents (%)	Survey Respondents (n)
85750	AZ	Pima	9.5	114
85718	AZ	Pima	6.0	72
85716	AZ	Pima	3.7	45
85719	AZ	Pima	3.5	42
85712	AZ	Pima	3.4	41
UNKNOWN ORIGIN			3.2	39
85749	AZ	Pima	2.8	34
85737	AZ	Pima	2.7	33
85710	AZ	Pima	2.6	31
85711	AZ	Pima	2.5	30
85614	AZ	Pima	2.3	28
85730	AZ	Pima	1.8	22

**Table 8b.** Most commonly reported Zip Codes, states, and counties of Coronado National Forest survey respondents in Round 2. (FY2007 NVUM data)

Round 2, FY2007				
ZIP Codes	State	County	Survey Respondents (%)	Survey Respondents (n)
85750	AZ	Pima	9.3	172
85718	AZ	Pima	5.8	108
85710	AZ	Pima	4.6	85
85716	AZ	Pima	3.8	71
85719	AZ	Pima	3.4	63
85749	AZ	Pima	3.4	63
Foreign Country			3.3	61
85712	AZ	Pima	3.3	61
85704	AZ	Pima	2.5	47
85711	AZ	Pima	2.5	47
85715	AZ	Pima	2.5	47
85705	AZ	Pima	2.0	37

**Table 9.** Percent of National Forest Visits<sup>a</sup> by distance traveled to Coronado National Forest. (FY2007 NVUM data)

Miles from Survey Respondent's Home to Interview Location <sup>b</sup>	National Forest Visits (%)	
	FY2001	FY2007
0 - 25 miles	NA	48.8
26 - 50 miles	NA	20.7
51 - 75 miles	NA	4.3
76 - 100 miles	NA	3.6
101 - 150 miles	NA	3.7
151 - 200 miles	NA	2.1
201 - 500 miles	NA	16.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Travel distance is self-reported

⌘ Not enough surveys were collected to make inferences about this variable.

## 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.

**Table 10.** Visit duration on Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Visit Type	Round 1, FY2001		Round 2, FY2007	
	Average Duration (hours)	Median Duration (hours)	Average Duration (hours)	Median Duration (hours)
Site Visit	7.3	2.1	6.8	2.5
Day Use Developed	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.9
Overnight Use Developed	20.4	17.9	27.3	21.0
Undeveloped Areas	11.4	2.3	4.9	2.5
Designated Wilderness	3.7	2.7	4.8	2.6
National Forest Visit	8.2	2.5	10.3	3.0

⌘ Not enough surveys were collected to make inferences about this variable.



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 for Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Characteristic	Average	
	FY2001	FY2007
Percent of recreational visitors who visit just one National Forest site during their entire National Forest Visit	79.0	93.1
Average number of national forest sites visited during each National Forest Visit	1.3	1.1
Average Group size	2.3	2.3
Average number of Axles per vehicle	2.1	2.0

**Table 12** Percent of National Forest Visits by annual visit frequency to Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Number of Reported Annual Forest Visits	Percent of National Forest Visits (%)			
	FY2001		FY2007	
	All Activities	Main Activity	All Activities	Main Activity
1 – 5 times per year	30.1	36.96	44.7	51.9
6 – 10 times per year	15.9	7.79	14.2	12.3
11 – 15 times per year	7.6	7.86	7.8	6.4
16 – 20 times per year	6.7	8.79	4.4	4.0
21 – 25 times per year	5.1	5.70	3.8	3.7
26 – 30 times per year	4.9	4.86	3.3	2.7
31 – 35 times per year	1.0	1.17	0.4	0.8
36 – 40 times per year	3.2	4.01	3.9	3.0
41 – 50 times per year	5.1	5.28	4.2	3.9
51 – 100 times per year	8.5	5.74	7.3	6.2
101 – 200 times per year	8.1	7.74	4.2	4.0
201 – 300 times per year	2.7	3.45	1.4	0.9
Over 300 times per year	1.1	0.66	0.3	0.3

## Activities

In the second round of NVUM data collection, an additional question about activity participation was asked. 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. Duration of main activity was only collected in round 2.

It is tempting to compare the activity participation rates between the first and second round of data collection on the forest. While this may provide the forest with some interesting trend analysis, one must

be cautious of interpreting any significant changes. The allocation of sample days changed between the first and second round of data collection. The second round of data addressed seasonal distribution of sample days in order to better capture activity participation that is highly seasonal in nature, such as big game hunting. Therefore, some differences between activity participation between round 1 and round 2 may be attributed to the change in sample day allocation and not a change in actual participation rates. The extent of this affect is unknown.

## **Use of constructed facilities and designated areas**

This section of data collection has undergone several changes in the interview process. Managers should use caution comparing results between rounds of data collection. About one-third of recreation visitors interviewed were asked about the facilities and special designated areas they used during their visit. In round 2 of data collection, the list of facilities was changed to remove those seldom selected, and focus on information to assist management in addressing off-highway vehicle usage. These results are displayed in Table 14.

**Table 13.** Activity participation on Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Activity	Round 1, FY2001		Round 2, FY2007		
	% of visitors who participated in this activity <sup>a</sup>	% who said it was their primary activity <sup>b</sup>	% of visitors who participated in this activity <sup>a</sup>	% who said it was their primary activity <sup>b</sup>	Average hours spent in primary activity <sup>c</sup>
Camping in developed sites	5.92	2.75	6.4	3.5	29.9
Primitive camping	4.35	0.85	3.1	0.7	22.7
Backpacking	1.58	0.77	0.9	0.1	73.9
Resort Use	1.51	0.79	0.5	0.0	30.0
Picnicking	11.15	3.79	12.8	3.3	3.4
Viewing wildlife, birds, fish, etc	40.85	4.99	65.9	4.5	2.8
Viewing natural features (scenery)	64.79	13.94	68.2	11.2	2.5
Visiting historic/prehistoric sites	4.57	0.12	8.5	0.6	2.4
Visiting a nature center	11.42	0.46	17.2	0.8	1.7
Nature Study	7.97	0.36	15.7	0.0	.
Relaxing	39.83	6.95	45.9	5.3	7.7
Fishing	1.69	1.02	3.8	2.5	6.6
Hunting	4.77	3.55	3.2	3.1	12.4
OHV use	5.37	3.80	4.5	1.1	3.7
Driving for pleasure	17.79	10.13	23.7	5.9	2.8
Snowmobile travel	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.0	.
Motorized water travel	0.01	0.00	0.0	0.0	.
Other motorized activities	0.22	0.08	0.5	0.3	1.1
Hiking or walking	57.32	42.16	75.6	52.2	2.7
Horseback riding	1.42	0.25	0.1	0.0	2.5
Bicycling	0.97	0.55	1.9	1.1	4.6
Non-motorized water travel	0.55	0.00	0.5	0.0	.
Downhill skiing or snowboarding	2.62	2.53	0.0	0.0	.
X-C skiing, snow shoeing	0.05	0.00	0.0	0.0	.
Other non-motor activity (swim, etc.)	3.33	0.74	0.7	0.1	8.3
Gathering forest products mushrooms, berries, firewood	1.68	0.00	2.7	0.2	3.0
Motorized trail Activity			3.2	1.3	2.1
No Activity Reported	6.68	7.98	5.1	5.0	.

<sup>a</sup> Survey respondents could select multiple activities so this column may total more than 100%.

<sup>b</sup> Respondents were asked to select one activity as their main one; some selected more than one, so this column may total more than 100%.

<sup>c</sup> Computed only for those who indicated the activity was the main activity on their visit. This information was collected starting in Round 2.

**Table 14.** Coronado National Forest visitor use of facilities and areas (FY2001 and FY2007).

FACILITY/ Area	Respondents who used this item (%)	
	FY2001	FY2007
Developed Campground	8.71	NA <sup>a</sup>
Developed Swimming Site	5.45	3.3
Forest Trails	57.69	NA
Scenic Byway	13.56	25.5
Wilderness	24.05	NA
Museum	14.11	25.1
Picnic Area	17.76	NA
Boat Launch	0.01	NA
Designated OHV Area	2.24	7.5
Forest Roads	22.71	8.9
Interpretive Displays	2.25	13.7
Information Sites	0.58	9.7
Organization Camps	0.14	NA
Developed Fishing Site	1.07	4.7
Snowmobile Area/Trails	0.00	NA
Downhill Ski Area	5.09	NA
Nordic Trails	0.00	NA
FS Lodge	1.73	NA
FS Fire Lookout	0.06	NA
Snowplay Area	1.45	NA
Motorized Trails	1.64	NA
Motorized Single Track Trail	NA	3.8
Motorized Dual Track Trails <sup>b</sup>	NA	7.5
Recreation Residence	0.66	NA
None of these	NA	44.8

<sup>a</sup> this activity was only asked in round 1

<sup>a</sup> ‘NA’ indicates that use of that facility was not part of the survey in that round of data collection.

## 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. For the first round of sampling, spending data were analyzed at Michigan State University by Dr. Daniel Stynes and Dr. Eric White. A description of that analysis and the results are in the report “Spending Profiles of National Forest Visitors: NVUM four-year report”, available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/NVUM4YrSpending.pdf>. Analysis of spending data for the second round will commence after all the data for that round are collected. For now, only round 1 spending profiles are available.

### Spending Segments

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

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

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

**Table 15.** Distribution of National Forest Visits<sup>a</sup> by Spending Segment<sup>b</sup> on the Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

	Non-local Segments			Local Segments			Non-Primary <sup>c</sup>	Total
	Day	Overnight on NF	Overnight off NF	Day	Overnight on NF	Overnight off NF		
Percent of National Forest Visits, FY2001 <sup>a</sup>	7	5	9	62	4	7	6	100%
Percent of National Forest Visits, FY2007	7.00	5.23	3.31	64.41	2.61	0.55	16.89	100%

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> The market segments shown here relate to the type of recreation trip taken. A recreation trip is defined as the duration of time beginning when the visitor left their home and ending when they got back to their home. “Non-local” trips are those where the individual(s) traveled greater than approximately 50 miles from home to the Site Visited. “Day” trips do not involve an overnight stay outside the home, “overnight on-forest” trips are those with an overnight stay outside the home on National Forest System (NFS) land, and “overnight off-forest” trips are those with an overnight stay outside the home off National Forest System land.

<sup>c</sup> “Non-primary” trips are those where the primary recreation destination of the trip was somewhere other than the national forest under consideration.

## Spending Profiles

Spending profiles for each segment for this forest can be found in the Stynes and White report noted above. Appendix Table A-1 in that report identifies whether the forest has a high-spending profile (Table 7 of Stynes and White), an average profile (Table 5), or a low-spending profile (Table 8). It is essential to note that these spending profiles are in dollars spent per **party**. Obtaining per-visit spending is accomplished by dividing the spending for each segment by the average people per party for the forest and segment found in Appendix Table A-3 of that report.

## Total Direct Spending

Total direct spending made within 50 miles of the forest and associated with national forest recreation is calculated by combining estimates of per-visit spending averages from the spending profiles with estimates of the number of national forest visits in the segment. The number of visits in the segment equals the percentage in Table 15 times the number of National Forest visits reported in Table 2 of this report.

## 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. These data are only available for Round 2 data.

**Table 16.** Visitor Trip Information for Coronado National Forest visitors (FY2001 and FY2007).

Item	FY2001	FY2007
	Average total trip spending per visiting party	n/a
Median total trip spending per visiting party	n/a	50.0
Percent of visitors who stayed away from home overnight on the trip that included this NF visit		25.5
Percent of visits that occur on trip with an overnight stay within 50 miles of the visited forest	n/a	22.9
For overnight visits, average number of nights within 50 miles of this forest	n/a	12.6
<b>For those staying overnight within 50 miles of the forest, Percent indicating each type of Lodging</b>		
NF campgrounds ON this national forest	n/a	22.9
Camping in undeveloped areas of this national forest	n/a	9.1
Cabins, lodges, hotels or huts ON this national forest	n/a	5.0
Other public campgrounds (Park Service, BLM, State, other)	n/a	1.2
Private campgrounds NOT on this national forest	n/a	2.0
Rented home, condo, cabin, lodge or hotel NOT on this nf	n/a	33.9
Private home of friend or relative	n/a	20.9
Home, cabin, or condo visitor owns	n/a	7.6
Other	n/a	2.4



## Household Income

Beginning in the second round of data collection, respondents 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.

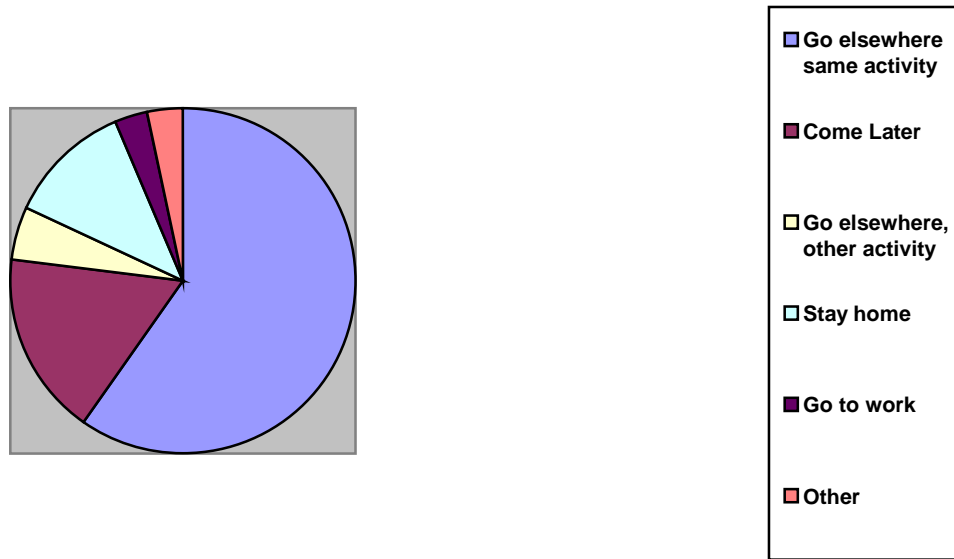
**Table 17.** Coronado NF recreation visitor's annual household income (FY2007 data).

Household Income Categories	Percent of those interviewed who reported household income within these levels
UNDER \$25,000	9.0
\$25,000 – 49,999	20.6
\$50,000-74,999	28.3
\$75,000-99,999	17.9
\$100,000 – 149,999	13.5
\$150,000 and OVER	10.7

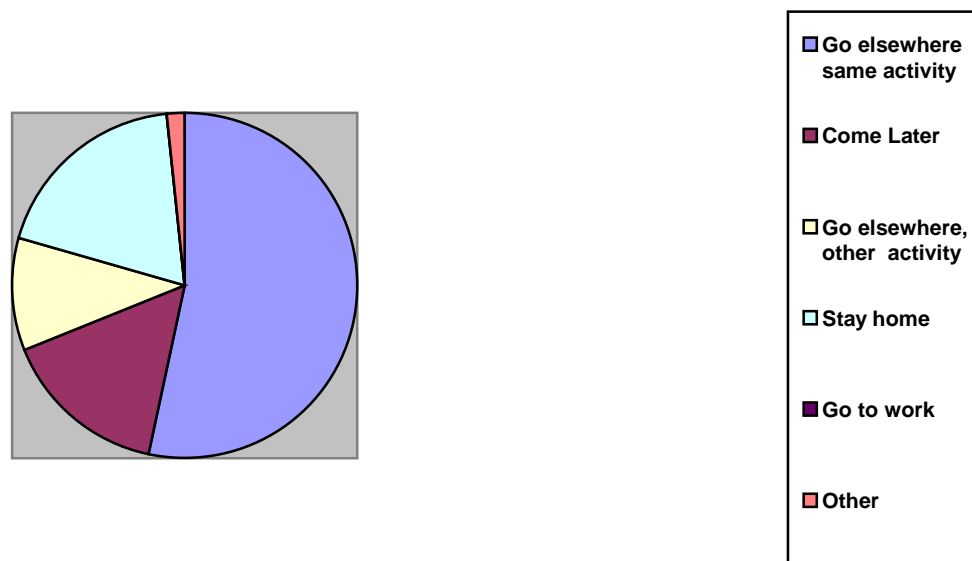
## Substitute behavior

Visitors were asked to select one of several substitute choices, if for some reason they were unable to visit this national forest (Figures 3a and 3b). 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. Round 2 of data collection added an additional question for visitors: for those visitors who said they would have gone somewhere for recreation they were asked how far from their home this alternate destination was. These results are shown in Figure 4.

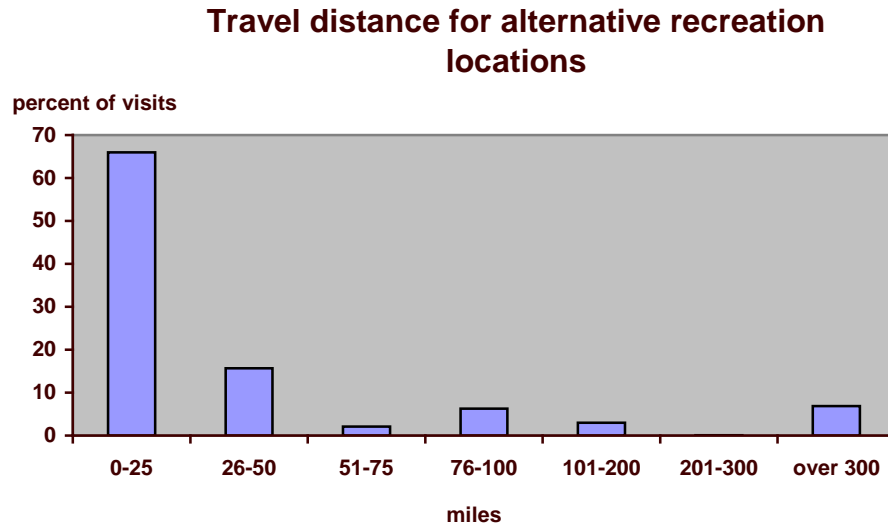
**Figure 3a.** Substitute behavior choices of Coronado NF visitors (FY2001 data).



**Figure 3b.** Substitute behavior choices of Coronado NF visitors (FY2007 data).



**Figure 4.** Reported distance visitors would travel to alternative recreation location if this NF was not available. (FY2007 only).



## 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. Starting in Round 2, all recreation visitors were asked to provide an overall rating of their visit to the national forest, on a 5-point Likert scale. For both rounds, 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 for Round 2 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 for both rounds of NVUM.

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. Figures 6a through 6c display the PME scores by type of site for each round of NVUM for each type of site.

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:

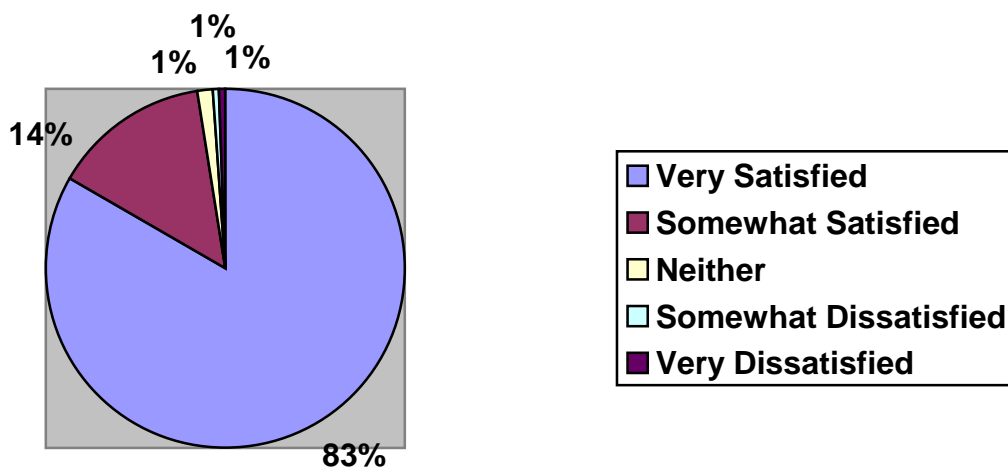
1. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction at or above 4.0: **Keep up the good work.** These are items that are important to visitors and ones that the forest is performing quite well;
2. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction under 4.0: **Concentrate here.** These are important items to the public,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

To better enable comparison between Round 1 and Round 2, we present tables that show the I-P rating title for each satisfaction element side-by-side for the two rounds. 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, in Round 2 visitors were asked about their overall satisfaction with and the importance of road condition and the adequacy of signage. Figures 7a and 7b show the results.

**Figure 5.** Percent of Coronado National Forest visits by overall satisfaction rating (FY2007)



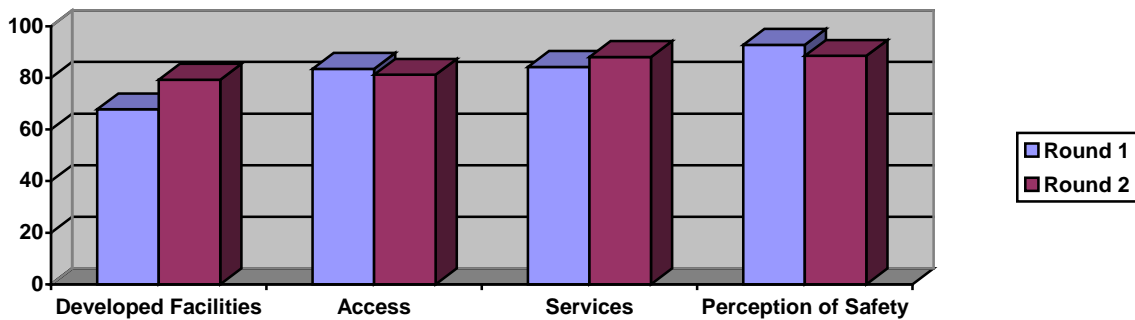
**Table 18.** Percent Satisfaction Index<sup>a</sup> scores for aggregate categories, Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

Items Rated	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)					
	Developed Sites <sup>b</sup>		Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)		Designated Wilderness	
	FY2001	FY2007	FY2001	FY2007	FY2001	FY2007
Developed Facilities (includes restroom cleanliness and facility condition)	80.3	85.0	81.2	88.1	72.8	94.1
Access (includes parking availability, parking lot condition, road condition and trail condition)	82.8	84.8	66.0	88.1	83.4	92.0
Services (includes availability of information, signage, employee helpfulness)	92.5	83.1	72.9	80.8	81.3	81.6
Perception of Safety	96.5	94.8	85.4	88.6	95.4	93.9

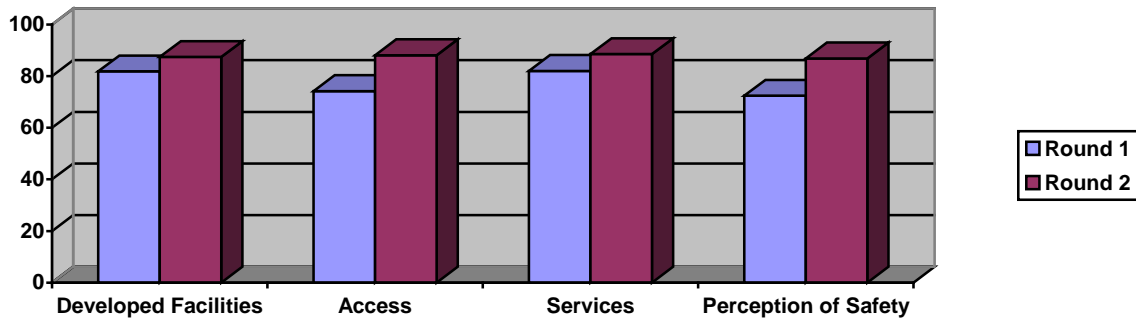
<sup>a</sup>This is a composite rating. It is the proportion of satisfaction ratings scored by visitors as good/satisfied or very good/very satisfied. It is computed as the percentage of all ratings for the elements within the grouping that are at or above the target level, and indicates the percent of all visits where the person was satisfied with agency performance.

<sup>b</sup>This category includes both Day Use and Overnight Use Developed Sites.

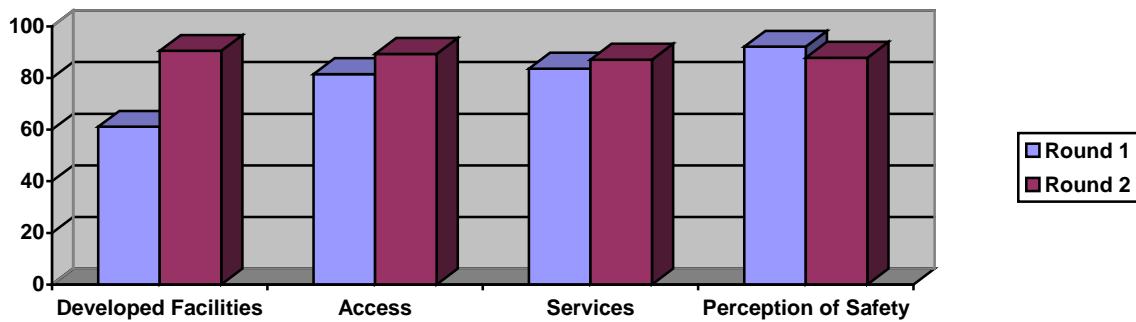
**Figure 6a.** Percent Meets Expectations scores for Coronado National Forest visits to Developed Sites (FY2001 and FY2007)



**Figure 6b.** Percent Meets Expectations scores for Coronado National Forest visits to Undeveloped forest areas (FY2001 and FY2007)



**Figure 6c.** Percent Meets Expectations scores for Coronado National Forest visits to Designated Wilderness (FY2001 and FY2007)



**Table 19.** Importance – Performance ratings for satisfaction elements, Day Use Developed Sites, Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>I-P Rating, Round 1</b>	<b>I-P Rating, Round 2</b>
<b>Restroom cleanliness</b>	Concentrate Here	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Developed facility condition</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Condition of environment</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Employee helpfulness</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Interpretive display</b>	*	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Parking availability</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Parking lot condition</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Rec. info. available</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Road condition</b>	Low Priority	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Feeling of safety</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Scenery</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Signage adequacy</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Trail condition</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Value for fee paid</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work

\* Indicates fewer than 10 people responded, so no information is provided due to small sample size.



**Table 20.** Importance – Performance ratings for satisfaction elements, Overnight Use Developed Sites, Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>I-P Rating, Round 1, FY2001</b>	<b>I-P Rating, Round 2, FY2007</b>
<b>Restroom cleanliness</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Developed facility condition</b>	Concentrate Here	Possible Overkill
<b>Condition of environment</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Employee helpfulness</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Interpretive display</b>	*	Possible Overkill
<b>Parking availability</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Parking lot condition</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Rec. info. available</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Road condition</b>	Concentrate Here	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Feeling of safety</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Scenery</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Signage adequacy</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Trail condition</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Value for fee paid</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work

\* Indicates fewer than 10 people responded, so no information is provided due to small sample size.

**Table 21.** Importance – Performance ratings for satisfaction elements, General Forest Areas, Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>I-P Rating, Round 1</b>	<b>I-P Rating, Round 2</b>
<b>Restroom cleanliness</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Developed facility condition</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Condition of environment</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Employee helpfulness</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Interpretive display</b>	*	Possible Overkill
<b>Parking availability</b>	Possible Overkill	Possible Overkill
<b>Parking lot condition</b>	Low Priority	Possible Overkill
<b>Rec. info. available</b>	Low Priority	Possible Overkill
<b>Road condition</b>	Concentrate Here	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Feeling of safety</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Scenery</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Signage adequacy</b>	Low Priority	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Trail condition</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Value for fee paid</b>	Concentrate Here	Keep up the Good Work

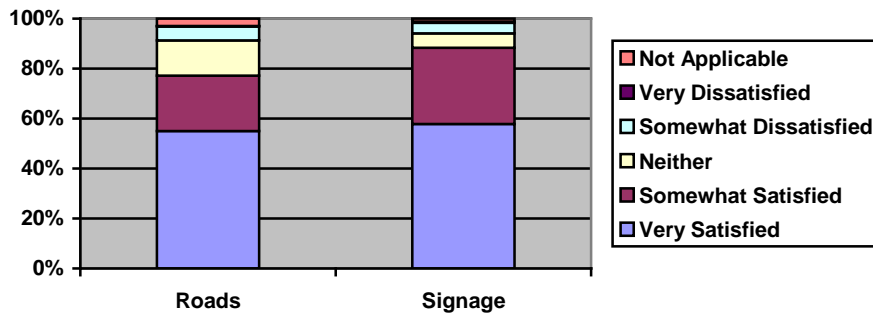
\* Indicates fewer than 10 people responded, so no information is provided due to small sample size.

**Table 22.** Importance – Performance ratings for satisfaction elements, designated Wilderness, Coronado National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2001 and FY2007 data)

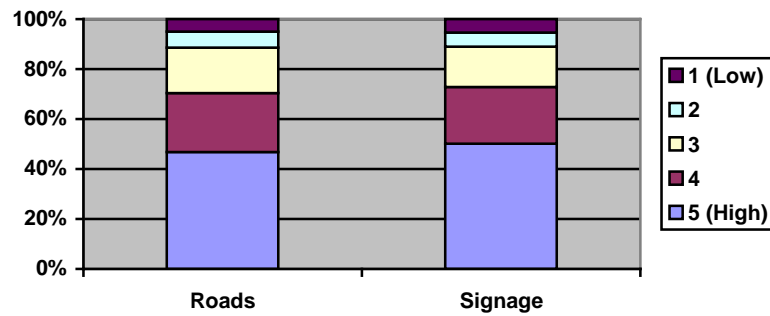
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>I-P Rating, Round 1</b>	<b>I-P Rating, Round 2</b>
<b>Restroom cleanliness</b>	Low Priority	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Developed facility condition</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Condition of environment</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Employee helpfulness</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Interpretive display</b>	*	Possible Overkill
<b>Parking availability</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Parking lot condition</b>	Possible Overkill	Possible Overkill
<b>Rec. info. available</b>	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Road condition</b>	Possible Overkill	Possible Overkill
<b>Feeling of safety</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Scenery</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Signage adequacy</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Trail condition</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
<b>Value for fee paid</b>	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work

\* Indicates fewer than 10 people responded, so no information is provided due to small sample size.

**Figure 7a.** Overall Satisfaction with Road Condition and Signage Adequacy on the forest, FY2007 data.



**Figure 7b.** Overall Importance ratings for Road Condition and Signage Adequacy on the forest, FY2007 data.



## 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. Managers may find a comparison of visitors' perception of crowding between data collection in round one and round two useful. If changes in facilities or services have occurred managers may determine if visitor perception of crowding has also changed and further consider whether there is a relationship between management actions and a perception of crowding by site type.

**Table 23.** Comparison of Coronado NF recreation visitor perception of crowding by site type between first and second round of data collection. (FY2001 and FY2007 data).

Perception of Crowding by Site Types (Percent site visits %)								
Crowding Rating	Day Use Developed Sites <sup>c</sup>		Overnight Use Developed Sites		Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)		Designated Wilderness Areas	
	FY2001	FY2007	FY2001	FY2007	FY2001	FY2007	FY2001	FY2007
10 Overcrowded	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.2
9	4.1	3.3	0.1	1.5	7.0	5.9	1.6	6.3
8	11.3	8.4	2.9	3.8	8.1	10.5	1.6	4.7
7	12.3	3.8	4.1	14.2	1.0	10.3	11.0	7.0
6	6.3	27.3	7.7	19.3	3.1	17.4	6.3	15.3
5	23.5	11.9	29.5	22.0	16.4	8.4	18.9	15.3
4	10.2	15.3	3.8	15.6	11.4	17.3	7.1	14.8
3	11.4	20.1	19.0	2.3	12.6	15.9	14.9	14.4
2	11.0	7.1	3.8	21.2	22.3	11.3	11.8	21.5
1 Hardly anyone there	7.1	2.9	29.0	0.0	18.1	0.8	26.0	0.4

## Disabilities

Providing barrier-free facilities for recreation visitors is an important part of facility and service planning and development. Round one of data collection asked an open ended question which was intended to measure visitor satisfaction with facilities and services for persons with disabilities. However, the question was not interpreted as intended and the results were unsuccessful in obtaining any measurable information for managers. In round two of data collection a specific question asked visitors if anyone in their group had a disability. If they responded yes, the visitor was then asked if the facilities at the sites they visited were accessible for this person (Table 24).

**Table 24.** Accessibility of Coronado National Forest facilities by persons with disabilities (FY2007).

Item	Percent
% of visitors interviewed with group member having a disability	11.8
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	81.7

## 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 Table 27 the age composition. In Table 28, a frequency analysis of Zipcodes obtained from respondents is presented, to give a rough idea of the common origins of Wilderness visitors.

**Table 25.** Gender distribution of visits to Coronado NF Wilderness (FY2001 and FY2007).

GENDER of Wilderness Visitors				
Visitor Characteristics	Number of Survey Respondents		% of Wilderness Visits	
	FY2001	FY 2007	FY2001	FY 2007
Female	151	441	39.92	38
Male	216	523	60.08	62
Total	367	964	100.00	100

**Table 26.** Race/Ethnicity distribution of visits to Coronado NF Wilderness (FY2001 and FY2007).

Race/Ethnicity <sup>a</sup>	Number of Survey Respondents		Wilderness Visits (%)	
	FY2001	FY2007	FY2001	FY2007
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0.00	0.0
Asian	6	1	1.35	11.3
Black/African American	2	0	0.46	0.0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0	0.00	0.0
Other	0	na	0.0	na
White	353	18	95.59	88.7
Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino	8	0	2.60	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> The race/ethnicity questions were not asked identically in rounds 1 and 2. Due to OMB requirements in round 2, “Spanish, Hispanic or Latino” was presented in a separate question because it is an ethnicity not a race. In round 2 respondents first stated whether they were of this ethnicity, then in a separate question were asked which ones of the racial categories they felt applied to them. Respondents could choose more than one racial group. “Other” was allowed in round 1 but OMB required its removal in round 2.

<sup>c</sup> Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits. For more detailed information regarding weights used contact the NVUM program manager.



**Table 27.** Age distribution of visits to Coronado National Forest Wilderness (FY2001 and FY2007).

AGE CLASS of Wilderness Visitors		
Visitor Characteristics	% of Wilderness Visits	
	FY2001	FY2007
Under 16	9.1	3.9
16-19	1.0	1.4
19-29	11.8	10.5
30-39	12.9	14.9
40-49	22.3	17.3
50-59	16.3	25.1
60-69	20.0	18.0
70 and over	6.6	8.8
Total	100.0	99.9

Non-respondents to gender, race/ethnicity, and age related questions were excluded from analyses.

**Table 28.** Zip codes and County of Coronado National Forest Wilderness survey respondents (FY2001 and FY2007).

Round 1, FY2001			
ZIP Codes	State	County	Survey Respondents (n)
85718	AZ	Pima	42
85750	AZ	Pima	41
85737	AZ	Pima	22
85712	AZ	Pima	16
85719	AZ	Pima	16
85614	AZ	Pima	15
85716	AZ	Pima	15
85741	AZ	Pima	12
85710	AZ	Pima	11
85704	AZ	Pima	9
85742	AZ	Pima	8
85749	AZ	Pima	8

Round 2, FY2007			
ZIP Codes	State	County	Survey Respondents (n)
85718	AZ	Pima	38
85704	AZ	Pima	30
85716	AZ	Pima	25
85719	AZ	Pima	25
85750	AZ	Pima	25
85710	AZ	Pima	19
85712	AZ	Pima	18
85737	AZ	Pima	11
85749	AZ	Pima	11
Foreign Country			10
85742	AZ	Pima	10
85745	AZ	Pima	10
85741	AZ	Pima	9

## **APPENDIX TABLES**

## APPENDIX A. – Complete list of zipcodes obtained from recreation visitors

**Table A-1.** Home Location of Coronado NF survey respondents, FY2001.

HOMELOC	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
85750	AZ	Pima	9.5	114
85718	AZ	Pima	6.0	72
85716	AZ	Pima	3.7	45
85719	AZ	Pima	3.5	42
85712	AZ	Pima	3.4	41
UNKNOWN ORIGIN			3.2	39
85749	AZ	Pima	2.8	34
85737	AZ	Pima	2.7	33
85710	AZ	Pima	2.6	31
85711	AZ	Pima	2.5	30
85614	AZ	Pima	2.3	28
85730	AZ	Pima	1.8	22
85546	AZ	Graham	1.7	21
85704	AZ	Pima	1.7	21
85705	AZ	Pima	1.7	21
85715	AZ	Pima	1.6	19
85741	AZ	Pima	1.6	19
Foreign Countr			1.5	18
85743	AZ	Pima	1.5	18
85748	AZ	Pima	1.4	17
85742	AZ	Pima	1.2	15
85745	AZ	Pima	1.2	15
85706	AZ	Pima	1.0	12
85713	AZ	Pima	1.0	12
85615	AZ	Cochise	0.8	10
85746	AZ	Pima	0.8	10
85552	AZ	Graham	0.7	8

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
85635	AZ	Cochise	0.7	8
85747	AZ	Pima	0.7	8
85602	AZ	Cochise	0.6	7
85641	AZ	Pima	0.6	7
85643	AZ	Cochise	0.6	7
85281	AZ	Maricopa	0.5	6
85714	AZ	Pima	0.5	6
85739	AZ	Pima	0.5	6
85621	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.4	5
85044	AZ	Maricopa	0.3	4
85630	AZ	Cochise	0.3	4
85701	AZ	Pima	0.3	4
85708	AZ	Pima	0.3	4
85735	AZ	Pima	0.3	4
10023	NY	New York	0.2	3
85213	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	3
85222	AZ	Pinal	0.2	3
85375	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	3
85543	AZ	Graham	0.2	3
85603	AZ	Cochise	0.2	3
85616	AZ	Cochise	0.2	3
85625	AZ	Cochise	0.2	3
85702	AZ	Pima	0.2	3
85703	AZ	Pima	0.2	3
85734	AZ	Pima	0.2	3
85736	AZ	Pima	0.2	3
53012	WI	Ozaukee	0.2	2
80920	CO	El Paso	0.2	2
85016	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85029	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85201	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
85207	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85224	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85250	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85259	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85303	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85308	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85345	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	2
85606	AZ	Cochise	0.2	2
85607	AZ	Cochise	0.2	2
85613	AZ	Cochise	0.2	2
85624	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.2	2
85629	AZ	Pima	0.2	2
85644	AZ	Cochise	0.2	2
85650	AZ	Cochise	0.2	2
85720	AZ	Pima	0.2	2
85721	AZ	Pima	0.2	2
85751	AZ	Pima	0.2	2
86001	AZ	Coconino	0.2	2
86303	AZ	Yavapai	0.2	2
92075	CA	San Diego	0.2	2
92107	CA	San Diego	0.2	2
98112	WA	King	0.2	2
99501	AK	Anchorage	0.2	2
00705	PR	Aibonito	0.1	1
01341	MA	Franklin	0.1	1
01757	MA	Worcester	0.1	1
02026	MA	Norfolk	0.1	1
02481	MA	Norfolk	0.1	1
02837	RI	Newport	0.1	1
02906	RI	Providence	0.1	1
04074	ME	Cumberland	0.1	1

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
05037	VT	Windsor	0.1	1
05201	VT	Bennington	0.1	1
05819	VT	Caledonia	0.1	1
06850	CT	Fairfield	0.1	1
07023	NJ	Union	0.1	1
07760	NJ	Monmouth	0.1	1
07940	NJ	Morris	0.1	1
08450			0.1	1
08873	NJ	Somerset	0.1	1
10011	NY	New York	0.1	1
10021	NY	New York	0.1	1
10504	NY	Westchester	0.1	1
10570	NY	Westchester	0.1	1
10587	NY	Westchester	0.1	1
10804	NY	Westchester	0.1	1
11104	NY	Queens	0.1	1
11204	NY	Kings	0.1	1
11215	NY	Kings	0.1	1
11373	NY	Queens	0.1	1
12308	NY	Schenectady	0.1	1
12477	NY	Ulster	0.1	1
12804	NY	Warren	0.1	1
13619	NY	Jefferson	0.1	1
14031	NY	Erie	0.1	1
14534	NY	Monroe	0.1	1
14621	NY	Monroe	0.1	1
15			0.1	1
15135	PA	Allegheny	0.1	1
17000			0.1	1
17055	PA	Cumberland	0.1	1
17339	PA	York	0.1	1

<b>HOMELOC</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
19067	PA	Bucks	0.1	1
19382	PA	Chester	0.1	1
20016	DC	District of C	0.1	1
20191	VA	Fairfax	0.1	1
21638	MD	Queen Anne's	0.1	1
22031	VA	Fairfax	0.1	1
22041	VA	Fairfax	0.1	1
22124	VA	Fairfax	0.1	1
22181	VA	Fairfax	0.1	1
23454	VA	Virginia Beac	0.1	1
30014	GA	Newton	0.1	1
30080	GA	Cobb	0.1	1
30153	GA	Polk	0.1	1
30301	GA	Fulton	0.1	1
30677	GA	Oconee	0.1	1
32773	FL	Seminole	0.1	1
33410	FL	Palm Beach	0.1	1
34210	FL	Manatee	0.1	1
35801	AL	Madison	0.1	1
36117	AL	Montgomer y	0.1	1
37013	TN	Davidson	0.1	1
38104	TN	Shelby	0.1	1
43130	OH	Fairfield	0.1	1
43213	OH	Franklin	0.1	1
43609	OH	Lucas	0.1	1
44719			0.1	1
45243	OH	Hamilton	0.1	1
45249	OH	Hamilton	0.1	1
45251	OH	Hamilton	0.1	1



<b>HOMELOC</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
45440	OH	Montgomery	0.1	1
45764	OH	Athens	0.1	1
46250	IN	Marion	0.1	1
46514	IN	Elkhart	0.1	1
46733	IN	Adams	0.1	1
47974	IN	Vermillion	0.1	1
48146	MI	Wayne	0.1	1
48374	MI	Oakland	0.1	1
48386	MI	Oakland	0.1	1
48640	MI	Midland	0.1	1
48653	MI	Roscommon	0.1	1
48731	MI	Huron	0.1	1
48734	MI	Saginaw	0.1	1
48823	MI	Ingham	0.1	1
49127	MI	Berrien	0.1	1
49684	MI	Grand Travers	0.1	1
49685	MI	Grand Travers	0.1	1
50			0.1	1
50312	IA	Polk	0.1	1
50541	IA	Humboldt	0.1	1
52246	IA	Johnson	0.1	1
52761	IA	Muscatine	0.1	1
52768	IA	Scott	0.1	1
53235	WI	Milwaukee	0.1	1
53546	WI	Rock	0.1	1
54220	WI	Manitowoc	0.1	1
54304	WI	Brown	0.1	1
55343	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55346	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
55372	MN	Scott	0.1	1
55406	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55422	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55432	MN	Anoka	0.1	1
55744	MN	Itasca	0.1	1
57818			0.1	1
58047	ND	Cass	0.1	1
58104	ND	Cass	0.1	1
59105	MT	Yellowstone	0.1	1
59803	MT	Missoula	0.1	1
60041	IL	Lake	0.1	1
60044	IL	Lake	0.1	1
60067	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60193	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60438	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60515	IL	DuPage	0.1	1
60611	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60656	IL	Cook	0.1	1
61114	IL	Winnebago	0.1	1
62521	IL	Macon	0.1	1
62902	IL	Jackson	0.1	1
63385	MO	St. Charles	0.1	1
66049	KS	Douglas	0.1	1
66604	KS	Shawnee	0.1	1
68636	NE	Antelope	0.1	1
77098	TX	Harris	0.1	1
77546	TX	Galveston	0.1	1
78130	TX	Comal	0.1	1
78758	TX	Travis	0.1	1
79364	TX	Lubbock	0.1	1
79912	TX	El Paso	0.1	1

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
80011	CO	Adams	0.1	1
80125	CO	Douglas	0.1	1
80130	CO	Douglas	0.1	1
80524	CO	Larimer	0.1	1
80816	CO	Teller	0.1	1
81224	CO	Gunnison	0.1	1
81302	CO	La Plata	0.1	1
81419	CO	Delta	0.1	1
81611	CO	Pitkin	0.1	1
82941	WY	Sublette	0.1	1
83180			0.1	1
83544	ID	Clearwater	0.1	1
83605	ID	Canyon	0.1	1
84202			0.1	1
85*16			0.1	1
85006	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85008	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85012	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85013	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85015	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85018	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85023	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85051	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85053	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85108			0.1	1
85204	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85205	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85206	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85208	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85215	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85219	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
85220	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85223	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85225	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85226	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85228	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85232	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85251	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85257	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85258	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85260	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85268	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85283	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85284	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85301	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85302	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85304	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85326	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85327	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85331	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85359	AZ	La Paz	0.1	1
85374	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85382	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85531	AZ	Graham	0.1	1
85534	AZ	Greenlee	0.1	1
85540	AZ	Greenlee	0.1	1
85551	AZ	Graham	0.1	1
85563			0.1	1
85601	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85610	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85617	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85618	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
85627	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85631	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85632	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85645	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.1	1
85646	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.1	1
85648	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.1	1
85652	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85653	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
857			0.1	1
857*0			0.1	1
85707	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85709	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
8571*			0.1	1
85717	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85725	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85740	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85752	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85901	AZ	Navajo	0.1	1
85929	AZ	Navajo	0.1	1
86033	AZ	Navajo	0.1	1
86314	AZ	Yavapai	0.1	1
86401	AZ	Mohave	0.1	1
87059	NM	Bernalillo	0.1	1
87107	NM	Bernalillo	0.1	1
87112	NM	Bernalillo	0.1	1
87401	NM	San Juan	0.1	1
87501	NM	Santa Fe	0.1	1
87512	NM	Taos	0.1	1
88001	NM	Dona Ana	0.1	1
88005	NM	Dona Ana	0.1	1
88007	NM	Dona Ana	0.1	1

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
88021	NM	Dona Ana	0.1	1
88130	NM	Roosevelt	0.1	1
88310	NM	Otero	0.1	1
88346	NM	Lincoln	0.1	1
89128	NV	Clark	0.1	1
89418	NV	Pershing	0.1	1
89704	NV	Washoe	0.1	1
90803	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91030	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91106	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91604	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91764	CA	San Bernardin	0.1	1
91901	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92056	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92111	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92171	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92507	CA	Riverside	0.1	1
92808	CA	Orange	0.1	1
93105	CA	Santa Barbara	0.1	1
93108	CA	Santa Barbara	0.1	1
93308	CA	Kern	0.1	1
93312	CA	Kern	0.1	1
93427	CA	Santa Barbara	0.1	1
93555	CA	Kern	0.1	1
94510	CA	Solano	0.1	1
94610	CA	Alameda	0.1	1
95136	CA	Santa Clara	0.1	1
95749			0.1	1
96744	HI	Honolulu	0.1	1

<b>HOMELoc</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
97006	OR	Washington	0.1	1
97070	OR	Clackamas	0.1	1
97229	OR	Washington	0.1	1
98036	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98038	WA	King	0.1	1
98042	WA	King	0.1	1
98082	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98199	WA	King	0.1	1
98257	WA	Skagit	0.1	1
98372	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98403	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98516	WA	Thurston	0.1	1
98662	WA	Clark	0.1	1
99615	AK	Kodiak Island	0.1	1
99737	AK	Southeast Fai	0.1	1

**Table A-2.** Home Location of Coronado NF survey respondents, FY2007.

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
85750	AZ	Pima	9.3	172
85718	AZ	Pima	5.8	108
85710	AZ	Pima	4.6	85
85716	AZ	Pima	3.8	71
85719	AZ	Pima	3.4	63
85749	AZ	Pima	3.4	63
Foreign Country			3.3	61
85712	AZ	Pima	3.3	61
85704	AZ	Pima	2.5	47
85711	AZ	Pima	2.5	47
85715	AZ	Pima	2.5	47
85705	AZ	Pima	2.0	37
85730	AZ	Pima	1.9	36
85741	AZ	Pima	1.9	35
85742	AZ	Pima	1.9	35
85748	AZ	Pima	1.7	32
85737	AZ	Pima	1.5	28
UNKNOWN ORIGIN			1.5	27
85739	AZ	Pima	1.3	24
85745	AZ	Pima	1.3	24
85755			1.1	21
85743	AZ	Pima	1.1	20
85614	AZ	Pima	1.0	19
85706	AZ	Pima	0.9	17
85747	AZ	Pima	0.9	16
85746	AZ	Pima	0.8	14
85653	AZ	Pima	0.6	12
85713	AZ	Pima	0.6	11
85629	AZ	Pima	0.5	9
85641	AZ	Pima	0.5	9



HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
85701	AZ	Pima	0.5	9
85623	AZ	Pinal	0.4	8
85635	AZ	Cochise	0.4	8
85222	AZ	Pinal	0.4	7
85615	AZ	Cochise	0.3	6
85621	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.3	6
85714	AZ	Pima	0.3	6
85014	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	4
85650	AZ	Cochise	0.2	4
55902	MN	Olmsted	0.2	3
85207	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	3
85249	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	3
85257	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	3
85281	AZ	Maricopa	0.2	3
85602	AZ	Cochise	0.2	3
85652	AZ	Pima	0.2	3
85708	AZ	Pima	0.2	3
85735	AZ	Pima	0.2	3
85736	AZ	Pima	0.2	3
85757			0.2	3
86004	AZ	Coconino	0.2	3
97302	OR	Marion	0.2	3
97520	OR	Jackson	0.2	3
10023	NY	New York	0.1	2
16509	PA	Erie	0.1	2
16803	PA	Centre	0.1	2
49508	MI	Kent	0.1	2
55317	MN	Carver	0.1	2
60062	IL	Cook	0.1	2
60610	IL	Cook	0.1	2
78070	TX	Comal	0.1	2
81301	CO	La Plata	0.1	2

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
85020	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	2
85224	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	2
85234	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	2
85242	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	2
85248	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	2
85259	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	2
85282	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	2
85351	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	2
85546	AZ	Graham	0.1	2
85607	AZ	Cochise	0.1	2
85624	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.1	2
85637	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.1	2
85648	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.1	2
85703	AZ	Pima	0.1	2
85732	AZ	Pima	0.1	2
85744	AZ	Pima	0.1	2
87111	NM	Bernalillo	0.1	2
92024	CA	San Diego	0.1	2
97439	OR	Lane	0.1	2
97530	OR	Jackson	0.1	2
97701	OR	Deschutes	0.1	2
97702	OR	Deschutes	0.1	2
00010			0.1	1
01264	MA	Berkshire	0.1	1
01267	MA	Berkshire	0.1	1
01742	MA	Middlesex	0.1	1
01913	MA	Essex	0.1	1
01951	MA	Essex	0.1	1
01966	MA	Essex	0.1	1
01982	MA	Essex	0.1	1
02051	MA	Plymouth	0.1	1
02141	MA	Middlesex	0.1	1

<b>HOME LOCATION</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Percent of Total Frequency</b>	<b>Frequency Count</b>
02148	MA	Middlesex	0.1	1
02155	MA	Middlesex	0.1	1
02492	MA	Norfolk	0.1	1
03603	NH	Sullivan	0.1	1
03781	NH	Sullivan	0.1	1
04079	ME	Cumberland	0.1	1
04107	ME	Cumberland	0.1	1
04607	ME	Hancock	0.1	1
05074	VT	Orange	0.1	1
05468	VT	Chittenden	0.1	1
05674	VT	Washington	0.1	1
06098	CT	Litchfield	0.1	1
06111	CT	Hartford	0.1	1
06378	CT	New London	0.1	1
06405	CT	New Haven	0.1	1
06484	CT	Fairfield	0.1	1
06877	CT	Fairfield	0.1	1
06880	CT	Fairfield	0.1	1
10003	NY	New York	0.1	1
10032	NY	New York	0.1	1
10502	NY	Westchester	0.1	1
10506	NY	Westchester	0.1	1
10512	NY	Putnam	0.1	1
10549	NY	Westchester	0.1	1
10960	NY	Rockland	0.1	1
11201	NY	Kings	0.1	1
11758	NY	Nassau	0.1	1
11797	NY	Nassau	0.1	1
12054	NY	Albany	0.1	1
12184	NY	Columbia	0.1	1
12308	NY	Schenectady	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
12514	NY	Dutchess	0.1	1
12571	NY	Dutchess	0.1	1
12776	NY	Sullivan	0.1	1
12833	NY	Saratoga	0.1	1
12883	NY	Essex	0.1	1
12997	NY	Essex	0.1	1
13850	NY	Broome	0.1	1
14120	NY	Niagara	0.1	1
14226	NY	Erie	0.1	1
14227	NY	Erie	0.1	1
14424	NY	Ontario	0.1	1
15550	PA	Bedford	0.1	1
15731	PA	Indiana	0.1	1
16066	PA	Butler	0.1	1
16611	PA	Huntingdon	0.1	1
17050	PA	Cumberland	0.1	1
17406	PA	York	0.1	1
17745	PA	Clinton	0.1	1
19010	PA	Delaware	0.1	1
19020	PA	Bucks	0.1	1
19085	PA	Delaware	0.1	1
19086	PA	Delaware	0.1	1
19103	PA	Philadelphia	0.1	1
19382	PA	Chester	0.1	1
19446	PA	Montgomer y	0.1	1
19464	PA	Montgomer y	0.1	1
19970	DE	Sussex	0.1	1
20653	MD	St. Mary's	0.1	1
20740	MD	Prince George	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
20769	MD	Prince George	0.1	1
20842	MD	Montgomery	0.1	1
21044	MD	Howard	0.1	1
21228	MD	Baltimore	0.1	1
22311	VA	Alexandria	0.1	1
22314	VA	Alexandria	0.1	1
23030	VA	Charles City	0.1	1
23168	VA	James City	0.1	1
27330	NC	Lee	0.1	1
27332	NC	Lee	0.1	1
27516	NC	Orange	0.1	1
29412	SC	Charleston	0.1	1
29620	SC	Abbeville	0.1	1
29631	SC	Pickens	0.1	1
30096	GA	Gwinnett	0.1	1
30269	GA	Fayette	0.1	1
30909	GA	Richmond	0.1	1
31558	GA	Camden	0.1	1
32189	FL	Putnam	0.1	1
32641	FL	Alachua	0.1	1
32714	FL	Seminole	0.1	1
32822	FL	Orange	0.1	1
33436	FL	Palm Beach	0.1	1
33617	FL	Hillsborough	0.1	1
33733	FL	Pinellas	0.1	1
33761	FL	Pinellas	0.1	1
34209	FL	Manatee	0.1	1
34230	FL	Sarasota	0.1	1
35055	AL	Cullman	0.1	1
36580	AL	Baldwin	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
37122	TN	Wilson	0.1	1
39090	MS	Attala	0.1	1
39532	MS	Harrison	0.1	1
40217	KY	Jefferson	0.1	1
43015	OH	Delaware	0.1	1
43068	OH	Franklin	0.1	1
43082	OH	Delaware	0.1	1
43219	OH	Franklin	0.1	1
43324	OH	Logan	0.1	1
43560	OH	Lucas	0.1	1
44087	OH	Summit	0.1	1
44121	OH	Cuyahoga	0.1	1
44122	OH	Cuyahoga	0.1	1
45242	OH	Hamilton	0.1	1
45244	OH	Hamilton	0.1	1
45424	OH	Montgomer y	0.1	1
45458	OH	Montgomer y	0.1	1
45502	OH	Clark	0.1	1
45822	OH	Mercer	0.1	1
46064	IN	Madison	0.1	1
46104	IN	Rush	0.1	1
46168	IN	Hendricks	0.1	1
46228	IN	Marion	0.1	1
46304	IN	Porter	0.1	1
46375	IN	Lake	0.1	1
46614	IN	St. Joseph	0.1	1
46615	IN	St. Joseph	0.1	1
46809	IN	Allen	0.1	1
46825	IN	Allen	0.1	1
46975	IN	Fulton	0.1	1
47032	IN	Dearborn	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
47331	IN	Fayette	0.1	1
48080	MI	Macomb	0.1	1
48104	MI	Washtenaw	0.1	1
48197	MI	Washtenaw	0.1	1
48302	MI	Oakland	0.1	1
48382	MI	Oakland	0.1	1
48837	MI	Eaton	0.1	1
49418	MI	Kent	0.1	1
49449	MI	Oceana	0.1	1
49548	MI	Kent	0.1	1
49740	MI	Emmet	0.1	1
50226	IA	Polk	0.1	1
51001	IA	Plymouth	0.1	1
51106	IA	Woodbury	0.1	1
52039	IA	Dubuque	0.1	1
52722	IA	Scott	0.1	1
52761	IA	Muscatine	0.1	1
53103	WI	Waukesha	0.1	1
53125	WI	Walworth	0.1	1
53150	WI	Waukesha	0.1	1
53188	WI	Waukesha	0.1	1
53405	WI	Racine	0.1	1
53528	WI	Dane	0.1	1
53534	WI	Rock	0.1	1
53545	WI	Rock	0.1	1
53590	WI	Dane	0.1	1
53704	WI	Dane	0.1	1
53963	WI	Dodge	0.1	1
54304	WI	Brown	0.1	1
54521	WI	Vilas	0.1	1
54755	WI	Buffalo	0.1	1
54880	WI	Douglas	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
55057	MN	Rice	0.1	1
55100			0.1	1
55105	MN	Ramsey	0.1	1
55113	MN	Ramsey	0.1	1
55311	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55343	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55344	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55346	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55418	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55436	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55437	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
55762			0.1	1
55769	MN	Itasca	0.1	1
56465	MN	Crow Wing	0.1	1
56482	MN	Wadena	0.1	1
56572	MN	Otter Tail	0.1	1
57016	SD	Lake	0.1	1
57579	SD	Mellette	0.1	1
57702	SD	Pennington	0.1	1
59634	MT	Jefferson	0.1	1
59759	MT	Jefferson	0.1	1
59859	MT	Sanders	0.1	1
59865	MT	Lake	0.1	1
60004	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60031	IL	Lake	0.1	1
60050	IL	McHenry	0.1	1
60068	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60087	IL	Lake	0.1	1
60090	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60098	IL	McHenry	0.1	1
60126	IL	DuPage	0.1	1
60477	IL	Cook	0.1	1



HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
60502			0.1	1
60532	IL	DuPage	0.1	1
60585			0.1	1
60611	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60613	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60614	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60641	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60657	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60659	IL	Cook	0.1	1
61260	IL	Mercer	0.1	1
61571	IL	Tazewell	0.1	1
61583			0.1	1
61744	IL	McLean	0.1	1
62208	IL	St. Clair	0.1	1
62521	IL	Macon	0.1	1
62801	IL	Marion	0.1	1
63017	MO	St. Louis	0.1	1
68178	NE	Douglas	0.1	1
68845	NE	Buffalo	0.1	1
70821	LA	East Baton Ro	0.1	1
71129	LA	Caddo	0.1	1
72034	AR	Faulkner	0.1	1
72212	AR	Pulaski	0.1	1
72631	AR	Carroll	0.1	1
72758	AR	Benton	0.1	1
75204	TX	Dallas	0.1	1
75602	TX	Gregg	0.1	1
76063	TX	Tarrant	0.1	1
76112	TX	Tarrant	0.1	1
77057	TX	Harris	0.1	1
77372	TX	Montgomer y	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
77399	TX	Polk	0.1	1
77414	TX	Matagorda	0.1	1
77450	TX	Harris	0.1	1
77551	TX	Galveston	0.1	1
78218	TX	Bexar	0.1	1
78664	TX	Williamson	0.1	1
78705	TX	Travis	0.1	1
78726	TX	Travis	0.1	1
78745	TX	Travis	0.1	1
79768	TX	Ector	0.1	1
79936	TX	El Paso	0.1	1
8* 11			0.1	1
80016	CO	Arapahoe	0.1	1
80031	CO	Adams	0.1	1
80111	CO	Arapahoe	0.1	1
80112	CO	Arapahoe	0.1	1
80227	CO	Jefferson	0.1	1
80303	CO	Boulder	0.1	1
80305	CO	Boulder	0.1	1
80439	CO	Jefferson	0.1	1
80512	CO	Larimer	0.1	1
80517	CO	Larimer	0.1	1
80831	CO	El Paso	0.1	1
81122	CO	La Plata	0.1	1
81147	CO	Archuleta	0.1	1
81220	CO	Montrose	0.1	1
81427	CO	Ouray	0.1	1
81428	CO	Delta	0.1	1
81432	CO	Ouray	0.1	1
81435	CO	San Miguel	0.1	1
81503	CO	Mesa	0.1	1
81611	CO	Pitkin	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
81615	CO	Pitkin	0.1	1
82055	WY	Albany	0.1	1
82070	WY	Albany	0.1	1
82450	WY	Park	0.1	1
83013	WY	Teton	0.1	1
83301	ID	Twin Falls	0.1	1
83602	ID	Boise	0.1	1
83605	ID	Canyon	0.1	1
83713	ID	Ada	0.1	1
83814	ID	Kootenai	0.1	1
83815	ID	Kootenai	0.1	1
83843	ID	Latah	0.1	1
84121	UT	Salt Lake	0.1	1
84412	UT	Weber	0.1	1
84614			0.1	1
85007	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85013	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85015	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85021	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85023	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85032	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85045	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85085	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85086	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85201	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85202	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85203	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85205	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85206	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85220	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85223	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85225	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
85226	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85239	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85254	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85278	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85283	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85296	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85297	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85304	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85306	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85308	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85309	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85331	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85345	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85364	AZ	Yuma	0.1	1
85365	AZ	Yuma	0.1	1
85373	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85374	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85377	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85383	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85443			0.1	1
85544	AZ	Gila	0.1	1
85603	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85613	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85618	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85619	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85622	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85628	AZ	Santa Cruz	0.1	1
85632	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85634	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85638	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85644	AZ	Cochise	0.1	1
85651			0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
85658			0.1	1
85702	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85707	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85717	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85731	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85734	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85740	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85752	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85758			0.1	1
85823			0.1	1
85937	AZ	Navajo	0.1	1
86132			0.1	1
86305	AZ	Yavapai	0.1	1
86314	AZ	Yavapai	0.1	1
86351	AZ	Yavapai	0.1	1
86401	AZ	Mohave	0.1	1
86750			0.1	1
87002	NM	Valencia	0.1	1
87047	NM	Bernalillo	0.1	1
87801	NM	Socorro	0.1	1
88011	NM	Dona Ana	0.1	1
89052	NV	Clark	0.1	1
89703	NV	Carson City	0.1	1
89712	NV	Carson City	0.1	1
90001	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
90019	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
90026	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
90232	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
90254	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
90293	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
90710	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
90732	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
91011	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91025	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91040	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91355	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91604	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91901	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
91941	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
91942	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92056	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92078	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92103	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92107	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92113	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92120	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92130	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92346	CA	San Bernardin	0.1	1
92630	CA	Orange	0.1	1
93023	CA	Ventura	0.1	1
93041	CA	Ventura	0.1	1
93514	CA	Inyo	0.1	1
93534	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
93560	CA	Kern	0.1	1
93612	CA	Fresno	0.1	1
93902	CA	Monterey	0.1	1
94114	CA	San Francisco	0.1	1
94117	CA	San Francisco	0.1	1
94402	CA	San Mateo	0.1	1
94404	CA	San Mateo	0.1	1
94549	CA	Contra Costa	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
94565	CA	Contra Costa	0.1	1
94568	CA	Alameda	0.1	1
94591	CA	Solano	0.1	1
94609	CA	Alameda	0.1	1
94706	CA	Alameda	0.1	1
94903	CA	Marin	0.1	1
94937	CA	Marin	0.1	1
94946	CA	Marin	0.1	1
95023	CA	San Benito	0.1	1
95033	CA	Santa Cruz	0.1	1
95065	CA	Santa Cruz	0.1	1
95446	CA	Sonoma	0.1	1
95618	CA	Yolo	0.1	1
95687	CA	Solano	0.1	1
95945	CA	Nevada	0.1	1
96106	CA	Plumas	0.1	1
96722	HI	Kauai	0.1	1
97058	OR	Wasco	0.1	1
97063	OR	Wasco	0.1	1
97131	OR	Tillamook	0.1	1
97221	OR	Multnomah	0.1	1
97229	OR	Washington	0.1	1
97303	OR	Marion	0.1	1
97321	OR	Linn	0.1	1
97341	OR	Lincoln	0.1	1
97403	OR	Lane	0.1	1
97404	OR	Lane	0.1	1
97408	OR	Lane	0.1	1
97508			0.1	1
97527	OR	Josephine	0.1	1
97838	OR	Umatilla	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
98002	WA	King	0.1	1
98006	WA	King	0.1	1
98030	WA	King	0.1	1
98040	WA	King	0.1	1
98075	WA	King	0.1	1
98112	WA	King	0.1	1
98136	WA	King	0.1	1
98221	WA	Skagit	0.1	1
98229	WA	Whatcom	0.1	1
98250	WA	San Juan	0.1	1
98290	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98329	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98335	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98501	WA	Thurston	0.1	1
98532	WA	Lewis	0.1	1
98548	WA	Mason	0.1	1
98802	WA	Douglas	0.1	1
98943	WA	Kittitas	0.1	1
99503	AK	Anchorage	0.1	1
99511	AK	Anchorage	0.1	1
99683	AK	Matanuska-Sus	0.1	1
99801	AK	Juneau	0.1	1



## APPENDIX B. Detailed Satisfaction Results, FY2001 and FY2007.

**Table B-1.** Satisfaction of Coronado NF recreation visitors at Developed Day Use sites (FY2001 and FY2007).

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
<b>Restroom cleanliness</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	9.6	10.7	10.7	39.5	29.5	3.7	53	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	2.3	4.8	7.2	24.8	60.9	4.4	104	4.6
<b>Developed facility condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.8	1.2	8.8	56.2	33.0	4.2	61	4.1
Round 2, FY2007	0.4	0.0	13.8	23.2	62.6	4.5	118	4.4
<b>Condition of environment</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	2.2	25.5	72.3	4.7	72	4.8
Round 2, FY2007	0.8	0.0	4.4	20.2	74.6	4.7	129	4.9
<b>Employee helpfulness</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	1.7	24.0	74.3	4.7	62	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.6	0.0	7.4	9.9	82.2	4.7	87	4.7
<b>Interpretive display</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	2.0	19.5	20.0	58.5	4.4	104	4.3
<b>Parking availability</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.7	5.1	18.0	23.9	52.3	4.2	72	3.8
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	1.1	6.5	12.5	79.8	4.7	128	4.4
<b>Parking lot condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	5.2	14.7	44.0	36.1	4.1	70	3.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	1.5	6.7	15.7	76.0	4.7	130	4.1
<b>Rec. info. available</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	8.4	5.7	38.0	47.8	4.3	60	4.0
Round 2, FY2007	0.4	2.1	14.3	19.4	63.9	4.4	116	4.3
<b>Road condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	6.8	14.5	58.7	19.9	3.9	54	3.8
Round 2, FY2007	1.4	14.0	13.1	24.1	47.4	4.0	99	4.3
<b>Feeling of safety</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	3.3	16.5	80.2	4.8	71	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	1.5	4.5	14.5	79.5	4.7	129	4.7
<b>Scenery</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	1.1	0.0	0.7	4.7	93.4	4.9	72	4.8

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	94.8	4.9	130	4.8
<b>Signage adequacy</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	5.0	4.6	47.0	43.3	4.3	68	4.1
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	2.0	10.8	19.1	68.1	4.5	123	4.4
<b>Trail condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	7.5	43.6	48.9	4.4	52	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	1.5	2.6	13.8	32.5	49.6	4.3	99	4.7
<b>Value for fee paid</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	2.5	3.1	5.0	29.3	60.0	4.4	46	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.9	0.0	2.7	14.1	82.4	4.8	115	4.5

\*Scale is: Poor = 1 Fair = 2 Average = 3 Good = 4 Very good = 5

\*\* Scale is: 1= not important 2= somewhat important 3=moderately important 4= important 5 = very important

\*\*\* number of visitors who responded to this item.

Note: For items with less than 10 responses the data was not reported

**Table B-2.** Satisfaction of Coronado NF recreation visitors at Developed Overnight sites (FY2001 and FY2007).

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
<b>Restroom cleanliness</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.1	3.4	3.4	63.7	29.4	4.2	53	4.1
Round 2, FY2007	0.6	0.0	23.6	27.4	48.3	4.2	78	4.4
<b>Developed facility condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	25.2	5.3	27.3	42.2	3.9	58	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.6	10.3	30.4	58.7	4.5	84	3.7
<b>Condition of environment</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.2	62.7	4.6	60	4.8
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.2	3.9	32.6	63.2	4.6	89	4.4
<b>Employee helpfulness</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	0.2	33.2	66.5	4.7	43	4.6
Round 2, FY2007	11.8	0.0	13.6	16.9	57.8	4.1	72	4.9
<b>Interpretive display</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
Round 2, FY2007	0.8	0.2	39.7	7.9	51.4	4.1	63	3.4
<b>Parking availability</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.1	0.2	2.9	41.1	55.8	4.5	59	3.7
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	10.1	10.4	5.2	74.4	4.4	88	4.7
<b>Parking lot condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	1.6	0.3	65.2	32.9	4.3	56	3.0
Round 2, FY2007	0.7	9.3	1.3	16.3	72.4	4.5	85	4.4
<b>Rec. info. available</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.2	0.5	2.7	61.9	34.6	4.3	45	3.6
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	11.0	20.9	19.5	48.7	4.1	76	4.2
<b>Road condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	17.4	0.5	13.5	62.5	6.2	3.4	59	4.1
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	20.6	32.7	46.7	4.3	77	4.5
<b>Feeling of safety</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	2.6	1.5	32.3	63.7	4.6	59	4.7
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	1.2	0.8	5.4	92.6	4.9	87	4.8
<b>Scenery</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	2.5	31.8	65.7	4.6	60	4.9
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.1	3.2	2.2	94.5	4.9	89	4.5
<b>Signage adequacy</b>								

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Round 1, FY2001	1.3	0.2	1.6	58.8	38.2	4.3	59	3.8
Round 2, FY2007	0.1	1.0	2.6	16.2	80.1	4.8	89	4.5
<b>Trail condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.1	0.4	63.3	36.2	4.4	37	2.9
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	13.3	24.3	62.4	4.5	72	4.1
<b>Value for fee paid</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	15.0	15.2	27.5	42.4	4.0	46	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	3.2	2.1	1.8	24.5	68.4	4.5	83	4.2

\*Scale is: Poor = 1 Fair = 2 Average = 3 Good = 4 Very good = 5

\*\* Scale is: 1= not important 2= somewhat important 3=moderately important 4= important 5 = very important

N obs means the number of visitors who responded to this item.

Note: For items with less than 10 responses the data was not reported

**Table B-3.** Satisfaction of Coronado NF recreation visitors in General Forest Areas (FY2001 and FY2007).

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
<b>Restroom cleanliness</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	2.5	15.0	41.4	41.2	4.2	31	3.4
Round 2, FY2007	3.9	2.6	8.6	16.9	68.1	4.4	112	4.3
<b>Developed facility condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	1.8	17.9	33.3	46.9	4.3	40	3.2
Round 2, FY2007	1.1	1.1	6.8	24.8	66.2	4.5	125	4.2
<b>Condition of environment</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	1.1	3.4	9.8	20.0	65.7	4.5	61	4.5
Round 2, FY2007	1.2	4.9	5.2	23.2	65.6	4.5	169	4.8
<b>Employee helpfulness</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	2.5	3.8	19.3	74.4	4.7	53	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	8.1	17.9	74.0	4.7	93	4.3
<b>Interpretive display</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
Round 2, FY2007	1.2	1.8	18.6	23.9	54.5	4.3	113	3.8
<b>Parking availability</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	10.8	1.7	11.3	28.9	47.4	4.0	53	2.9
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	3.1	3.5	22.9	70.6	4.6	153	3.9
<b>Parking lot condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	12.7	7.5	17.2	30.3	32.2	3.6	48	2.6
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.5	5.8	17.0	76.7	4.7	144	3.8
<b>Rec. info. available</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	18.3	14.5	5.5	17.7	44.0	3.5	50	3.8
Round 2, FY2007	2.3	7.4	17.4	17.4	55.5	4.2	146	3.9
<b>Road condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	21.5	9.6	20.8	23.5	24.7	3.2	51	4.0
Round 2, FY2007	2.4	5.4	11.8	27.6	52.9	4.2	149	4.1
<b>Feeling of safety</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	1.1	7.2	6.4	39.3	46.1	4.2	61	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	4.0	4.0	3.3	16.5	72.1	4.5	171	4.4
<b>Scenery</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	2.1	1.0	12.8	84.0	4.8	62	4.6
Round 2, FY2007	0.4	2.0	1.9	5.0	90.8	4.8	172	4.7
<b>Signage adequacy</b>								

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Round 1, FY2001	4.4	8.6	23.4	24.2	39.4	3.9	61	3.8
Round 2, FY2007	1.7	3.5	10.9	28.9	55.1	4.3	153	4.0
<b>Trail condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	1.6	1.5	14.9	45.4	36.5	4.1	46	3.8
Round 2, FY2007	1.0	1.2	12.5	28.9	56.4	4.4	121	4.1
<b>Value for fee paid</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	29.5	17.1	4.6	4.4	44.3	3.2	31	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	0.6	0.4	4.3	19.3	75.4	4.7	109	4.3

\*Scale is: Poor = 1 Fair = 2 Average = 3 Good = 4 Very good = 5

\*\* Scale is: 1= not important 2= somewhat important 3=moderately important 4= important 5 = very important

N obs means the number of visitors who responded to this item.

Note: For items with less than 10 responses the data was not reported.

**Table B-4.** Satisfaction of Coronado NF Wilderness Visitor respondents (FY2001 and FY2007).

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
<b>Restroom cleanliness</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	10.5	22.8	22.6	31.0	13.0	3.1	31	3.7
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	1.4	17.1	81.6	4.8	36	4.1
<b>Developed facility condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	4.1	46.7	49.1	4.5	33	3.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.8	10.6	11.4	77.1	4.6	33	4.2
<b>Condition of environment</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.8	0.0	3.2	14.9	81.1	4.8	96	4.9
Round 2, FY2007	0.2	0.2	2.8	18.1	78.7	4.7	150	4.9
<b>Employee helpfulness</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	3.3	14.9	81.8	4.8	56	3.8
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	15.3	6.9	77.7	4.6	35	4.5
<b>Interpretive display</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
Round 2, FY2007	0.4	1.8	23.8	21.1	52.9	4.2	92	3.7
<b>Parking availability</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.9	1.8	9.6	24.1	63.6	4.5	81	4.0
Round 2, FY2007	0.2	1.6	4.7	15.9	77.6	4.7	143	4.2
<b>Parking lot condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.9	2.8	11.9	35.8	48.6	4.3	77	3.4
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	3.7	13.5	82.8	4.8	142	3.8
<b>Rec. info. available</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	3.7	2.9	18.9	31.0	43.5	4.1	82	3.7
Round 2, FY2007	0.9	1.7	13.3	20.6	63.5	4.4	113	4.1
<b>Road condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	1.6	1.6	19.7	41.4	35.7	4.1	37	3.7
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	19.9	22.4	57.6	4.4	43	3.8
<b>Feeling of safety</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	3.8	0.0	0.8	18.2	77.2	4.7	95	4.5
Round 2, FY2007	0.2	0.0	5.8	18.5	75.4	4.7	148	4.4
<b>Scenery</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	90.6	4.9	96	4.8
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.1	92.6	4.9	150	4.7
<b>Signage adequacy</b>								

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Round 1, FY2001	4.5	0.8	14.9	32.8	46.9	4.2	96	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	2.6	0.8	13.0	23.2	60.4	4.4	135	4.3
<b>Trail condition</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.8	7.0	10.2	39.2	42.7	4.2	95	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	0.4	4.5	3.5	31.2	60.4	4.5	149	4.6
<b>Value for fee paid</b>								
Round 1, FY2001	0.0	3.0	2.9	14.4	79.7	4.7	27	4.5
Round 2, FY2007	0.5	0.5	5.3	1.5	92.2	4.8	55	4.1

\*Scale is: Poor = 1 Fair = 2 Average = 3 Good = 4 Very good = 5

\*\* Scale is: 1= not important 2= somewhat important 3=moderately important 4= important 5 = very important

N obs means the number of visitors who responded to this item.

Note: For items with less than 10 responses the data was not reported