

University of Denver



**Literature Search For
Current Information On
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends**

Presented To:



**National Park Service
Intermountain Region**

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Literature Search For
Current Information On
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

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I.
Ethnic Information

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Ethnic Information:
General Ethnic Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|--|
| Region/National, Ethnic Population/General Info | http://www.nea.gov/pub/Researchcharts/Summary41.html |
| Region/National, Ethnic Population/General Info | http://etd.gsu.edu/theses/available/etd-04052006175950/unrestricted/johnson_j_terry_200601_ma.pdf |
| Ethnic Population/Trends, Perceptions, Outdoor Recreation | Floyd, Myron F. and Gramann, James H. 1995. "Perception of Discrimination in a Recreation Context." <i>Journal of Leisure Research</i> . 27:192-200. |
| Ethnic Population/ Trends | Floyd, Myron F. 1998. "Getting Beyond Marginality and Ethnicity: The Challenge for Race and Ethnic Studies in Leisure Research." <i>Journal of Leisure Research</i> . 30:3-22. |
| Ethnic Population/General Info | http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/recreation/pdf/2004_january_update.pdf "Ethnicity and Recreation: An Abridged Annotated Bibliography" |
| Ethnic Population/General Info | http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/recreation/pdf/2003_october_update.pdf "A Multiethnic Comparison of Los Angeles Forest Recreation" |
| Ethnic Population/Park Visitation | Goldsmith, Jack, <i>National Parks</i> , v. 68 May / June 1994 p. 20-21 Summary/Abstract: "Designing for Diversity: Ethnic Minorities are Largely Absent from Most Major National Parks, a Problem the Park Service is Working to Correct." |
| Ethnic Population/Wilderness Activities | <i>Women's sports and fitness</i> (Boulder CO), October 1994 v. 16 no. 7 p. 19-20 Summary/Abstract: The outsiders: few minority members take part in wilderness activities, but the outdoor-recreation industry hopes to change that. |
| Region/National, Park Visitation, Ethnic Population/ Attitudes | http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/rp-236/rp-236-cover.pdf "Cultural Diversity of Los Angeles County Residents Using Undeveloped Natural Areas" Summary/Abstract: A model of ethnic participation at undeveloped natural areas was developed and tested. The proposed model included the constructs of socio-economic status, perceived discrimination, assimilation, and ethnicity. Undeveloped natural areas were defined as being located outside of cities and primarily natural in composition. A telephone survey of a stratified random sample of Los Angeles County residents resulted in 894 interviews. The results demonstrate the multi-dimensional and complex nature of outdoor recreation participation. Despite close proximity and low entrance fees compared to commercial recreation facilities, the majority of residents did not spend even a half day at a National Forest or Park, or other undeveloped natural areas. These data suggest that public wild land agencies must be proactive by creating new programs and expanding existing intervention projects, or they risk not being able to show that publicly funded natural resources are used by most Americans. |
| General Category/ Why People Do Not Visit National Parks | http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/05/060509174036.htm "Nature Vs Nintendo: Video Games Or National Parks" Summary/Abstract: Are future national park trips for America's youth likely to be on-line virtual experiences rather than the real thing? A University of Illinois at Chicago ecologist says there may be cause for concern. |

Ethnic Information:
General Ethnic Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| <p>Region/National, Park Visitation, Ethnic Population/Attitudes, Perceptions, Parks and Outdoors</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1145/is_4_37/ai_85882891 “ORRRC at 40! Diversity in America's Parks and Outdoors - Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: As the United States continues to evolve into a more ethnically pluralistic society, the agencies entrusted with providing outdoor recreation opportunities must increase their attention to visitor diversity in order to better serve all of the American public. In this article we focus on two things. First, we explore the progress that has been made in explaining minority indifference regarding parks and outdoor recreation, and in so doing we will highlight a few current trends in the parks to broaden the appeal of our nation's treasures. Second, we suggest some of the actions that are necessary in order to achieve the democratization of the American outdoors. It is worth noting here that minority indifference to national parks and outdoor recreation is largely unexplored by researchers due in part to the perceived apathetic attitude of certain groups. While the lack of universal appeal of our nation's park system continues to be a source of embarrassment for the Park Service, research has yet to determine the definitive reasons for this lack of appeal.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Park Visitation, Visitor Profiles, Demographics</p> | <p>http://www.tia.org/pubs/pubs.asp?PublicationID=105 <i>Travel Industry Association of America.</i></p> <p>The National Parks Traveler, 2004 Edition, sponsored by Delaware North Companies, profiles American households that include national or state parks on trips taken in the U.S. Among all U.S. adults, 40 percent (84.4 million) visited a U.S. National Park while on a trip in the past five years. Also, nearly 87 million leisure person-trips in the U.S. included a visit to a national or state park in 2002 alone. This report provides a profile of U.S. trips that include a visit to national/state parks and highlights details of the most recent trip taken by national park travelers. This report also examines travelers' awareness of U.S. National Park areas and their attitudes about national park travel. Information in this report is captured in two consumer studies conducted by the TIA, TravelScope and the National Parks Traveler Survey. Released February 2004. Price: Member \$150, Non Member \$250</p> |
| <p>Heritage/Natural, Trends, Visitor Profiles</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_rm/rm_gtr252.pdf “Customer Diversity and the Future Demand for Outdoor Recreation”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The fastest growth in outdoor recreation participation is projected for activities that are popular with older adults, and the slowest growth for those activities popular with younger adults. Nationally, changing age distribution is the main reason for change in participation; but, in some areas of the U.S., changing racial and ethnic structure and urban residence also are very important. Cohort component projection models estimate that participants be older and will include more racial and ethnic minorities, with minorities a substantial portion of increases in participants. Changes in participants will be especially great in areas where there will be sizable growth in the number of racial and ethnic minority individuals and older Americans - such as in and near cities. Although there is limited information on outdoor recreation participation trends, there is some indication of declining participation rates in some activities, for age and racial and ethnic groups during the 1980s. If these persist, they may slow increases in the growth of participants. Participation rates for racial and ethnic minorities and for older adults may increase, thereby increasing the number of participants as well as the proportion of racial and ethnic minorities and older adults among participants. Outdoor recreation managers may face reduced growth in the number of customers, increased customer diversity (older, more racial and ethnic minorities, more urban), and changing demands for activities, the design of settings and facilities, resource management, visitor programs, fees, communication between managers and users, information and marketing, staffing, and training. Researchers can explore the use of cohort component projection models and other approaches to predicting recreation behavior, to analyze ongoing trends, and to generate better data for use in predictive models. Research is needed to develop guidelines for plans and programs to meet the needs of customers who are increasingly older, urban, and more racially and ethnically diverse.</p> |

Ethnic Information:
General Ethnic Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|--|
| <p>Heritage/Cultural, Historic, Trends</p> | <p>http://www.ttra.com/News.asp?ItemID=133&rcid=91&pcid=77&cid=91 <i>The Travel and Tourism Research Association: "Satisfaction Based Market Segmentation for a Cultural/Heritage Destination - June 10, 2006"</i></p> <p>Introduction Tourism has recently become the world's largest industry. World travel & tourism is expected to generate nearly \$5.5 billion of economic activity (total demand) in 2004 (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2004). However, as the tourism marketplace has become increasingly saturated, there has been a trend toward increased specialization among tourists with cultural/heritage tourism becoming the fastest growing segment of the industry (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1998). Indeed, cultural/heritage tourism is a growth area in many countries and is seen as a way to boost local culture and aid the seasonal and geographic dispersion of tourism (Richards, 1996). For example, historic sites were listed by American families as the second more popular type of destination (49%). Historic sites were surpassed only by cities (51%) and were followed by beaches (44%), and lakes (35%). Furthermore, the top three activities of tourists were found to be shopping (33%), outdoor activities (18%), and visiting museums and/or historic sites (16%) (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1998). The Travel Industry Association of America (Domestic Travel Market Report, 2003) also listed visiting historic destinations as one of the top five activities for tourists in North America.</p> |
| <p>General Category/ Visitor Characteristics, Attitudes, Fees</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs057.pdf "Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring Process: Research Method Documentation"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: In response to the need for improved information on recreational use of National Forest System lands, the authors have developed a nationwide, systematic monitoring process. This report documents the methods they used in estimating recreational use on an annual basis. The basic unit of measure is exiting volume of visitors from a recreation site on a given day. Sites are stratified by type. Days are stratified by expected volume of exiting recreation visitors. A double sampling strategy is the primary means used to obtain measures of exiting recreation traffic. Where possible, observable counts of other measures highly correlated with visitation, such as fee envelopes, ski lift tickets, or concessionaire reports, are used to reduce variation in visitation estimates. In addition to showing how sampling units were defined, the authors also provide calculations they used in developing estimators for the mean and variance of visitation.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Visitor Profiles, Activities, Ethnic Population/ Perceptions</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw_rp216/psw_rp216.pdf "Visitor Perceptions of Crowding and Discrimination at Two National Forests in Southern California"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: A model of ethnic participation at undeveloped natural areas was developed and tested. The proposed model included the constructs of socio-economic status, perceived discrimination, assimilation, and ethnicity. Undeveloped natural areas were defined as being located outside of cities and primarily natural in composition. A telephone survey of a stratified random sample of Los Angeles County residents resulted in 894 interviews. The results demonstrate the multi-dimensional and complex nature of outdoor recreation participation. Despite close proximity and low entrance fees compared to commercial recreation facilities, the majority of residents did not spend even a half day at a National Forest or Park, or other undeveloped natural areas. These data suggest that public wild land agencies must be proactive by creating new programs and expanding existing intervention projects, or they risk not being able to show that publicly funded natural resources are used by most Americans."</p> |

Ethnic Information:
General Ethnic Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|---|
| General Category/Visitor Expectations, Visitor Characteristics | Ching-Hua Ho, Vinod Sasidharan and William Elmendorf. "Gender and Ethnic Variations in Urban Park Preferences, Visitation, and Perceived Benefits". <i>Journal of Leisure Research</i> . |
| | Keywords: Environmental psychology; Recreation/Social aspects; Parks; Leisure/Sociological aspects; Ethnic differences; Sex differences |
| | Summary/Abstract: This paper examined how gender and ethnicity are related to preferences for various park characteristics, visitation to urban parks and open spaces, and perception of park benefits as reported by participants in a mail survey of residents in two metropolitan areas in the eastern United States. In total, 1570 questionnaires were completed, but 65 cases were deleted because they failed to identify their ethnicity or gender. The overall response rate for the survey was approximately 27[percent]. Although women were more likely than men to evaluate some park characteristics as "important," there were no significant gender differences/variation in the types of visits or the perceived benefits of parks. There was significant ethnic variation in preferred park attributes, frequency and type of visits, and perceptions of the positive and negative effects of parks. However, the effects of ethnicity were not found to differ for men and women |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Ethnic Information:
Multiple Ethnic Group Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| <p>Ethnic Population/ Social Impacts, Trends, Park Visitation</p> | <p>http://www.csmonitor.com/1999/0201/p3s1.html “Attracting Minorities to National Parks”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Will 21st-century Congresses, filled with constituents who are increasingly urban and non-Caucasian, look upon national parks as essential investments or antiquated relics? Within the next three decades, demographers say, white Americans raised on the idea of spending summer vacations in national parks will give way to a new majority of Asians, Hispanics, and African-Americans. This emerging plurality may not possess the same affinity for exploring crown-jewel nature preserves like the Grand Canyon or historical sites that largely celebrate the feats of white males.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/Hispanic Americans, African Americans, Perceptions, Social Impacts</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_johnson010.pdf “Wilderness Values in America: Does Immigrant Status or Ethnicity Matter?”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Little is known about the values immigrant groups or U.S.-born racial and ethnic minorities attribute to wilderness. However, the views of these groups are important to wilderness preservation because of increasing diversity along ethnic, cultural, and racial lines in the United States. We examine the proposition that wilderness is a social construction (valued primarily by U.S.-born Whites) by comparing wilderness values for immigrants and U.S.-born minority respondents to Whites. Results from 10 wilderness value items show immigrants are significantly less likely to indicate on-site use value. Among U.S.-born racial/ethnic groups, Black respondents were least likely to indicate values associated with visitation and off-site use but as likely as Whites to indicate a value for continued existence of wilderness. U.S.-born Asians and Latinos were also less likely than Whites to indicate values relating to wilderness on-site use. Implications of findings for wilderness as social construction are discussed.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/Characteristics, Attitudes, Activities, Perceptions</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_johnson009.pdf “Ethnic Variation in Environmental Belief and Behavior: An Examination of the New Ecological Paradigm in a Social Psychological Context”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: We use national-level data to test a modified version of Stern, Dietz, & Guagnano's causal model of environmental belief and behavior. We focus on ethnic variation for four environmental behaviors: environmental reading, household recycling, environmental group joining, and participation in nature-based outdoor recreation. Blacks and foreign-born Latinos were less likely than Whites to score higher on the NEP. Any behavioral differences between Whites and the respective minority groups were expected to diminish with the inclusion of the NEP as an intervening variable in the model between ethnicity and behavior. However, ethnic differences remained stable and strong even when environmental belief was added. Overall, Asian American and U.S.-born Latino environmentalism was most similar to Whites. African American concern and behavior was least similar to White environmentalism. Gender, age, and liberal political orientation were also consistent explicators for both environmental concern and behavior.</p> |

Ethnic Information:
Multiple Ethnic Group Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| <p>Ethnic Populations/ Trends, Activities</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/4902/psw_2004_4902-001/psw_2004_4902-001-004.pdf “Ethnicity and Urban Park Use: A Cross-Cultural Examination of Recreation Characteristics Among Six Population Subgroups”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The ethnic minority population of the US continues to increase due to rising minority birth rates coupled with the influx of ethnic immigrants to America’s cities, suburbs and towns (Parrillo, 1994). Based on present immigration trends, by the year 2050, 22 percent of the US population will be Hispanic and 10 percent will be Asian (US Department of Commerce 1994). Urban ethnic minority groups thus constitute an important and growing user segment of urban and community parks and forests. These parks and forests not only provide diverse opportunities for recreation, leisure, and cultural activities (Chicago Park District 1989; More 1985), but they also serve as alternative access routes to shop or work and connectors between neighborhoods; foster diversity of social relationships in much the same way that they foster biological diversity among flora and fauna (Shafer and Floyd 1997). To better manage urban and community forests and parks, a heightened understanding of the recreational needs and interests of racial and ethnic minority residents they serve is important.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Populations/ Travel Characteristics, Demographics</p> | <p>http://www.ahla.com/pdf/Minority-Exec-Summary-2003.pdf#search=%22outdoor%20recreation%20african%20Americans%22 Executive Summary</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: While traveling Hispanic, African-American, and Asian-American households mirror U.S. traveling households overall on many key trip and demographic characteristics, some characteristics do vary significantly by minority group. As the share of the U.S. population belonging to minority groups continues to grow, the U.S. travel industry is challenged to become aware of the differing patterns of travel behavior of these minority groups in order to meet their travel needs, from transportation and lodging to trip activities.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic populations/African, Hispanic Americans, Preferences, Characteristics, Outdoor Activities</p> | <p>http://ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/2001/nc_2001_Dwyer_002.pdf “Outdoor Recreation Behaviors and Preferences of Urban Racial/Ethnic Groups: An Example From the Chicago Area”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: A study of outdoor recreation preferences and behavior of Non-Hispanic White Americans (n=618), African Americans (n=6470, and Hispanic Americans (n=346) in Cook County, Illinois was conducted in early 1999. Respondents were contacted in a phone survey using random digit dialing and a quota for each group. Important similarities and differences were found among these three groups in their participation in 43 activities and use of 20 places. In addition, gender, age, education, income, residence, and household size helped explain outdoor recreation preferences and behavior. Results reported here reinforced the need to avoid stereotyping particular groups or using simple explanations of their outdoor recreation behavior.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic population/ African American, Hispanic American, Attitudes, Boating and Fishing</p> | <p>http://www.rbff.org/uploads/Research_section/Part1_Africanam.pdf http://www.rbff.org/uploads/Research_section/Part2_afam1.pdf http://www.rbff.org/uploads/Research_section/Part3_afam1.pdf http://www.rbff.org/uploads/Research_section/Part4_afam1.pdf http://www.rbff.org/uploads/Research_section/Part5_afam1.pdf “African American and Hispanic Participation In and Attitudes Towards Recreational Boating and Fishing”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This national report includes information on interest levels in participating, barriers to participation, potential inducements to increase participation, attitudes towards the environment, and much more! RBFf sends out a special thanks to the members of its task force on market research for their invaluable help in initiating and guiding this project. (Links to the study provided above)</p> |

Ethnic Information:
Multiple Ethnic Group Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Ethnic Population/ African American, Hispanic American, Attitudes, Boating and Fishing</p> | <p>http://www.rbff.org/uploads/Research_section/Lit-Review-Final.pdf “Participation in Boating and Fishing – A Literature Review”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Boating and fishing participation by Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics is very low. Minorities(Blacks, Asians, and Others) comprise about 10% of all anglers and 16% of the population. Hispanics encompass only 5% of the angling population and 10% of the population. Among boaters, 77% are White, 8% Black, and 15% Asian and other races. Hispanics comprise about 7% of the boating population. Most minority and ethnic groups live in urban areas and reside in cultural enclaves. These two factors tend to reinforce traditional outdoor recreation and leisure activities these groups are familiar with, such as picnicking and outdoor sports, because they inhibit acculturation and exposure to unfamiliar and often inaccessible activities. Knowledge and skills about recreational fishing and boating are often absent for these groups with few mechanisms available for acquiring them.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/ African American, Hispanic American, Behavior, Characteristics, Boating and Fishing</p> | <p>http://www.rbff.org/uploads/Research_section/texas_fishing_participation.pdf “Freshwater Fishing Participation Patterns of Racial and Ethnic Groups in Texas”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The goal of this paper was to understand differences in the recreational fishing behavior of African-American, Mexican-American, and Anglo anglers in Texas. Hypotheses about different behaviors in recreational fishing were generated from documented differences in the cultural patterns of these groups as well as alternative theories of outdoor recreation behavior. Data from four Texas statewide angler surveys were used to test hypotheses. Twelve measures of participation were identified as subject to racial and ethnic differentiation. Except for the rate of licensed participation, only males were included in group comparisons because of the limited sample size of minority female anglers. Results indicated significant differences among racial and ethnic groups for 10 participation variables, all of which were generally consistent with what was expected from previous research. Anglo males were more likely than all other racial and gender groups (African-American males, African-American females, and the “Other” males and “Other” females groups) to participate in licensed recreational fishing. Additionally, Anglo males were more likely than African-American or Mexican-American males to have started fishing at an earlier age, to have more years of fishing experience, to live in a household with a powerboat, to fish more days from a boat, to belong to a fishing club or organization, to fish in tournaments, and to have less varied species preferences. Differences in terms of with whom minority anglers fished most often were significant in two studies. Whereas all groups fished most often in groups consisting of family and friends, African-American males fished alone to a greater extent than anticipated. For one of the years examined, there was a difference among groups in total annual days of fishing; the African-American males fished more days than expected that year. Wherever resources and programs are implemented, racial and ethnic adaptations will need to be considered by managers to every extent possible. More research that seeks to understand the extent of differences among various angler subpopulations in various regions of the United States is needed if managers expect to meet current and future angler needs.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/Africans, Hispanic Americans, Attitudes, Fishing and Boating</p> | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/SFBPC.pdf “Women’s, Hispanics’, and African-Americans’ Participation in, and Attitudes Toward Boating and Fishing”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This study comprises initial exploratory research aimed at understanding the social and cultural factors of fishing and boating participation among demographic groups not previously studied in detail. This report offers general conclusions and recommendations for further study.</p> |

Ethnic Information:
Multiple Ethnic Group Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|---|
| <p>Ethnic Population/ Hispanic, African Americans, Demographics, Trends, Hunting and Fishing</p> | <p>http://www.rbff.org/uploads/Research_section/USFWS_report.pdf "Participation and Expenditure Patterns of African-American, Hispanic, and Women Hunters and Anglers"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Hunting and fishing have predominantly been white male activities since at least 1955 when the Fish and Wildlife Service began tracking the demographics of hunters and anglers. Participation rates of females and minorities have consistently been below the national average. This fact is becoming more significant to the future of hunting and fishing due to the changing demographic structure of the United States. According to U.S. Census projections, the Nation's Hispanic and African-American populations are growing faster than the rest of its population. In 1999, the Nation's Hispanic population totaled 30 million, a 35 percent increase since 1990. This trend is expected to continue.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Minorities/ African, Hispanic, Asian Americans, Visitor Profiles, Demographics</p> | <p>http://www.tia.org/pubs/pubs.asp?PublicationID=3 <i>Travel Industry Association of America</i></p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The Minority Traveler, 2003 Edition-This report sets out to examine the trip characteristics of traveling households in the three most populous minority groups in the U.S.: Hispanics, African-Americans, and Asian-Americans, including Pacific Islanders. The report also looks at the demographics of minority traveling households in the U.S., profiles each travel group individually, and highlights similarities and differences that are important to recognize when marketing to these populations. By becoming aware of the differing patterns of travel behavior of these minority groups, you can develop more effective marketing literature, expand current products into new markets, refine sales and marketing strategies, develop new products, analyze key market niches, and understand how the minority traveler uses industry products. Released December 2003. Price: Member \$135, Non Member \$225</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Ethnic Information:
African-American Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|--|
| <p>Ethnic Population/African American, Travel Characteristics, Demographics</p> | <p>http://www.strom.clemson.edu/teams/regdev/Af-AmerTraveler.pdf#search=%22outdoor%20recreation%20african%20Americans%22 “African-American Travelers”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The African-American market is a large and growing market, approximately 32 million people with close to \$300 billion in spending power. According to the Urban Land Institute, the African-American market will increase to about 38 million individuals by 2010, up from about 32 million. Middle and upper class African-American baby boomers present the same travel marketing opportunities as do white boomers for the travel industry. African-Americans took 77.8 million trips in 1991, nearly 8 percent of the U.S. trip market. However, when compared to the general public, African-Americans are less likely to take a trip</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/African Americans, Perceptions, Attitudes, Constraints, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_johnson004.pdf “Outdoor Recreation Constraints: An Examination of Race, Gender, and Rural Dwelling”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: We assess whether traditionally marginalized groups in American society (African-Americans, women, rural dwellers) perceive more constraints to outdoor recreation participation than other groups. A series of logistic regressions are applied to a national recreation survey and used to model the probability that individuals perceive certain constraints to participating in outdoor recreation activities. Twelve constraints related to health, facilities, socioeconomic standing, and other personal factors are examined for both participants and non-participants of outdoor recreation. We model the probability that individuals report being constrained in participating in their favorite activities as a function of race, gender, and rural residence. In addition, we control for income, age, regional differences, and activity groupings. Of the three groups examined, women are most likely to feel constrained--for instance, by personal safety concerns, inadequate facilities and information, insufficient funds, and outdoor pests. Race is not a significant predictor of constraints for participants, but nonparticipating African-Americans are more likely than whites to feel personal safety concerns inhibit their outdoor recreation opportunities. Rural residence does not appear to be an important factor among either participants or non-participants in explaining the probability that an individual feels constrained in outdoor recreation participation.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Ethnic Population/African American, Attitudes, Perceptions</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_199910/ai_n8873033 “Are we welcome? African American Racial Acceptance in Leisure Activities and the Importance Given to Children's Leisure”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This study investigated differences between middle-class African American and middle-class European American adults in their perceptions of how "welcome" African Americans are in 20 leisure activities common to the study area, and in the importance given to children's participation in these activities. A random sample of 45 blocks from a southern U.S.A. metropolitan census tract composed of racially integrated middle-class neighborhoods yielded 124 African American and 170 European American households who rated the activities on Likert-type scales.</p> |

Ethnic Information:
African-American Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Ethnic Population/African Americans, Preferences, Activities, Leisure Activities</p> | <p>http://ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/1999/nc_1999_Floyd_001.pdf “Convergence and Divergence in Leisure Style Among Whites and African Americans: Toward an Interracial Contact Hypothesis”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Drawing upon structural theory and social group perspectives, this study examined two propositions developed to explain the relationship between interracial contact and leisure preferences among African Americans and Whites. The first proposition stated that as interracial contact increases, the greater the probability of observing similarity in the leisure preferences of African Americans and Whites. The second stated that the probability of observing similarity in the leisure preferences will be greater among Whites with high or low interracial contact than observing similarity among African Americans with high or low interracial contact. Data to evaluate the propositions came from an on-site survey of Chicago (IL) park users. As hypothesized, Black and White respondents with high interracial contact reported very similar leisure preferences. Also, among African Americans, there was little similarity in the leisure preferences between individuals with high interracial contact and those with low interracial contact. Further, as expected, there was high similarity among Whites with high or low interracial contact. In general, the results of the study highlight the importance of considering social interaction, and interracial contact specifically, in explaining racial differences in leisure participation. The study also demonstrates the importance of examining internal differentiation of African Americans and its implications for leisure lifestyle choices.”</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/African Americans, Attitudes, Perceptions, Wildlands</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_johnson003.pdf “Race, Rural Residence, and Wildland Visitation: Examining the Influence of Sociocultural Meaning”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Previous studies have shown that African Americans have less favorable impressions about wildlands and recreate on wildland areas less frequently than do whites. However, most of these investigations have been conducted on non-rural populations. Rural perceptions of wildlands and visitation to such areas have received relatively little attention. In this exploratory study, we propose that race operates on wildland recreation visitation through the different meanings rural blacks and whites attribute to wildlands. We examine this hypothesis with a structural model which specifies wildland meaning as an intervening factor between race and visitation. Single equation results show blacks visit wildlands less, and have less favorable definitions of wildlands, compared to whites. However, when wildland meaning is included in the structural model, racial differences become insignificant. This suggests that the meanings different racial groups attach to wildlands help explain visitation. Both sex and age are also significant predictors of both wildland meaning and visitation.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/African Americans, Attitudes, Activities, Profiles</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, Cassandra Y. Johnson and J.M. Bowker, “On-site Wildland Activity Choices Among African Americans and White Americans in the Rural South: Implications for Management”. Volume: 17, Number: 1 Year: 1999, Pages: 21-39.</p> <p>Keywords: African Americans, ethnicity, management strategy, rural, south, wild land recreation.</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: We compare wildland activity choices for a sample of rural African Americans and whites who visited wildland settings in and around the Apalachicola National Forest. We also look at intra-racial (same race, different gender) variations for activity participation. This research extends previous research focused on the visit/not visit wildland question by examining activity choice by race and gender for those who do visit. Our results show no racial differences for consumptive activities like fishing and hunting; however, African Americans are significantly less likely than whites to participate in most forms of nonconsumptive activities like camping and hiking. Greater gender differences in activity participation were found for whites than for African Americans. We discuss management implications and ways forest managers may attract more African Americans to participate in forest-based outdoor recreation. This includes target marketing strategies that promote fishing and group activities on the Apalachicola National Forest.</p> |

Ethnic Information:
African-American Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|--|
| <p>Region/National, Park Visitation, Ethnic Population/African American, Perceptions</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_199801 “Wildland Recreation in the Rural South: An Examination of Marginality and Ethnicity Theory”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The ethnicity and marginality explanations of minority recreation participation provide the conceptual basis for our inquiry. These theories are examined for a sample of rural African Americans and whites. Using logistic regression, we test for black and white differences in: 1) visitation to wildland areas in general; 2) visitation to National Forest wildland areas; and 3) household visitation to the Apalachicola National Forest. Next, we test the marginality/ethnicity paradigm by examining reasons for non-visitation and latent demand for visitation. Our findings show that race, sex, and age as well as a race/poor (poor black) interaction term are strong predictors of visitation. However, race appears to be less effective in predicting reasons for non-visitation and latent demand for wildland visitation.”</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/ African Americans, Heritage, Characteristics, National Forests</p> | <p>http://ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/2000/nc_2000_Leatherberry_001.pdf “An Overview of African Americans’ Historical, Religious, and Spiritual Ties to Forests”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Forests have played a significant role in the development of American culture values. Research has consistently demonstrated that a wide range of benefits accrues to people from contact with natural environments such as forest. Governmental agencies provide access to forest and support various forestry programs. It is generally known that African Americans are underrepresented in forestry and forest-related activities. However, African Americans have historical ties to forest that are not well understood by natural resources professionals.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/African Americans, Activities, Attitudes, Perceptions, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs011.pdf “Theoretical Perspectives of Ethnicity and Outdoor Recreation: A Review and Synthesis of African-American and European-American Participation”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: For over three decades, research has shown differences in recreation participation by ethnic group membership, particularly for African Americans and European Americans. This paper is the first of a two-part publication series that examines black/white recreation. In this first part, the literature and empirical findings on black/white leisure participation are reviewed. The implications of generalizing region-specific theories and findings of black/white participation to populations in various parts of the country are discussed. Finally, implications for forest managers and future research needs are presented.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/African American, Social Impacts, Outdoors</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_200410/ai_n9467845 “Apartheid in the Great Outdoors: American Advertising and the Reproduction of a Racialized Outdoor Leisure Identity”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This article provides evidence of a racialized outdoor leisure identity perpetuated in magazine advertisements. The evidence is based on a content analysis of 4000+ advertisements from three magazines (Time, Outside, and Ebony) published between 1984 -2000. Advertisements taking place in the Great Outdoors or featuring models participating in wilderness leisure activities rarely include Black models, while advertisements featuring White models regularly make use of Great Outdoors settings and activities. That Black models are confined to urban and suburban environments (within the pages of magazine advertisements), while Whites have exclusive domain over the Great Outdoors, potentially has consequences for how Blacks and Whites perceive wilderness recreation and wilderness spaces.</p> |

Ethnic Information:
African-American Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| Ethnic Population/African American, Preferences, Demographics, Leisure Travel | <p data-bbox="602 262 1442 321">http://www.visitmo.com/pdf/African_American_Research-Exec_summary.pdf "Missouri Tourism African American Research Executive Summary"</p> <p data-bbox="602 325 1536 558">Summary/Abstract: The African American traveler is demographically similar to the General market traveler, but the two groups have different preferences in leisure travel. The best way to characterize these differences relates to Missouri's six traveler segments. Over half of the African American audience (53.1% compared to 28.9% of the general market) fall into either the Young & On the Go or Sophisticated Traveler segment descriptions. These two groups are younger and tend to be more sophisticated in their trip preferences.</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Ethnic Information:
Hispanic Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|--|
| <p>Ethnic Populations/Hispanic Americans, Activities, Heritage, Demographics</p> | <p>http://www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org/pdf/HispanicsOutdoorRecreation.pdf “The Hispanic Community and Outdoor Recreation”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The Hispanic population in the United States is growing very rapidly and is projected to represent 25% of the U.S. population by 2050. Given the size of this population and its tremendous spending power, Outdoor Industry Foundation (OIF) and the rest of the outdoor industry must learn more about Hispanics and how they fundamentally differ from traditional outdoor participants and consumers. The purpose of this white paper, therefore, is to provide general information on Hispanics, as well as information about Hispanics specific to the outdoor industry. The following areas are discussed in detail regarding the U.S. Hispanic population: culture, leisure time, youth, income, and Language.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Ethnic population/Hispanic American, Visitor Profiles, Attitudes</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_199801/ai_n8774967 “The Effect of Cultural Assimilation on the Importance of Family-Related and Nature-Related Recreation Among Hispanic Americans”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This article applies ethnic-assimilation theory to the analysis of differences between and within ethnic groups in the perceived benefits received from outdoor recreation. Specifically, we examine the possible function of outdoor recreation in maintaining at least some core cultural values among Hispanic Americans in the face of countervailing pressures in the U.S. toward cultural assimilation. Using an approach based on the concept of "selective acculturation," Hispanic Americans and Anglo Americans are compared in terms of the relative importance of family togetherness and nature enjoyment as perceived benefits of recreation behavior. The proposition examined is that certain core cultural values may be reflected in at least some of these benefits, causing the two groups to differ significantly in the importance they attach to them (Gramann, Floyd, & Saenz, 1993).</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/Hispanic Americans, Trends, Social Impacts</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_schelhas008.pdf “Race, Ethnicity, and Natural Resources in the United States: A Review”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Ethnic and racial communities have often been found to hold distinct views about the environment and natural resource management (Schelhas 2002, Jostad et al. 1996). But these perspectives are often unheard or underrepresented in mainstream environmental discourses (Lynch 1993, Bengston 2004). As society becomes more diverse, natural resource planners, managers and policy makers need a more expansive and inclusive understanding of the perspectives of ethnic and racial communities. Gaining clear insights into the environmental views of ethnic and racial communities is often difficult, however. Differences in traditions and language create obstacles to communication and understanding. Histories of exploitation often produce distrust of government institutions and their representatives. Social science methods used to obtain information about the attitudes, beliefs, and values of the dominant culture often are inappropriate and ineffective when used in the context of minority communities (McAvoy et al. 2000). This study explores an alternative approach for understanding the perspectives of ethnic and racial communities. Computer-assisted content analysis was used to examine the views of Hispanic Americans expressed in Spanish-language news articles about federal land management agencies and issues.</p> |

Ethnic Information:
Hispanic Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|---|
| <p>Ethnic Population/Hispanic Americans, Characteristics, Fees</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_bowker002.pdf “Accounting for Ethnicity in Recreation Demand: A Flexible Count Data Approach”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The authors examine ethnicity and individual trip-taking behavior associated with natural resource based recreation in the Florida Keys. Bowker and Leeworthy estimate trip demand using the travel cost method. They then extend this model with a varying parameter adaptation to test the congruency of demand and economic value across white and Hispanic user subgroups. The researchers’ findings indicate significant differences in price response leading to divergent per-trip consumer surplus and price elasticity between these two groups. These differences raise important distribution and equity concerns with respect to the possible future use of pricing policies like user fees.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic population/ Hispanic Americans, Attitudes, Perceptions, Social Impacts</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/recreation/pdf/2004_sarr_proceedings_session_01.pdf “Hispanic American Views on the Stewardship of Federal Land Management Agencies: An Exploratory Analysis of the Ethnic News Watch Database”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Ethnic and racial communities have often been found to hold different views about the environment and natural resource management. But these perspectives are often unheard or underrepresented in mainstream environmental discourses. As society becomes more diverse, natural resource planners, managers and policy makers need a more expansive and inclusive understanding of the perspectives of ethnic and racial communities.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Visitor Profiles, Activities, Ethnic population/Hispanic American, Perceptions</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw_rp216/psw_rp216.pdf “Visitor Perceptions of Crowding and Discrimination at Two National Forests in Southern California”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Visitors to southern California National Forests are urban dwellers and as a group are culturally diverse. To manage the National Forests for this diverse group of visitors, information is needed on their expectations, preferences, and experiences at recreation sites. To evaluate visitor perceptions of crowding and discrimination, to determine favorite activities, and to determine the potential of visitor displacement from recreational sites, observations and surveys were collected during July and August 1990 in two of the National Forests. Racial and ethnic groups were categorized into Anglo American, Hispanic American, Mexican American and Others. In general all groups rated crowding similarly, although Hispanic groups expected more people than were found at the sites. Additionally, enjoyed activities differed only slightly between ethnic groups: all reported hiking, picnicking and visiting with others as favorite activities. The biggest difference between ethnic groups was exposure to discriminatory acts. Members of minority groups were more likely to report being subject to these acts. There was little evidence of displacement at the sites studied. Potential management actions include suggestions for improving interaction and communication between resource managers and the visiting public, reducing depreciative behaviors, and better signs. Research needs include evaluating these suggested management action.</p> |
| <p>Ethnic Population/Hispanic Americans, Social Impacts</p> | <p>http://www.cprs.org/membersonly/Spring05_Latinos.htm “Latinos and Public Lands”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Management of leisure resources in California would be incomplete without consideration of the fastest growing ethnic group—Latinos. There are approximately 12 million Latinos in California (about one-third of California’s population; Bear Facts, 2004), and this is expected to grow to 21 million Latinos by the year 2025 (about 40% of California’s population).</p> |

Ethnic Information:
Hispanic Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| Region/National, Ethnic Population/Hispanic American, Visitor Profile, Florida Keys | <p data-bbox="571 233 1563 327">http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_199801/ai_n8765208 "Accounting for Ethnicity in Recreation Demand: A Flexible Count Data Approach"</p> <p data-bbox="571 327 1563 598">Summary/Abstract: We examine ethnicity and individual trip taking behavior associated with natural resource based recreation in the Florida Keys. We estimate trip demand using the travel cost method. We then extend this model with a varying parameter adaptation to test the congruency of demand and economic value across white and Hispanic user subgroups. Our findings indicate significant differences in price response leading to divergent per-trip consumer surplus and price elasticity between these two groups. These differences raise important distribution and equity concerns with respect to the possible future use of pricing policies like user fees.</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Ethnic Information:
American Indian Study

| Category | Source |
|--|--|
| <p>Ethnic Groups/Native Americans, Attitudes, Perceptions</p> | <p>http://www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/2004/nc_2004_bengston_001.pdf “Listening to Neglected Voices - American Indian Perspectives on Natural Resource Management”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Forestry agencies must ensure that the views of all citizens in our increasingly diverse society are included in decision making. But gaining clear insights into the perspectives of ethnic and minority communities is often difficult. This article summarizes an analysis of news articles about resource management issues written by American Indians and published in Indian newspapers and finds ways in which their attitudes differ from those of many other Americans particularly in the importance of spiritual values and the validity of traditional knowledge. The news stories also indicate a deep lack of trust in land management agencies. This approach analyzing perspectives on natural resource management as expressed in a community’s own words can be used to learn about the attitudes of other minority populations. Managers who know how all their constituents think about natural resources will better understand the social context in which decisions need to be made.”</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Ethnic Information:
Asian American Study

| Category | Source |
|---|---|
| Ethnic Population/Asian Americans, Characteristics, Activities | <p data-bbox="602 369 1208 426">http://www.cprs.org/membersonly/Spring05_Asians.htm "Recreation Preferences Of Asian-Americans"</p> <p data-bbox="602 432 1539 609">Summary/Abstract: Research was recently published by Winter, Jeong and Godbey entitled "Outdoor recreation among Asian-Americans: A case study of San Francisco Bay Area residents" that focused on outdoor recreation among Asian Americans. The work was based on Jeong's doctoral dissertation, for which he gathered data from four Asian groups (Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino).</p> |

II.

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
Intermountain Region Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|--|
| <p>General Category/Trends, Region/ National, Park Visitation, Intermountain</p> | <p>http://www.pwia.org/news2006/michaelcerletti.pdf Testimony before the House Committee; Mr. Mike Cerletti, Cabinet Secretary for Tourism, State of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM.</p> <p>Introduction: “Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Michael Cerletti and I am Cabinet Secretary of Tourism for the State of New Mexico. It is a pleasure for me to appear before you today on behalf of the Western States Tourism Policy Council. The WSTPC is a consortium of thirteen western state tourism offices, including the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The WSTPC mission is to support public policies that enhance the capacity of tourism and recreation to have a positive impact on the economy and the environment of States and communities in the West.”</p> |
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Visitor Attitudes, Visitor Expectations, Crowding, Grand Canyon</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_200101/ai_n8939158 “Number of Encounters and Experience Quality in Grand Canyon Backcountry: Consistently Negative and Weak Relationships”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The relationship between encounters and the overall quality of recreation experience is one of the most common research topics in outdoor recreation. Yet after more than three decades of study, there remain divergent opinions about both the nature of this relationship and its implications for use limits. Evidence for a strong influence of encounters on experience quality is weak but it is unclear whether this means the relationship itself is weak or that the methods used to isolate the relationship have been inadequate. This paper explores relationships between number of encounters, crowding, solitude/privacy achieved, and overall experience quality for 185 backcountry visitors to Grand Canyon National Park.</p> |
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Visitor Profiles, Activities, Demographics</p> | <p>http://www.colorado.com/archives/May06TT.pdf “Colorado Travel Trends”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Active leisure travelers are interested in new and exciting experiences, and are also more likely to have taken a beach/lake, sightseeing, theme park or gambling trip. Over half (59%) of these travelers took a trip that involved hiking, camping or climbing over the previous 12 months. Given that Colorado offers practically every type of outdoor recreation imaginable, it's not surprising that many want to visit the state: fifteen percent of adults who are interested in active outdoor vacations are also interested in visiting Colorado during the next two years. And when asked about specific destinations, 64% of active outdoor travelers specifically expressed interest in visiting the mountain resorts of Colorado.</p> |
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Visitor Characteristics, Experiences</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by Dave D. White, Randy J. Virden, and Kerri L. Cahill. “Visitor Experiences in National Park Service Cultural Sited in Arizona: Implications for Interpretive Planning and Management”. Volume: 23, Number: 3, Year: 2005, Pages: 63-81.</p> <p>Keywords: environmental interpretation, cultural interpretation, interpretive planning, visitor experience, cultural sites, National Park Service, Arizona.</p> |

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
Intermountain Region Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Visitor Characteristics, Experiences (cont'd)</p> | <p>Summary/Abstract: The interpretation of natural and cultural resources is an important component of comprehensive planning and management for visitor experiences and resource conservation in cultural sites. Despite widespread recognition that knowledge of the motives, experiences, and preferences of current park visitors is necessary for effective interpretive planning, too often this type of information is lacking. In this paper, we present a study of visitor experiences in three National Park Service cultural sites in Arizona. We conducted our study in conjunction with the General Management Planning (GMP) Process for Montezuma Castle National Monument, Montezuma Well, and Tuzigoot National Monument in Arizona. We collected data on visitor motives, experiences, and preferences for interpretive themes, programs, and services through on-site (N = 1303) and mailback (N = 671) questionnaires. Our findings indicate that cultural and historical learning, nature contemplation, and escape and socializing were important motives for visiting cultural sites. Visitors felt impressed by the engineering accomplishments of the Sinagua culture and the ability of the Sinagua Indians to thrive in the arid environment, and felt a sense of pride in the preservation of the archaeological resources. Visitors also reported beneficial learning experiences as they gained knowledge about human history in the area. Our analysis indicates visitor interest in two domains of interpretive themes, one grouping of cultural and historical stories, and another grouping related to natural diversity and ecology. We identified differences between visitors to the three sites, with Montezuma Well visitors emerging as a somewhat distinct group, differentiated by their orientation toward and interest in the natural environment. The findings from this study were incorporated into the GMP and interpretive planning process to inform and refine programs and services. Specifically, our study was used to develop customized alternatives for themes, programs, and services for each site. Questions remain about choosing the structure, tone, and plurality of the narratives to be presented at cultural sites and which voices are presented, and thus privileged.</p> |
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Visitor Profiles, Park Visitation, Constraints</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_200404/ai_n9376978 "Temporal Changes in Perceived Constraints to Visiting State Parks"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Two research questions guided the study: Do perceived constraints change over time among a sample of state park visitors? and, Do changes in the magnitude of constraints influence visitation to state parks? Three sets of data were analyzed. Data Sets 1 and 2 were independent samples of visitors to Texas state parks, while Data Set 3 consisted of a follow-up with respondents from Data Sets 1 and 2, 16 and 12 months later, respectively. Results indicated that perceived constraints on the Time Availability, Personal and Facility Constraints, and Weather dimensions did change significantly over these time periods.</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
National Park Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|--|
| <p>Region/National, Park Visitation, General Category/Visitor Expectations, Attitudes</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by David Ostergren, Frederic I. Solop, and Kristi K. Hagen. "National Park Service Fees: Value for the Money or a Barrier to Visitation?" Volume: 23, Number: 1, Year: 2005, Pages: 18-36.</p> <p>Keywords: National Park Service, fees, public attitude, visitors, nonvisitors, Recreation Fee Demonstration Program.</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The National Park System (NPS) employs several fee strategies to regulate access and generate operating funds. However, a national debate surrounds many fee issues; the acceptability of the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program (RFDP), whether the value of the benefits matches the fees, the preferred structure for applying fees, and whether fees constitute a barrier to some portion of the American public. This investigation sheds additional light on the fees debate and contributes to the decisions NPS managers must make about fees and fee strategies. The results reported here come from an analysis of data from a national survey sponsored by the NPS Social Science Program. The phone survey of 3,515 people sought to profile the demographics of visitors and nonvisitors, determine visitation rates, assess perceptions of many fee topics, and identify reasons why people do and do not visit the nation's parks. This analysis reports on a portion of that survey and specifically addresses the RFDP, whether benefits match cost, the fee structure and whether fees represent a barrier. Significant findings reported in this article include that 1) ninety-five percent of Americans are not familiar with the RFDP and among the five percent of Americans familiar with the RFDP, 94% support the program, 2) eighty percent of visitors who paid to enter a NPS unit think the amount they paid was "just about right" for the value they received, 3) by a two to one margin, Americans support lower entrance fees with additional fees for services utilized rather than one large, all-inclusive entrance fee, 4) ninety-two percent of Americans prefer that entrance fees stay within the NPS rather than be deposited in the U.S. Treasury, and 5) through factor analysis, entrance fees do not constitute a barrier to more frequent visitation of NPS units but that the total cost of a trip (hotels, food, travel) is perceived to be expensive. When individual expenses are combined into a broader "expense package," total costs become a barrier to people with smaller household incomes and to individuals with less education.</p> |
| <p>Category: General Category/Activities, Attitudes, Why People Do Not Visit National Parks</p> | <p>http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6WJ7-4JKRTYJ-5&_user=10&_coverDate=09%2F30%2F2006&_rdoc=1&_fmt=summary&_orig=brows e&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=c83e49396fca2df229c058287f50e539</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Is love of nature in the US becoming love of electronic media? 16-year downtrend in national park visits explained by watching movies, playing video games, internet use, and oil prices" Price: US \$ 30.00</p> |

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
National Park Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|---|
| General Category/Trends, Region/ National, Park Visitation | http://www.pwia.org/news2006/JohnSchoppman.html Testimony before the House Committee; Testimony of John Schoppmann Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands Oversight Hearing: Visitation Trends in the National Park Service. |
| | Introduction: “Good morning Mr. Chairman and other members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for inviting me to testify on this Subcommittee’s oversight hearing dealing with visitation trends to our national parks. I am here today not only as a spokesman for Forever Resorts, with whom I work and which has 17 concessions contracts with the National Park Service, but also as a representative for the many concessionaires who have a long and proud history working with the National Park Service and of providing great service to the park visitors.” |
| General Category/Trends, Region/ National, Park Visitation | http://www.pwia.org/news2006/suzannecook.pdf Testimony before the House Committee; Dr. Suzanne D. Cook, Senior Vice President of Research Travel Industry Association of America, Washington, D.C. |
| | Introduction: “The Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) and the Travel Business Roundtable (TBR) would like to thank Chairman Pearce and Ranking Member Christensen for convening this important hearing regarding visitation trends in the National Park System. This statement presents background information on overall U.S. travel trends that might be useful for your deliberations.” |
| General Category/Trends, Region/ National, Park Visitation | http://www.pwia.org/news2006/bobwarren.pdf Testimony before the House Committee, Mr. Bob Warren, General Manager, Shasta Cascade Wonderland Association, Redding, CA. |
| | Introduction: “Good Morning. It is a genuine pleasure for me to be part of this important hearing today on national park visitation. I am Bob Warren, Chairman of the National Alliance of Gateway Communities (NAGC). NAGC is the national organization that represents the interests of hundreds of communities that serve as “gateways” for millions of visitors to the treasures of our national parks and other federal public lands. I am also General Manager of the Shasta Cascade Wonderland Association, a multi-jurisdictional tourism marketing organization in Northern California.” |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
Consumer Expectations

| Category | Source |
|---|--|
| <p>Visitor Expectations, Visitor Needs, Wildlife Refuge</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_200201/ai_n9081092 “An Empirical Investigation of the Relationships Between Service Quality, Satisfaction and Behavioral Intentions Among Visitors to a Wildlife Refuge”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: A model was developed in which quality of performance and quality of experience were conceptualized as direct antecedents of overall service quality and visitor satisfaction, which influence behavioral intentions. Eight hypotheses postulating the interrelationships between these five constructs were tested using structural equation modeling. Data for the study were collected from 282 visitors to a wildlife refuge. Seven of the eight hypotheses were supported. Results verified the existence of service quality and visitor satisfaction at both the transaction and global levels. At the transaction level, service quality (i.e. quality of performance) contributed to visitor satisfaction (i.e. quality of experience); while at the global level, visitor satisfaction influenced service quality. Both overall service quality and overall visitor satisfaction were found to directly influence visitors' future behavioral intentions, and were confirmed as being different constructs.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Park Visitation, Visitor Profiles, Why People Do Not Visit State Parks</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by Deborah L. Kerstetter, Harry C. Zinn, Alan R. Graefe, and Po-Ju Chen. “Perceived Constraints to State Park Visitation: A Comparison of Former-Users and Non-Users”. Volume: 20, Number: 1, Year: 2002, Pages: 61-75.</p> <p>Keywords: Constraints, state parks, former-users, non-users</p> <p>Summary/Abstract This study was conducted to extend the theoretical understanding of perceived constraints to visiting a state park, and test for differences in the ways that sub-groups of non-participants conceptualize constraints. Using random-digit telephone numbers, we obtained a sample of 1,077 Pennsylvania residents who had not visited a state park during the 12 months prior to the survey. Of this group 836 (78%) were former state parks users and 241 (22%) had never visited a state park. Overall, the largest percentage of respondents (60%) identified lack of time as a constraint to their state park use. This was followed by lack of knowledge about state parks (34%), lack of friends or family with whom to visit state parks (24%), distance (22%), physical limitations of the respondent or someone he or she travels with (15%), perceived crowding in state parks (12%), and costs in state parks (11%). Other constraints were identified by fewer than 10% of respondents. With respect to those who had never visited a state park, they were most likely to perceive that their use of state parks was constrained by lack of knowledge, distance, and transportation. Former-users were most likely to perceive that their use of state parks was constrained by the fact that they had visited state parks before. Open-ended responses to follow-up questions revealed that respondents did not think about one constraint in isolation. For example, some respondents related lack of knowledge to time, interest, or family issues. For managers, our results suggest that multiple constraints typically overlap in the mind of the potential visitor to prevent participation. Furthermore, the overlap among different constraints differs for non-users and former-users and changes during the life span. These findings suggest that a single approach to marketing is unlikely to be effective for all audiences. Finally, it is important to consider the possible outcomes of a successful marketing campaign. In a situation where 12% of non-visitors reported that they were constrained by crowding in state parks, a marketing campaign that increases state park visitation might also diminish overall user satisfaction.</p> |

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
Consumer Expectations

| Category | Source |
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| <p>General Category/Visitor Needs, People with Disabilities</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_williams006.pdf “Outdoor Recreation Participation of People with Mobility Disabilities: Selected Results of the National Survey of Recreation and the Environment”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Outdoor recreation is an important and meaningful experience that carries numerous benefits for people with and without disabilities. Traditionally, relatively few recreation services and facilities were accessible to people with disabilities. Recent legislation such as the Americans with Disabilities Act has increased the accessibility of many outdoor recreation resources, yet little documentation of the outdoor recreation participation patterns of people with disabilities exists. If outdoor recreation services are going to be inclusive of all people, then a greater understanding of the participation patterns and barriers faced by people with mobility disabilities is needed.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Visitor Expectations, Attitudes, Preferences, Demographics</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by James A. Busser, Amy L. Hyams and Cynthia P. Carruthers. “Differences in Adolescent Activity Participation by Gender, Grade and Ethnicity”. Volume: 14, Number: 4, Year: 1996, Pages: 1-20.</p> <p>Keywords: activity participation, adolescents, gender, grade, ethnicity, high school students, junior high school students, pre-adolescents, programming.</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the leisure interests and participation of adolescents in relationship to gender, grade level and ethnicity. A questionnaire on leisure activity interests and participation was completed by 122 junior high school students and 444 high school students. Factor analysis of 112 leisure activities found 6 leisure activity groupings including: personal growth, arts, nontraditional sports/games, outdoor, community, and sport. Overall, youth indicated the highest preference for community activities. A MANOVA revealed significant differences in activity participation by gender, grade, and ethnicity. Males were more interested in outdoor activities, traditional sport and nontraditional sport/games while females were more interested in personal growth and the arts. Junior high school youth were more interested in nontraditional sports/games, outdoor and sport activities than high school students. Caucasian youth were more interested in outdoor activities than youth of color. Implications for youth programming personnel are discussed.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Park Visitation, Visitor Expectations, Crowding</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by Robert Manning, William Valliere, Ben Minter, Benjamin Wang, and Charles Jacobi . “Crowding in Parks and Outdoor Recreation: A Theoretical, Empirical, and Managerial Analysis.” Volume: 18, Number: 4, Year: 2000, Pages: 57-72.</p> <p>Keywords: Crowding, outdoor recreation, parks</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Crowding is a perennial and challenging issue in the management of parks and outdoor recreation. However, a substantial scientific literature has been developed on crowding and its application in parks and outdoor recreation. This paper begins by reviewing theoretical research on crowding, with special emphasis on normative theory. Normative theory makes an important distinction between use level and crowding, outlines variables that influence crowding judgments, and suggests that visitors to parks and outdoor recreation areas may have normative standards regarding appropriate use levels of such areas. A second section of the paper empirically applies this theoretical framework to the carriage roads of Acadia National Park, Maine. Normative standards of visitors for appropriate use levels are measured, and variables that influence crowding are illustrated, including type of visitor, type of visitor encountered, and section of the carriage roads. A final section of the paper explores the management implications of theoretical and empirical crowding research, and their application to the carriage roads. Managers must be careful to determine when increasing use of parks and related areas is judged by visitors as “crowding”, and how crowding manifests itself in a variety of outdoor recreation contexts. Approaches to managing crowding include measurement of crowding norms; application of crowding and related carrying capacity frameworks, including Limits of Acceptable Change, Visitor Impact Management, and Visitor Experience and Resource Protection; formulation of crowding-related standards of quality, and related restrictions on public use; zoning conflicting uses; educational programs designed to modify visitor behavior; and provision of a diversity of recreation opportunities.</p> |

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
Consumer Expectations

| Category | Source |
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| Region/National, Visitor Profiles, General Category/Visitor Expectations, Experience | <i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i> , by Donna Fletcher and Harold Fletcher. "Manageable Predictors of Park Visitor Satisfaction: Maintenance and Personnel". Volume: 21, Number: 1, Year: 2003, Pages: 21-37. |
| | Keywords: park visitor satisfaction, maintenance, and personnel |
| | Summary/Abstract: A study during four consecutive seasons of visitors to 25 of Florida's State Parks was undertaken to determine manageable correlates, or predictors, of visitor satisfaction. Visitors (n=8608) responded on a five-point Likert scale to 23 predictor items grouped into five categories. Item correlations revealed numerous strong predictors. Multiple regression analyses revealed that 34% of visitor satisfaction variance was predicted by ratings in just two categories of items: park maintenance and park person-nel. Park managers who concentrate their efforts on these two manageable and demonstrably important features of the park experience— by assuring maintenance and cleanliness of the park and by training employees and their behaviors —should produce measurable and documentable increases in park visitor satisfaction. The authors suggest that cooperative planning and good communication between park managers and university researchers can greatly improve the quality and usefulness of research. |
| Region/National, Visitor Experience, Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge | http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_200104/ai_n8947294 "The Dynamic, Emergent, and Multi-Phasic Nature of On-Site Wilderness Experiences" |
| | Summary/Abstract: Feelings and cognitions of leisure may not only be dynamic during the course of the total outdoor recreation engagement, they may be dynamic, emergent, and multi-phasic during the on-site phase. Experience Sampling Method data were collected from a sample of wilderness visitors multiple times during a visit to the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. Four modes of environmental experience (focus on self, others, task, and environment) and four aspects of wilderness experience (a combined oneness/primitiveness/humility variable, timelessness, solitude, and care) were measured. |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
General Trend Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Region/National, Visitor Profiles</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr117.pdf “Wilderness Visitors and Recreation Impacts: Baseline Data Available for Twentieth Century Conditions”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This report provides an assessment and compilation of recreation-related monitoring data sources across the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). Telephone interviews with managers of all units of the NWPS and a literature search were conducted to locate studies that provide campsite impact data, trail impact data, and information about visitor characteristics. Of the 628 wilderness that comprised the NWPS in January 2000, 51 percent had baseline camp data, 9 percent had trail condition data and 24 percent had data on visitor characteristics. Wilderness managed by the Forest Service and National Park Service were much more likely to have data than wilderness managed by the Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service. Both unpublished data collected by the management agencies and data published in reports are included. Extensive appendices provide detailed information about available data for every study that we located. These have been organized by wilderness so that it is easy to locate all the information available for each wilderness in the NWPS.</p> |
| <p>Heritage/Natural, Trends, Visitor Profiles</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_rm/rm_gtr230.pdf “Regional Demand and Supply Projections for Outdoor Recreations”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This paper develops regional recreation supply and demand projections, by combining coefficients from the national 1989 RPA Assessment models with regional regressor values. Regional recreation opportunity estimates also are developed based on regional travel behavior. Results show important regional variations in projections of recreation opportunities, trip supply, and trip demand.</p> |
| <p>Heritage/Cultural, Historic, Trends</p> | <p>http://www.ttra.com/News.asp?ItemID=133&rcid=91&pcid=77&cid=91 <i>The Travel and Tourism Research Association.</i> “Satisfaction Based Market Segmentation for a Cultural/Heritage Destination” - June 10, 2006</p> <p>Introduction: Tourism has recently become the world’s largest industry. World travel & tourism is expected to generate nearly \$5.5 billion of economic activity (total demand) in 2004 (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2004). However, as the tourism marketplace has become increasingly saturated, there has been a trend toward increased specialization among tourists with cultural/heritage tourism becoming the fastest growing segment of the industry (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1998). Indeed, cultural/heritage tourism is a growth area in many countries and is seen as a way to boost local culture and aid the seasonal and geographic dispersion of tourism (Richards, 1996). For example, historic sites were listed by American families as the second more popular type of destination (49%). Historic sites were surpassed only by cities (51%) and were followed by beaches (44%), and lakes (35%). Furthermore, the top three activities of tourists were found to be shopping (33%), outdoor activities (18%), and visiting museums and/or historic sites (16%) (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1998). The Travel Industry Association of America (Domestic Travel Market Report, 2003) also listed visiting historic destinations as one of the top five activities for tourists in North America.</p> |

Park Visitation/Expectations/Trends:
General Trend Studies

| Category | Source |
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| General Category/Visitor Profiles, Trends, Demographics, RV Owners | http://rvia.hbp.com/itemdisplay.cfm?pid=47 The RV Consumer: A Demographic Profile 2005 Survey Publications/Standards. Richard T. Curtin, PH.D. Director, Survey Research © 2005, RVIA, 64 pp. |
| | Summary/Abstract: Thousands of interviews conducted from January to June 2005 among vehicle owning families questioned their current, prior to possible future ownership of a recreation vehicle. Six chapters cover: – current ownership – demographic characteristics of owners – trends in new and used purchases – prior ownership – purchase intentions among current and former owners as well as new market entrants – assessment of RV lifestyle among current RV owners – an analysis of former RV owners on why they sold, plans to renew ownership, and satisfaction with products. Sub topics include: buy/rent intentions, advantages/disadvantages of ownership, income, age of current buyers, frequency of use, trends in new and used purchases and RV lifestyle assessment among current owners. The study is enhanced with a comprehensive executive summary section and well-illustrated charts. Orders are non-returnable and non-refundable; please review the available Table of Contents to be sure you are purchasing the correct publication. Orders are non-returnable and non-refundable; please review the available Table of Contents to be sure you are purchasing the correct publication. |
| General Category/Activities, Demographics, RV Owners | http://www.arvc.org/documents/ARVCStudyOverview.pdf “National Association of RV Parks & Campground Explores the Lives and Travels of Active Campers and RV Owners” *Summary only, to view the full research report one must be a member. |
| | Summary/Abstract: The American Camper: Profiles and Perspectives, a research project of the National Association of RV Parks and Campgrounds (ARVC), explores the unique lifestyles and leisure travel preferences/intentions of active campers and RV owners. The study was conducted by Orlando based Yesawich, Pepperdine, Brown & Russell (YPB&R). |

III.

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Intermountain Region Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Region/ Intermountain, Visitor Profiles, Patterns, Preferences, Characteristics</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p015_4/rmrs_p015_4_086_092.pdf “Examining Winter Visitor Use in Yellowstone National Park”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This research was designed to assist the managers of Yellowstone National Park (YNP) in their decision making about winter visitation. The focus of this report is on winter use patterns and winter visitor preferences. It is the author’s hope that this information will benefit both the quality of winter experiences and the stewardship of the park resources. This report addresses three fundamental questions: 1) Who are the visitors to YNP and why did they visit? 2) What are the characteristics of the winter visit and how do visitors travel within the park 3) What are the visitor evaluations of current social conditions? 4) Are potential management actions consistent with desired experiences?</p> |
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Visitor Profiles, Characteristics, Activities</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by Maureen P. Donnelly, Jerry J. Vaske, Darla S. DeRuiter and Timothy B. King. “Person-occasion Segmentation of State Park Visitors”. Volume: 14, Number: 2, Year: 1996, Pages: 96-106.</p> <p>Keywords: resource amenities, visitor profiles, person-occasion segmentation.</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Previous segmentation research has recognized a diversity of benefits visitors seek from a particular recreation engagement. Fewer studies have considered the diversity of resource attributes offered in natural settings. This paper develops a segmentation strategy based on both the characteristics of Colorado State Park visitors (persons) and the attributes of the parks they visited (occasions). A priori segmentation of the resource attributes identified a continuum of park types ranging from those offering minimal facilities and activities to parks providing a full complement of amenities (e.g., showers, electrical hookups). For three of the four park types examined, fairly distinct and homogeneous subgroups of visitors emerged. Respondents to these park types were attracted to the resource by one or two distinct activity or facility features. For the highest amenity park type, further user-based segmentation revealed three clusters of individuals; a younger, more active group desiring the entire package of activity and facility offerings, an older group primarily preferring the developed amenities provided by the parks, and a cluster of individuals who were less interested in either the facilities or the activities. The implications of segmenting visitors based on both the characteristics of the user and the resource are discussed.</p> |
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Visitor Profiles, Participation, Demographics, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_200110/ai_n9004349 “Disadvantage Minorities Do Not Participate in Outdoor Recreation, Texas”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The purpose of this study is to empirically test the multiple hierarchy stratification perspective on outdoor recreation participation. Data for this study are from a telephone survey conducted of 3,000 Texas residents in 1998. Logistic regression analyses provided strong support for the multiple hierarchy stratification perspective. The results show that elderly minority females who do not have a college degree, and who do not make more than \$20,000 per year occupy the lowest rank in the hierarchy of outdoor recreation participation probability. In contrast, young Anglo males who have a college degree, and who make more than \$20,000 per year occupy the highest rank in the hierarchy. The remaining groups fall somewhere in the middle. The results indicate that if equity is to be achieved, outdoor recreation managers and planners must make an effort to find ways to enhance outdoor recreation participation among multiple disadvantaged populations.</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Intermountain Region Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Region/Intermountain, Heritage/Natural, Trends, General Category/Visitor Expectations</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr156.pdf “Survey Responses From Region 3: Are We Achieving the Public's Objectives for Forests and Rangelands?”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The survey on values, objectives, beliefs, and attitudes, implemented as a module of the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, asked over 7,000 respondents nationwide about their values with respect to public lands, objectives for the management of these lands, beliefs about the role the USDA Forest Service should play in fulfilling those objectives, and attitudes about the job the agency has been doing. This report - one of a series of similar regional reports - shows the attitude of respondents from the Southwest (USDA Forest Service Region 3: Arizona and New Mexico) is less favorable toward the Forest Service performance concerning the restricting of mineral development on forests and grasslands than respondents from the rest of the United States. Nationwide, as in the Southwest, the most important objective was conserving and protecting forests and grassland watersheds.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Heritage/Natural, Trends, General Category/Visitor expectations</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr158.pdf “Survey Responses From Region 8: Are We Achieving the Public's Objectives for Forests and Rangelands?”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The survey on values, objectives, beliefs, and attitudes, implemented as a module of the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, asked over 7,000 respondents nationwide about their values with respect to public lands, objectives for the management of these lands, beliefs about the role the USDA Forest Service should play in fulfilling those objectives, and attitudes about the job the agency has been doing. This report - one of a series of similar regional reports - shows respondents from the South (USDA Forest Service Region 8: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia) are somewhat more strongly in favor of increasing law enforcement efforts on public lands and restricting mineral development on forests and grasslands than respondents from the rest of the United States. Respondents from the South are also slightly less inclined toward preserving the ability to have a "wilderness" experience on forests and grasslands. Nationwide, as in the South, the most important objective was conserving and protecting forests and grassland watersheds.</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
User Fee Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>General Category/Visitor Expectations, Attitudes, Fees</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by Thomas A. More, Daniel L. Dustin and Richard C. Knopf. "Behavioral Consequences of Campground User Fees". Volume: 14, Number: 1, Year: 1996, Pages: 81-93.</p> <p>Keywords: fee, outdoor recreation, camping</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Levying fees for the use of public lands has been one of the most controversial topics in outdoor recreation over the last decade. While many agencies have embraced fees as a way to generate revenue or recover costs, we contend that not all implications of fees are fully understood. In this study, we conducted an experiment with 910 southern California campers to examine the effects of fees on campers' expectations and behavior. The results indicate that campers perceive a clear role for government in the provision of camping, but they also believe that it is appropriate to ask users to bear a portion of the provision costs. As fees increase, the number of facilities and amenities expected by campers also increase significantly. Fees have less effect on what visitors consider to be appropriate behavior, however. We conclude that when fee programs are initiated, the public asks: "What are we getting for our money?" The answer has implications for customer satisfaction and may alter the basis upon which the camping experience is judged.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Visitor Expectations, Why People do not Visit State Parks, Fees</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by Ingrid E. Schneider and Megha Budruk, "Displacement as a Response to the Federal Recreation Fee Program". Volume: 17, Number: 3, Year: 1999, Pages: 76-84.</p> <p>Keywords: recreation fee, displacement.</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: One potential criticism of fees and fee programs is their possibility of displacing current visitors. However, due to the challenging nature and additional resources required to study and understand displaced visitors, few studies utilize visitors who are actually displaced, rather they rely on hypothetical displacement scenarios. Research indicates, however, that visitors' hypothesized and actual behaviors may significantly differ. Therefore, it is important to study actual visitor behavior. This project surveyed visitors to a non-fee area within a National Forest to ascertain visitor responses and displacement from the fee areas in other parts of the Forest. Results indicated one-half of respondents chose the site because it was free and that one-third of visitors had changed their visitation in response to the fee program. Of those visitors who changed their behavior, one-half indicated inter- or intra-site displacement. Displacement appears to be a consequence of the fee program, yet managers may be able to circumvent it with additional and better information. Both managers and researchers need to better understand visitor responses and the exact circumstances that lead to displacement over other behavioral response choices.</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
User Fee Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Region/ National, Park Visitation, Fees</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by David N. Gengston and David P. Fan “Trends in Attitudes Toward the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program on the National Forests: A Computer Content Analysis Approach”. Volume: 19, Number: 4, Year: 2001, Pages: 1-21.</p> <p>Keywords: attitudes, computer content analysis, fees, national forests, news media, Recreation Fee Demonstration Program.</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (RFDP) was authorized by Congress in 1996 as a three-year pilot program and was subsequently extended through September 30, 2001. This program allows the USDA Forest Service and three other federal agencies to experiment with new or increased fees at up to 100 recreation sites per agency. The RFDP has sparked a public debate about the merits and demerits of charging fees for recreation on public lands. This study used the patented InfoTrend computer content analysis method to analyze the debate about RFDP fees on national forests expressed in a large electronic database of news media stories. The media have been found to both shape and reflect public opinion for a wide range of social issues. Analysis of large numbers of news stories using the InfoTrend method is a way to quickly and efficiently take the pulse of the public on a variety of social issues and indirectly measure public attitudes and beliefs. This method has the advantages over surveys, focus groups and interviews of being easily and rapidly updated, extending back in time several years to establish time trends and hence monitor changing attitudes and beliefs over time, and being expandable to include additional issues or dimensions. The main advantages of this method are that it may not be possible to analyze an issue with the same depth as with focus groups and interviews, and it provides an indirect measure of public opinion, which should be corroborated with direct measures. Over the period January 1, 1996 through September 30, 1999, favorable beliefs about RFDP fees expressed in our database of news media stories outnumbered unfavorable expressions by a factor of about 2 to 1, comparable to the findings of surveys and interviews. The share of favorable attitudes toward RFDP fees decreased over time due to an increase of expressions of unfavorable attitudes for the four southern California forests and the national forests of Oregon and Washington. In the rest of the country, however, there was no change in the share of favorable attitudes over time. The nature of the public debate about RFDP fees was found to differ substantially between those who hold a favorable view of fees and those who oppose them. Arguments and beliefs in support of the fees have been overwhelmingly utilitarian and pragmatic. In contrast, arguments and beliefs held by those opposing fees have tended to be focused on issues of rights, fairness, and wilderness values. Much of the support for RFDP fees was found to be conditional: Many people are willing to pay the fees so long as the revenue collected is used locally to fund needed improvements in recreation areas and facilities.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Attitudes, Fees</p> | <p>http://www.csmonitor.com/2001/0821/p1s2-ussc.html “In the Great Outdoors, Resistance to Rising Fees”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: For years, the federal government has charged entrance fees to national parks - and even raised them recently - with relatively little complaint from the public. Now, however, several other federal agencies - including the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service - are levying user fees at a growing number of outdoor haunts that used to be free.</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Park Visitation, Demographics, Barriers, Fees</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_200007/ai_n8927414 “Do user fees exclude low-income people from resource-based recreation? New Hampshire, Vermont Area”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: A mail survey of New Hampshire and Vermont households shows that although user fees are widely accepted, they may substantially reduce participation in resource-based recreation by those earning less than \$30,000 per year. For example, 23% of low-income respondents indicated that they had either reduced use or gone elsewhere as a result of recent fee increases, while only 11% of high-income users had made such changes. A conjoint analysis also suggests that low-income respondents are much more responsive to access fees than high-income respondents.</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
User Fee Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Region/Intermountain, Demographics, Trends, Needs, Outdoor Recreation, Fees</p> | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/USACE_Recreation_Report.pdf http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/USACE_Demo_Trends_Report.pdf http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/USACE_Z_Scores_Report.pdf “A Recreation Study for the City of Austin and Travis County, Texas”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This study was conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and its local partners to determine Austin area residents' needs, as well as their willingness to pay for recreation. The study entailed a telephone survey of residents from Austin and Travis County, Texas. Final reports include survey results, analyses of demographic trends, and cross-tabulation analyses examining how various survey responses related to participatory and demographic characteristics. Links to the study provided above.</p> |
| <p>Region, Intermountain, Park Visitation, Visitor Profiles, Fees</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by John L. Crompton and Seong-Seop Kim. “Reactions to a Large Increase in Admission Price to State Parks”. Volume: 19, Number: 4, Year: 2001, Pages: 42-59.</p> <p>Keywords: state parks, price increase, visitor adjustment period</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Substantial price increases were enacted in Texas state parks on May 1, 1996. Data for the study reported here were taken from three surveys that were subsequently undertaken to monitor the impact of these price increases. The data were collected in May 1996 (data set 1), September 1996 (data set 2), and September 1997 (data set 3). The sampling for data set 3 was derived from data sets 1 and 2, so it was possible to monitor the reaction of a panel of respondents over time. Three research questions were addressed: (1) did the impact of the substantial price increase decay over time? (2) was there a difference in response to the price increases by TCP [annual pass] holders and per visit payers? (3) was there a difference in response to the price increases among those with different levels of income? The concept of a visitor adjustment period suggests there is likely to be a decay in the resistance to price increases over time. However, the analyses revealed only narrow and limited support for decay in resistance over time among per visit payers. Much stronger evidence of decay was apparent among Texas Conservation Passport (TCP) holders, but this finding was tempered by some concern over sample mortality. The analyses addressing research question 2 indicated a generally consistent pattern of per visit payers being significantly more resistant to the price increases than were TCP holders. Finally, analyses relating to research question #3 confirmed the economic aphorism that there is likely to be a higher level of resistance toward price increases by lower income cohorts than by higher income groups.</p> |
| <p>General Category/ Visitor Expectations, Fees</p> | <p>Chapman, Duane and Ngure Njoroge (1999). <i>Demand for visitation to U.S. national park areas: entrance fees and individual area attributes</i>. New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Dept. of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics. Ithaca, NY: Dept. of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics, Cornell University. OCLC: 42838056 Subjects: National parks and reserves -- Fees -- United States.</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

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Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Recreation Trend Studies

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Research Findings|

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| Category | Source |
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| General Category/Activities, Demographics, Trends | http://www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org/pdf/2004_ParticipationStudy_full.pdf "Outdoor Recreation Participation Study Sixth Edition, For Year 2003" Summary/Abstract: This annual study reports participation among Americans aged 16 and older in 21 human-powered activities, from backpacking to climbing, camping to kayaking and snowshoeing to telemark skiing. Both participant and enthusiast (most frequent participant) numbers and six-year trend data is included in this 200+ page report. Demographic data is reported including: age, gender, ethnicity, household income, marital status, regional breakdowns, and presence of children under the age of 18 living at home. The report includes cross-tab data for each activity, a youth section (16-24 years old), a section on female participation, and a look at adventure travel. |
| | http://www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org/pdf/2005_Participation_Study.pdf "Outdoor Recreation Participation in the United States, 7th Edition, For Year 2004" Trend Analysis for the United States Published June 2005 Summary/Abstract: This annual study reports participation among Americans aged 16 and older in 22 human-powered activities, from backpacking, climbing and camping to kayaking, snowshoeing and telemark skiing. Both participant and enthusiast (most frequent participant) numbers and seven-year trend data is included in this 300+ page report. |
| General Category/Activities, Demographics | http://www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org/pdf/ParticipationStudy2006.pdf "Outdoor Recreation Participation Study, Eight Edition, For Year 2005" Trend Analysis for the United States. Published June 2006. Key Findings: While participation increased across the 22 outdoor activities from 159 million Americans age 16 and older in 2004 to 161.6 million in 2005, outings decreased by 11%. In 2005, Americans 16 and older took a total of 7.3 billion outings compared to 8.3 billion outings in 2004. Bicycling and fishing accounted for the bulk of the decline in outings, with an approximate 800,000 and 300,000 outing decrease respectively. Despite that, both these sports ranked among the top five for most outings in 2005: bicycling (3.1 billion), trail running (1.3 billion), fishing (1 billion), hiking (800 million), and camping (347 million). The median number of total annual outings (all activities) declined from 51 in 2004 to 45 in 2005, and the majority of people participated only one to two times during the year. Overnight backpacking's dramatic 22.5% decline in participation over the past eight year period and the significant increase in snowshoeing (83%) and trail running (22%) participation indicate that individuals are looking for less commitment-heavy activities. Activities that can be done occasionally and without great planning effort seem to be on the rise. |
| | http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_cordell005.pdf "Recreation and the Environment as Cultural Dimensions in Contemporary American Society" Summary/Abstract: This paper broadly explores changing outdoor recreation demands, environmental opinions and demographics in the United States. With this country's population predicted to more than double by the end of this century, it is imperative that we understand these trends and their implications for better managing our natural environment and providing opportunities for outdoor recreation in that environment. Using notional survey data, we have described differences in recreation behavior (participation) and environmental attitudes nationwide across six socio-demographic factors-race, country of birth, rural-urban residence, region of the country, age and income. Results indicate that demographic differences, recreation activity choices and people's environmental positions are linked. |

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Research Findings

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Recreation Trend Studies

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| <p>General Category/Visitor Expectation, Visitor Needs, Trends, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_cordell009.pdf "Framework for the Assessment"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This chapter of Outdoor recreation in American life: a national assessment of demand and supply trends details the components of the assessment framework. In this chapter the author recounts the establishment of the process for assessing the state of the forest and range resources in this country through passage of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) in 1974. He explains that the intention of the RPA assessment was and is to describe recent trends, current condition, and likely futures for timber, water, wildlife and fish, range, minerals, and outdoor recreation and wilderness in the United States. Outdoor recreation in American life: a national assessment of demand and supply trends represents the fourth of the outdoor recreation and wilderness studies done to meet the mandates of the 1974 RPA. In this assessment, the primary approach is to use the expert judgment of the assessment specialists to examine supply trends across the spectrum of opportunities the public and private sectors provide in light of demand trends and projections. From this less formal "gap analysis" and based on knowledge of issues in outdoor recreation and wilderness, authors of the assessment attempt to identify policy, management, and research implications for the country. It is the authors' opinion that this form of qualitative comparison can provide valid insights, just as the more quantitative econometric gap analysis does.</p> |
| <p>General Category/ Outdoor Trends</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_bet2002.pdf "Outdoor Recreation Resources"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The authors examine recreation resources and opportunities by the four types of providers: Federal, State, local governments, and the private sector. They discuss the trend of partnerships in the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities, especially two types that emerged in the 1990's: Scenic Byways and Watchable Wildlife opportunities. Where possible, the authors discuss the changes and trends in recreation resources since the mid-1980's. Those trends, in turn, point to anticipated future trends. Brief articles by 36 contributors from Government agencies, environmental organizations, and recreation industry groups address issues and trends that have emerged over the past decade and offer their outlooks for the future. The chapter provides indexes that describe categories of recreation resources and how they have changed over the past 10 years. The authors also present observations about the outdoor recreation resource base in the United States by summarizing the current status, trends, and future outlook.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Outdoor Trends, Visitor Characteristics</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_cordell010.pdf "Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: As part of the national assessment of outdoor recreation trends, the authors have taken a look at participation patterns and levels of participation across activities and across segments of our society. The primary source of data is the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE). The NSRE is the latest in the continuing series of National Recreation Surveys conducted by the Federal Government since 1960. The NSRE covers participation in over 80 activities, ranging from casual walking outdoors to more challenging activities such as rock climbing and white water canoeing. This chapter looks at national participation in land-, water-, and snow-and ice-based recreation activities. Long-term trends are covered, tracking some activities back to the original national survey done in 1960. To examine geographic patterns, differences in population percentages across Census regions and divisions are explored, with a focus on activities with the greatest differences. To further explore geographic patterns, selected activities are mapped at county scale to show more detailed patterns of participation across and within regions. Intensity of participation is described using days and trips away from home as the measure of involvement in outdoor activities. Participation differences among social groups in American society are examined, and constraints to participation described. The closing sections of this chapter include descriptions of visits to Federal and State recreation areas, international tourism in the United States, outdoor recreation consumer spending trends, and economic effects of outdoor recreationists' spending.</p> |

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Research Findings

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Recreation Trend Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>General Category/Attitudes, Trends, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.funoutdoors.com/files/ROPER%20REPORT%202004_0.pdf “Outdoor Recreation In America 2003: Recreation’s Benefits to Society Challenged by Trends”</p> |
| | <p>Summary/Abstract: This study is the ninth in a series of surveys commissioned by The Recreation Roundtable and conducted by RoperASW. The first survey on outdoor recreation in 1994 demonstrated, as the Recreation Roundtable noted upon its release, that “the public associates recreation with three great issues of the 1990’s: family, the environment, and health.” Over the past ten years, the Recreation Roundtable survey has explored various aspects of Americans’ participation in, and attitudes toward, outdoor recreation—from satisfaction with recreational experiences to attitudes toward federal land management practices.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Activities, Demographics, Characteristics</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by Rodney Warnick. “Rural Recreation Lifestyles: Trends in Recreation Activity Patterns and Self-Reported Quality of Life and Health - An Exploratory Study”. Volume: 20, Number: 4, Year: 2002, Pages: 37-64.</p> |
| | <p>Keywords: Residency, recreation trends, lifestyles, quality of life, quality of health, and activity participation.</p> |
| | <p>Summary/Abstract: An exploratory study was undertaken to determine the trends in rural residents’ recreational activity patterns from 1979 to 1998 and their self-reported quality of life and health for the most recent year— 1998. In addition, selected activities were grouped into activity pattern lifestyles and the relationships between residency and self-reported quality of life and health were explored. Quality of life was measured by level of agreement to nine self-reported statements and 10 self-reported statements measured quality of health. While activity trend patterns were examined for 18 different activities, the change in activity interest for rural residents indicated growth in participation among 13 activities and 11 of these activities grew at rates exceeding the national population change rate. In the 90s, participation rates increased among rural residents for 15 of 18 activities. Activities with the largest growth rates in the 90s among rural residents were: backpacking, snowmobiling, hunting, saltwater fishing, hiking, freshwater fishing and horseback riding and activities. Activities with decreased participation rates in the 90s were ice skating, downhill skiing and water skiing. Recreation lifestyles (i.e., community, resource, water and winter-based activities) were further examined for the study year 1998 by quality of life and health. Relationships between residency and self-reported quality of life and health existed when active lifestyles were controlled (i.e., participated in any of the individual group activities versus not participating in group activities). The relationships between residency and self-reported quality of life and health revealed a number of unique relationships. Rural residents who participated in golf, tennis and fitness walking (a community-based activity lifestyle) were the most diverse in their quality of life statements. Enjoying time with family was consistently a higher priority among rural residents across all lifestyles than for metro residents. Even though rural residents were active, they were also consistently more concerned about their personal health. Metro residents reported being more consistent in a regular exercise routine. Implications for rural recreation planners and programmers are discussed.</p> |

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 Research Findings

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
People with Disabilities

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| <p>General Category/Demographics, Visitor Profiles, Other</p> | <p>http://ncaonline.org/ncpad/prefer.shtml "Preferred Natural Environments and People with Disabilities"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Making natural settings accessible is vitally important. At the same time, however, attention must be paid to the choice of settings that are made accessible. The purpose of the study was to ascertain the perceptions and preferences of individuals with mobility limitations as well as their companions or caregivers with respect to parks and nature places. The results (based on 197 surveys) provide strong support for similarities in preferences regardless of degree of limitation. Forested scenes were far preferred over open field scenes, regardless of ease of negotiating the area. Within these two landscape types, however, scenes with paths were favored. While the results show substantial consistency, they also point to variations. To increase the likelihood that there is a strong match between accessibility and satisfying destinations, it is essential to gain the participation of the intended users.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Demographics, People with Disabilities, Attitudes</p> | <p><i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i>, by Mary Ann Devine and Barbara Wilhite, "The Meaning of Disability: Implications for Inclusive Leisure Services for Youth With and Without". Volume: 18, Number: 3, Year: 2000, Pages: 35-52.</p> <p>Keywords: youth with and without disabilities, social construction of disability, meaning of disability, inclusion, inclusive leisure services.</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: There is a growing body of knowledge that addresses physical, attitudinal, and environmental barriers to the leisure lifestyle of people with disabilities in inclusive leisure settings. However, little is known about the meaning of disability, the social contexts in which those meanings occur, and how those meanings influence inclusion, specifically for youth with and without disabilities. This study was undertaken to explore the meaning of disability expressed by youth with and without disabilities in social contexts, particularly leisure contexts. Using qualitative methodology, a sample of middle and high school students who had been participants in Paralympic Day in the Schools (PDIS) program were selected to be interviewed to ascertain the perceptions of youth with and without disabilities. The initial study by Wilhite, Devine, & Goldenberg (1999) with these research participants yielded several examples that supported the notion of disability as a social construct. Those examples raised questions about the role of the social construction of disability in influencing the interactions between youth with and without disabilities in various inclusive contexts, including leisure. Thus, a second analysis of the data was undertaken using analytic induction and a social construction foundation. Results revealed phenomena that suggested that the notion of disability held positive and negative meanings for youth with and without disabilities, depending on the social context. For example, the meaning of disability in social contexts where there was competition (e.g., active recreation activities) appeared to take on a negative connotation as opposed to social contexts where there was no obvious competition (e.g., family gatherings). Two hypotheses were formed to generalize the meanings of disability and social contexts under which the meanings were present. Two social contexts (i.e., familiarity and matched abilities) emerged as being conditions when positive meanings of disability were always present. Negative meanings of disability were always present in three different social contexts, namely, casual contact, unmatched abilities, and inaccessible environments. In addition, behaviors, objects, and language were identified across contexts as ways to express the meaning of disability. Positive meanings of disability can be promoted by leisure service professionals by promoting social acceptance and offering leisure options that showcase the abilities of youth with disabilities. Recommendations to leisure service professionals to address negative meanings of disability include promoting personal contact, considering the differing abilities, and modeling behavior that reflects acceptance between youth with and without disabilities.</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
People with Disabilities

| Category | Source |
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| General Category/Visitor Needs, Demographics, Other | <i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i> , by Lynn Anderson and Linda Heyne. "A Statewide Needs Assessment Using Focus Groups: Perceived Challenges and Goals in Providing Inclusive Recreation Services in Rural Communities". Volume: 18, Number: 4, Year: 2000, Pages: 17-37. |
| | Keywords: inclusion, focus groups, people with disabilities, needs assessment, recreation, therapeutic recreation, rural. |
| | Summary/Abstract: The purposes of this study were two-fold: (a) to explore the use of focus groups as a method of conducting a statewide needs assessment and (b) to conduct a statewide needs assessment on the recreation needs, constraints, and recommendations related to serving persons with disabilities in community settings. Inclusion of people with disabilities in community-based recreation is beneficial to all people. Despite the benefits, constraints continue to exist. Continual assessment at a statewide level helps providers understand the interests and needs of citizens. The focus group format was an excellent means of assessing needs, as well as an effective way to connect service providers with people with disabilities, and rural residents with urban service providers. The format also yielded results with much greater detail and intensity of feeling than traditional surveys. Results of the needs assessment showed persistent constraints for people with disabilities and service providers. These constraints included lack of awareness, acceptance, and information about people with disabilities; lack of prepared recreation staff, social inclusion, and physical access; and lack of communication and networking between various service agencies and consumers. Focus group participants, comprised of providers and consumers, generated viable strategies to address the constraints. The majority of the strategies focused on increased communication among service providers and constituents through training, education, or networking. Study implications relate to the use of focus groups as a method of conducting needs assessments and to the inclusion of people with disabilities in community recreation. First, focus groups proved to be a viable and rich method for parks and recreation professionals to conduct needs assessments. Focus groups allowed service providers to hear firsthand accounts of community needs and concerns, potentially uncovering unmet needs and generating solutions that had not been considered. By listening to community needs in a personal way, trusting relationships were built with constituents. Furthermore, focus groups introduced participants to each other, gave people an opportunity to exchange ideas, encouraged community spirit, and increased the likelihood of forming spontaneous community partnerships and networks, which is especially critical in rural areas with less recreational infrastructure. Second, this study pointed to the need for ongoing education about inclusion and people with disabilities. The study also pointed to the need to create active, productive networks of service providers, including parks/recreation services, human services, and people with disabilities and their families. |
| General Category/Visitor Needs, Profiles, Other | <i>Journal of Park and Recreation Administration</i> , by Richard Williams, Hans Vogelsong, Gary Green, and Ken Cordell. "Outdoor Recreation Participation of People with Mobility Disabilities: Selected Results of the National Survey of Recreation and the Environment". Volume: 22, Number: 2, Year: 2004, Pages 85-101. |
| | Keywords: outdoor recreation, mobility disabilities, constraints, inclusion |
| | Summary/Abstract: Outdoor recreation is an important and meaningful experience that carries numerous benefits for people with and without disabilities. Traditionally, relatively few recreation services and facilities were accessible to people with disabilities. Recent legislation such as the Americans with Disabilities Act has increased the accessibility of many outdoor recreation resources, yet little documentation of the outdoor recreation participation patterns of people with disabilities exists. If outdoor recreation services are going to be inclusive of all people, then a greater understanding of the participation patterns and barriers faced by people with mobility disabilities is needed. The National Survey of Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) is an on-going study of the outdoor recreation participation of people living in the United States. The 1995 version of the survey included questions about participation in a variety of outdoor recreation activities as well as about disability and constraints. Data were collected through a nationwide telephone survey conducted by the National Forest Service. Binary logistic regression and chi-square analyses were used to analyze the data. Results |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
People with Disabilities

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| <p>General Category/Visitor Needs, Profiles, Other (cont'd)</p> | <p>indicated that for many of the activities and constraints, significant differences were found between people with mobility disabilities and people without disabilities. Characteristics of activities that influenced participation rates included: (a) the physical nature of activities, (b) the degree of adaptation needed for participation, (c) social expectations, self perceptions, and social fears associated with certain activities, (d) the financial costs of activities, and (e) the accessibility of sites where activities took place. There were no significant differences between people with mobility disabilities and people without disabilities for six of the constraints included in the survey. Seven constraints were experienced significantly more often by people with mobility disabilities than by people without disabilities, and only one constraint was experienced more often by people without disabilities than by people with mobility disabilities.</p> |
| <p>General Category/ Trends, Visitor Needs, Disabled Visitors</p> | <p>Assessing the Travel-Related Behaviors of the Mobility-Disabled Consumer Burnett and Baker <i>Journal of Travel Research</i>. 2001; 40: 4-11</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Few consumer groups have greater potential and are more ignored than the disabled. Consisting of 50 million individuals in the United States, with discretionary income of over \$200 billion, this largest of all minority groups has been viewed by many tourist businesses as a source of confusion, requiring extra expenditures on ramps, specially fitted rooms, and the loss of prime parking. This article offers new insights into the possibilities associated with the disabled, including general trends and need sets. Also included are the results of a survey of a cross section of mobility-disabled consumers. Four hypotheses relating severity of disability with destination decision criteria were tested. Results indicate that disability relates to environmental criteria, accessible criteria, and activities criteria. The findings indicate that segmenting the disabled by level of severity is a valuable process and that those with more severe disabilities travel differently and for different reasons. Managerial implications are discussed.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Demographics, Visitor Profiles, Other</p> | <p>http://ncaonline.org/rec-leisure/nsre.shtml "People with Disabilities - National Survey of Recreation and the Environment"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) is the most recent study of outdoor recreation of the US population. The study was conducted by the US Forest Service from January 1994 through April 1995 and included 17,216 Americans over the age of 15. All respondents were asked if they had a disability and over 1,200 people answering the survey identified that they had a disability. This report presents summary information on the characteristics, outdoor activity participation, and attitudes of people with disabilities in the NSRE survey.</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Wilderness Experience Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Region/National, General Category/Demographics, Attitudes</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3702/is_200001/ai_n8895336 “Meeting the Challenge of Wildland Recreation Management: Demographic Shifts and Social Inequality”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: As interest in public lands recreation increases, more people are becoming concerned about the demographic profile of the user groups and unequal access to recreational opportunities. In addition, people are raising questions about how the traditional definitions of wilderness and other wild land areas influence management and issues of cultural and social diversity. To understand why some people are comfortable using wild land areas and others are alienated from them, we need to understand how the social construction of these entities converges with race relations issues to exacerbate social inequalities.</p> |
| <p>General Category/ Visitor Experiences, Wilderness</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr79_2.pdf “Linking Wilderness Research and Management-Volume 2. Defining, Managing, and Monitoring Wilderness Visitor Experiences: An Annotated Reading List”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: “Opportunities for unique visitor experiences are among the defining attributes of wilderness. In order to understand and protect these experiences, natural and social scientists have pursued an ever-expanding program of wildland recreation research. While much of the early research sought to identify simple relationships between setting attributes and visitor experiences, recent research efforts have expanded to address the values people hold for wilderness (including nonrecreation values), a variety of types and dimensions of wilderness experiences, and factors that influence those experiences. Whereas early wilderness stewards had few resources other than instinct and personal experience to guide them, managers today have access to a significant body of literature related to defining, managing, and monitoring wilderness experiences. This reading list represents a sample of this information that is organized in a way that is intended to be useful to both managers and researchers. Section I contains both philosophical and empirical papers that address values related to wilderness and wilderness experiences. Section II contains papers that describe wilderness experiences and specific dimensions of those experiences. Section III has references that describe influences on wilderness experiences and approaches to managing them. Section IV addresses long-term wilderness planning and monitoring.”</p> |
| <p>Heritage/Natural, Trends, Visitor Profiles</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p015_4.pdf “Wilderness Science in a Time of Change Conference-Volume 4: Wilderness Visitors, Experiences, and Visitor Management; 1999 May 2327; Missoula, MT”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Thirty-seven papers are presented on wilderness visitors, experiences, and visitor management. Three overview papers synthesize knowledge and research about wilderness visitors, management of visitor experiences, and wilderness recreation planning. Other papers contain the results of specific research projects on wilderness visitors, information and education, and visitor management.</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Wilderness Experience Studies

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| Region/National, Visitor Profiles | http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr117.pdf “Wilderness Visitors and Recreation Impacts: Baseline Data Available for Twentieth Century Conditions” |
| | Summary/Abstract: This report provides an assessment and compilation of recreation-related monitoring data sources across the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). Telephone interviews with managers of all units of the NWPS and a literature search were conducted to locate studies that provide campsite impact data, trail impact data, and information about visitor characteristics. Of the 628 wildernesses that comprised the NWPS in January 2000, 51 percent had baseline campsite data, 9 percent had trail condition data and 24 percent had data on visitor characteristics. Wildernesses managed by the Forest Service and National Park Service were much more likely to have data than wildernesses managed by the Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service. Both unpublished data collected by the management agencies and data published in reports are included. Extensive appendices provide detailed information about available data for every study that we located. These have been organized by wilderness so that it is easy to locate all the information available for each wilderness in the NWPS. |
| Heritage/Natural, Trends, Impacts, Activities | http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2004_cole_d002.pdf “Information About Wilderness Visitors and Recreation Impacts: Is it Adequate?” |
| | Summary/Abstract: The Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577) established a National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) to be administered “for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.” To provide for the use and enjoyment of these areas while preserving their wilderness character, it is important to study and monitor wilderness recreation visitors and the impacts they have. Some people state that The Wilderness Act mandates that recreation impacts not be allowed to increase following wilderness designation (Worf 2001). Ideally, baseline conditions should be inventoried at the time each area is designated as wilderness and added to the NWPS, and then periodically monitored in the future to assess trends in conditions and the efficacy of existing recreation management programs. Such data will become increasingly valuable to future attempts to evaluate trends in the wilderness character of each area in the NWPS. |
| Heritage/Natural, Trends, Impacts | http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_rm/rm_gtr189.pdf “An Analysis of the Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness Situation in the United States, 1989-2040” |
| | Summary/Abstract: “The Analysis of the Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness Situation in the United States is intended to build upon past studies and to establish a new and better information base on outdoor recreation and wilderness demand and supply. Also, this assessment answers several key questions which will help identify ways to meet demand through the year 2040. Specifically, it is to serve as the foundation for the Forest Service's development of a 50-year program through which that agency can help satisfy the nation's outdoor recreation and wilderness needs.” |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Wilderness Experience Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>Heritage/Natural, Impacts, Visitor Expectations</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p020/rmrs_p020_003_008.pdf “Use Density, Visitor Experience, and Limiting Recreational Use in Wilderness: Progress to Date and Research Needs”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Recent increases in demand have revitalized interest and controversy surrounding use limits and the effect of visitor density on wilderness experiences. A workshop held in Missoula, Montana, in June of 2000 addressed the potential for social science to contribute to understanding and managing increasingly populated wilderness conditions. Scientists identified progress in our understanding of use density impacts on the wilderness visitor. Management frameworks such as Limits of Acceptable Change have proven beneficial in assisting managers. Science has also advanced the ability to assess and interpret visitor opinion about use density. However, several limitations to our understanding and research needs emerged from this workshop. Contemporary visitor assessments have largely been constrained to current visitors of individual management units. Visitor opinion tends to focus on indicators rather than the actual experience of individuals. We need an improved understanding of the multidimensionality of the wilderness experience and how solitude is defined as one dimension of experience. Poor understanding of the impacts of use limits on visitor experiences and population dynamics is also a problem. The absence of information about visitors, at regional scales, poses problems to understanding how visitor populations are affected by use limits or why objections to limits are prevalent in some places and not others. To address these issues, the science community will need to be inclusive of additional research methods based on a broader suite of conceptual frameworks that can be integrated at multiple scales.</p> |
| <p>Heritage/Natural, Impacts, Visitor Expectations</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p015_4/rmrs_p015_4_063_068.pdf “How Do Visitor Density and Anthropogenic Change in Front Country Wilderness Settings Affect Recreation Benefits?”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Effects on recreation benefits were assessed using questionnaires and image sets depicting visitor density ranges and anthropogenic setting changes at two heavily-visited wilderness sites. Visitor benefits were less affected by high visitor densities at the more accessible of the two sites. New age medicine wheels had a positive effect on visitor benefits, as did trail revegetation. Although wilderness visitor density guidelines are frequently exceeded at both sites, wilderness designation is defended as acceptable, because front country wilderness borders buffer less accessible backcountry areas from excessive impacts, and provide inexperienced and casual visitors with non-mechanized recreation experience opportunities, and exposure to wilderness.</p> |
| <p>Heritage/Natural, Activities, Visitor Profiles</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rp14.pdf “Monitoring Inter-Group Encounters in Wilderness”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Many managers face the challenge of monitoring rates of visitor encounters in wilderness. This study (1) provides estimates of encounter rates through use of several monitoring methods, (2) determines the relationship between the various measures of encounter rates, and (3) determines the relationship between various indirect predictors of encounter rates and actual encounter rates. Exit surveys, trip diaries, wilderness ranger observations, trained observers, mechanical counters, trailhead count observations, and parking lot vehicle counts were used to develop better understanding of the relationship between these various monitoring methods. The monitoring methods were tested at Alpine Lakes Wilderness in Washington. Encounter rates differed dramatically from weekdays to weekend days at high-use places studied. Estimates of encounter rates also varied substantially across methods used. Rather than conclude what method is best, this report seeks to help the manager decide which method is most appropriate for use in a particular wilderness, given the issues being addressed. It should also help alleviate some of the problems managers have in prescribing monitoring systems, by forcing more precise definition of indicators.</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Wilderness Experience Studies

| Category | Source |
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| Region/National, Trends | http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p020.pdf “Visitor Use Density and Wilderness Experience: Proceedings; 2000 June 13; Missoula, MT” |
| | Summary/Abstract: “The workshop was convened to assess progress and offer further ideas regarding scientific contributions to (1) understanding relationships between visitor use density and wilderness experiences and (2) applying such knowledge to decisions about use limitation in wilderness and parks. The first paper provides an overview of the topic and the papers presented at the workshop. Subsequent papers include reviews of previous research, discussion of issues related to use limitation, exploration of the solitude concept and of visitor conflict, and explications of alternative research methodologies.” |
| General Category/Visitor Expectations, Attitudes, Crowding, Regulations | http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p015_4/rmrs_p015_4_113_121.pdf “An Expanded Perspective on Displacement: A Longitudinal Study of Visitors to two Wildernesses in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon” |
| | Summary/Abstract: Displacement has traditionally been defined as a process in which visitors cease using a recreation site because of sensitivity to crowding or other impacts. This study argues that such a definition is overly narrow: Displacement may also occur when those sensitive to regulation cease using a resource. Evidence for the two types of displacement was collected through self-administered surveys at three Oregon wilderness trailheads in 1991 and 1997. At two areas, use levels and impacts were high in both study periods. At the third, use limits were imposed in 1995, reducing the number of encounters but increasing regimentation. Data from both years on perceptions of crowding and other impacts, support for use limits and visitation patterns provide little evidence that crowding sensitive users were displaced from high-use destinations. There was substantial evidence that regulation-sensitive users were displaced by the new use limit system. These findings suggest that displacement of those sensitive to crowding may be less common than supposed, while displacement of visitors sensitive to regulation may be more common than previously believed. In high-use areas, some form of displacement is inevitable, and managers must clearly consider and justify which type of user they will displace. |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Recreation Demand Studies

| Category | Source |
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| <p>General Category/Outdoor Trends, Visitor Expectations</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_bowker005.pdf “Projections of Outdoor Recreation Participation to 2050”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The authors project future outdoor recreation participation and consumption, in days and trips, well into the next century, as mandated by the Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA). The chapter begins with a brief description of the data and methods used. They report indexed projections of future recreation participation (by millions of participants aged 16 and over) and consumption (by millions of days annually and by millions of primary purpose trips taken) across the four assessment regions [North, South, Rocky Mountains/Great Plains, and Pacific Coast] at 10-year intervals beginning in 2000 and ending in 2050. For convenience, the authors place projections for specific activities in the following groups: winter, water, wildlife, dispersed land, and developed land. Finally, they discuss some important findings, implications, and limitations of the analysis.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Outdoor Trends, Visitor Experience, Expectations</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_english009.pdf “Implications of this Assessment”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: “Outdoor recreation is complex and difficult to summarize fully. It includes a wide variety of activities and interests, ranging from canoeing to watching wildlife. Many outdoor activities often occur in a variety of settings. These settings may have different characteristics and thus provide different kinds of recreation experiences. Similarly, one setting often supports an array of activities, often at the same time. Having the opportunity to participate in a mix of activities and settings is important to people as they seek satisfying and varied recreation experiences. On any given day or recreation trip, a single individual or group may participate in a number of activities across more than one setting. A further complexity of outdoor recreation is that the meanings of and benefits from participating can be very different for different people who are doing the same activity in the same place at the same time. Differences in the benefits recreationists seek can translate into significant differences in their preferences for setting attributes, their perceptions of crowding or other conditions at the recreation site, their expectations about resource quality and service delivery, and their attitudes regarding management goals and methods. Different types of recreation users do share some of the same concerns about facilities and general perceptions about the quality of managed sites. However, research has indicated that segmenting user markets based on setting-specific preferences for recreation experiences, although difficult to do, may be a managerially useful way to understand recreation site users better. As a result of their differences in preferences, visitors to the same recreation site are likely to exhibit different reactions to management prescriptions or resource changes.</p> |
| <p>Heritage/Natural, Trends, Visitor Profiles</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_rm/rm_gtr252.pdf “Customer Diversity and the Future Demand for Outdoor Recreation”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The fastest growth in outdoor recreation participation is projected for activities that are popular with older adults, and the slowest growth for those activities popular with younger adults. Nationally, changing age distribution is the main reason for change in participation; but, in some areas of the U.S., changing racial and ethnic structure and urban residence also are very important. Cohort component projection models estimate that participants be older and will include more racial and ethnic minorities, with minorities a substantial portion of increases in participants. Changes in participants will be especially great in areas where there will be sizable growth in the number of racial and ethnic minority individuals and older Americans - such as in and near cities. Although there is limited information on outdoor recreation participation trends, there is some indication of declining participation rates in some activities, for age and racial and ethnic groups</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
Recreation Demand Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|--|
| Heritage/Natural, Trends, Visitor Profiles (cont'd) | <p>during the 1980s. If these persist, they may slow increases in the growth of participants. Participation rates for racial and ethnic minorities and for older adults may increase, thereby increasing the number of participants as well as the proportion of racial and ethnic minorities and older adults among participants. Outdoor recreation managers may face reduced growth in the number of customers, increased customer diversity (older, more racial and ethnic minorities, more urban), and changing demands for activities, the design of settings and facilities, resource management, visitor programs, fees, communication between managers and users, information and marketing, staffing, and training. Researchers can explore the use of cohort component projection models and other approaches to predicting recreation behavior, to analyze ongoing trends, and to generate better data for use in predictive models. Research is needed to develop guidelines for plans and programs to meet the needs of customers who are increasingly older, urban, and more racially and ethnically diverse.</p> |
| Region/National, Visitor Profiles, Trends, General Category/Activities, Visitor Needs | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1145/is_4_37/ai_85882892 "Chapter 2 The Demand - Outdoor Recreation in America"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract This order of magnitude, in essence, is the heart of the problem. But where will it focus? Which activities will become more popular, which less? To obtain a better idea of the action that is needed, the Commission enlisted the help of the Bureau of the Census and a number of research groups to explore the amount and underlying characteristics of demand. The result is the first detailed nation-wide study of what people do for outdoor recreation, and what, given the way our society is moving, they are likely to do in the future.</p> |
| General Category/Trends, Participation, Outdoor Recreation | <p>http://www.discoverouthcarolina.com/files/RPE/scorp/SCORP%202002%20Draft%20-%20IIB%20-%20Assessment%20of%20Demand.pdf "Assessment of Demand"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Mirroring the State's population growth, the demand for new, updated, and expanded recreational facilities continues to increase. However, funding remains limited and expenditures must be prioritized. To determine current and long-range recreational demand and needs in South Carolina, SCPRT launched a comprehensive needs-assessment process that involved the review of up-to-date demographic and economic data, surveys and interviews of State residents, a series of public meetings, interagency meetings, and a review of state and national trends in outdoor recreation. An in-depth review of the latest Census data revealed a changing population that was older, more racially and ethnically diverse, employed in more diverse occupational sectors, and living in increasingly urbanized communities. A formal telephone survey of State residents was performed to determine recreational participation and preference. The usage and needs of out-of-state visitors and special populations were also examined. State and national trends in outdoor recreation were reviewed and major outdoor recreation issues in South Carolina were identified through a series of regional public workshops. Issues of national concern were also considered through interagency meetings.</p> |
| General Category/Visitor Expectations (p186) | <p>Worsnop, Richard. 1993. <i>National parks: Should Parks Limit Visitors, or Try to Meet Demand?</i> Washington, D.C. : Congressional Quarterly, Inc., OCLC: 28282392 Subjects: National parks and reserves -- Management. -- United States</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
General Outdoor Recreation Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|--|
| <p>General Category/Attitudes, Trends, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.funoutdoors.com/files/Roper%201997.pdf “Outdoor Recreation In America 1997©”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This 1997 report highlights the fourth annual national survey performed for the Recreation Roundtable. This year’s report is based on 2,000 in person interviews with Americans 18 and older in their homes the week of April 12to April 26, 1997. The aim of the research is two -fold: to gauge current participation patterns in and satisfaction with outdoor recreation in America, as well as to trend the quality of outdoor recreation over time.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Attitudes, Trends, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.funoutdoors.com/files/1998%20Roper%20Exec.%20Summary.pdf “Outdoor Recreation In America 1998©”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This 1998 report highlights the fifth annual national survey performed for The Recreation Roundtable. This year's report is based on 2,009 in-person interviews with Americans 18 and older conducted in their homes during the period of March 7 to March 21, 1998, plus a second round of 1,974 surveys conducted between April 4 and April 18, 1998. The aim of the research is two-fold: to gauge current participation patterns in and satisfaction with outdoor recreation in America, as well as to trend the quality of outdoor recreation over time.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Attitudes, Trends, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.funoutdoors.com/files/1999%20Roper%20Exec.%20Summary.pdf “Outdoor Recreation In America 1999: The Family and the Environment©”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This is the sixth annual national survey performed for The Recreation Roundtable. The study has two purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To investigate Americans' participation in and general attitudes toward outdoor recreation in the broadest sense. 2. To determine Americans' attitudes toward the relationship between outdoor recreation and the environment. <p>The study is based on 2,000 in-person interviews with Americans 18 and older conducted in their homes during the period of June 19 to July 5, 1999. This is a representative sample of the American adult population.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Attitudes, Trends, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.funoutdoors.com/files/2000%20Executive%20Report.pdf “Outdoor Recreation In America 2000: Addressing Key Societal Concerns”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This study is the seventh in a series of annual surveys commissioned by The Recreation Roundtable and conducted by Roper Starch Worldwide. The first survey on outdoor recreation in 1994 demonstrated, as the Recreation Roundtable noted upon its release, that .the public associates recreation with three great issues of the 1990.s: family, the environment, and health. Over the past seven years, the annual Recreation Roundtable survey has explored various aspects of Americans. participation in, and attitudes toward, outdoor recreation from satisfaction with recreational experiences to attitudes toward federal land use. This study expands on the previous studies and for the first time focuses on the role of outdoor recreation in addressing a variety of social problems.</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
General Outdoor Recreation Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|--|
| General Category/Attitudes, Trends, Outdoor Recreation | http://www.funoutdoors.com/files/2001%20Report%20Powerpoint.pdf “Outdoor Recreation in America 2001” |
| General Category/Trends, Outdoor Recreation | http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_cordell012.pdf “United States of America: Outdoor Recreation” |
| | Summary/Abstract: The first nationwide survey of outdoor recreation in the USA was conducted in 1960 for the outdoor recreation resources review commission (ORRC, 1962; Cordell et al., 1996). Since that time, seven additional national surveys have been conducted, in 1965, 1970, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1995, and 2000/01 – summary details are presented in Table 16.1. |
| General Category/Visitor Expectations, Attitudes | http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr095.pdf “Survey Results of the American Public’s Values, Objectives, Beliefs, and Attitudes Regarding Forests and Grasslands: A Technical Document Supporting the 2000 USDA Forest Service RPA Assessment” |
| | Summary/Abstract: The USDA Forest Service completed its Strategic Plan (2000 Revision) in October 2000. The goals and objectives included in the Plan were developed with input from the public, some of which was obtained through a telephone survey. We report results of the survey. Members of the American public were asked about their values with respect to public lands, objectives for the management of public lands, beliefs about the role the agency should play in fulfilling those objectives, and attitudes about the job the agency has been doing. The public sees the promotion of ecosystem health as an important objective and role for the agency. There is strong support for protecting watersheds. The public supports multiple uses, but not all uses equally. Motorized recreation is not a high priority objective, while preserving the ability to have a “wilderness experience” is important. There is moderate support for providing resources to dependent communities. The provision of less consumptive services is more important than those that are more consumptive. There is a lack of support for subsidies for development and leasing of public lands. Preservation of traditional uses is a somewhat important objective. Development and use of the best scientific information enjoys wide support, as does information sharing and collaboration. A national direction for the management of National Forest lands is a slightly important objective. Increasing law enforcement on National Forests and Grasslands is an important objective and an appropriate role for the agency. The public has a strong environmental protection orientation, has a moderately strong conservation/preservation orientation, and supports some development. |
| Heritage/Natural, Activities, Trends, Visitor Profiles | http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_rp031.pdf “Day Users in Wilderness: How Different Are They?” |
| | Summary/Abstract This study describes the trip and visitor characteristics, evaluations, and preferences of day users in wilderness, by contrasting them with overnight users. Data from the Three Sisters (OR), Desolation (CA), Bob Marshall (MT), Charles Deam (IN), Caney Creek (AR), Shining Rock (NC), and Cohutta (GA) Wildernesses are presented. Primary conclusions were that: (1) day users and overnight users are not profoundly different; (2) day users are more tolerant of relatively crowded conditions and less likely to see an immediate need to limit use (at least in places that receive substantial day use); (3) day users are typically as experienced in wilderness travel, and as attached to wilderness and supportive of wilderness protection as overnight users; (4) day users may be as interested in a wilderness experience as overnight users, although there is some evidence to the contrary; and (5) day use of wilderness might be considered less wilderness dependent than overnight use. Implications related to meeting the needs and desires of day users and the management of wilderness trails and destinations that receive heavy day use are discussed. |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
General Outdoor Recreation Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|--|
| <p>Region/National, Visitor Profiles, Ethnic Population/Hispanic American, Activities</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/recreation/pdf/2005_july_update.pdf “Day Use Recreation on the Angeles National Forest”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: “The following reports results from a day use visitor contact study conducted on two planning places on the Angeles National Forest in summer 2004: the Angeles High Country and San Gabriel Canyon. Data were collected from 137 recreationists. Most day use visitors at these planning places were white or Latino, and most were U.S.-born. Average age of respondents was 37 years, and they reported an average 13 years of education. Most of these day use visitors were recreating with family and friends, were on a visit of more than six hours, were repeat visitors, and planned return visits to the forest. Usual recreation activities were picnicking/barbecuing, driving for pleasure, day hiking, camping, stream play, watching wildlife, sightseeing, and off-highway vehicle riding. On the day contacted, most respondents were on a picnic/barbecue”</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Park Visitation, Visitor Profiles, Characteristics</p> | <p>http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_english007.pdf “Designing a Sampling System for Concurrently Measuring Outdoor Recreation Visitation and Describing Visitor Characteristics”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: Two primary information needs for managing recreation areas and the visitors to those areas are: (1) good estimates of visitation volume, and (2) accurate descriptions of visitor characteristics, such as length of stay, frequency of visit, and primary activity. For National Forests in the United States of America with large undeveloped areas, efficient sampling for the two types of information may be to a large extent incompatible. Sampling plans that address visitation volume issues allocate most of the sample days to the largest and most internally variable strata. Sampling plans for studies of visitor characteristics allocate sampling effort to locations that most efficiently provide visitor information, such as at developed sites. Additionally, sampling plans for studies of visitor characteristics may need to ensure spatial or temporal dispersion of the sample, in order to ensure adequate representation of different visitor sub-groups. A method is demonstrated for allocating days into sampling strata which balances the contribution of sample days in improving the accuracy of the total visitation estimate with the contribution of the sample day to maximizing the quantity and dispersion of visitor information. The resulting sampling allocation provides an optimal solution to address both of the information needs through a single data collection effort. A second phase of the method addresses how to ensure spatial and temporal dispersion of sampling effort. Examples of applications on National Forests in the United States are provided.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Activities, Demographics, Preferences, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/2003/nc_2003_li_001.pdf “A Cross-Regional Comparison of Recreation”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: We studied outdoor recreation patterns among older hunting license holders in Pennsylvania and Colorado to better understand aspects of five trends that promise to impact outdoor recreation preferences, behavior, and management priorities: Sunbelt population growth, declining residential stability, urbanization, aging, and increasing levels of formal education. Results of our mail survey showed that the samples were similar in age, gender, and ethnicity, but Pennsylvania respondents were more likely to have lived their entire lives in the state and had spent more of their adult lives in rural areas. On the other hand, Pennsylvania respondents were less likely to have attended school beyond high school. Pennsylvania respondents hunted more frequently and were more likely to gather wild foods. Colorado respondents were more likely to fish, and they participated in more non-consumptive activities. Education, rural/urban differences, and residential stability had a limited ability to predict differences in consumptive activities. Age, education, and residential stability predicted differences in non-consumptive activities. Results suggest that cultural differences between regions may be more important than socio-demographic characteristics for understanding of outdoor recreation patterns in the past, present, and future.</p> |

Outdoor Recreation/Public Lands:
General Outdoor Recreation Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| <p>Region/national, Heritage/Natural, Trends, General Category/Visitor expectations</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr157.pdf “Survey Responses From Region 5: Are We Achieving the Public’s Objectives for Forests and Rangelands?”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: “The survey on values, objectives, beliefs, and attitudes, implemented as a module of the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, asked over 7,000 respondents nationwide about their values with respect to public lands, objectives for the management of these lands, beliefs about the role the USDA Forest Service should play in fulfilling those objectives, and attitudes about the job the agency has been doing. This report – one of a series of similar regional reports – shows respondents from the Pacific Southwest (USDA Forest Service Region 5: California and Hawaii) are quite similar to those of the rest of the United States, although respondents from the Pacific Southwest show a stronger tendency towards allowing access for diverse uses and are slightly less inclined toward informing the public. Nationwide, as in the Pacific Southwest, the most important objective was conserving and protecting forests and grassland watersheds.”</p> |
| <p>Region/National, Heritage/Natural, Trends, General Category/Visitor Expectations</p> | <p>http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr159.pdf “Survey Responses From Region 9: Are We Achieving the Public's Objectives for Forests and Rangelands?”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The survey on values, objectives, beliefs, and attitudes, implemented as a module of the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, asked over 7,000 respondents nationwide about their values with respect to public lands, objectives for the management of these lands, beliefs about the role the USDA Forest Service should play in fulfilling those objectives, and attitudes about the job the agency has been doing. This report - one of a series of similar regional reports - shows respondents from the East (USDA Forest Service Region 9: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin) are somewhat more strongly in favor of preserving the natural resources of forests and grasslands through such policies as no timber harvesting or no mining than respondents from the rest of the United States, and slightly less inclined toward making the permitting process easier. Nationwide, as in the East, the most important objective was conserving and protecting forests and grassland watersheds.</p> |
| <p>Region/ National, Visitor Profiles, Trends, General Category/Activities</p> | <p>http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1145/is_n8_v28/ai_14213878 “Expanding Outdoor Opportunities for Women - Teaching Recreation”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991 report, the number of women involved in physical activities often equals or exceeds that of men. For example, in 1989 almost 26 million women went backpacking and camping, 29 million rode bicycles, 16 million went fishing and seven million went skiing. In the 1990s in all aspects of outdoor recreation, the participation of women is increasing faster than that of men. Recent statistics also indicate the likeliness that even more women will participate in the future. For example, Kelly projected in his book, Recreation Trends Toward the Year 2000, that more females than males will be backpacking/hiking by the year 2000.</p> |

IV. Related Travel Trends

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Related Travel Trends:
Intermountain Region Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|---|
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Trends, Attitudes, Fees, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/NewTXExec.pdf Texas Parks and Wildlife for the 21st Century: Executive Overview and Implications</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: The objectives of this study were to document the attitudes of the Texas public, constituent, and stakeholder groups toward resource protection; the management of the State's natural and cultural resources and outdoor recreation; and attitudes toward TPW program priorities and the public's willingness to pay for those programs. The study was also designed to better understand outdoor recreation participation rates and identify Texans' unmet wants and needs.</p> |
| <p>Region/Intermountain, Trends, Outdoor Recreation</p> | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/TXoutrec.pdf Texas Parks and Wildlife for the 21st Century: Outdoor Recreation Graphs</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This project was a study of conservation and outdoor recreation issues in Texas that helped establish the foundation for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's future planning efforts. The study entailed telephone surveys with 6 different constituent groups as well as the general population. This report contains the graphs from the survey with outdoor recreationists.</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Related Travel Trends:
Publications

| Category | Source |
|--|--|
| General Category/ Demographics, Activities, Visitor Characteristics | <p data-bbox="570 369 1130 396">http://www.tia.org/pubs/pubs.asp?PublicationID=77</p> <p data-bbox="570 401 992 428"><i>Travel Industry Association of America</i></p> <p data-bbox="570 432 802 459">Summary/Abstract:</p> <p data-bbox="570 464 1539 611">Travel Profile: Singles, Couples, Parents and Roommates-Which group travels the most? What time of year? Who spends the most? What activities do they do at their destinations? This report will compare and contrast the travel behavior of these four groups, using TIA's Travel Scope data, based on 50,000 travelers annually. Released July 1999. Price: Member \$100, Non Member \$175.</p> |
| General Category/Trends | <p data-bbox="570 648 1295 676">http://www.tia.org/researchpubs/us_overview_volumes_trends.html</p> <p data-bbox="570 680 1182 707"><i>U.S. Travel Market Overview - Travel Volumes & Trends</i></p> |
| General Category/ Demographics, Activities, Visitor Characteristics | <p data-bbox="570 747 1130 774">http://www.tia.org/pubs/pubs.asp?PublicationID=97</p> <p data-bbox="570 779 992 806"><i>Travel Industry Association of America</i></p> <p data-bbox="570 810 802 837">Summary/Abstract:</p> <p data-bbox="570 842 1539 1199">Travel Through The Life Stages, 2002 Edition- This definitive report offers a comprehensive view of the unique travel characteristics of travelers by their life stage. TIA segmented traveling households into life stage segments. Three core life stage groups- Singles, Couples, and Parents-are defined by combining three key demographic variables: presence of children, household composition, and marital status. These groups are segmented further according to age and for some segments, employment. This yields eleven life stage segments that not only include life stage, but also relates these stages roughly to the travelers' generation cohorts: Generation X/Generation Y (Young), Baby Boomers (Middle), Empty Nesters and Seniors (Older). Travel profile information is provided based on U.S. resident households taking domestic trips (i.e., within the U.S.) during the 2001 calendar year. Price: Member \$135, Non Member \$225</p> |
| Heritage/Natural, Activities, Trends, Visitor Profiles, Attitudes | <p data-bbox="570 1236 1130 1264">http://www.tia.org/pubs/pubs.asp?PublicationID=16</p> <p data-bbox="570 1268 992 1295"><i>Travel Industry Association of America</i></p> <p data-bbox="570 1299 802 1327">Summary/Abstract:</p> <p data-bbox="570 1331 1539 1623">The Historic/Cultural Traveler, 2003 Edition-This new study from TIA and Smithsonian Magazine underscores the popularity and importance of cultural, arts, historic, and heritage activities to U.S. travelers. This report provides a detailed profile of U.S. trips that include cultural/historic activities and examines the trip planning habits and attitudes of travelers that participate in such activities. Includes analyses of several segments of the historic/cultural travel market, such as census region of destination, mode of transportation, lodging type, household income groups, and generation groups. Information in this report is captured in two consumer studies conducted by the TIA, TravelScope and the Historic/Cultural Traveler Survey. Price: Member \$135, Non Member \$225</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Related Travel Trends:
State Recreation Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| General Category/Attitudes, Outdoor Activities | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/AZNongame.pdf “Arizona Residents' Attitudes Toward Nongame Wildlife” |
| | Summary/Abstract: This study was conducted to assess Arizona residents' attitudes and behaviors toward non-game-related outdoor activities, as well as their opinions on the importance of various Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) programs and the performance of the AGFD. |
| General Category/Attitudes, Participation, Outdoor Recreation | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/ARCIP02-dist.pdf “Arkansas Residents' Opinions on and Participation in Outdoor Recreation and Their Perceptions of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission” |
| | Summary/Abstract: This study assessed residents' opinions on and participation in outdoor recreation, as well as their attitudes toward the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. |
| General Category/Trends, Needs, Outdoor Recreation | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/DESCORP.pdf “Delaware Residents' Outdoor Recreation Use Patterns and Needs: SCORP Survey and Report” |
| | Summary/Abstract: This study was conducted to assess Delaware residents' outdoor recreation patterns and their future outdoor recreation needs. |
| General Category/Attitudes, Participation, Outdoor Activities | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/KSoutdoorreccdist.pdf “Kansas Residents' Participation in, Opinions on, and Attitudes Toward Outdoor Recreation” |
| | Summary/Abstract: This study was conducted to assess participation in, opinions on, and attitudes toward issues pertaining to outdoor recreation in Kansas. |
| General Category/Trends, Needs, Issues, Outdoor Recreation | http://www.discoverouthcarolina.com/files/RPE/scorp/Executive%20Summary%20.pdf “South Carolina State comprehensive outdoor recreation plan” |
| | Summary/Abstract: The 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is South Carolina’s official comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. As such, this five-year plan serves as a guide to various federal, state and local governmental agencies and private sector organizations involved in recreation and natural resources planning and development. The purpose of the Plan is to consider outdoor recreation issues relating to the citizens and visitors of South Carolina, examine the State’s recreational resources, analyze demand for recreational opportunities, develop an implementation program to address identified needs and issues, identify funding opportunities to support implementation efforts, and identify issues and trends of national importance. The Plan provides a formal opportunity for agencies and organizations to communicate upcoming projects and coordinate activities. |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Related Travel Trends:
Hunting and Fishing Studies

| Category | Source |
|---|---|
| General Category/Attitudes, Visitor Characteristics, Fishing | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/FOF-dist.pdf “The Future of Fishing in the United States: Assessment of Needs to Increase Sport Fishing Participation”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract This report summarizes the major findings and implications of a study on Americans' interest in and attitudes toward recreational fishing. The purpose of this project was to provide information and strategies to state fish and wildlife agencies, industry, non-government organizations, and federal agencies to assist in efforts to keep current anglers fishing and to encourage those who do not fish to fish.</p> |
| General Category/ Trends, Fishing | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/F&Wf.pdf “The Future of Fishing”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This article, published in the Spring 2000 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Reference Service Newsletter, discusses the target markets, specific programs, and messages to promote fishing participation that were identified in Responsive Management's study on the future of fishing.</p> |
| General Category/ Inventory, State Hunters | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/TCFhunter.pdf “An Inventory and Assessment of State Hunters”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This report is a compilation of graphs that show trends data on license holders for each state and the U.S. as a whole. The report contains 51 line graphs and 51 regression graphs.</p> |
| General Category/Attitudes, Perceptions, Hunting | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/WAResReport.pdf “Washington Residents' Opinions on and Attitudes Toward Hunting and Game Species Management”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This study was conducted to assess the attitudes and perceptions of the general population toward hunting and game species management in Washington.</p> |
| General Category/Youth, Hunting | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/NAHyouth.pdf "Youth and Hunting"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This article discusses youth interest in hunting, the importance of introducing youth to hunting, and the importance of familial relationships in recruiting youth hunters.</p> |
| General Category/Youth, Hunting | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/NAHKids.pdf "Kids' Attitudes Toward Hunting"</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: While the majority of youth support hunting, hunting is not necessarily a top-of-the-mind issue for youth. This article discusses youths' support for hunting and the places where they hear information about hunting.</p> |
| General Category/Trends, Needs, Expectations, Bowhunting | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/amo.pdf “Bowhunting in the U.S.: A Market Study”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract This booklet summarizes the findings of a study conducted by Responsive Management and Rob Southwick. The report includes information about bowhunting participation, trends, satisfactions and dissatisfactions, and suggests management and marketing options. In addition, the economic impacts of bowhunting on the U.S. economy are evaluated.</p> |

Related Travel Trends:
Hunting and Fishing Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| Category: General Category/Trends, Needs, Expectations, Bowhunting | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/Bowhuntingpaper-uga.pdf "Bowhunting Participation, Trends, Satisfaction and Marketing Options" |
| | Summary/Abstract: This paper was presented at the 2001 National Bowhunting Conference held in St. Louis, MO. The paper, presented by Mark Damian Duda, summarizes recent research conducted on bowhunting across the United States. Included are statistical reports regarding bowhunting participants, trends, satisfactions and dissatisfactions, and specific marketing strategies. The complete conference proceedings can be purchased from the Archery Trade Association by calling toll-free 1-866-266-2776. |
| General Category/Attitudes, Visitor Characteristics, Participation, Hunting and Fishing | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/factorsrelatedtohuntingcolor.pdf "Factors Related to Hunting and Fishing Participation in the United States: Final Report" |
| | Summary/Abstract: This report summarizes the major findings and implications of a three-year study on the factors related to hunting and fishing participation in the United States. |
| General Category/ Attitudes, Barriers, Hunting and Fishing | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/TRCA_Hunting_Fishing_Access_Lit_Review.pdf "Issues Related to Hunting and Fishing Access in the United States: A Literature Review" |
| | Summary/Abstract: A literature review was written pertaining to hunter and angler access in the United States. Access is increasingly being reported by hunters and anglers as becoming more of a problem and reducing hunting and fishing satisfaction. This report is an evaluation of the various factors related to hunter and angler access, including an examination of both physical constraints and psychological constraints. |
| General Category/Activities, Characteristics, Youth, Fishing and Hunting | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/YouthFactorsPhaseI.pdf http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/YouthFactorsPhaseII.pdf http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/YouthFactorsPhaseIII.pdf http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/YouthFactorsPhaseV.pdf "Factors Related to Hunting and Fishing Participation Among the Nation's Youth" |
| | Summary/Abstract: This study consisted of a literature review on demographic trends and participation in outdoor activities, as well as an analysis of the stages of cognitive development in youth. The study also entailed a series of nationwide focus groups and a nationwide telephone survey of youth ages 8-18. This is the first national study on youth attitudes toward wildlife and hunting and fishing to be conducted in almost 20 years. Links to the study provided above. |
| General Category/ Trends, Hunting and Fishing | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/F&Wfactors.pdf "A Study of Factors Related to Hunting and Fishing Participation in the U.S. Sponsored by Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration" |
| | Summary/Abstract: This article, published in the Summer 1994 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Reference Service Newsletter, discusses the methodology used to conduct a large-scale, multi-faceted project that asked the question, "What are the factors related to hunting and fishing participation in the U.S.?" |
| General Category/Activities, Awareness, Youth, Recreational Fishing | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/SCKidsFishing-dist.pdf "South Carolina Youth Aquatic Survey" |
| | Summary/Abstract: The purpose of this study was to assess South Carolina youths' awareness of issues related to aquatic natural resources and recreational fishing. South Carolina youths' attitudes toward, opinions on, knowledge of, and perceived priorities toward South Carolina aquatic resources and recreational fishing were gathered in this quantitative survey. |

Related Travel Trends:
Hunting and Fishing Studies

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| General Category/Activities, Awareness, Youth, Recreational Fishing | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/SouthCarolinaSEAFWA.pdf "Youth and Fishing in South Carolina" |
| | Summary/Abstract: This paper was presented at the 56th Annual Conference of the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies held in Baltimore, Maryland, in 2001 and is included in the Conference Proceedings. The paper summarizes the results of the South Carolina Youth Aquatic Study that assessed youths' attitudes toward, opinions on, knowledge of, and priorities toward South Carolina aquatic resources and recreational fishing. |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Related Travel Trends:
Boating Studies

| Category | Source |
|--|---|
| <p>General Category/Attitudes, Trends, Needs, Expectations, Boating</p> | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/BoatingProfessFinal-dist.pdf “Boating Professionals' Attitudes Toward the Future of Boating in the U.S.”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This study examined boating professionals' attitudes toward the future of boating in the United States. The goal of this assessment was to identify boating issues, priorities and concerns that are most important among the recreational boating community and its leadership.</p> |
| <p>General Category/Trends, Participation, Recreational Boating</p> | <p>http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/boatingliteraturereview-dist.pdf “Factors Related to Boating Participation in the United States: A Review of the Literature”</p> <p>Summary/Abstract: This report represents the most salient issues related to recreational boating in the United States. These issues and the information presented within the report are the result of an extensive review of current boating literature.</p> |

Literature Search for Current Information on
National Park Visitation and Outdoor Trends

Related Travel Trends:
Women/Shooting Sports

| Category | Source |
|---|--|
| General Category/Activities, Characteristics, Women and Outdoor Sports | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/WITO_Survey_Report.pdf “Women in the Outdoors Program 2005 Survey Results” |
| | Summary/Abstract: This study examined many aspects of American women and their outdoor activities, including women's interest, attitudes, motivations, and participation in hunting, fishing, boating, and other outdoor activities; license buying behavior; and perceived and actual barriers that may affect outdoor recreation participation. In addition, the study examined the outcomes and levels of satisfaction with the Women in the Outdoors program. The project consisted of six focus groups and telephone surveys of women from the general population and women who hunt, fish, boat, or participate in numerous other outdoor activities, as well as women who have participated in the Women in the Outdoors program. |
| General Category/Demographics, Trends, Needs, Expectations, Women, Shooting Sports | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/WomenShootingSynopsis.pdf “Women's Participation in the Shooting Sports” |
| | Summary/Abstract: This synopsis is a brief compendium of research about women's participation in the shooting sports, including hunting, target shooting, trap shooting, skeet shooting, sporting clays, and archery. The full report includes an overview of women's participation numbers, trends, activity levels, motivations, dissatisfactions, expenditures, and demographic information. The full report can be purchased from the National Shooting Sports Foundation by calling (203) 426-1320. |
| General Category/Demographics, Needs, Expectations, Shooting Sports | http://www.responsivemanagement.com/download/reports/ShootingSportsSynopsis.pdf “Profile of the Shooting Sports” |
| | Summary/Abstract: This synopsis is a brief overview of the current state of the shooting sports. The full report includes participation rates, motivations, reasons for desertion, expenditures, and demographics. The full report can be purchased from the National Shooting Sports Foundation by calling (203) 426-1320. |