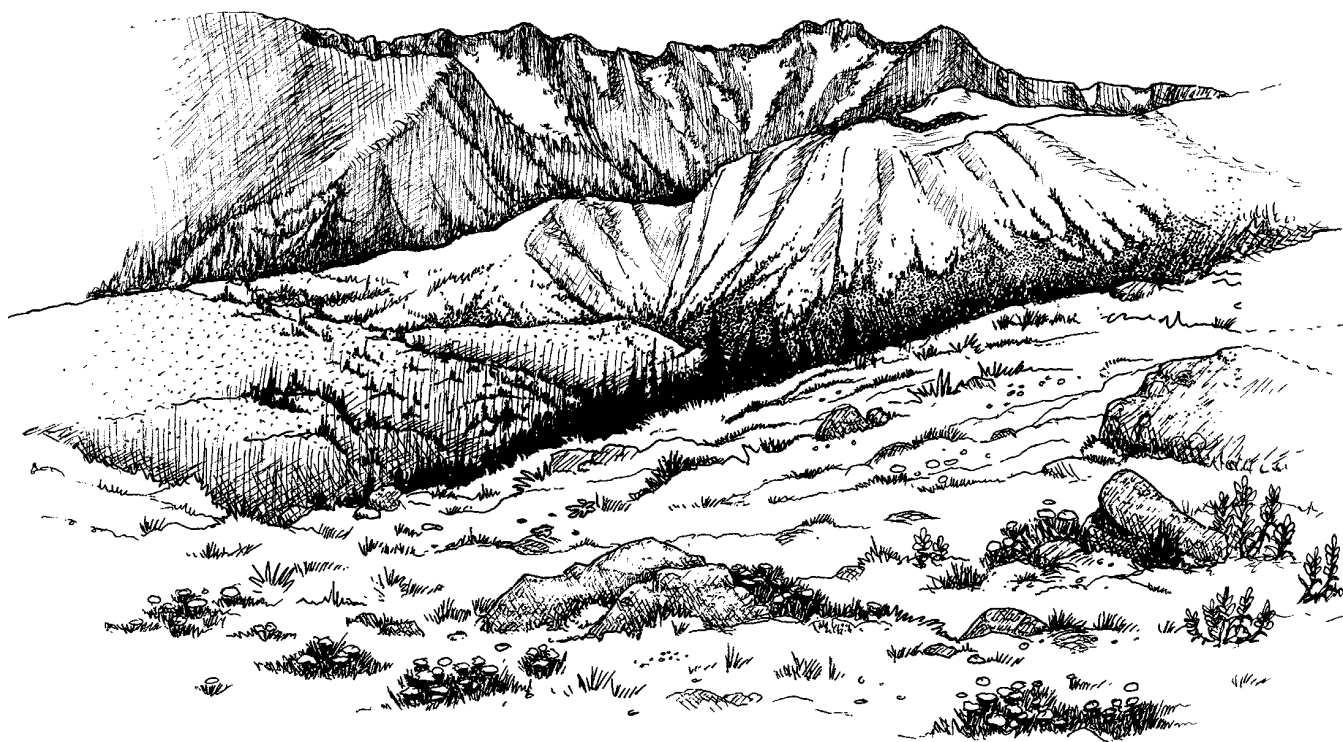




Rocky Mountain National Park Visitor Study

Summer 2010

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/SSD/NRR—2011/121/107587



ON THE COVER

Tundra at Rocky Mountain National Park

Pen and ink courtesy of Rocky Mountain National Park

Rocky Mountain National Park Visitor Study

Summer 2010

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/SSD/NRR—2011/121/107587

Ariel Blotkamp, William F. Boyd, Douglas Eury, Steven J. Hollenhorst

Visitor Services Project
Park Studies Unit
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83844-1139

May 2011

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science
Fort Collins, Colorado

The National Park Service Natural Resource Stewardship and Science publishes a range of reports that address natural resource topics of interest and applicability to a broad audience in the National Park Service and others in natural resource management, including scientists, conservation and environmental constituencies, and the public.

The Natural Resource Report Series is used to disseminate high-priority, current natural resource management information with managerial application. The series targets a general, diverse audience, and may contain NPS policy considerations or address sensitive issues of management applicability.

All manuscripts in the series receive the appropriate level of peer review to ensure that the information is scientifically credible, technically accurate, appropriately written for the intended audience, and designed and published in a professional manner.

Data in this report were collected and analyzed using methods based on established, peer-reviewed protocols and were analyzed and interpreted within the guidelines of the protocols.

Views, statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and data in this report do not necessarily reflect views and policies of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the U.S. Government.

This report is available from the Social Science Division (<http://www.nature.nps.gov/socialscience/index.cfm>) and the Natural Resource Publications Management website (<http://www.nature.nps.gov/publications/NRPM>).

Please cite this publication as:

Blotkamp, A., W. F. Boyd, D. Eury, S. J. Hollenhorst. 2011. Rocky Mountain National Park: Summer 2010. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/SSD/NRR—2011/121/107587. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements	7
About the Authors	7
INTRODUCTION	9
Organization of the Report	9
Presentation of the Results	10
METHODS	11
Survey Design and Procedures	11
Sample size and sampling plan	11
Questionnaire design	11
Survey procedure	12
Data analysis	12
Limitations	13
Special conditions	13
Checking non-response bias	14
RESULTS	15
Group and Visitor Characteristics	15
Visitor group size	15
Visitor group type	15
Visitors with organized groups	16
United States visitors by state of residence	18
Visitors from Colorado and adjacent states by county of residence	19
International visitors by country of residence	20
Number of visits in past 12 months	21
Number of lifetime visits	21
Visitor ethnicity	23
Visitor race	23
Language used for speaking and reading	24
Visitors with physical conditions	25
Respondent level of education	26
Trip/Visit Characteristics and Preferences	27
Information sources prior to visit	27
Information sources for future visit	29
Primary reason for visiting park area	30
Services used in nearby communities	31
Number of vehicles	33
Number of park entries	33
Overnight stays	34
Accommodations used inside the park	35
Accommodations used outside the park	36
Length of stay in the park area	37
Length of stay in the park	38
Order of sites visited in the park	39
Sites visited in the park	40
Activities on this visit	43
Most important activities	44
Activities on future visits	45
Ranger-led programs/activities	46
Ratings of Services, Facilities, Attributes, Resources, and Elements	47
Information services and facilities used	47
Importance ratings of information services and facilities	48
Quality ratings of information services and facilities	54
Mean scores of importance and quality ratings of information services and facilities	60

Contents (continued)

Visitor services and facilities used	61
Importance ratings of visitor services and facilities	62
Quality ratings of visitor services and facilities	67
Mean scores of importance and quality ratings of visitor services and facilities	72
Importance of protecting park attributes, resources, and experiences	73
Elements affecting experience	75
Expenditures	78
Total expenditures inside and outside the park	78
Number of adults covered by expenditures	79
Number of children covered by expenditures	79
Expenditures inside the park	80
Expenditures outside the park	85
Preferences for Future Visits	92
Ranger-led programs for future visits	92
Preferred length of ranger-led programs	92
Preferred start and end times for ranger-led programs	93
Preferred topics to learn on future visit	94
Preferred methods to learn about the park	95
Overall Quality	96
Visitor Comment Summaries	97
Additional comments	97
Visitor Comments	101
APPENDIX 1: THE QUESTIONNAIRE	103
APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS	105
APPENDIX 3: DECISION RULES FOR CHECKING NON-RESPONSE BIAS	105
References	106
APPENDIX 4: VISITOR SERVICES PROJECT PUBLICATIONS	107

Executive Summary

This visitor study report profiles a systematic random sample of Rocky Mountain National Park (NP) visitors during July 18-24, 2010. A total of 1,099 questionnaires were distributed to visitor groups. Of those, 755 questionnaires were returned resulting in a 68.7% response rate.

Group size and type	Forty-one percent of visitor groups were in groups of two and 22% were in groups of five or more. The average group size was 3.6 people. Seventy-six percent of visitor groups were in family groups. (p. 15)
State or country of residence	United States visitors comprised 96% of total visitation during the survey period, with 24% from Colorado and smaller proportions from 45 other states. International visitors comprised 4% of total visitation during the survey period, with 15% from Germany, 9% from Denmark, and smaller proportions from 15 other countries. (p. 18, 20)
Frequency of visits	Thirty-nine percent of visitors were visiting the park for the first time in their lifetime and 75% visited once in the past 12 months. (p. 21)
Age, gender, ethnicity, race, and education level	Forty-four percent of visitors were ages 41-65 years, 20% were ages 15 years or younger, and 13% were ages 66 or older. Fifty-six percent of respondents were female and 44% were male. Two percent were Hispanic or Latino. Ninety-five percent of visitors were White and 2% were Asian. Thirty-seven percent had completed a graduate degree. (p. 22, 23, 26)
Physical conditions	Ten percent of visitor groups had members with physical conditions. Hiking and walking were the services/activities most commonly listed as difficult to access or participate in. (p. 25)
Information sources	Most visitor groups (85%) obtained information about the park prior to their visit through previous visits (57%), park website (45%), and friends/relatives/word of mouth (45%). Most (95%) received the information they needed. To obtain information for a future visit, 74% of visitor groups would use the park website. (p. 27, 28, 29)
Primary reason for visiting park area	For 74% of non-resident visitor groups, the primary reason for visiting the area (within 20 miles) of Rocky Mountain NP was to visit the park. (p. 30)
Overnight stays	Sixty-four percent of visitor groups stayed overnight in the area within 20 miles of the park, of which 41% percent stayed four or more nights inside the park and 33% stayed five or more nights outside the park within 20 miles. (p. 34)
Accommodations	Of those visitor groups that stayed inside the park, 70% camped in developed campgrounds and 14% camped in a backcountry campsite. Of those visitor groups that stayed outside the park (within 20 miles), 79% stayed in a lodge, hotel, motel, rented condo/home, or bed and breakfast. (p. 35, 36)
Length of stay	The average length of stay in the park was 1.6 days and the average length of stay within 20 miles of the park was 3.6 days. (p. 37, 38)
Sites visited in the park	The most commonly visited sites in the park were Trail Ridge Road (71%), followed by the Alpine Visitor Center (60%), Bear Lake (47%), and Old Fall River Road (36%). (p. 40)

Executive Summary (continued)

Activities	The most common activities on this visit were viewing scenery (93%), followed by driving Trail Ridge Road (75%), wildlife viewing/bird watching (73%), and day hiking (57%). Viewing scenery was the most important activity for 35% of visitor groups. On a future visit, 84% of visitor groups would like to view scenery, 72% would like to day hike, and 72% would like to view wildlife/bird watch. (p. 43, 44, 45)
Ranger-led programs/activities	Sixty-five percent of visitor groups did not participate in a ranger-led program/activity because they did not have time, while 23% were not interested. However, 50% of visitor groups were interested in attending ranger-led programs on a future visit to the park, of which 63% preferred a program length of 1/2-1 hour. The most commonly preferred topic to learn about was wildlife (83%). (p. 46, 92, 94)
Information services and facilities	The information services/facilities most commonly used by visitor groups were the park brochure/map (80%), followed by the visitor center (69%), trailhead signs (63%), and assistance from park staff (57%). (p. 47)
Visitor services and facilities	The visitor services/facilities most commonly used by visitor groups were the park roads (92%), followed by restrooms/toilets (86%) and parking areas (82%). (p. 61)
Protecting park attributes, resources, and experiences	The highest combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings of protecting park attributes, resources, and experiences included native wildlife (96%), natural scenery/undeveloped vistas (95%), clean water (95%), and clean air (92%). (p. 73)
Elements affecting experience	For 46% of visitor groups, crowding detracted from their experience. Helicopters had no effect on their experience for 93% of visitor groups, and similarly, high elevation aircraft had no effect for 92% of visitor groups. Nine percent of visitor groups felt fencing of fragile areas added to their experience. Eight percent felt horse use on trails added to their experience, while 15% felt it detracted from their experience. (p. 75)
Expenditures	The average visitor group expenditure (inside and outside the park within 20 miles) was \$753. The median group expenditure (50% of groups spent more and 50% of groups spent less) was \$325, and the average total expenditure per person (per capita) was \$233. (p. 78)
Methods of learning about the park	Ninety-one percent of visitor groups were interested in learning about the park through printed materials (61%), roadside exhibits (58%), and trailside exhibits (58%). (p. 95)
Overall quality	Most visitor groups (95%) rated the overall quality of facilities, services, and recreational opportunities at Rocky Mountain NP as “very good” or “good.” Less than 1% of groups rated the overall quality as “very poor” or “poor.” (p. 96)

For more information about the Visitor Services Project, please contact the Park Studies Unit at the University of Idaho at (208) 885-7863 or the following website http://www.psu.uidaho.edu .

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. Douglas Eury for overseeing the fieldwork, Amanda Halverson, and the staff and volunteers of Rocky Mountain National Park for assisting with the survey, and David Vollmer and Matthew Strawn for data processing.

About the Authors

Ariel Blotkamp and William Boyd are Research Assistants with the Visitor Services Project. Dr. Douglas Eury is a Park Planning and Management Consultant. Dr. Steven Hollenhorst is the Director of the Park Studies Unit, Department of Conservation Social Sciences, University of Idaho.

Introduction

This report describes the results of a visitor study at Rocky Mountain National Park (NP) in Estes Park, CO conducted July 18-24, 2010 by the National Park Service (NPS) Visitor Services Project (VSP), part of the Park Studies Unit (PSU) at the University of Idaho.

The National Park Service website for Rocky Mountain NP describes the park: “This living showcase of the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, with elevations ranging from 8,000 feet in the wet, grassy valleys to 14,259 feet at the weather-ravaged top of Longs Peak, provides visitors with opportunities for countless breathtaking experiences and adventures” (www.nps.gov/romo, retrieved February, 2011).

Organization of the Report

The report is organized into three sections.

Section 1: **Methods**. This section discusses the procedures, limitations, and special conditions that may affect the study results.

Section 2: **Results**. This section provides summary information for each question in the questionnaire and includes visitor comments to open-ended questions. The presentation of the results of this study does not follow the order of questions in the questionnaire.

Section 3: **Appendices**

Appendix 1: *The Questionnaire*. A copy of the questionnaire distributed to visitor groups.

Appendix 2: *Additional Analysis*. A list of sample questions for cross-references and cross-comparisons. Comparisons can be analyzed within park or between parks. Results of additional analyses are not included in this report.

Appendix 3: *Decision rules for checking non-response bias*. An explanation of how the non-response bias was determined.

Appendix 4: *Visitor Services Project Publications*. A complete list of publications by the VSP. Copies of these reports can be obtained by visiting the website: www.psu.uidaho.edu/vsp/reports.htm or by contacting the VSP office at (208) 885-7863.

Presentation of the Results

Results are represented in the form of graphs (see example below), scatter plots, pie charts, tables, or text.

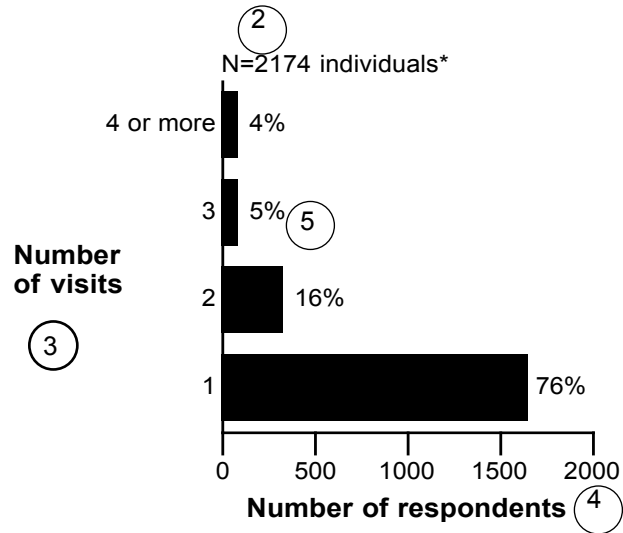
SAMPLE

1. The figure title describes the graph's information.
2. Listed above the graph, the "N" shows the number of individuals or visitor groups responding to the question. If "N" is less than 30, "CAUTION!" is shown on the graph to indicate the results may be unreliable.

* appears when total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

**appears when total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer choice.

3. Vertical information describes the response categories.
4. Horizontal information shows the number or proportions of responses in each category.
5. In most graphs, percentages provide additional information.



1 **Figure 14.** Number of visits to the park in past 12 months

Methods

Survey Design and Procedures

Sample size and sampling plan

All VSP questionnaires follow design principles outlined in Don A. Dillman's book *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method* (2007). Using this method, the sample size was calculated based on park visitation statistics of previous years.

Brief interviews were conducted with a systematic, random sample of visitor groups that arrived at three sites during July 18-24, 2010. Visitors were surveyed between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Table 1 shows the three locations, number of questionnaires distributed at each location, and the response rate for each location. During this survey, 1,162 visitor groups were contacted and 1,099 of these groups (94.6%) accepted questionnaires. (The average acceptance rate for 228 VSP visitor studies conducted from 1988 through 2010 is 91.5%.) Questionnaires were completed and returned by 755 visitor groups resulting in a 68.7% response rate for this study. (The average response rate for the 228 VSP visitor studies is 72.6%.)

Table 1. Questionnaire distribution, summer 2010

Sampling site	Distributed		Returned	
	N	%	N	%
Beaver Meadows entrance	594	54	398	53
Fall River entrance	341	31	238	32
Grand Lake entrance	164	15	119	16
Total	1,099	100	755	101*

*Numbers do not equal 100 due to rounding

Questionnaire design

The Rocky Mountain NP questionnaire was developed through conference calls between the park and VSP staff to design and prioritize the questions. Some of the questions were comparable with VSP studies conducted at other parks while others were customized for Rocky Mountain NP. Many questions asked visitors to choose answers from a list of responses, often with an open-ended option, while others were completely open-ended.

No pilot study was conducted to test the Rocky Mountain NP questionnaire. However, all questions followed Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines and/or were used in previous surveys, thus the clarity and consistency of the survey instrument have been tested and supported.

Survey procedure

Visitor groups were greeted, briefly introduced to the purpose of the study, and asked to participate. If visitors agreed, they were asked which member (at least 16 years old) had the next birthday. The individual with the next birthday was selected to complete the questionnaire for the group. An interview, lasting approximately two minutes, was conducted with that person to determine group size, group type, and the age of the member completing the questionnaire. These individuals were asked for their names, addresses, and telephone numbers or email addresses in order to mail them a reminder/thank-you postcard and follow-ups. Visitors were asked to complete the survey after their visit, and return the questionnaire by mail. The questionnaires were pre-addressed and affixed with a U.S. first-class postage stamp.

Two weeks following the survey, a reminder/thank-you postcard was mailed to all participants who provided a valid mailing address (see Table 2). Replacement questionnaires were mailed to participants who had not returned their questionnaires four weeks after the survey. Seven weeks after the survey, a second round of replacement questionnaires was mailed to visitors who had not returned their questionnaires.

Table 2. Follow-up mailing distribution

Mailing	Date	U.S.	International	Total
Postcards	August 9, 2010	1026	39	1065
1 st Replacement	August 23, 2010	533	19	552
2 nd Replacement	September 13, 2010	407	0	407

Data analysis

Returned questionnaires were coded and the visitor responses were processed using custom and standard statistical software applications—Statistical Analysis Software® (SAS), and a custom designed FileMaker Pro® application. Descriptive statistics and cross-tabulations were calculated for the coded data and responses to open-ended questions were categorized and summarized. Double-key data entry validation was performed on numeric and text entry variables and the remaining checkbox (bubble) variables were read by optical mark recognition (OMR) software.

Limitations

Like all surveys, this study has limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results.

1. This was a self-administered survey. Respondents completed the questionnaire after the visit, which may have resulted in poor recall. Thus, it is not possible to know whether visitor responses reflected actual behavior.
2. The data reflect visitor use patterns to the selected sites during the study period of July 18-24, 2010. The results present a 'snapshot-in-time' and do not necessarily apply to visitors during other times of the year.
3. Caution is advised when interpreting any data with a sample size of less than 30, as the results may be unreliable. Whenever the sample size is less than 30, the word "**CAUTION!**" is included in the graph, figure, table, or text.
4. Occasionally, there may be inconsistencies in the results. Inconsistencies arise from missing data or incorrect answers (due to misunderstood directions, carelessness, or poor recall of information). Therefore, refer to both the percentage and N (number of individuals or visitor groups) when interpreting the results.

Special conditions

The weather during the survey period was partly cloudy, with occasional breezy periods and some rain showers. No special events occurred in the area which would have affected the type and the amount of visitation to the park. However, major road repaving took place along 19 miles of the alpine section of Trail Ridge Road throughout the summer of 2010. A high number of complaints about road work/construction, dust, and traffic delays in this report are attributed to that project.

Checking non-response bias

Three variables were used to check non-response bias: respondents' age, group size, and group type. Participants at higher age range may be more responsive to the survey but there was no significant difference in group size (see Table 3). There was a significant difference in group type (see Table 4). It is possible that visitors at younger age groups who traveled alone or with friends were not as responsive to the survey as those who were in an older age range and traveled with families. Thus, visitor demographic information may need to be interpreted with caution. See Appendix 3 for more details of the non-response bias checking procedures.

Table 3. Comparison of respondents and nonrespondents by average age and group size

Variable	Respondents	Nonrespondents	p-value (t-test)
Age (years)	51.35 (N=755)	42.85 (N=340)	<0.001
Group size	3.56 (N=751)	3.58 (N=344)	0.896

Table 4. Comparison of respondents and nonrespondents by group type

Group type	Respondents	Nonrespondents	p-value (chi-square)
Alone	33 (4%)	26 (8%)	0.021
Family	566 (76%)	238 (70%)	
Friends	76 (10%)	48 (14%)	
Family and friends	72 (10%)	26 (8%)	

Results

Group and Visitor Characteristics

Visitor group size

Question 21b

On this visit, how many people were in your personal group, including yourself?

Results

- 41% of visitor groups consisted of two people (see Figure 1).
- 22% were in groups of five or more.
- The average group size was 3.6 people.

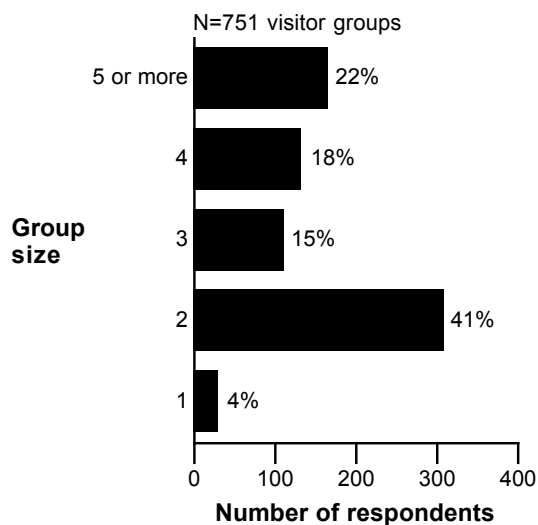


Figure 1. Visitor group size

Visitor group type

Question 21a

On this visit, what kind of personal group (not guided tour/school/other organized group) were you with?

Results

- 76% of visitor groups consisted of family members (see Figure 2).
- 10% were with friends.
- 10% were with family and friends.
- 4% were alone.
- 0% were other.

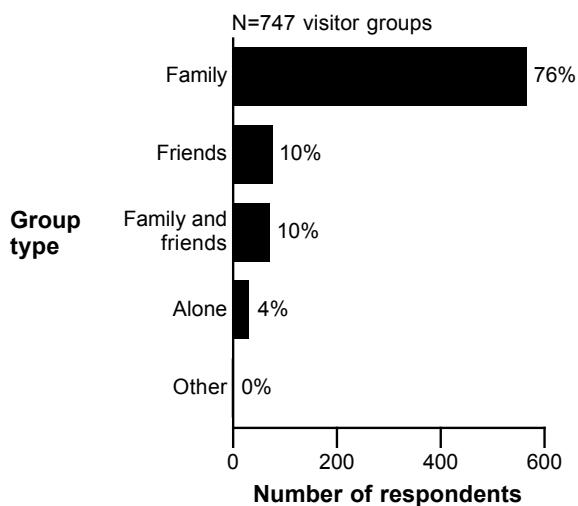


Figure 2. Visitor group type

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Visitors with organized groups

Question 20a

On this visit, were you and your personal group with a commercial guided tour group?

Results

- 1% of visitor groups were with a commercial guided tour group (see Figure 3).

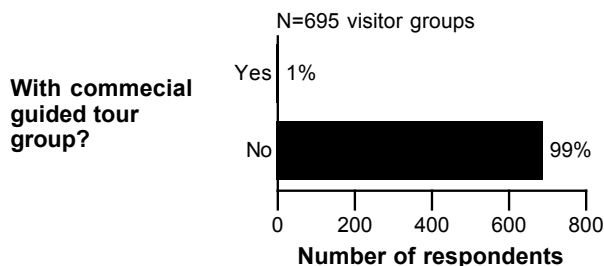


Figure 3. Visitors with a commercial guided tour group

Question 20b

On this visit, were you and your personal group with a school/educational group?

Results

- Less than 1% of visitor groups were with a school/educational group (see Figure 4).

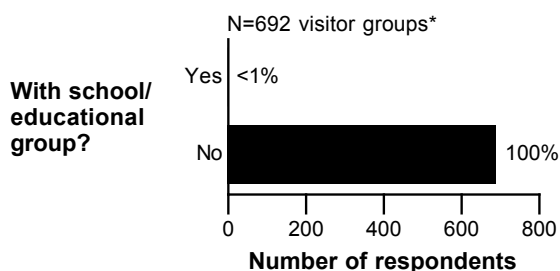


Figure 4. Visitors with a school/educational group

Question 20c

On this visit, were you and your personal group with an organized group (business, church, scout, club, etc)?

Results

- 1% of visitor groups were with an organized group (see Figure 5).
- Specified groups were:

- CAIC
- Coach tour from England
- Colorado Mountain Club
- Scouts
- YMCA Hike Masters

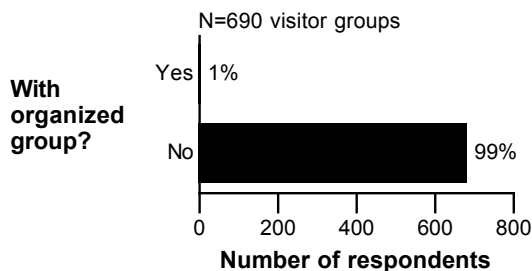


Figure 5. Visitors with an organized group

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Question 20d

If you were with one of these organized groups, how many people, including yourself, were in this organized group?

Results – Interpret with **CAUTION!**

- Not enough visitor groups responded to this question to provide reliable results (see Figure 6).

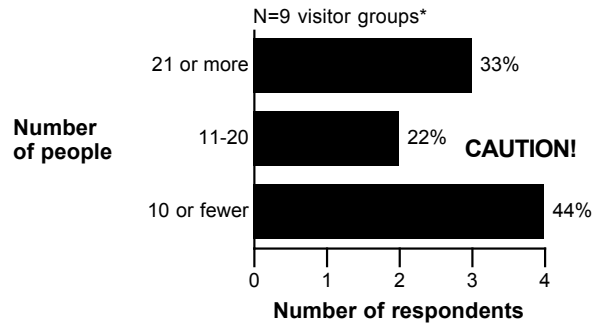


Figure 6. Organized group size

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

United States visitors by state of residence

Question 25b

For you and your personal group on this visit, what is your state of residence?

Note: Response was limited to seven members from each visitor group.

Results

- U.S. visitors were from 46 states and comprised 96% of total visitation to the park during the survey period.
- 24% of U.S. visitors came from Colorado (see Table 5 and Figure 7).
- 9% came from Texas.
- Smaller proportions of U.S. visitors came from 44 other states.

Table 5. United States visitors by state of residence

State	Number of visitors	Percent of U.S. visitors N=2,109 individuals*	Percent of total visitors N=2,204 Individuals
Colorado	510	24	23
Texas	197	9	9
Illinois	155	7	7
Missouri	121	6	5
Nebraska	114	5	5
Iowa	100	5	5
Kansas	94	4	4
Pennsylvania	59	3	3
California	57	3	2
Wisconsin	51	2	2
Florida	50	2	2
Minnesota	50	2	2
Oklahoma	47	2	2
Arizona	46	2	2
Michigan	44	2	2
Ohio	41	2	2
Indiana	35	2	2
29 other states	338	16	15

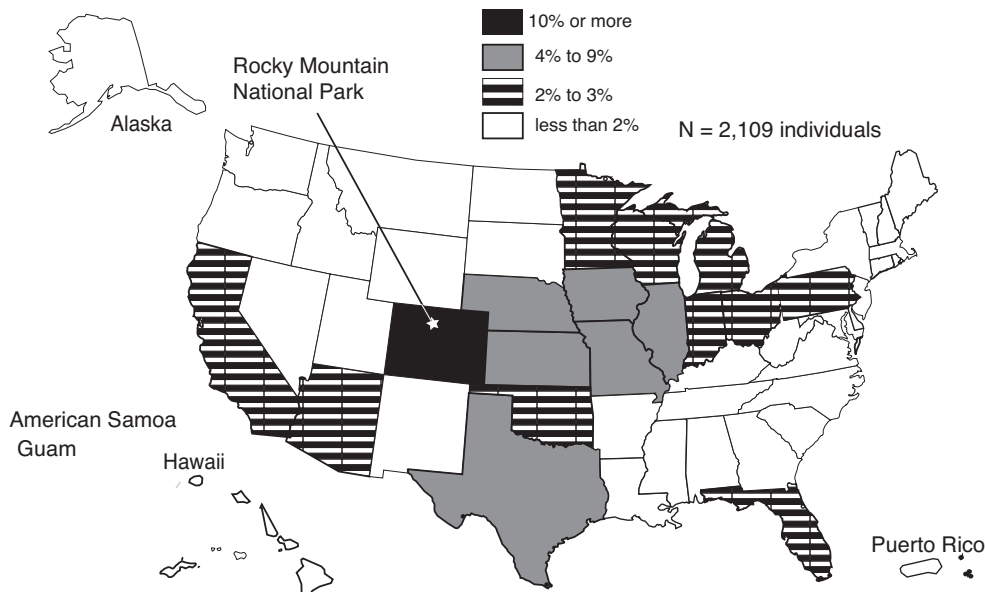


Figure 7. United States visitors by state of residence

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Visitors from Colorado and adjacent states by county of residence

Note: Response was limited to seven members from each visitor group.

Table 6. Colorado and adjacent state visitors by county of residence

	Number of visitors		
	County, State	N=839 individuals	Percent*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitors from Colorado and adjacent states were from 75 counties and comprised 40% of the total U.S. visitation to the park during the survey period. 	Larimer, CO	130	15
	Boulder, CO	91	11
	Denver, CO	71	8
	Arapahoe, CO	48	6
	Lancaster, NE	42	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% came from Larimer County, CO (see Table 6). 	El Paso, CO	39	5
	Douglas, NE	35	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11% came from Boulder County, CO. 	Maricopa, AZ	32	4
	Weld, CO	30	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8% came from Denver County, CO. 	Adams, CO	26	3
	Jefferson, CO	24	3
	Johnson, KS	19	2
	Sedgwick, KS	18	2
	Oklahoma, OK	17	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller proportions of visitors came from 72 other counties. 	Broomfield, CO	15	2
	Douglas, KS	12	1
	Pima, AZ	10	1
	Laramie, WY	8	1
	Sarpy, NE	8	1
	Tulsa, OK	8	1
	Douglas, CO	6	1
	Butler, KS	5	1
	Eagle, CO	5	1
	Harvey, KS	5	1
	Kingman, KS	5	1
	Labette, KS	5	1
	Phelps, NE	5	1
	Saunders, NE	5	1
47 other counties	115	14	

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

International visitors by country of residence

Question 25b

For you and your personal group on this visit, what is your country of residence?

Note: Response was limited to seven members from each visitor group.

Results

- International visitors were from 17 countries and comprised 4% of total visitation to the park during the survey period.
- 15% of international visitors came from Germany (see Table 7).
- 9% came from Denmark.
- Smaller proportions of international visitors came from 15 other countries.

Table 7. International visitors by country of residence

Country	Number of visitors	Percent of international visitors N=95 individuals*	Percent of total visitors N=2,204 individuals
Germany	14	15	1
Denmark	9	9	<1
Canada	8	8	<1
China	8	8	<1
Norway	8	8	<1
Belgium	6	6	<1
Saudi Arabia	6	6	<1
United Kingdom	6	6	<1
Ireland	5	5	<1
Israel	5	5	<1
Mexico	5	5	<1
Austria	4	4	<1
Brazil	4	4	<1
Netherlands	3	3	<1
France	2	2	<1
Czech Republic	1	1	<1
Russia	1	1	<1

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Number of visits in past 12 months

Question 25c

For you and your personal group on this visit, how many times have you visited Rocky Mountain NP in the past 12 months (including this visit)?

Note: Response was limited to seven members from each visitor group.

Results

- 75% of visitors visited the park once in the past 12 months (see Figure 8).
- The average number of visits in the past 12 months was 2.4.

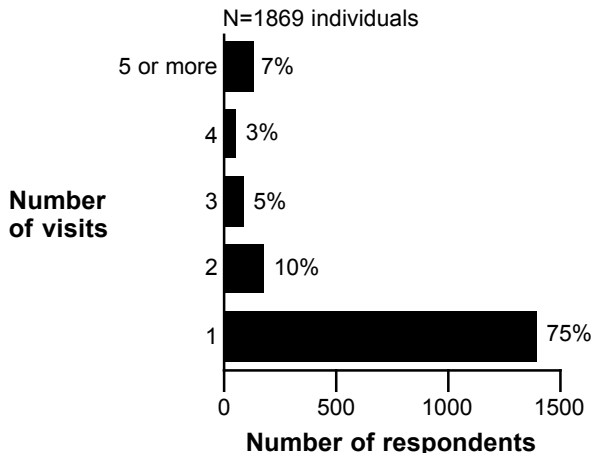


Figure 8. Number of visits to park in past 12 months

Number of lifetime visits

Question 25d

For you and your personal group on this visit, how many times have you visited Rocky Mountain NP in your lifetime (including this visit)?

Note: Response was limited to seven members from each visitor group.

Results

- 39% of visitors were visiting the park for the first time in their lifetime (see Figure 9).
- 32% visited 5 or more times.
- The average number of lifetime visits was 13.3.

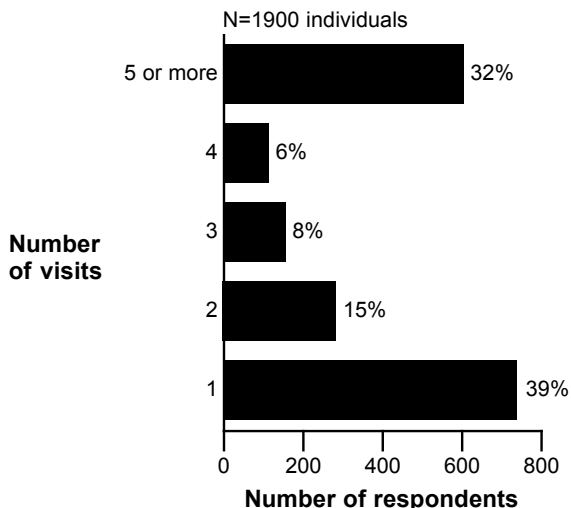


Figure 9. Number of visits to park in lifetime

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Visitor age

Question 25a

For you and your personal group on this visit, what is your current age?

Note: Response was limited to seven members from each visitor group.

Results

- Visitor ages ranged from 1 to 97 years.
- 44% of visitors were 41 to 65 years old (see Figure 10).
- 20% of visitors were in the 15 years or younger age group.
- 13% were 66 or older.

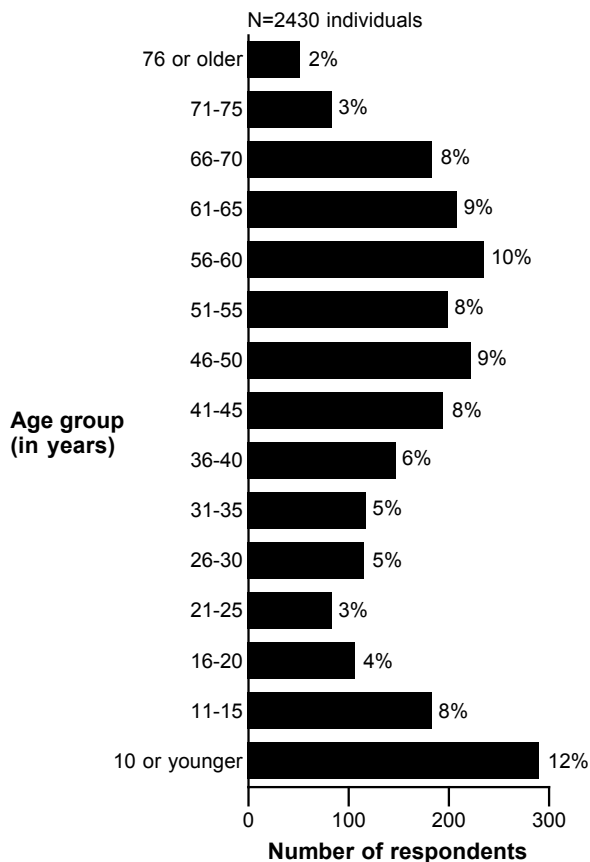


Figure 10. Visitor age

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Visitor gender

Question 22

For you only, what is your gender?

Results

- 56% of respondents were female (see Figure 11).

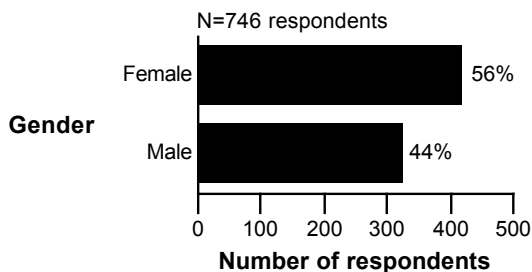


Figure 11. Visitor gender

Visitor ethnicity

Question 24a

Are you or members of your personal group Hispanic or Latino?

Note: Response was limited to seven members from each visitor group.

Results

- 2% of visitors were Hispanic or Latino (see Figure 12).

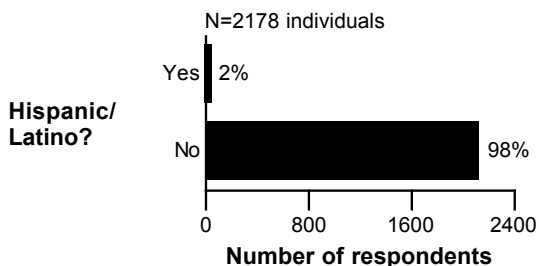


Figure 12. Visitors who were Hispanic or Latino

Visitor race

Question 24b

What is your race? What is the race of each member of your personal group?

Note: Response was limited to seven members from each visitor group.

Results

- 95% of visitors were White (see Figure 13).
- 2% were Asian.

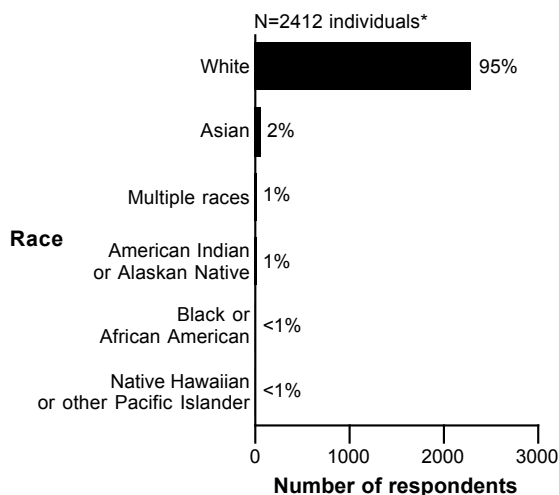


Figure 13. Visitor race

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Language used for speaking and reading

Question 19a

When visiting an area such as Rocky Mountain NP, which language(s) do you and most members of your personal group prefer to use for speaking?

Results

- 97% of visitor groups preferred English for reading (see Figure 14).
- “Other” languages (3%) are listed in Table 8.

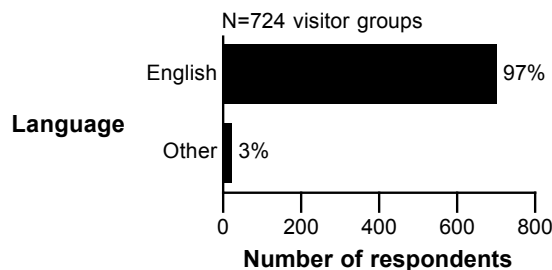


Figure 14. Language preferred for speaking

Question 19b

When visiting an area such as Rocky Mountain NP, which language(s) do you and most members of your personal group prefer to use for reading?

Results

- 97% of visitor groups preferred English for reading (see Figure 15).
- “Other” languages (3%) are listed in Table 9.

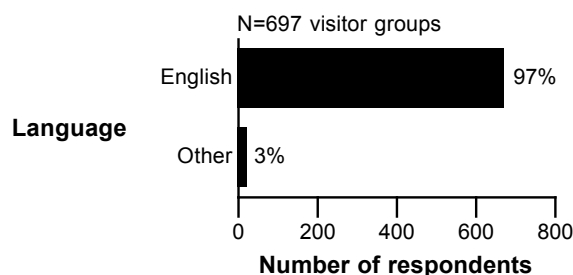


Figure 15. Language preferred for reading

Table 8. Other languages preferred for speaking (N=10 comments) – **CAUTION!**

Language	Number of times mentioned
French	4
Spanish	3
German	1
Japanese	1
Lakota	1

Table 9. Other languages preferred for reading (N=8 comments) – **CAUTION!**

Language	Number of times mentioned
French	4
Spanish	2
German	1
Greek	1

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Visitors with physical conditions

Question 23a

Does anyone in your personal group have a physical condition that made it difficult to access or participate in park activities or services?

Results

- 10% of visitor groups had members with physical conditions (see Figure 16).

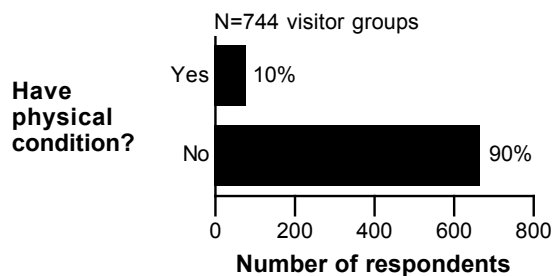


Figure 16. Visitor groups that had members with physical conditions

Question 23b

If YES, what services or activities were difficult to access/participate in? (Open-ended)

Results

- 60 visitor groups found services or activities that were difficult to access or participate in (see Table 10).

Table 10. Services/activities that were difficult to access/participate in (N=73 comments; some visitor groups made more than one comment.)

Service/activity	Number of times mentioned
Hiking	35
Walking	6
General high altitude activity	5
High altitude hiking	5
Biking	2
Climbing stairs	2
Some trails too steep	2
Backpacking	1
Camping	1
Crowded bus	1
Hiking with baby	1
Living at altitude	1
Long hikes	1
Mountain climbing	1
Not able to drop off/pick up elderly at Bear Lake	1
Off road/non-paved	1
Ranger-led programs	1
Reading interpretive signs (print too small)	1
Some scenic pullouts with limited handicapped parking	1
Uneven sidewalks	1
Walking 1/2 mile or more	1
Walking on uneven ground	1
Wildlife access	1

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Respondent level of education

Question 18

For you only, what is the highest level of education you have completed?

Results

- 37% of respondents had a graduate degree (see Figure 17).
- 34% had a bachelor's degree.

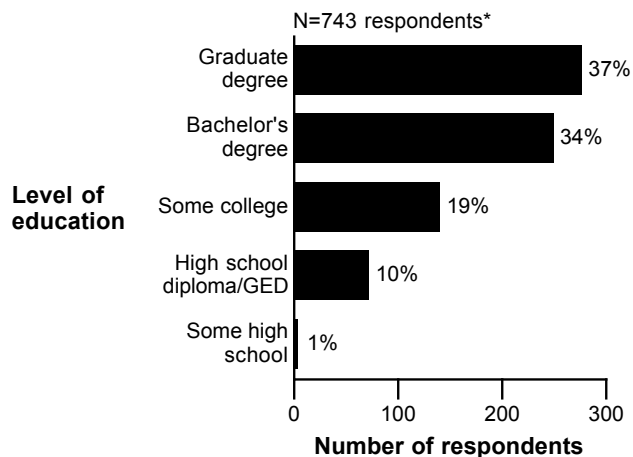


Figure 17. Respondent level of education

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Trip/Visit Characteristics and Preferences

Information sources prior to visit

Question 1a

Prior to this visit, how did you and your personal group obtain information about Rocky Mountain NP?

Results

- 85% of visitor groups obtained information about Rocky Mountain NP prior to their visit (see Figure 18).

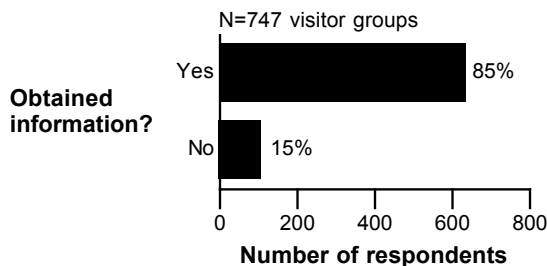


Figure 18. Visitor groups that obtained information prior to visit

- As shown in Figure 19, among those visitor groups that obtained information about Rocky Mountain NP prior to their visit, the most common sources were:

- 57% Previous visits
- 45% Rocky Mountain NP website
- 45% Friends/relatives/word of mouth

- “Other” sources (3%) were:

- Automobile club
- Backcountry office
- Book
- Colorado Tourism
- GPS
- Live locally
- Rocky Mountain NP newsletter

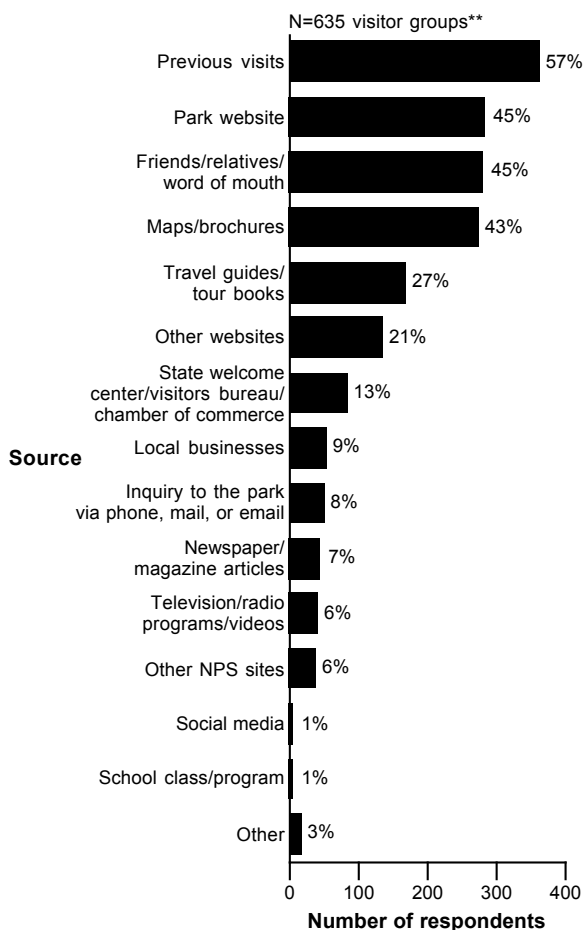


Figure 19. Sources of information used by visitor groups prior to visit

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Question 1c

From the sources you used prior to this visit, did you and your personal group receive the type of information about the park that you needed?

Results

- 95% of visitor groups received needed information prior to their visit (see Figure 20).

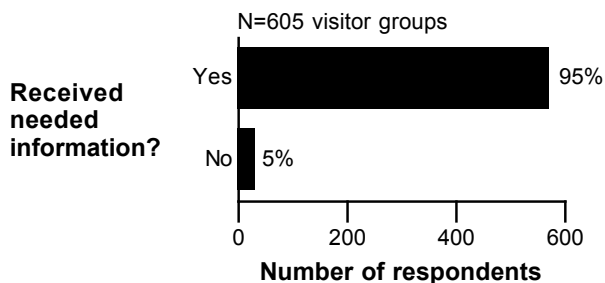


Figure 20. Visitor groups that received needed information prior to their visit

Question 1d

If NO, what type of park information did you and your personal group need that was not available? (Open-ended)

Results – Interpret results with CAUTION!

- 25 visitor groups listed information they needed but was not available (see Table 11).

Table 11. Needed information that was not available (N=29 comments; some visitor groups made more than one comment.) **CAUTION!**

Type of information	Number of times mentioned
Details on hiking trails	7
Detailed information about lodging	3
Detailed maps	2
Aspenglen is now by reservation	1
Better understanding of activities and locations	1
Campground information	1
Campground reservation system	1
Delays (not 0.5 hour but 1.5 hours)	1
Detailed information about ranger-led programs	1
Description of peaks on Trail Ridge Road	1
Extent of beetle and fungus diseases	1
Hunting information	1
Information about shuttle bus system	1
Information on horseback riding	1
Information on Old Fall River Road	1
Locations of lakes and fishing areas	1
Reservations for shuttle to Alpine Visitor Center	1
Waterfall information	1
Where to see elk	1
Winter backcountry travel/cross-country ski information	1

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Information sources for future visit

Question 1b

If you were to visit Rocky Mountain NP in the future, how would you and your personal group prefer to obtain information about the park?

Results

- As shown in Figure 21, visitor groups' most preferred sources of information for a future visit were:

74% Park website
 47% Maps/brochures
 41% Previous visits

- "Other" source of information (1%) was:

Backcountry office

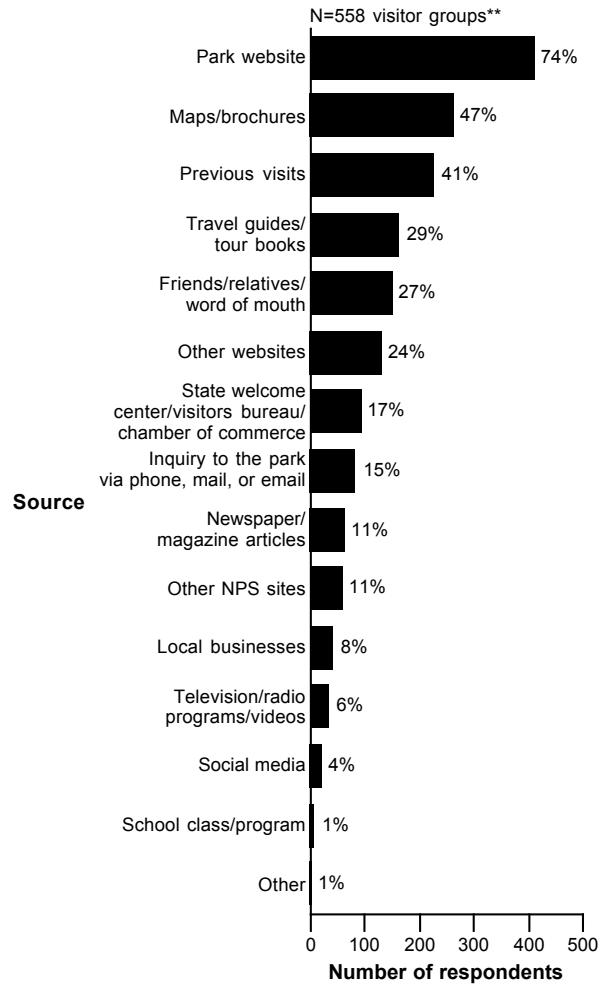


Figure 21. Sources of information to use for a future visit

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Primary reason for visiting park area

Question 2

On this trip, what was the primary reason that you and your personal group came to the Rocky Mountain NP area (within 20 miles of the park)?

Results

- 8% of visitor groups were residents of the area (see Figure 22).
- As shown in Figure 23, the primary reason for visiting the area (within 20 miles) of Rocky Mountain NP among non-resident visitor groups was:

74% Visit the park

- “Other” primary reasons (4%) were:

- Annual trip to Y-Camp
- Backpacking
- Camping
- Educate grandchildren
- Enjoy cool mountain air
- Family condo in area
- Family reunion
- Fly fishing
- Graduation
- Hiking
- In area to buy vacation home
- In class at UC Boulder
- Investigate history of the Horseshoe Inn
- Love the area
- Photograph
- Research
- Showing friends around RMNP
- Site seeing
- Taking child to camp
- To see wildlife
- Vacation
- Visit entire area
- Wedding
- Weekend getaway

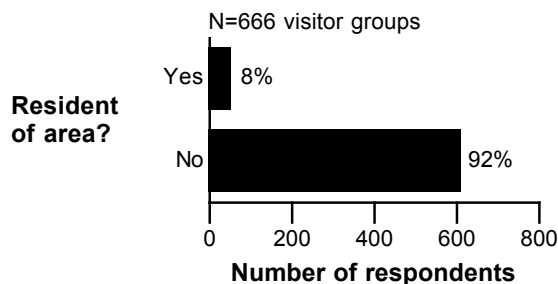


Figure 22. Residents of the area (within 20 miles of Rocky Mountain NP)

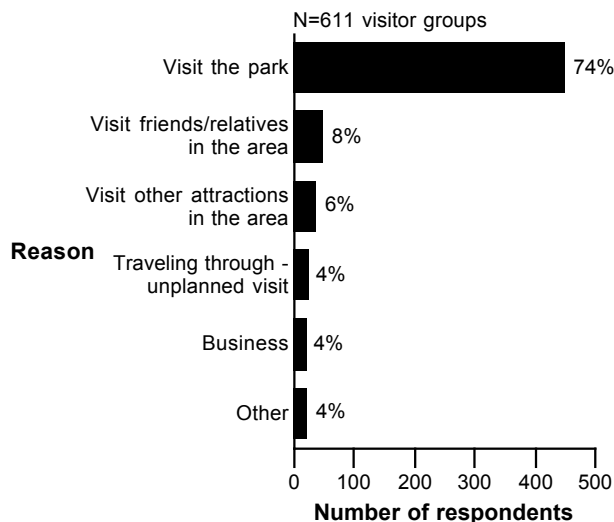


Figure 23. Primary reason for visiting the Rocky Mountain NP area (within 20 miles)

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Services used in nearby communities

Question 5a

In which communities did you and your personal group obtain or attempt to obtain support services (e.g., information, gas, food, lodging) for this visit to Rocky Mountain NP?

Results

- 84% of visitor groups used support services in nearby communities on this visit (see Figure 24).
- As shown in Figure 25, the communities most commonly used to obtain support services were:

84% Estes Park
 22% Grand Lake
 17% Loveland

- “Other” communities (11%) were:

Allenspark
 Berthoud
 Boulder
 Breckenridge
 Colorado City
 Colorado Springs
 Denver
 Empire
 Evergreen
 Fort Collins
 Fraser
 Frisco
 Glen Haven
 Golden
 Hot Sulfur Springs
 Idaho Springs
 Johnstown
 Kremmling
 Lakewood
 Lyons
 Nederland
 Pikes Peak
 Raymond
 Steamboat
 Trinidad
 Vail
 Wellington

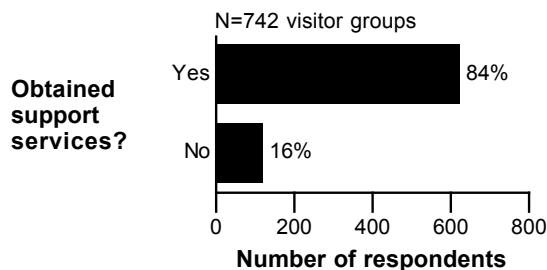


Figure 24. Visitor groups that obtained support services in nearby communities on this visit

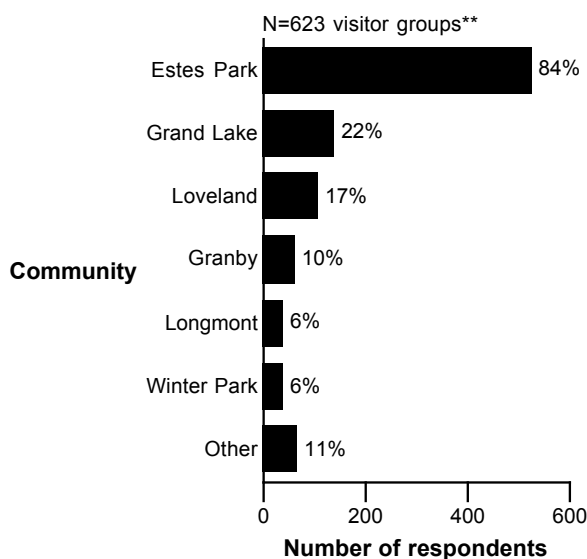


Figure 25. Nearby communities in which visitor groups obtained support services

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Question 5b

Were you and your personal group able to obtain all the services that you needed in these communities?

Results

- 98% of visitor groups were able to obtain needed support services in nearby communities (see Figure 26).

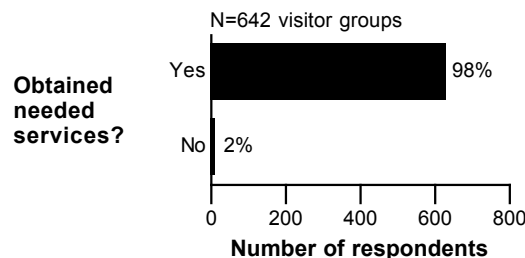


Figure 26. Visitor groups that were able to obtain needed services

Question 5c

If NO, what needed services were not available? (Open-ended)

Results – Interpret with CAUTION!

- 13 visitor groups listed needed services that were not available (see Table 12).

Table 12. Needed services that were not available (N=13 comments) – **CAUTION!**

Service	Comment
Car	Glass replacement
Gas	At a competitive cost
Gas	In Colorado City
Information	Bicycling information for roads heading out of Lyons toward Ward
Hotel	In Estes Park
Brunch	Late breakfast after 11:30 am
Whole Foods	Needed a week's supply of organic and as local as possible natural foods
Fast food	No parking near the fast food places in Estes Park - very crowded
Electronics store	No stores with any electronic equipment
Urgent care	Prefer it to be closer to park
Cell phone service	Service is very spotty- a problem in an emergency
Meal	Twice there was no parking at Sun Deck restaurant
Local map of Grand Lake	Staff too busy at Chamber of Commerce downtown Grand Lake to help and no maps were available

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Number of vehicles

Question 4a

On this visit, how many vehicles did you and your personal group use to arrive at the park?

Results

- 87% of visitor groups used one vehicle to arrive at the park (see Figure 27).

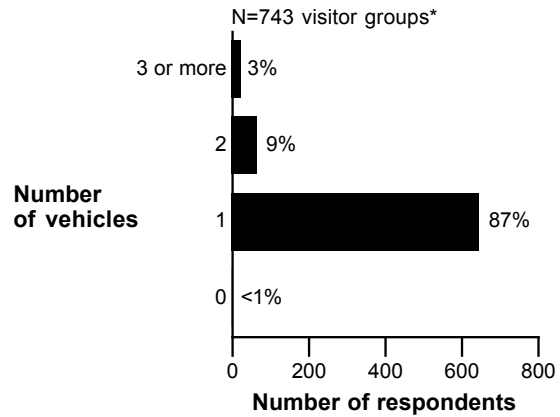


Figure 27. Number of vehicles used to arrive at the park

Number of park entries

Question 4b

On this visit, how many times did you and your personal group enter Rocky Mountain NP?

Results

- 41% of visitor groups entered the park one time (see Figure 28).
- 21% entered twice.

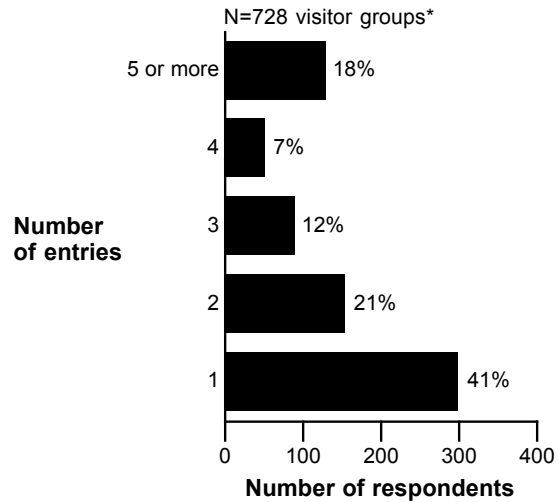


Figure 28. Number of park entries

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Overnight stays

Question 3a

On this trip, did you and your personal group stay overnight away from home in the area within 20 miles of the park?

Results

- 64% of visitor groups stayed overnight away from home in the area within 20 miles of the park (see Figure 29).

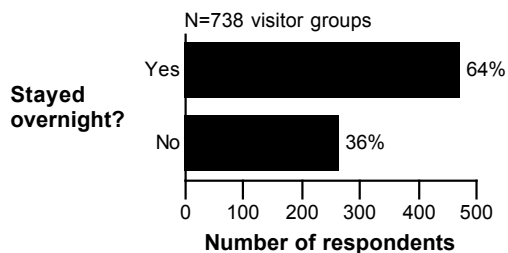


Figure 29. Visitor groups that stayed overnight within 20 miles of the park

Question 3b

If YES, please list the number of nights you and your personal group stayed inside the park?

Results

- 41% of visitor groups stayed four or more nights inside Rocky Mountain NP (see Figure 30).
- 30% stayed two nights.
- 20% stayed one night.
- 9% stayed three nights.

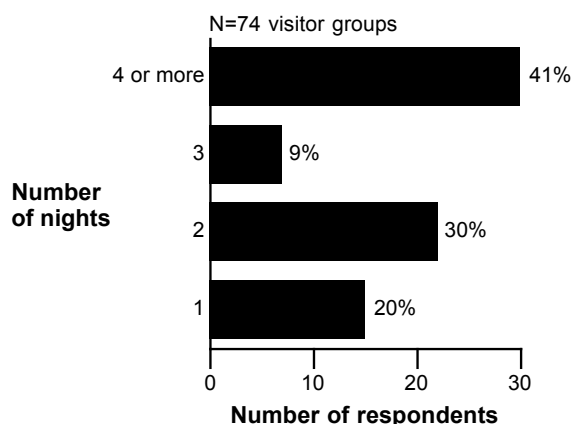


Figure 30. Number of nights spent inside the park

Question 3c

If YES, please list the number of nights you and your personal group stayed outside the park within 20 miles?

Results

- 36% stayed two or three nights (see Figure 31).
- 33% of visitor groups stayed five or more nights outside the park within 20 miles.
- 18% stayed three nights.
- 18% stayed two nights.
- 16% stayed one night.

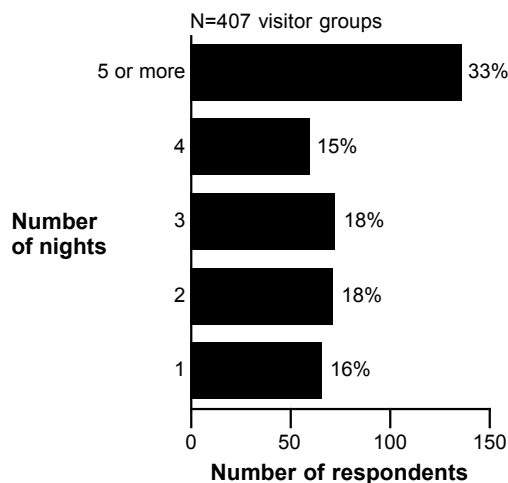


Figure 31. Number of nights spent in the area outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Accommodations used inside the park

Question 3b

In which types of accommodations did you and your personal group spend the night(s) inside the park?

Results

- 70% of visitor groups camped in a developed campground (see Figure 32).
- Developed campground locations were:
 - Moraine Park (N=21)
 - Glacier Basin (N=13)
 - Aspenglen (N=7)
 - Timber Creek (N=7)
 - Longs Peak Camp (N=1)
- “Other” types (13%) of accommodation were:
 - Cabin
 - Cascade Cottages
- Table 13 shows the number of nights spent at accommodations inside the park.

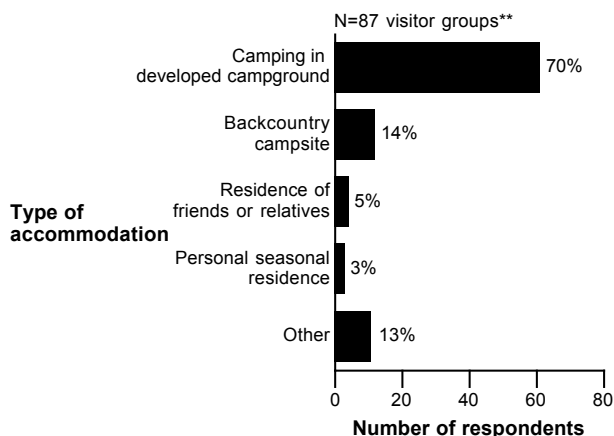


Figure 32. Accommodations used inside the park

- Note: Some visitor groups indicated they used an accommodation, but did not specify the number of nights stayed. Therefore, the number of visitor groups in Figure 32 and in Table 13 are not the same.

Table 13. Number of nights spent at accommodations inside the park (N=number of visitor groups that specified the number of nights spent in each type of accommodation)

Type of accommodation	N	Number of nights (%)			
		1	2	3	4 or more
Camping in developed campground	58	19	38	9	34
Backcountry campsite –CAUTION!	12	50	17	25	8
Personal seasonal residence	-	-	-	-	-
Residence of friends or relatives – CAUTION!	1	100	0	0	0
Other – CAUTION!	7	0	14	0	86

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Accommodations used outside the park

Question 3c

In which types of accommodations did you and your personal group spend the night(s) outside the park within 20 miles?

Results

- 79% of visitor groups stayed in a lodge, hotel, motel, rented condo/home, or bed & breakfast (see Figure 33).
- 12% camped in a developed campground.
- “Other” types (2%) of accommodations were:

Estes Park
In van
YMCA

- Table 14 shows the number of nights spent at accommodations outside the park within 20 miles.

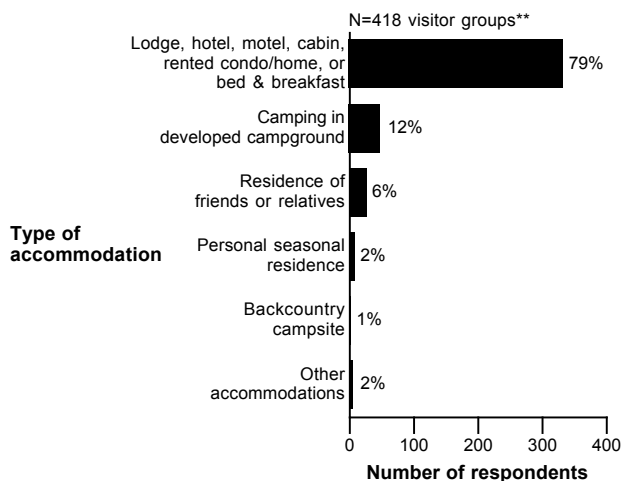


Figure 33. Accommodations used outside the park within 20 miles

- Note: Some visitor groups indicated they used an accommodation, but did not specify the number of nights stayed. Therefore, the number of visitor groups in Figure 33 and in Table 14 are not the same.

Table 14. Number of nights spent at accommodations outside the park within 20 miles (N=number of visitor groups that specified the number of nights spent in each type of accommodation)

Type of accommodation	N	Number of nights (%)			
		1	2	3	4 or more
Lodge, hotel, motel, cabin, rented condo/home, or B&B	324	16	19	18	47
Camping in developed campground	49	18	14	14	53
Backcountry campsite – CAUTION!	3	100	0	0	0
Personal seasonal residence – CAUTION!	9	0	0	11	89
Residence of friends or relatives – CAUTION!	25	16	24	20	40
Other – CAUTION!	6	33	17	33	17

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Length of stay in the park area

Question 6b

How long did you and your personal group stay in the Rocky Mountain NP area (within 20 miles of the park)?

Results

- 8% of visitor groups were residents (within a 20-mile radius) of the park (see Figure 34).

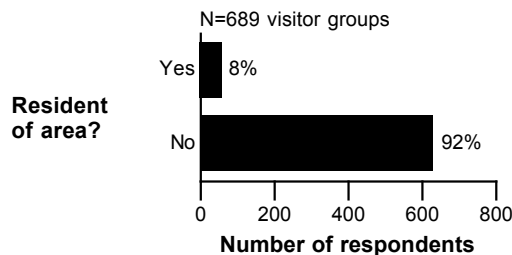


Figure 34. Visitor groups that were residents of the area (within 20 miles of the park)

Number of hours if less than 24

- 28% of visitor groups spent nine or more hours in the park area (see Figure 35).
- 21% spent five to six hours.
- 18% spent three to four hours.
- 18% spent two or fewer hours.

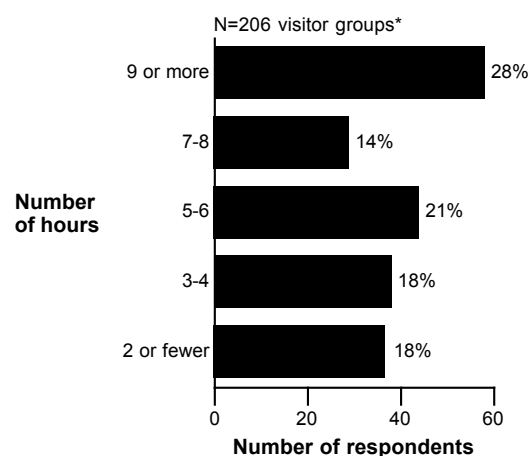


Figure 35. Number of hours spent in the park area

Number of days if 24 hours or more

- 28% of visitor groups spent six or more days (see Figure 36).
- 20% spent two days.
- 19% spent three days.
- 16% spent four days.
- 11% spent five days.
- 6% spent one day.

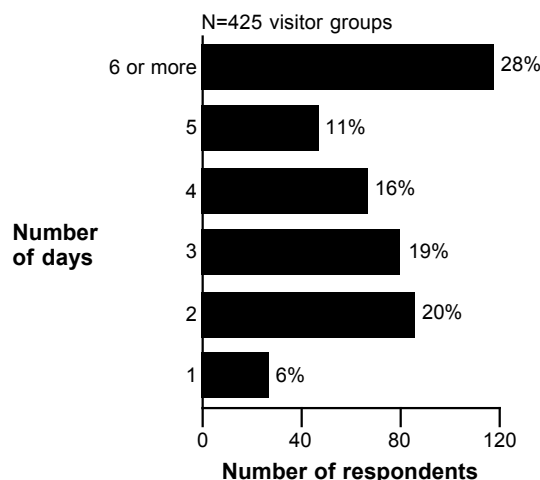


Figure 36. Number of days spent in the park area

Average length of stay

- The average length of stay for all visitor groups was 85.6 hours or 3.6 days.

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Length of stay in the park

Question 6a

On this trip, how long did you and your personal group spend visiting Rocky Mountain NP?

Results

Number of hours if less than 24

- 26% of visitor groups spent five to six hours (see Figure 37).
- 25% spent three to four hours.
- The average length of stay for visitor groups who spent less than 24 hours was 7.0 hours.

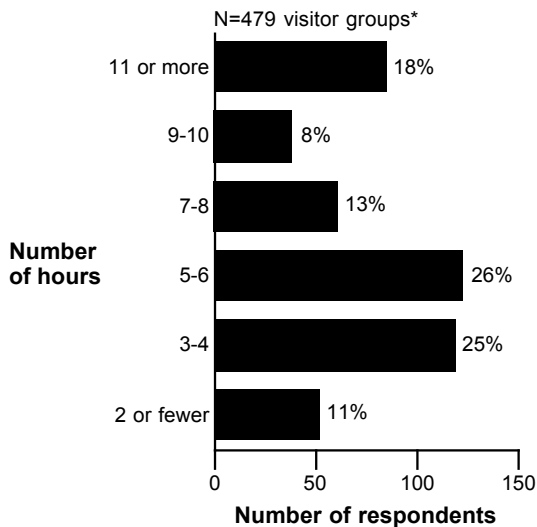


Figure 37. Number of hours spent in the park

Number of days if 24 hours or more

- 32% of visitor groups spent two days (see Figure 38).
- 21% spent three days.
- The average length of stay for visitor groups who spent more than 24 hours was 4.0 days.

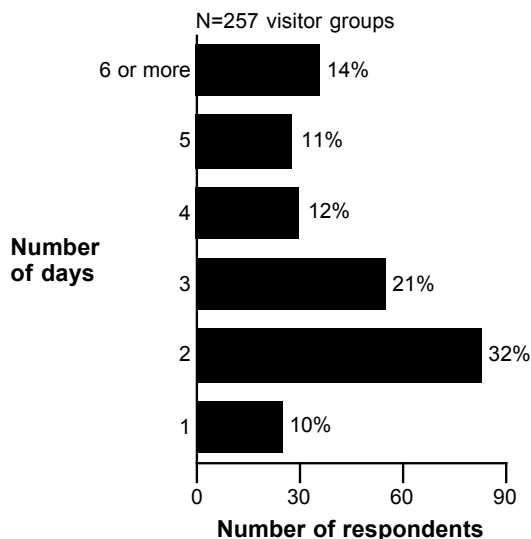


Figure 38. Number of days spent in the park

Average length of stay

- The average length of stay for all visitor groups was 38 hours or 1.6 days.

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Order of sites visited in the park

Question 7

For this visit, please list the order in which you and your personal group visited the following sites at Rocky Mountain NP by writing the number 1, 2, 3, etc. on the line next to the site. If you did not visit the site, please leave that line blank.

Results

- The order in which the sites were visited is shown in Table 15.
- See Table 16 for a listing of “other” sites visited.

Table 15. Order of sites visited
(N=the number of visitor groups that visited each site)

Site	N	Order visited (%)*				
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th and up
Fall River Visitor Center	227	47	11	11	11	20
Beaver Meadows Visitor Center	246	46	13	10	12	19
Kawuneeche Visitor Center	185	44	5	10	9	31
Wild Basin	76	30	11	5	8	46
Moraine Park Visitor Center	166	28	19	11	13	30
Bear Lake	322	22	23	16	11	29
Trail Ridge Road	493	21	25	22	18	14
Old Fall River Road	248	19	37	14	8	21
Sprague Lake	150	17	19	14	9	40
Lily Lake	94	10	13	19	14	45
Longs Peak Trailhead	49	10	22	10	12	45
Holzwarth Historic Site	101	9	32	9	11	40
Hidden Valley	108	7	20	23	16	33
Alpine Visitor Center	421	5	27	32	18	18
Other	106	20	27	18	10	25

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Sites visited in the park

- As shown in Figure 39, the most commonly visited sites by visitor groups at Rocky Mountain NP were:

71% Trail Ridge Road
 60% Alpine Visitor Center
 47% Bear Lake

- The least visited site was:

7% Longs Peak Trailhead

- “Other” sites (18%) that were visited are shown in Table 16.

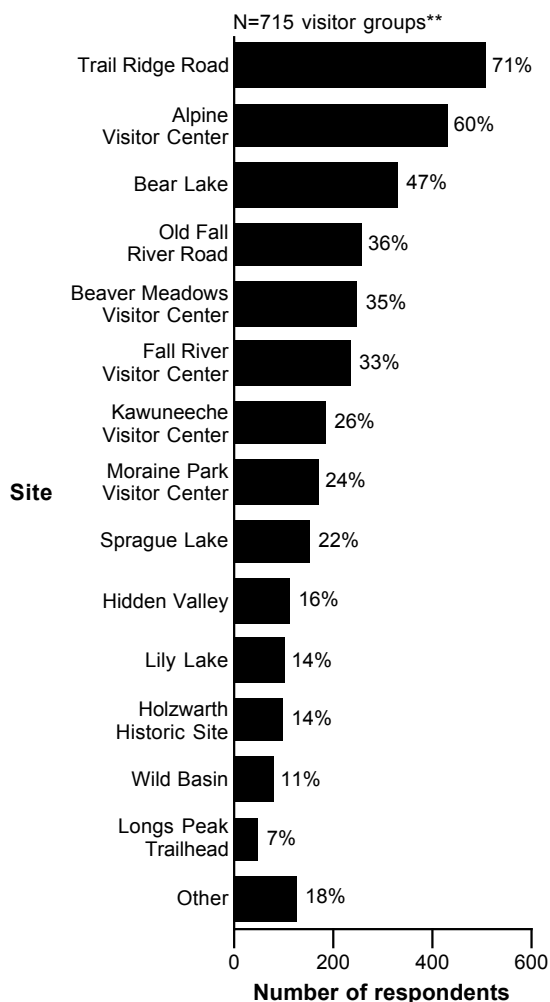


Figure 39. Sites visited in the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 16. "Other" sites visited in the park
(N=178 comments)

Site	Number of times mentioned
Alluvial Fan	21
Sheep Lakes	11
Alberta Falls	8
Cub Lake	8
Endovalley picnic area	6
Fern Lake	5
Glacier Gorge	5
Glacier Basin Campground	5
Twin Sisters Peaks	5
Bierstadt Lake	4
Coyote Valley	4
Deer Mountain	4
Lawn Lake Trail	4
Lulu City	4
Mills Lake	4
Moraine Park	4
Adams Falls	3
Cub Lake	3
Dream Lake	3
Fern Lake Trailhead	3
Gem Lake	3
Lake Irene	3
Milner Pass (Continental Divide)	3
Nymph Lake	3
Odessa Lake	3
The Loch	3
Upper Beaver Meadows	3
Beaver Meadows	2
Bridal Veil Falls	2
Cascade Cottages	2
East Inlet Trail	2
Emerald Lake	2
Fern Falls	2
Flattop Mountain	2
Kawuneeche Valley	2
Rock Cut	2
Tundra Communities Trail	2
Baker Trail	1
Big Meadows	1
Boulderfield	1
Cascade Falls	1
Chasm Lake	1
Chasm Falls	1

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 16. “Other” sites visited (continued)

Site	Number of times mentioned
Copeland Falls	1
Granite Falls	1
Green Mountain hiking trails	1
Hallett Peak	1
Hollowell Park	1
Lily Lake	1
Lake Verna	1
Lion Lake	1
Mill Creek Basin Campsite	1
Moraine Park Campground	1
Mt. Chapin	1
Mummy Mountains	1
Pear Lake campsite	1
The Pool	1
Timber Creek Campground	1
Timber Lake Trail	1
Ypsilon Lake	1

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Activities on this visit

Question 8a

On this visit, in which activities did you and your personal group participate within Rocky Mountain NP?

Results

- As shown in Figure 40, the most common activities in which visitor groups participated on this visit were:

- 93% Viewing scenery
- 75% Driving Trail Ridge Road
- 73% Wildlife viewing/bird watching
- 57% Day hiking

- “Other” activities (6%) were:

- Driving Old Fall River Road
- Driving Peak Road
- Enjoying the climate
- Family driving
- Family time together
- Flower identification
- Geocaching
- Interactive museum exhibit
- Junior Ranger program
- Loch Lake
- Motorcycling
- Rafting
- Shopping
- Spreading my dad's ashes on top of Longs Peak
- Touring through
- Viewing plants/wildflowers
- Viewing pikas
- Visiting site of the Horseshoe Inn
- Viewing visitor center exhibits

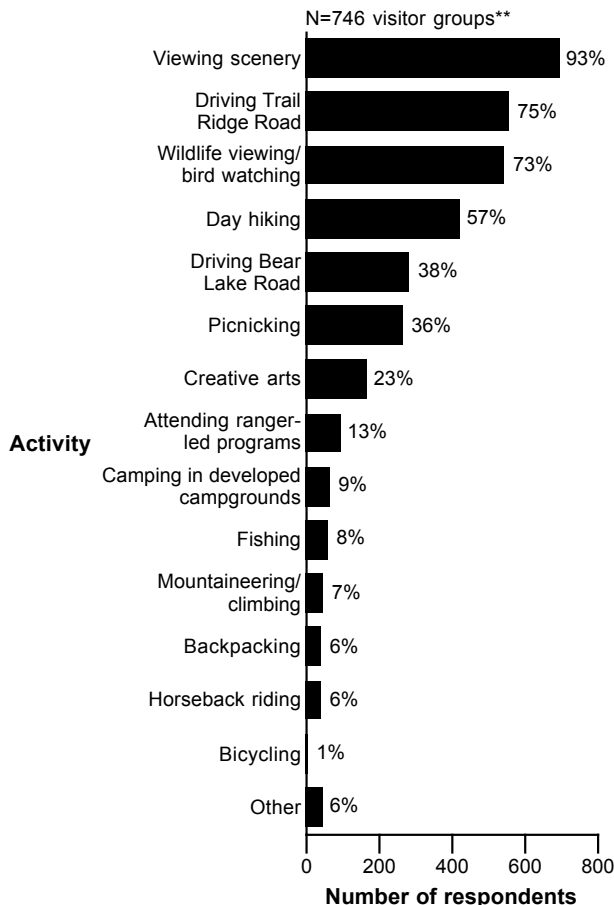


Figure 40. Activities on this visit

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Most important activities

Question 8c

Which one of the above activities was most important to you and your personal group on this visit to Rocky Mountain NP?

Results

- As shown in Figure 41, the “most important activity” most commonly listed by visitor groups were:

- 35% Viewing scenery
- 28% Day hiking
- 14% Wildlife viewing/ bird watching

- “Other” most important activities (3%) were:

- Driving Old Fall River Road
- Driving Peak Road
- Junior Ranger program
- Rafting
- Spending time with family
- Spreading my dad's ashes on top of Longs Peak
- Touring through

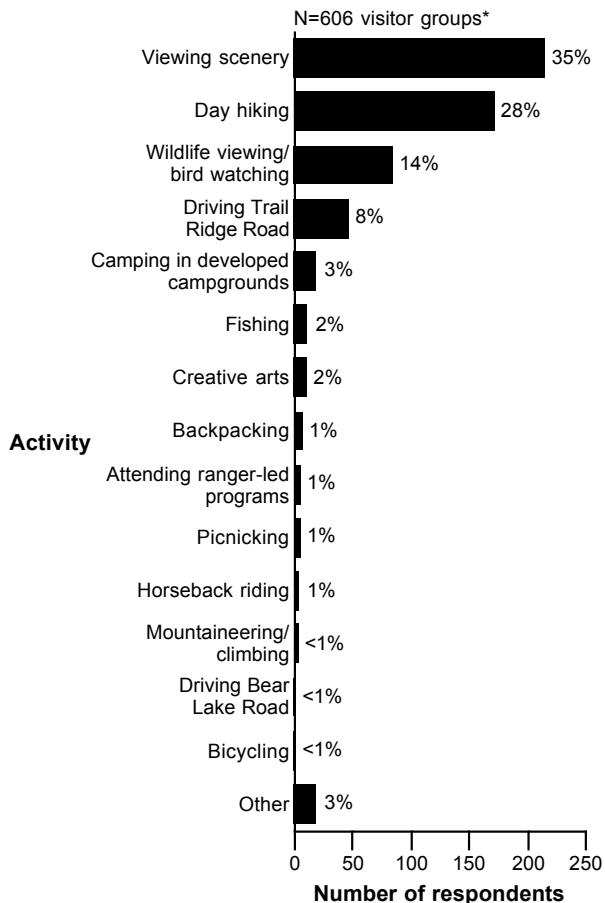


Figure 41. Most important activities at Rocky Mountain NP

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Activities on future visits

Question 8b

If you were to visit Rocky Mountain NP in the future, in which activities would you and your personal group expect to participate?

Results

- As shown in Figure 42, the most common activities in which visitor groups would prefer to participate on future visits were:

84% Viewing scenery
 72% Day hiking
 72% Wildlife viewing/bird watching

- “Other” activities (5%) were:

Attending arts festival
 Backcountry camping
 Cross country skiing
 Driving Old Fall River Road
 Geocaching
 Going to hot springs
 Identifying flowers
 Kayaking
 Rafting
 Sailing
 Shopping
 Snowshoeing
 Viewing plants/flowers
 Viewing visitor center exhibits
 Visiting museum
 Visiting site of the Horseshoe Inn

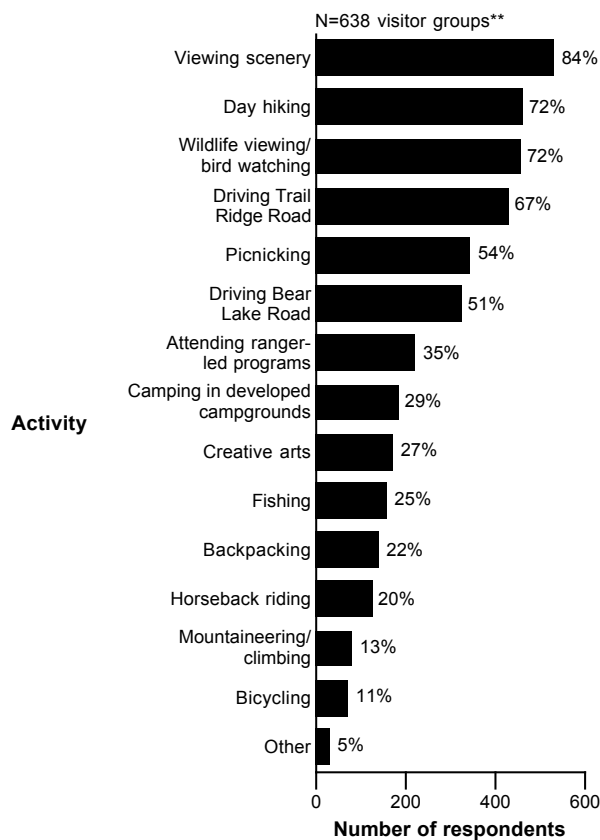


Figure 42. Activities on future visits

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Ranger-led programs/activities

Question 8d

If you and your personal group did not attend any ranger-led programs/activities on this visit, why not?

Results

- As shown in Figure 43, the most common reason that prevented visitor groups from participating in ranger-led programs/activities was:

65% Did not have time

- “Other” reasons (10%) were:

- Appealed to kids, not adults
- Arrived too late
- Attended previously
- Bring back "Rocky after Dark" at Bear Lake
- Construction
- Did not stay overnight
- Did not want to coordinate times
- Do not like to be with a group
- Enjoy quiet and solitude
- Enjoyed other activities this visit
- Focused on backpacking trip
- Group had various interests
- Have seen everything
- Health issues
- Knew what we wanted to see
- None listed on calendar
- Other plans
- Prefer to go at our own pace
- Program schedule not known
- Programs offered simultaneously in different places
- Self planner
- Showing grandson the park
- Staying outside of park
- Too late in the evening
- Too tired
- Traveling through
- Traveling with knowledgeable people
- Young child/children in group

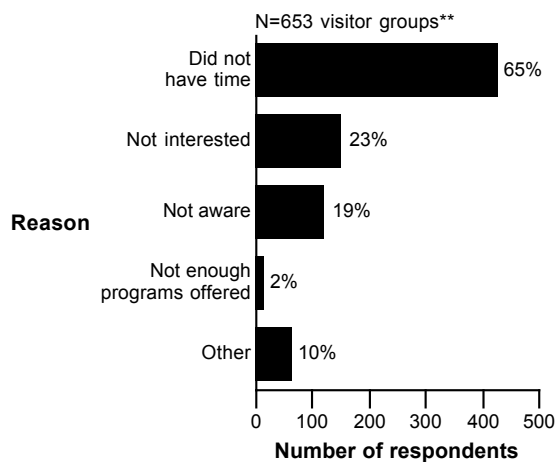


Figure 43. Reasons why visitor groups didn't participate in ranger-led programs/activities

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Ratings of Services, Facilities, Attributes, Resources, and Elements

Information services and facilities used

Question 11a

Please indicate all the information services and facilities that you or your personal group used during this visit to Rocky Mountain NP.

Results

- As shown in Figure 44, the most common information services and facilities used by visitor groups were:

80% Park brochure/map
 69% Visitor center (overall)
 63% Trailhead signs

- The least used service/facility was:

6% Ranger-led evening programs

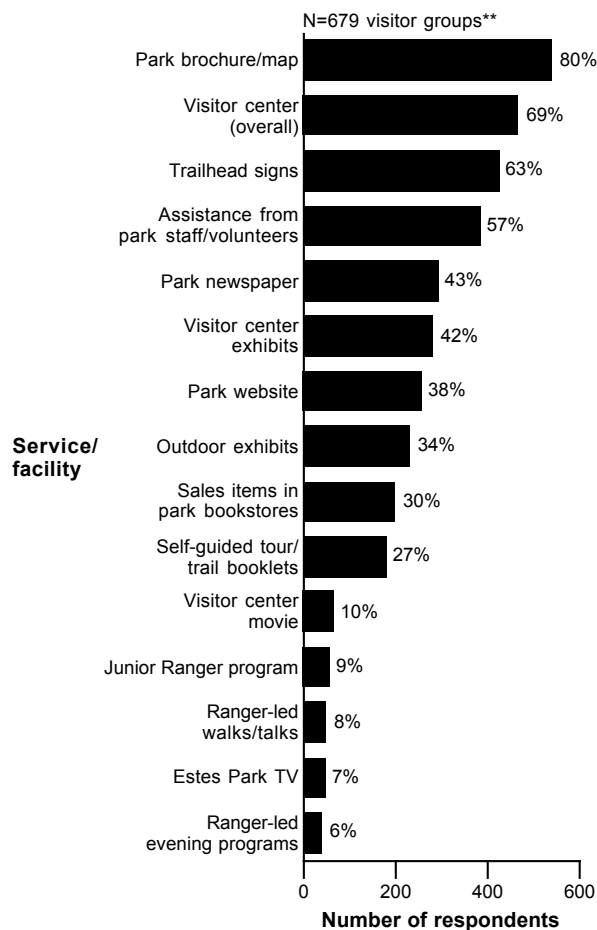


Figure 44. Information services and facilities used

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Importance ratings of information services and facilities

Question 11b

Next, for only those services and facilities that you or your personal group used, please rate their importance from 1-5.

- 1=Not important
- 2=Somewhat important
- 3=Moderately important
- 4=Very important
- 5=Extremely important

Results

- Figure 45 shows the combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings of information services and facilities that were rated by 30 or more visitor groups.
- The services and facilities receiving the highest combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings were:

- 90% Trailhead signs
- 89% Park brochure/map
- 83% Self-guided tour/trail booklets

- Table 17 and figures 46 to 60 show the importance ratings of each service and facility.
- The service/facility receiving the highest “not important” rating that was rated by 30 or more visitor groups was:

- 8% Visitor center movie

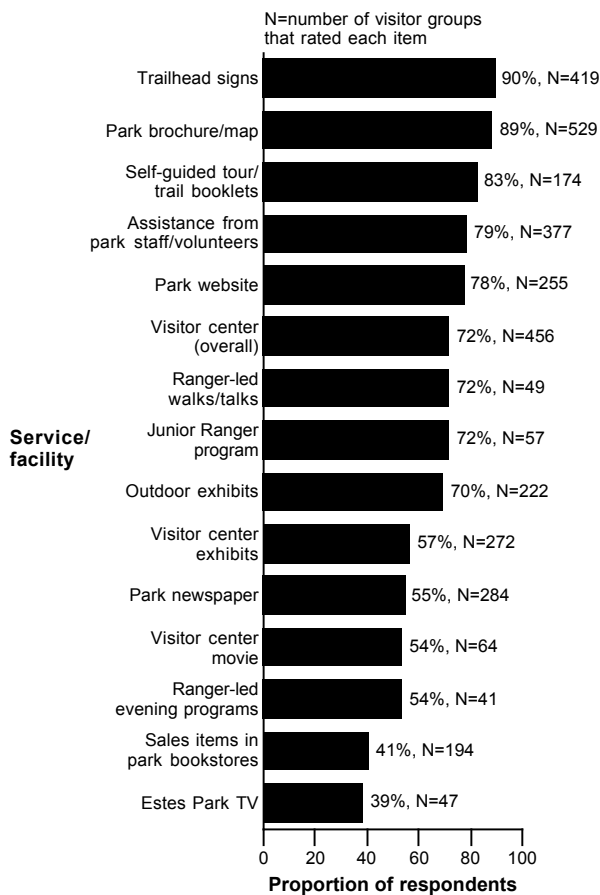


Figure 45. Combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings of information services and facilities

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 17. Importance ratings of information services and facilities
(N=number of visitor groups that rated each service and facility)

Service/facility	N	Rating (%)*				
		Not important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Very important	Extremely important
Assistance from park staff/volunteers	377	1	3	18	41	38
Estes Park TV (videos on park resources)	47	2	21	38	26	13
Ranger-led evening programs	41	0	15	32	32	22
Junior Ranger program	57	0	9	19	35	37
Outdoor exhibits (roadside/trailside)	222	<1	5	24	45	25
Park brochure/map	529	<1	2	9	32	57
Park newspaper	284	4	13	29	34	21
Ranger-led walks/talks	49	0	4	24	35	37
Park website: www.nps.gov/romo (used before or during visit)	255	1	6	15	35	43
Sales items in park bookstores (selection, price, etc.)	194	5	16	37	31	10
Self-guided tour/trail booklets	174	0	2	16	47	36
Trailhead signs	419	<1	2	8	30	60
Visitor center exhibits	272	1	8	34	38	19
Visitor center movie	64	8	13	25	34	20
Visitor center (overall)	456	1	5	21	37	35

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

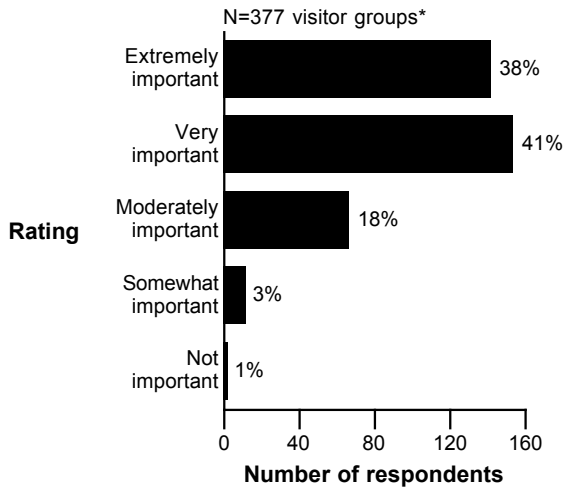


Figure 46. Importance of assistance from park staff/volunteers

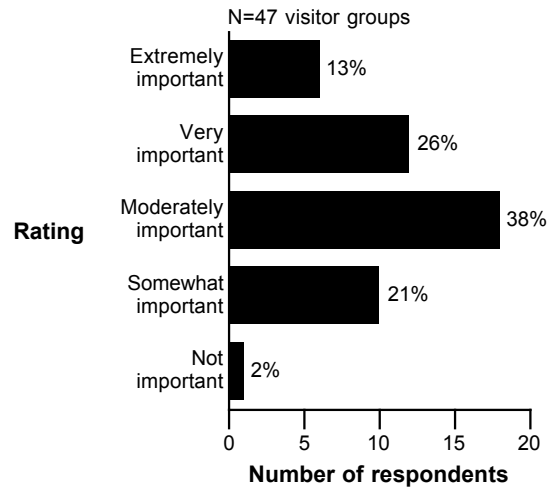


Figure 47. Importance of Estes Park TV (videos on park resources)

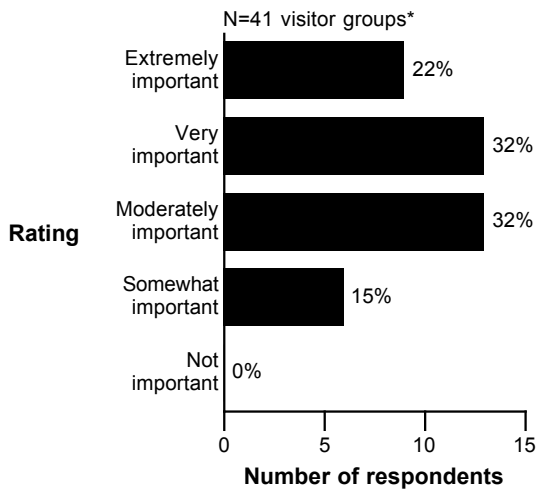


Figure 48. Importance of ranger-led evening programs

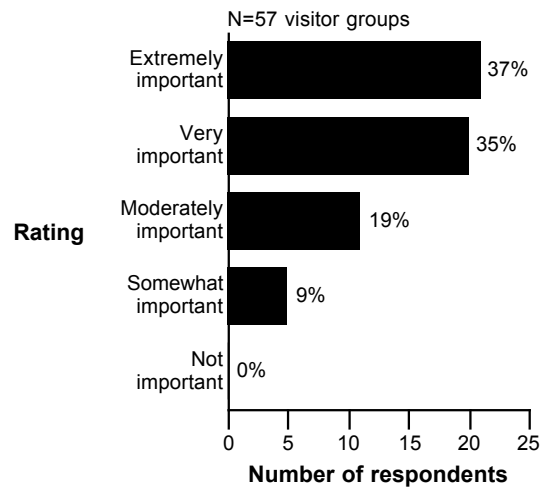


Figure 49. Importance of Junior Ranger program

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

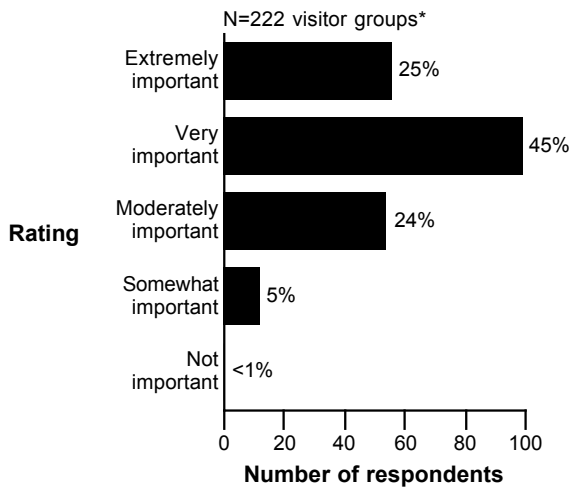


Figure 50. Importance of outdoor exhibits (roadside/trailside)

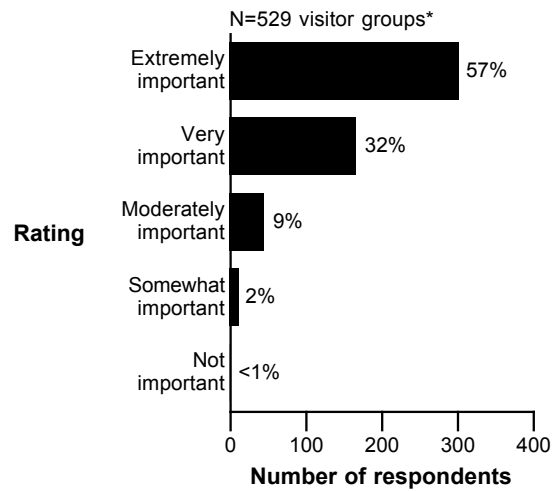


Figure 51. Importance of park brochure/map

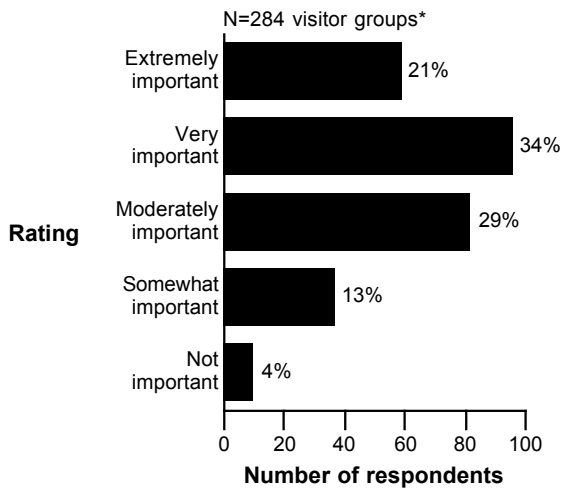


Figure 52. Importance of park newspaper

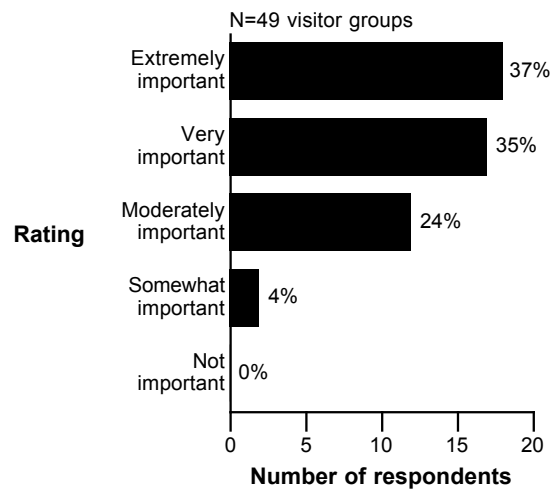


Figure 53. Importance of ranger-led walks/talks

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

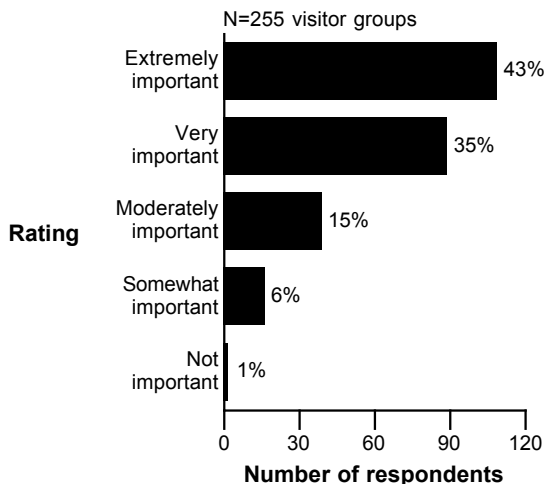


Figure 54. Importance of Rocky Mountain NP website: www.nps.gov/romo (used before or during visit)

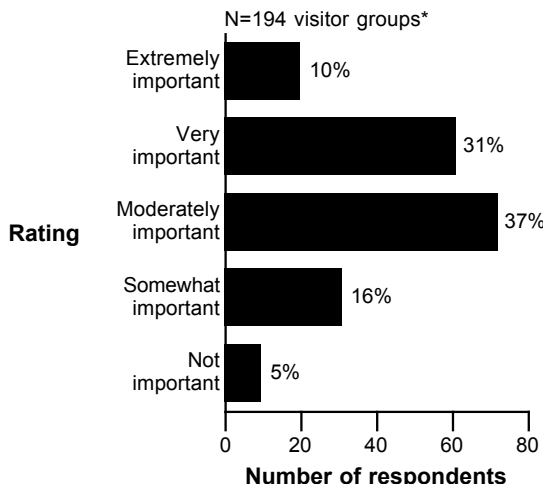


Figure 55. Importance of sales items in park bookstores (selection, price, etc.)

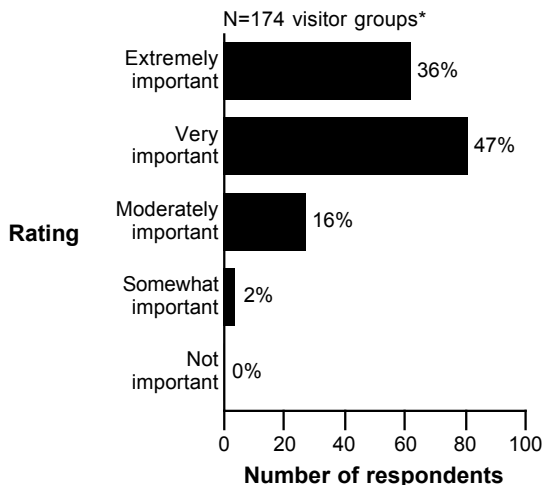


Figure 56. Importance of self-guided tour/trail booklets

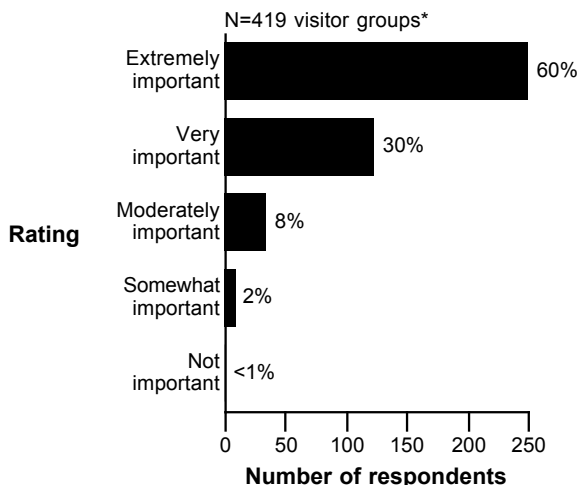


Figure 57. Importance of trailhead signs

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

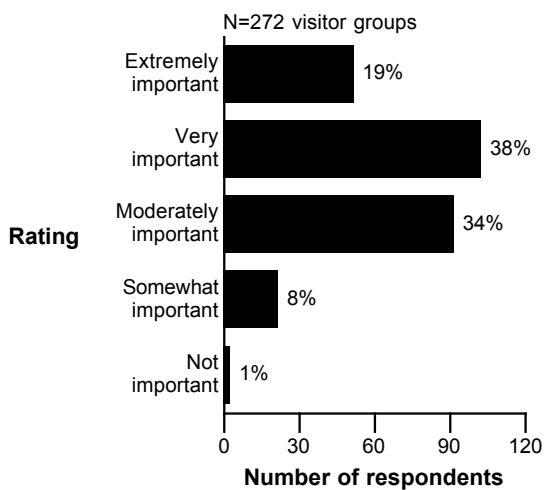


Figure 58. Importance of visitor center exhibits

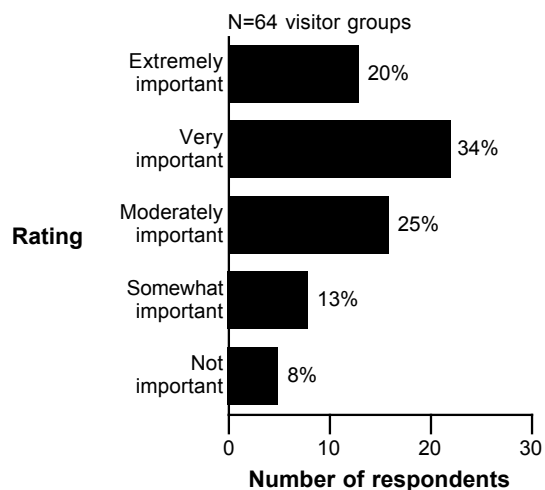


Figure 59. Importance of visitor center movie

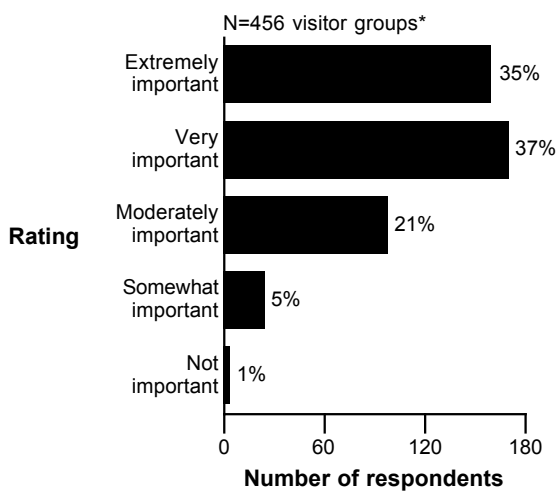


Figure 60. Importance of visitor center (overall)

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Quality ratings of information services and facilities

Question 11c

Finally, for only those services and facilities that you or your personal group used, please rate their quality from 1-5.

- 1=Very poor
- 2=Poor
- 3=Average
- 4=Good
- 5=Very good

Results

- Figure 61 shows the combined proportions of “very good” and “good” quality ratings of information services and facilities that were rated by 30 or more visitor groups.
- The services and facilities that received the highest combined proportions of “very good” and “good” quality ratings were:
 - 93% Assistance from park staff/volunteers
 - 92% Junior Ranger program
 - 91% Visitor center (overall)
 - 91% Park brochure/map
- Table 18 and figures 62 to 76 show the quality ratings of each service and facility.

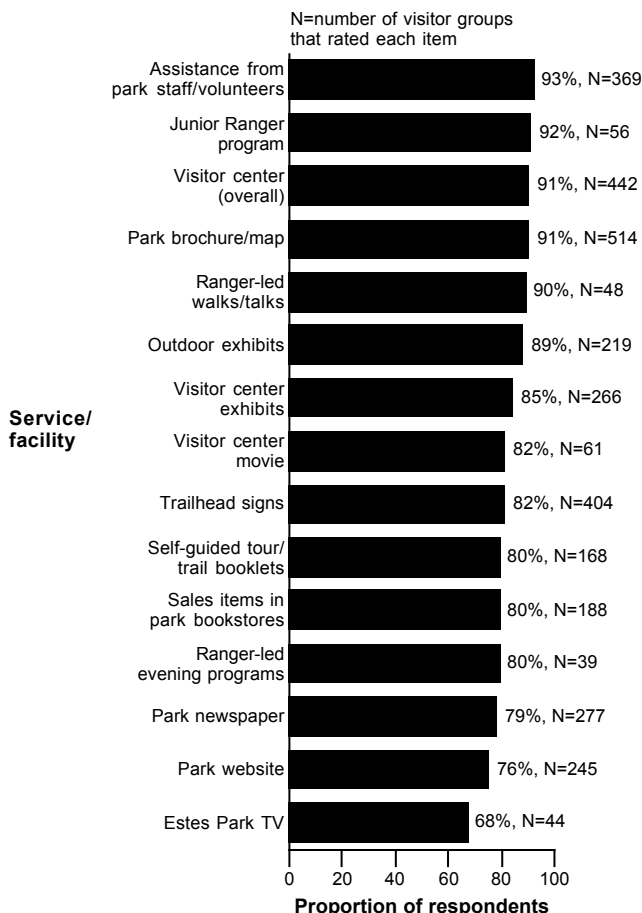


Figure 61. Combined proportions of “very good” and “good” quality ratings of information services and facilities

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 18. Quality ratings of information services and facilities
(N=number of visitor groups that rated each service and facility)

Service/facility	N	Rating (%)*				
		Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very good
Assistance from park staff/volunteers	369	1	1	5	25	68
Estes Park TV (videos on park resources)	44	0	5	27	36	32
Ranger-led evening programs	39	3	3	15	36	44
Junior Ranger program	56	0	4	5	29	63
Outdoor exhibits (roadside/trailside)	219	0	0	11	50	39
Park brochure/map	514	<1	1	7	37	54
Park newspaper	277	0	0	20	40	39
Ranger-led walks/talks	48	0	0	10	19	71
Park website: www.nps.gov/romo (used before or during visit)	245	1	2	22	40	36
Sales items in park bookstores (selection, price, etc.)	188	0	1	20	43	37
Self-guided tour/trail booklets	168	1	1	18	45	35
Trailhead signs	404	1	1	16	43	39
Visitor center exhibits	266	<1	1	15	44	41
Visitor center movie	61	0	3	15	39	43
Visitor center (overall)	442	0	<1	9	39	52

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

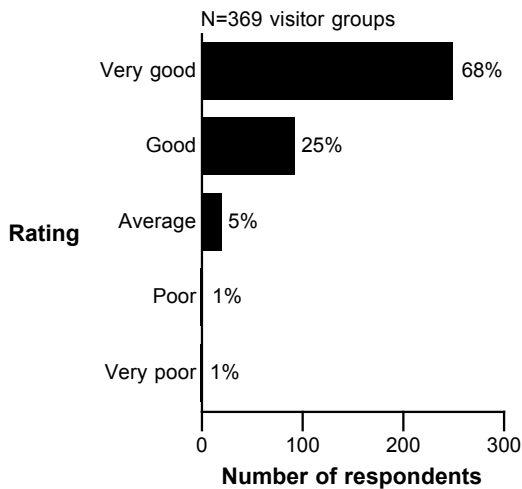


Figure 62. Quality of assistance from park staff/volunteers

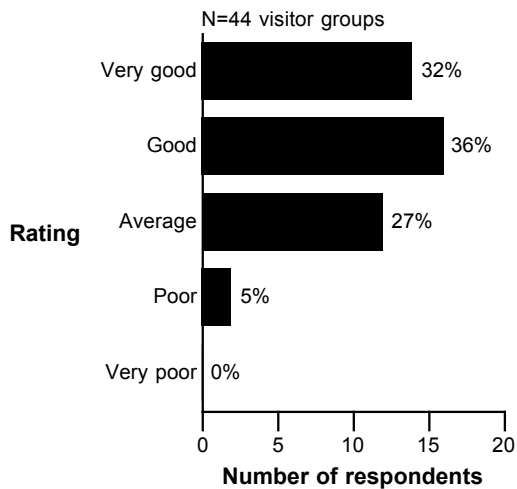


Figure 63. Quality of Estes Park TV (videos on park resources)

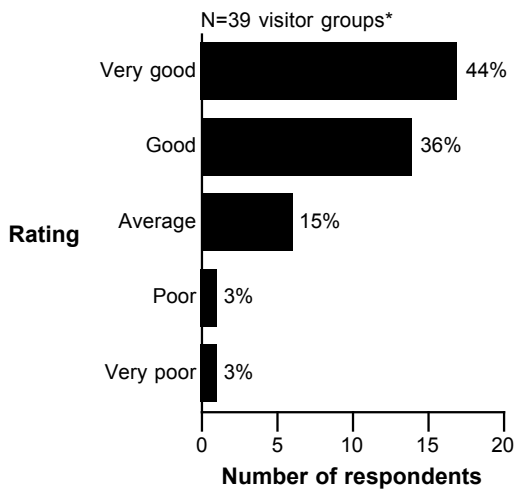


Figure 64. Quality of ranger-led evening programs

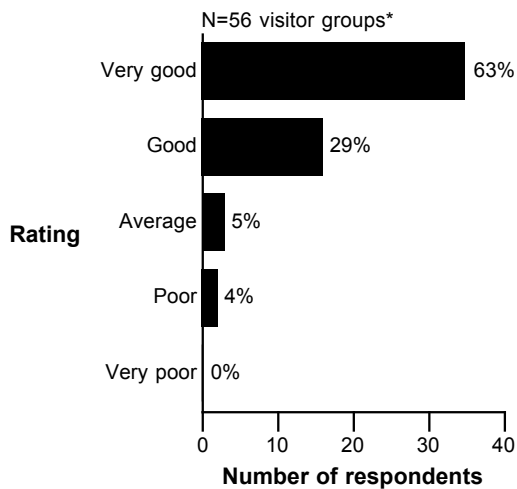


Figure 65. Quality of Junior Ranger program

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

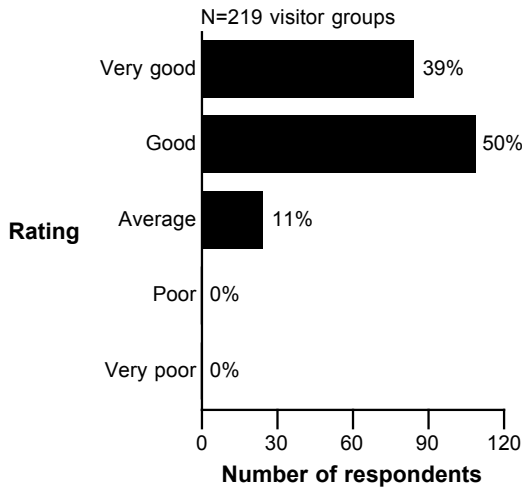


Figure 66. Quality of outdoor exhibits (roadside/trailside)

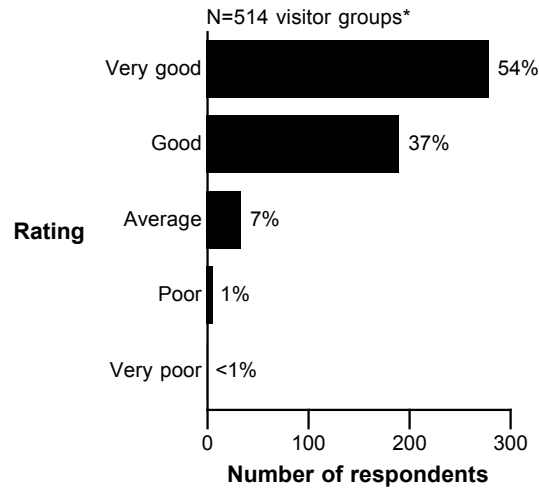


Figure 67. Quality of park brochure/map

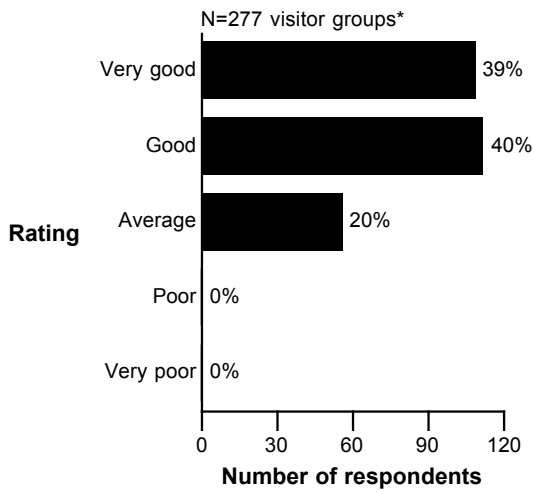


Figure 68. Quality of park newspaper

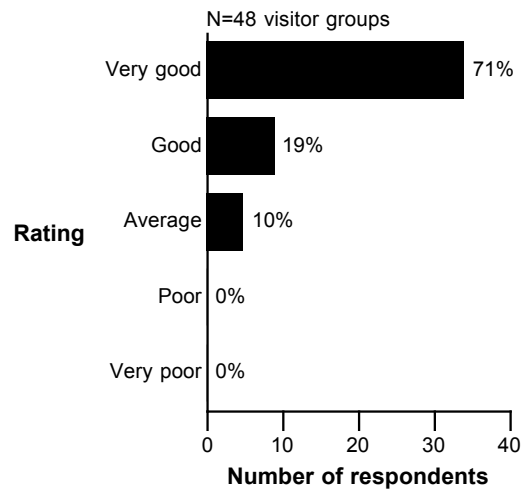


Figure 69. Quality of ranger-led walks/talks

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

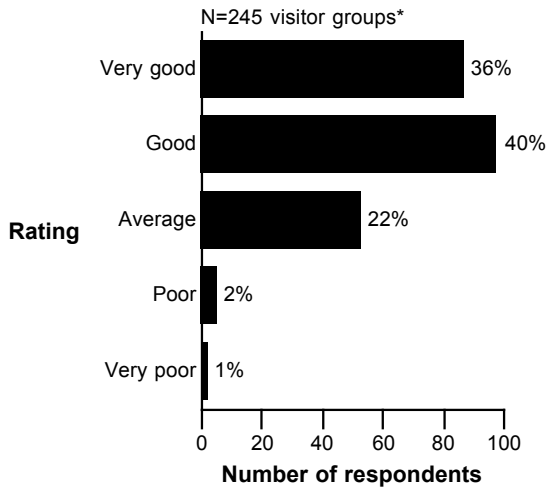


Figure 70. Quality of Rocky Mountain NP website: www.nps.gov/romo (used before or during visit)

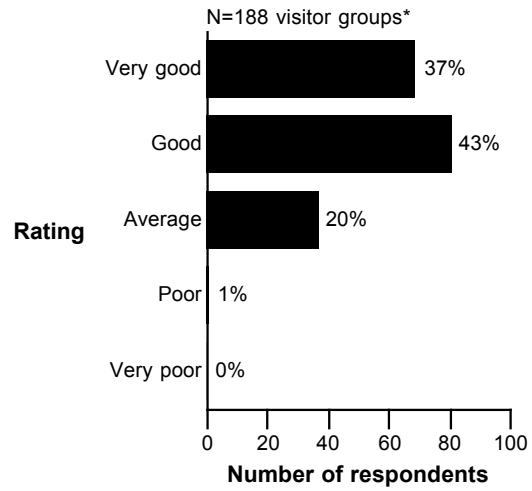


Figure 71. Quality of sales items in park bookstores (selection, price, etc.)

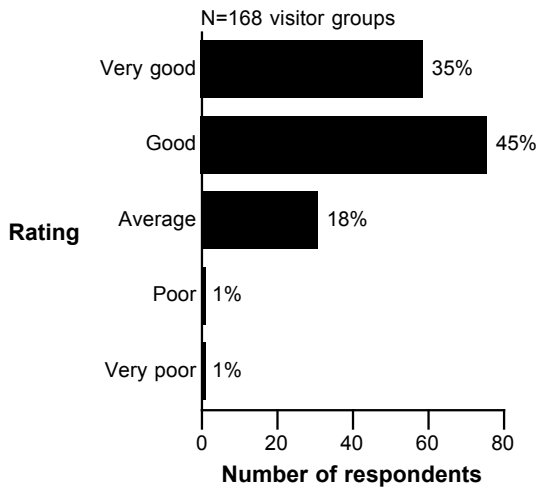


Figure 72. Quality of self-guided tour/trail booklets

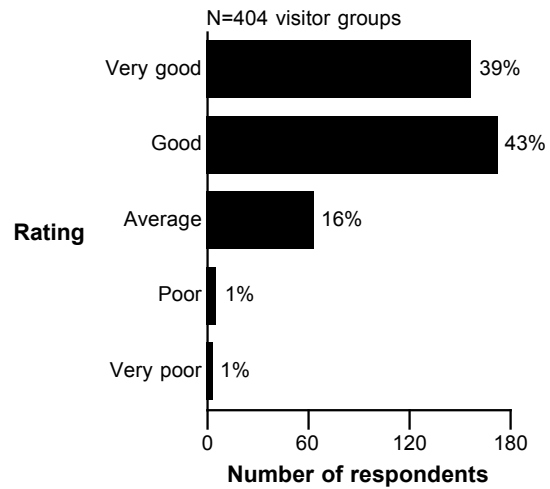


Figure 73. Quality of trailhead signs

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

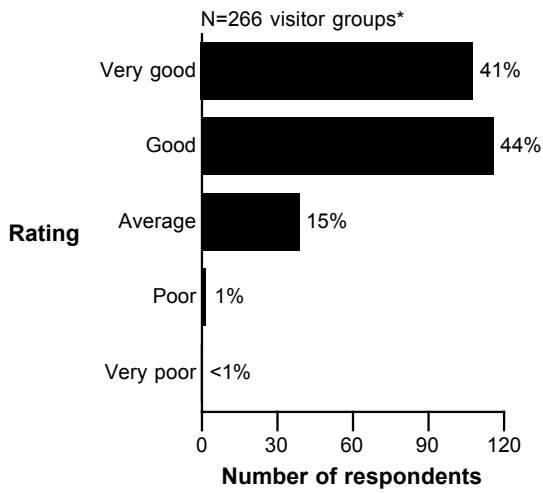


Figure 74. Quality of visitor center exhibits

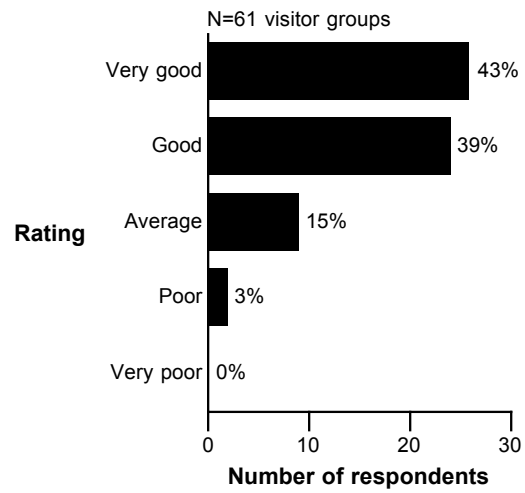


Figure 75. Quality of visitor center movie

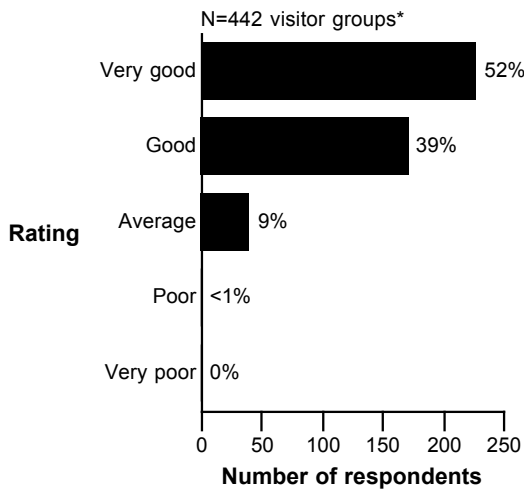


Figure 76. Quality of visitor center (overall)

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Mean scores of importance and quality ratings of information services and facilities

- Figures 77 and 78 show the mean scores of importance and quality ratings of information services and facilities that were rated by 30 or more visitor groups.
- All information services and facilities were rated above average.

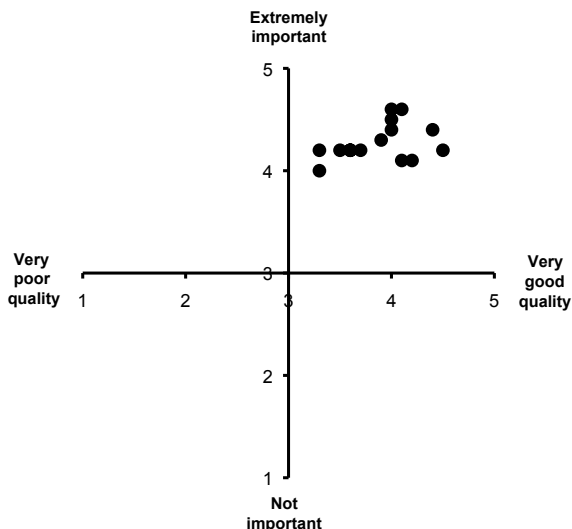


Figure 77. Mean scores of importance and quality ratings of information services and facilities

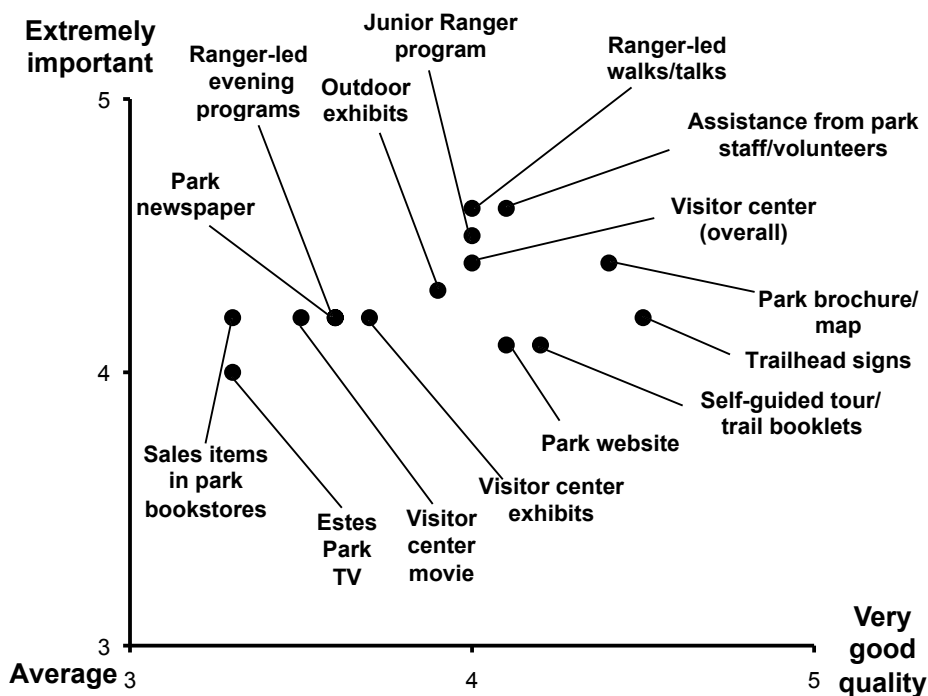


Figure 78. Detail of Figure 77

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Visitor services and facilities used

Question 15a

Please indicate all the visitor services and facilities that you or your personal group used during this visit to Rocky Mountain NP.

Results

- As shown in Figure 79, the most common visitor services and facilities used by visitor groups were:

92% Roads
 86% Restrooms/toilets
 82% Parking areas

- The least used service/facility was:

3% Backcountry camping

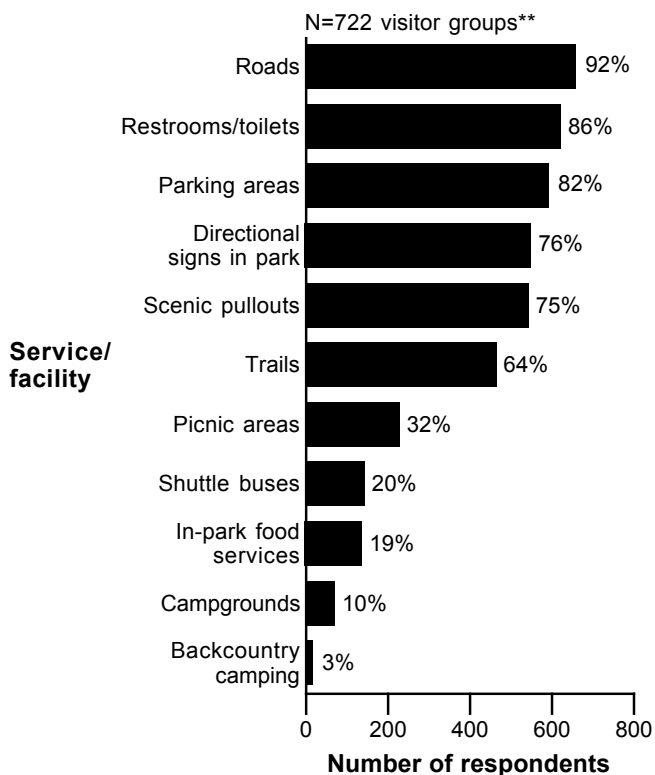


Figure 79. Visitor services and facilities used

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Importance ratings of visitor services and facilities

Question 15b

Next, for only those services and facilities that you or your personal group used, please rate their importance from 1-5.

- 1=Not important
- 2=Somewhat important
- 3=Moderately important
- 4=Very important
- 5=Extremely important

Results

- Figure 80 shows the combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings of visitor services and facilities that were rated by 30 or more visitor groups.
- The visitor services and facilities receiving the highest combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings were:

- 97% Campgrounds
- 96% Roads
- 95% Trails
- 94% Restrooms/toilets

- Table 19 and figures 81 to 91 show the importance ratings of each service and facility.
- The service/facility receiving the highest “not important” rating that was rated by 30 or more visitor groups was:

2% In-park food services

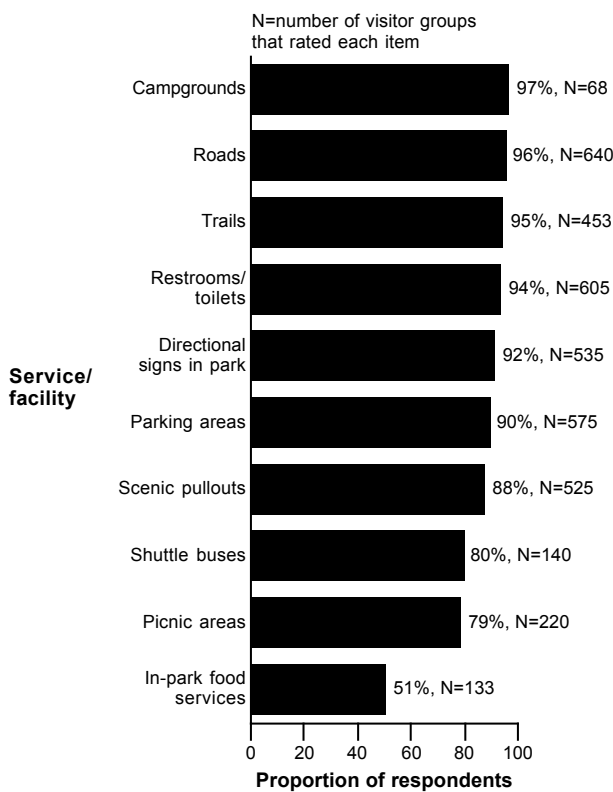


Figure 80. Combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings of visitor services and facilities

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 19. Importance ratings of visitor services and facilities
(N=number of visitor groups that rated each service and facility)

Service/facility	N	Rating (%)*				
		Not important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Very important	Extremely important
Backcountry camping – CAUTION!	19	0	0	11	32	58
Campgrounds	68	0	0	3	29	68
Directional signs in park	535	0	2	6	29	63
In-park food services	133	2	15	32	34	17
Parking areas	575	<1	1	9	38	52
Picnic areas	220	0	3	19	43	36
Restrooms/toilets	605	1	1	4	24	70
Roads	640	<1	<1	3	22	74
Scenic pullouts	525	<1	1	10	34	54
Shuttle buses	140	0	4	16	34	46
Trails	453	0	<1	5	25	70

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

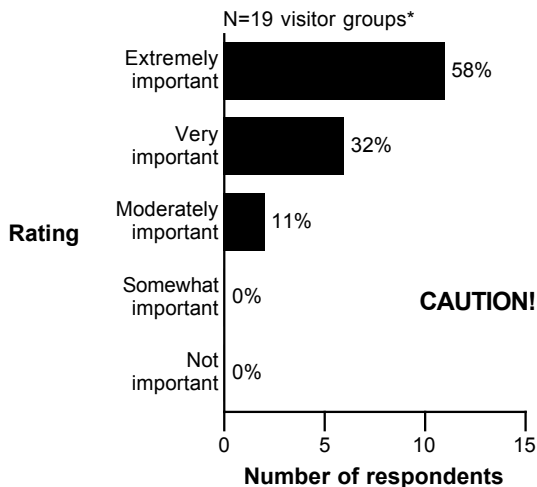


Figure 81. Importance of backcountry camping

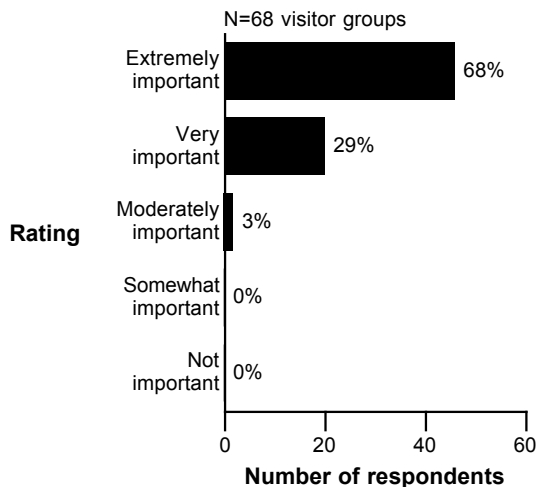


Figure 82. Importance of campgrounds

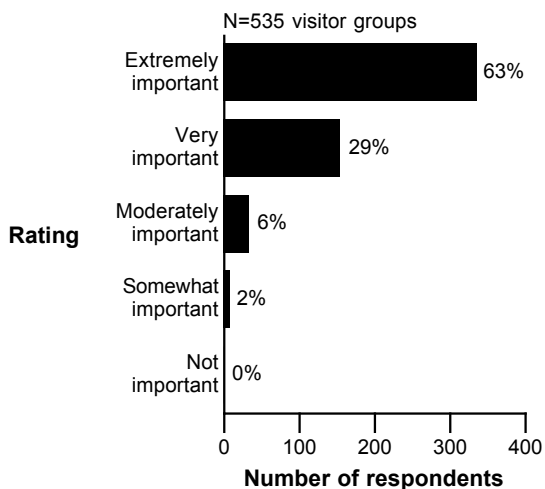


Figure 83. Importance of directional signs in park

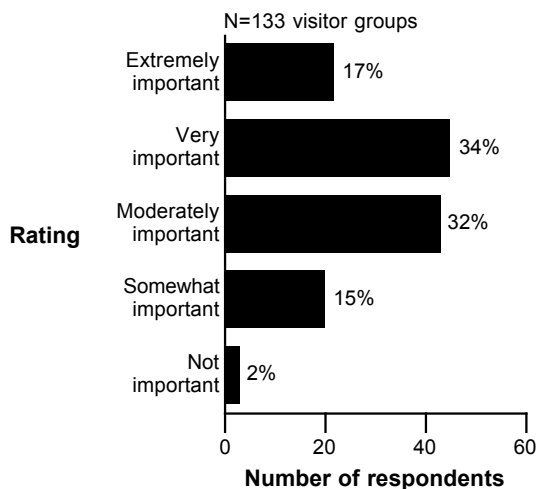


Figure 84. Importance of in-park food services

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

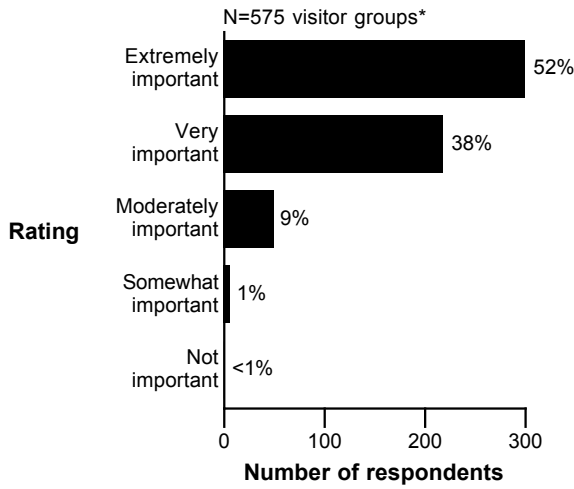


Figure 85. Importance of parking areas

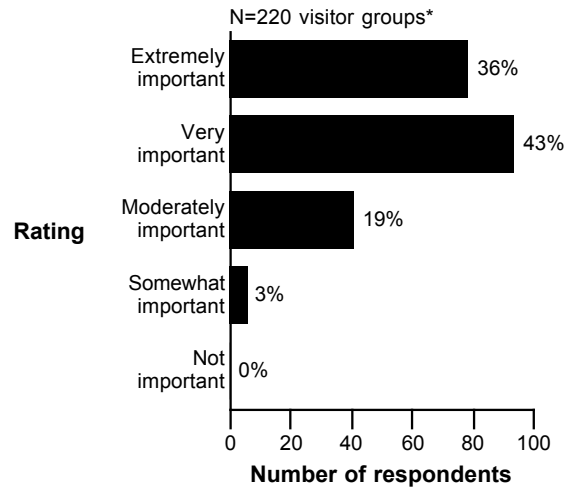


Figure 86. Importance of picnic areas

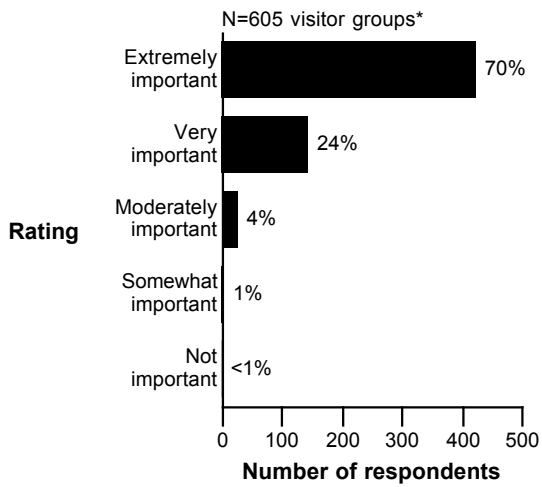


Figure 87. Importance of restrooms/toilets

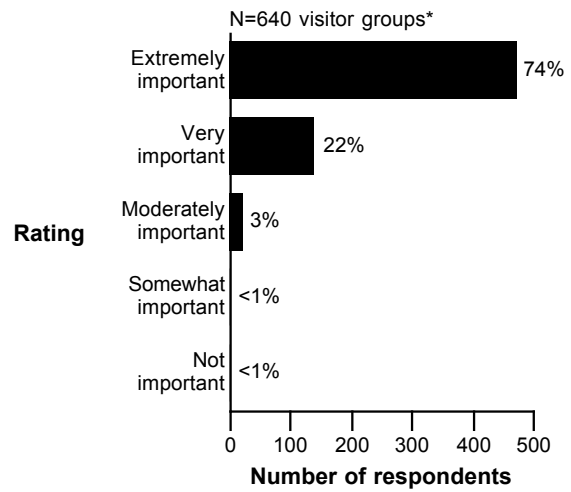


Figure 88. Importance of roads

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

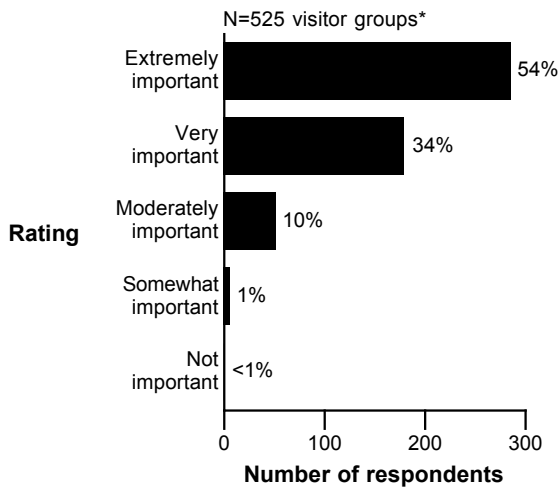


Figure 89. Importance of scenic pullouts

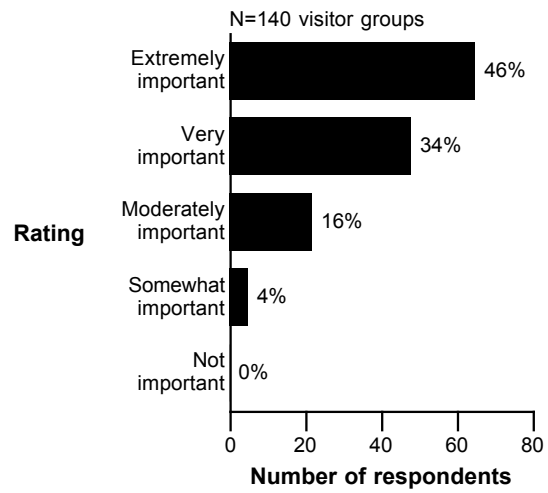


Figure 90. Importance of shuttle buses

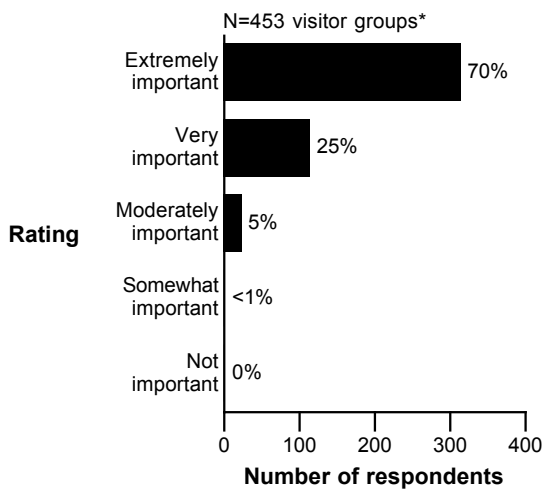


Figure 91. Importance of trails

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Quality ratings of visitor services and facilities

Question 15c

Finally, for only those services and facilities that you or your personal group used, please rate their quality from 1-5.

- 1=Very poor
- 2=Poor
- 3=Average
- 4=Good
- 5=Very good

Results

- Figure 92 shows the combined proportions of “very good” and “good” quality ratings for visitor services and facilities that were rated by 30 or more visitor groups.

- The services and facilities that received the highest combined proportions of “very good” and “good” quality ratings were:

- 91% Trails
- 90% Shuttle buses
- 84% Directional signs in park

- Table 20 and figures 93 to 103 show the quality ratings of each service and facility.

- The services/facilities receiving the highest “very poor” quality ratings that were rated by 30 or more visitor groups were:

- 1% Directional signs
- 1% In-park food services
- 1% Parking areas
- 1% Restrooms/toilets
- 1% Roads
- 1% Shuttle buses

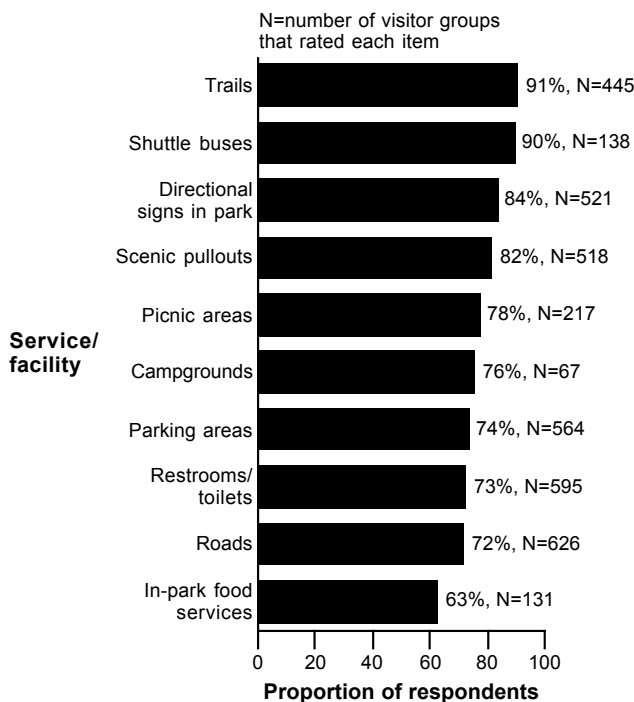


Figure 92. Combined proportions of “very good” and “good” quality ratings of visitor services and facilities

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 20. Quality ratings of visitor services and facilities
(N=number of visitor groups that rated each service and facility)

Service/facility	N	Rating (%)*				
		Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very good
Backcountry camping – CAUTION!	19	0	0	26	21	53
Campgrounds	67	0	6	18	42	34
Directional signs in park	521	1	3	12	39	45
In-park food services	131	1	3	33	44	19
Parking areas	564	1	3	22	42	32
Picnic areas	217	0	2	20	47	31
Restrooms/toilets	595	1	3	23	40	33
Roads	626	1	7	21	42	30
Scenic pullouts	518	<1	1	16	42	40
Shuttle buses	138	1	2	7	32	58
Trails	445	<1	<1	8	36	55

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

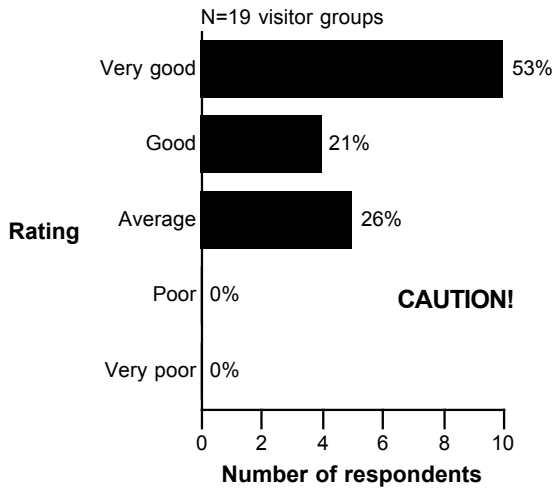


Figure 93. Quality of backcountry camping

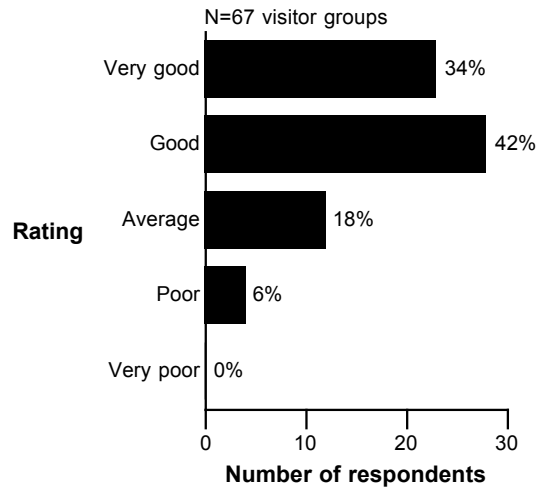


Figure 94. Quality of campgrounds

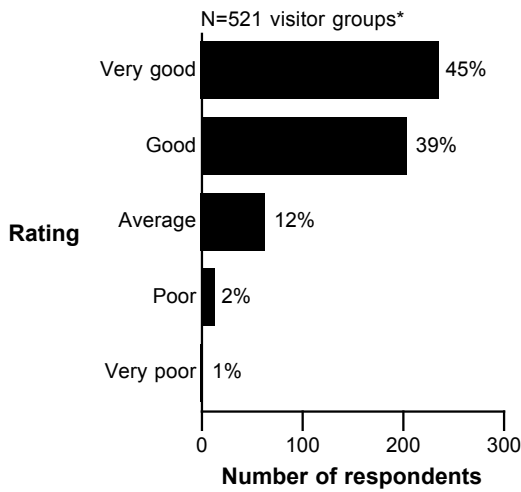


Figure 95. Quality of directional signs in park

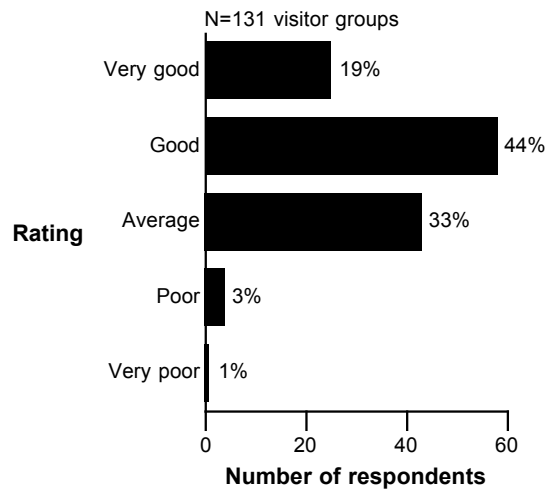


Figure 96. Quality of in-park food services

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

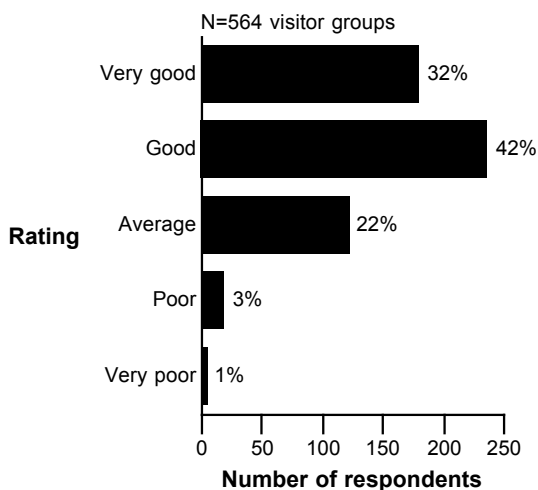


Figure 97. Quality of parking areas

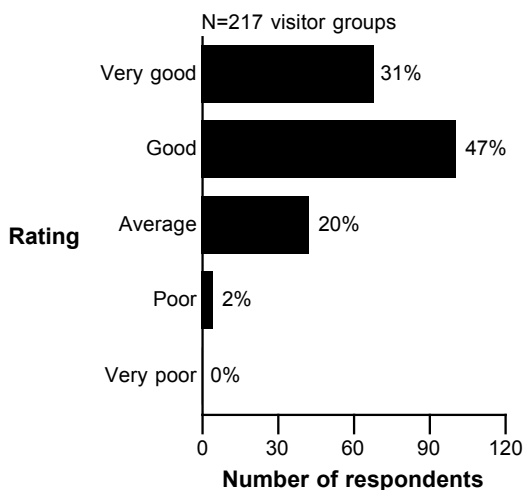


Figure 98. Quality of picnic areas

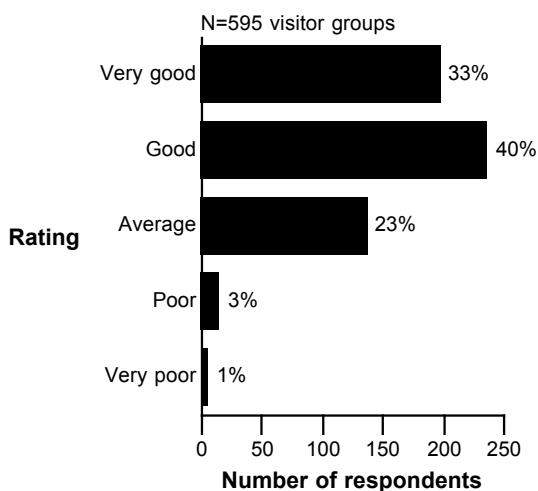


Figure 99. Quality of restrooms/toilets

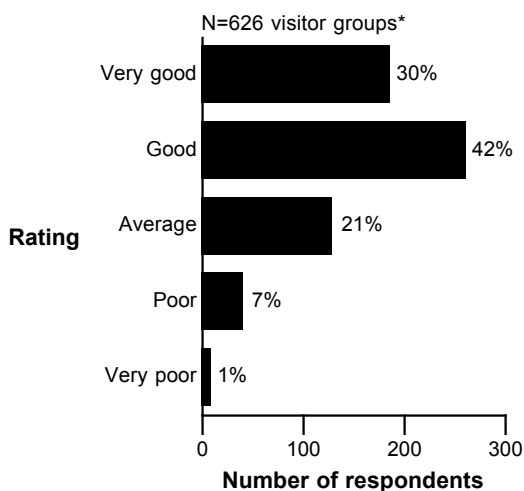


Figure 100. Quality of roads

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

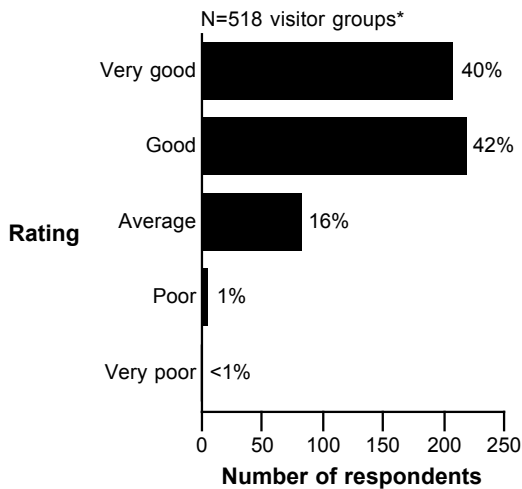


Figure 101. Quality of scenic pullouts

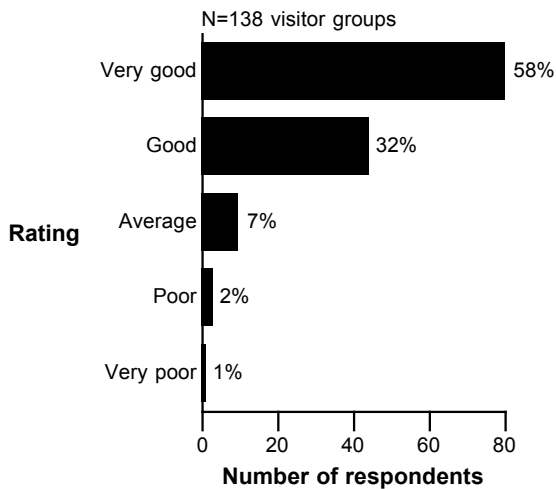


Figure 102. Quality of shuttle buses

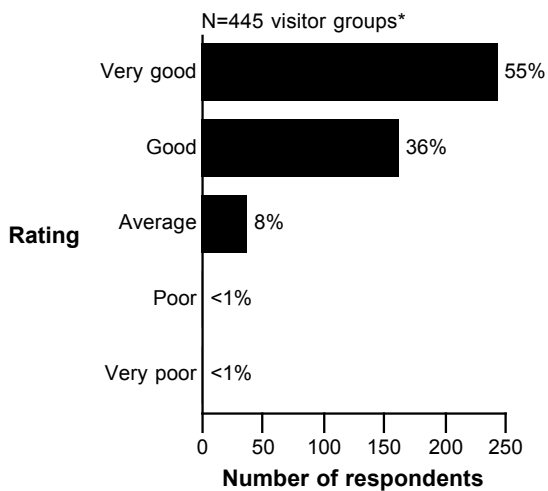


Figure 103. Quality of trails

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Mean scores of importance and quality ratings of visitor services and facilities

- Figures 104 and 105 show the mean scores of importance and quality ratings of all visitor services and facilities that were rated by 30 or more visitor groups.
- All visitor services and facilities were rated above average.

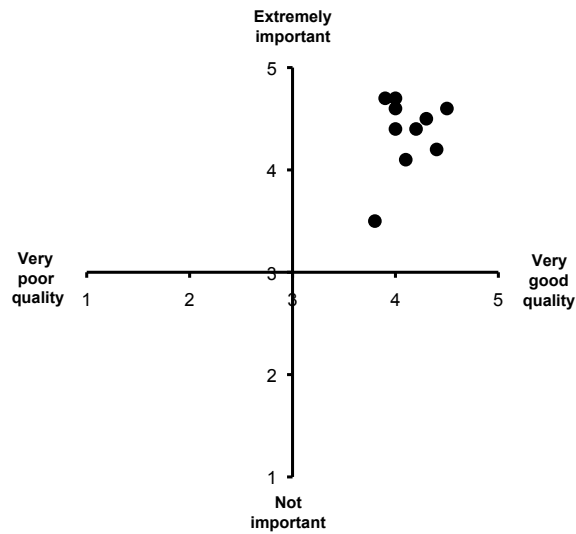


Figure 104. Mean scores of importance and quality ratings of visitor services and facilities

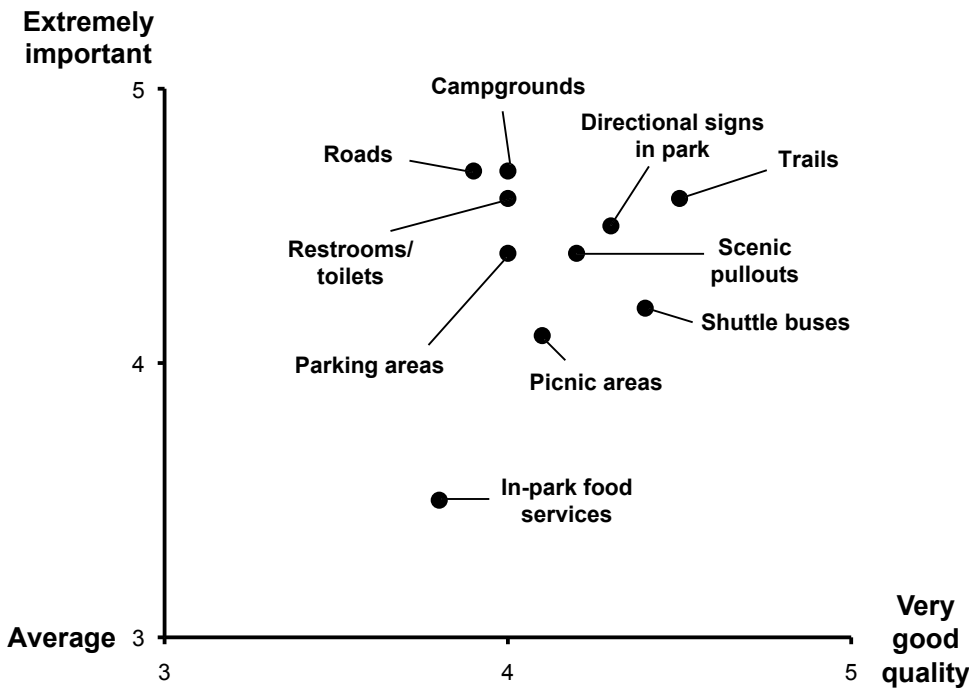


Figure 105. Detail of Figure 104

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Importance of protecting park attributes, resources, and experiences

Question 10

It is the National Park Service’s responsibility to protect Rocky Mountain NP’s natural, scenic, and cultural resources and visitor experiences that depend on these. How important is protection of the following to you and your personal group?

- 1=Not important
- 2=Somewhat important
- 3=Moderately important
- 4=Very important
- 5=Extremely important

Results

- As shown in Figure 106, the highest combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings of protecting park attributes, resources, and experiences included:
 - 96% Native wildlife
 - 95% Natural scenery/undeveloped vistas
 - 95% Clean water
- The attribute/resource/experience that received the highest “not important” rating was:
 - 5% Dark, starry night sky
- Table 21 shows the importance ratings of protecting park attributes, resources, and experiences.

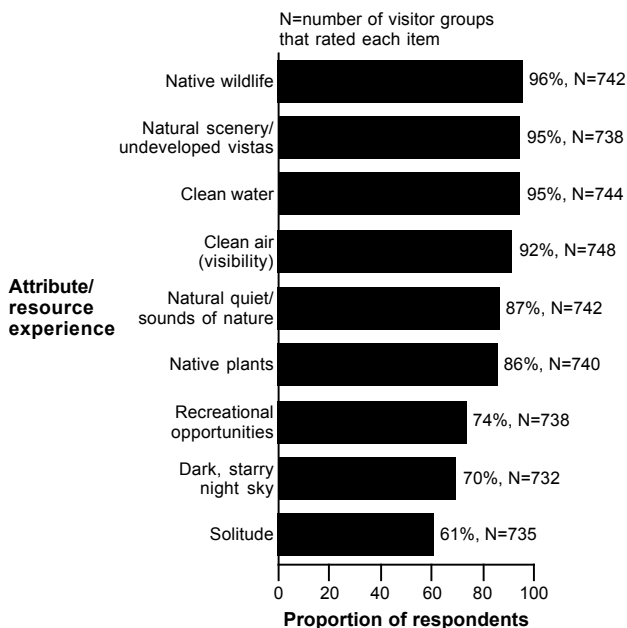


Figure 106. Combined proportions of “extremely important” and “very important” ratings of protecting park attributes, resources, and experiences

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 21. Visitor ratings of importance of protecting park attributes, resources, and experiences (N=number of visitors that rated each attribute/resource/experience)

Attribute/resource/ experience	N	Rating (%)*				
		Not important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Very important	Extremely important
Clean air (visibility)	748	<1	2	5	35	57
Clean water	744	0	1	4	36	59
Dark, starry night sky	732	5	8	17	33	37
Natural quiet/sounds of nature	742	<1	3	10	38	49
Natural scenery/ undeveloped vistas	738	0	1	4	30	65
Native plants	740	<1	4	11	35	51
Native wildlife	742	<1	1	4	31	65
Recreational opportunities (hiking, camping, climbing, etc.)	738	2	5	19	34	40
Solitude	735	3	10	26	33	28

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Elements affecting experience

Question 9

How did the following elements affect your personal group's experience during this visit to Rocky Mountain NP?

Results

- Table 22 shows how different elements detracted from, had no effect on, or added to visitor groups' experiences.
- Table 23 lists the "other" elements that affected visitor groups' experiences.

Table 22. How elements affected visitor groups' park experiences (N=number of visitors that rated each element; n=number of visitor groups that did not experience each element)

Location	N	Rating (%)*			Did not experience	
		Detracted from	No effect	Added to	n	% of total
Crowding	607	46	52	2	125	17
Fencing of fragile areas	607	6	85	9	107	15
Helicopters	293	5	93	2	420	59
High elevation aircraft	326	7	92	<1	388	54
Horse use of trails	412	15	77	8	303	42
Noise from vehicles/trucks/motorcycles	597	26	73	1	118	17
Other	132	94	0	6	0	0

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 23. "Other" elements that affected visitor groups' experiences (N=145 comments)

Comment	Number of times mentioned
DETRACTED FROM (N=131)	
Road construction	71
Dead/beetle-infested trees	7
Lack of parking	5
Rude drivers	3
Buses	2
Construction on Trail Ridge Road	2
Dangerous road/weather conditions to Alpine Visitor Center	2
Delays from road work	2
Loud hikers	2
Thin air	2
Visitors treading on alpine meadow	2
Bicycles on road	1
Car alarms	1
Crowded shuttle bus	1
Dust from road construction	1
Gravel road	1
Had to park on roadside at campground	1
Hiking etiquette	1
Interaction with park staff	1
Jet fuel smell	1
Lack of wildlife	1
Mosquitoes	1
Motor home generators	1
Motorcycles	1
No guard rails on high areas	1
No restaurants, just snack bar	1
Park personnel needed for traffic stopped for elk	1
Other visitors	1
Parking	1
People parked in middle of road	1
Pets	1
Problems parking at Bear Lake	1
Rain	1
Rude campground neighbors	1
Survey crews	1
Traffic from road work	1
Traffic on Trail Ridge Road	1
Tree felling at Timber Creek	1
Unable to park in any lot other than one visitor center	1
Visitor's disrespect of park areas	1
Visitors playing soccer in field at Lake Irene	1
Waiting in line with pass in hand	1

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Table 23. "Other" elements that affected visitor groups' experiences (continued)

Comment	Number of times mentioned
ADDED TO (N=8)	
Availability of restrooms	1
Bears stole food	1
Expansion of parking	1
Expansion of picnic areas	1
Loved west side of park	1
Numerous trails	1
Variety of ranger programs	1
West side of park much quieter	1
UNSPECIFIED (N=6)	
Baby in group	1
Bicycles on road	1
Incomplete ecosystem without wolves	1
More picnic tables throughout park	1
Thunderstorms	1
Weather	1

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Expenditures

Total expenditures inside and outside the park

Question 13a

For you and your personal group, please report all expenditures for the items listed below for this visit to Rocky Mountain NP and the surrounding area (within 20 miles of any park entrance point).

Results

- 36% of visitor groups spent \$1-\$200 (see Figure 107).
- 23% spent \$1,001 or more.
- The average visitor group expenditure was \$753.
- The median group expenditure (50% of groups spent more and 50% of groups spent less) was \$325.
- Average total expenditure per person (per capita) was \$233.
- As shown in Figure 108, the largest proportions of total expenditures inside and outside the park were:

- 43% Hotels, motels, cabins, B&B, etc.
- 14% Restaurants and bars
- 10% All other purchases

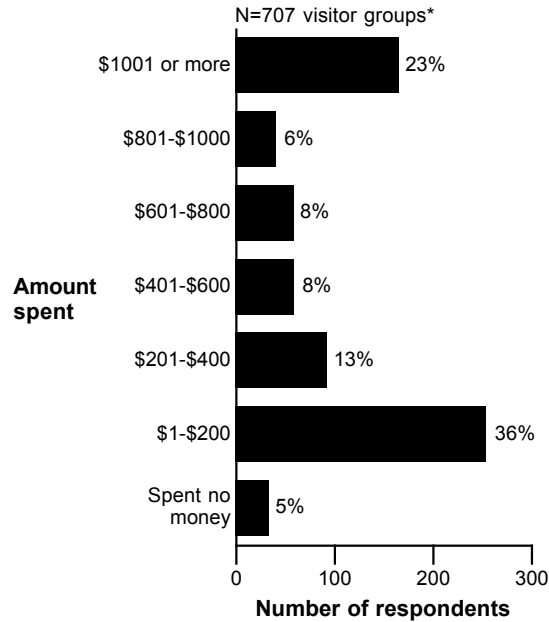


Figure 107. Total expenditures inside and outside the park

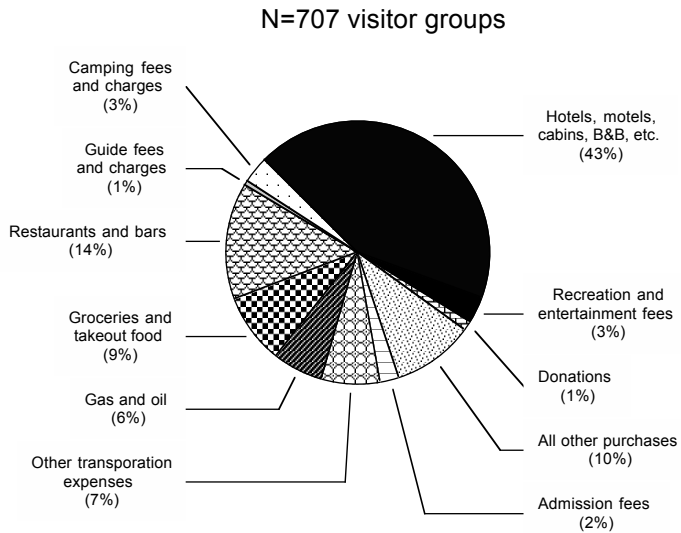


Figure 108. Proportions of total expenditures inside and outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Number of adults covered by expenditures

Question 13c

How many adults (18 years or older) do these expenses cover?

Results

- 64% of visitor groups had two adults covered by expenditures (see Figure 109).

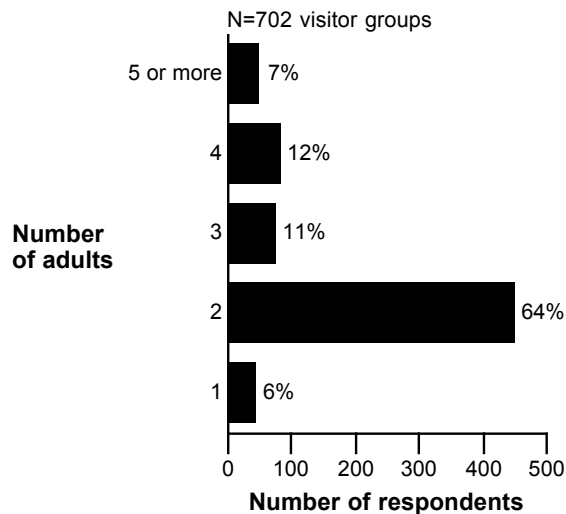


Figure 109. Number of adults covered by expenditures

Number of children covered by expenditures

Question 13c

How many children (under 18 years) do these expenses cover?

Results

- 61% of visitor groups had no children covered by expenditures (see Figure 110).
- 15% had two children.

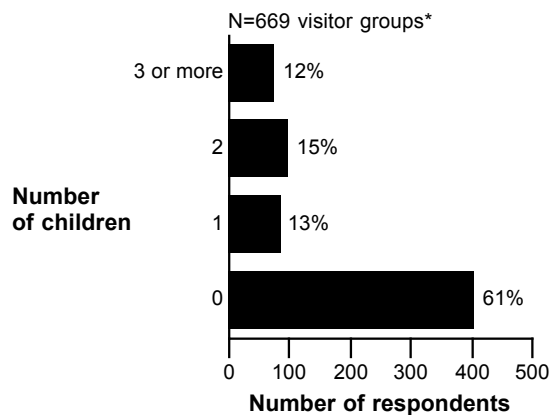


Figure 110. Number of children covered by expenditures

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Expenditures inside the park

Question 13a

Please list your group's total expenditures inside Rocky Mountain NP.

Results

- 46% of visitor groups spent \$1-\$50 inside the park (see Figure 111).
- 18% spent \$51-\$100.
- The average visitor group expenditure inside the park was \$64.
- The median expenditure (50% of groups spent more and 50% of groups spent less) was \$33.
- Average total expenditure per person (per capita) was \$26.
- As shown in Figure 112, the largest proportions of total expenditures inside the park were:

35% All other purchases
25% Admission fees

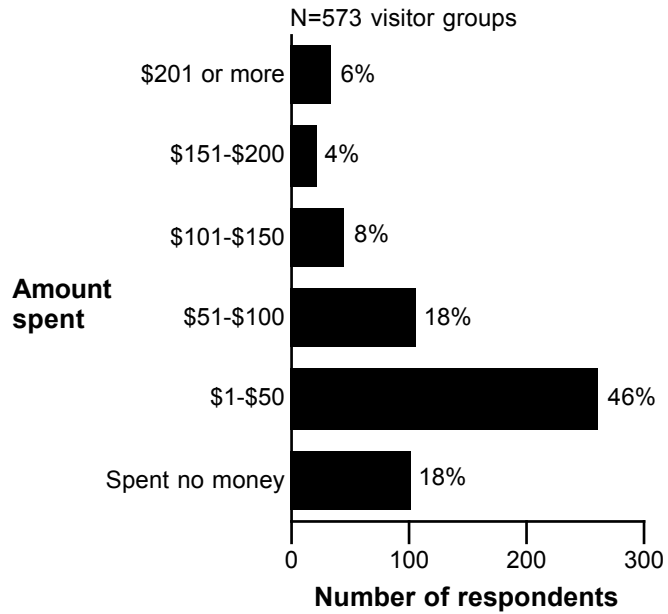


Figure 111. Total expenditures inside the park

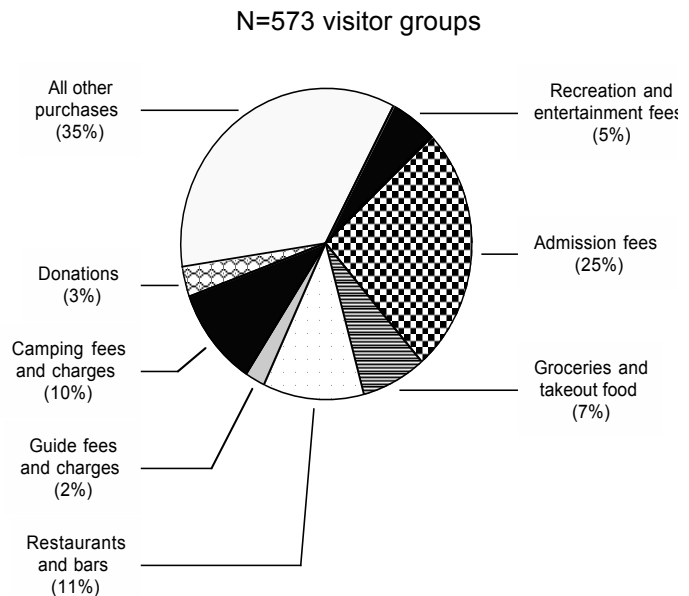


Figure 112. Proportions of total expenditures inside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Camping fees and charges

- 81% of visitor groups spent no money on camping fees and charges inside the park (see Figure 113).
- 7% spent \$1-\$20.

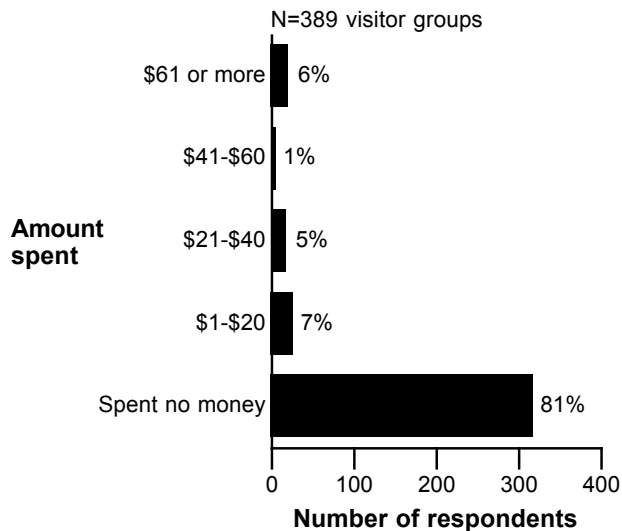


Figure 113. Expenditures for camping fees and charges inside the park

Guide fees and charges

- 96% of visitor groups spent no money on guide fees and charges inside the park (see Figure 114).
- 3% spent \$1-\$20.

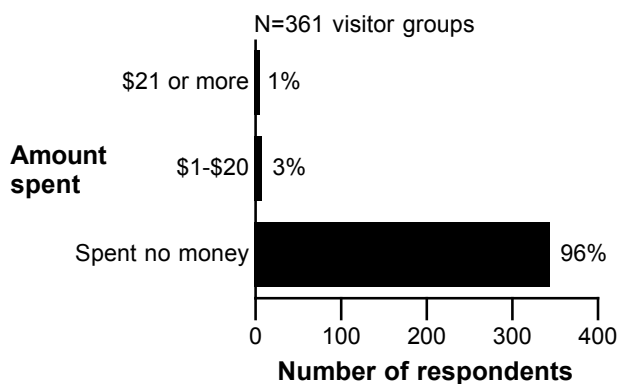


Figure 114. Expenditures for guide fees and charges inside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Restaurants and bars

- 72% of visitor groups spent no money on restaurants and bars inside the park (see Figure 115).
- 15% spent \$1-\$20.

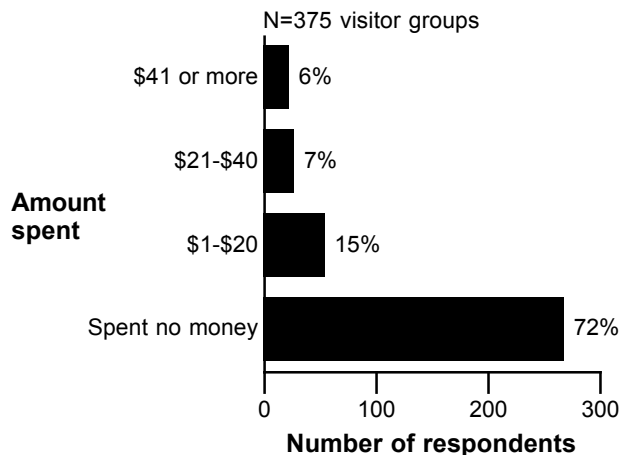


Figure 115. Expenditures for restaurants and bars inside the park

Groceries and takeout food

- 90% of visitor groups spent no money on groceries and takeout food inside the park (see Figure 116).
- 5% spent \$1-\$20.

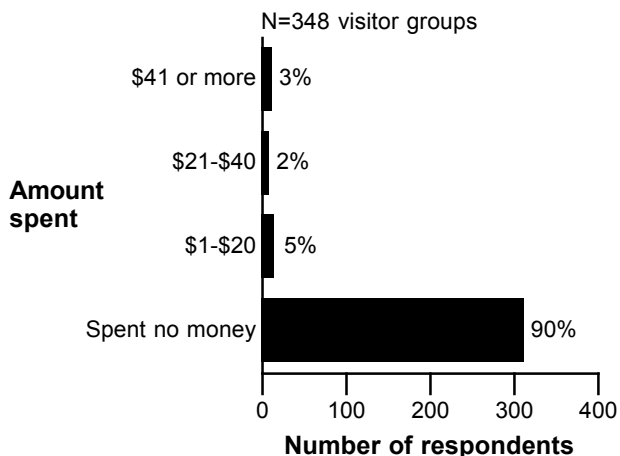


Figure 116. Expenditures for groceries and takeout food inside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Admission fees

- 53% of visitor groups spent \$1-\$20 on admission fees inside the park (see Figure 117).
- 29% spent no money.

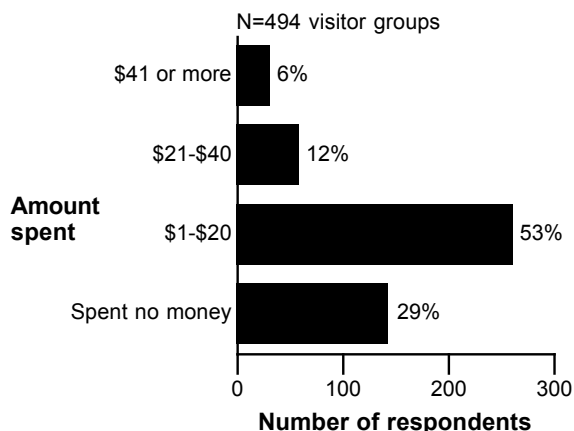


Figure 117. Expenditures for admission fees inside the park

Recreation and entertainment fees (including equipment rentals)

- 95% of visitor groups spent no money on recreation, entertainment fees inside the park (see Figure 118).

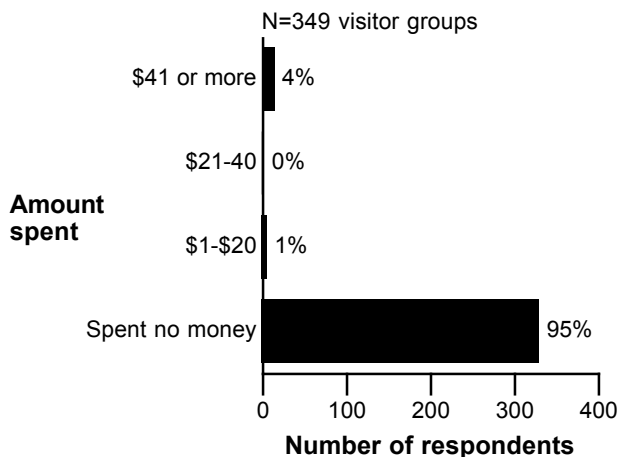


Figure 118. Expenditures for recreation and entertainment fees inside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

All other purchases (souvenirs, film, books, sporting goods, clothing, etc.)

- 45% of visitor groups spent no money on all other purchases inside the park (see Figure 119).
- 17% spent \$1-\$20.

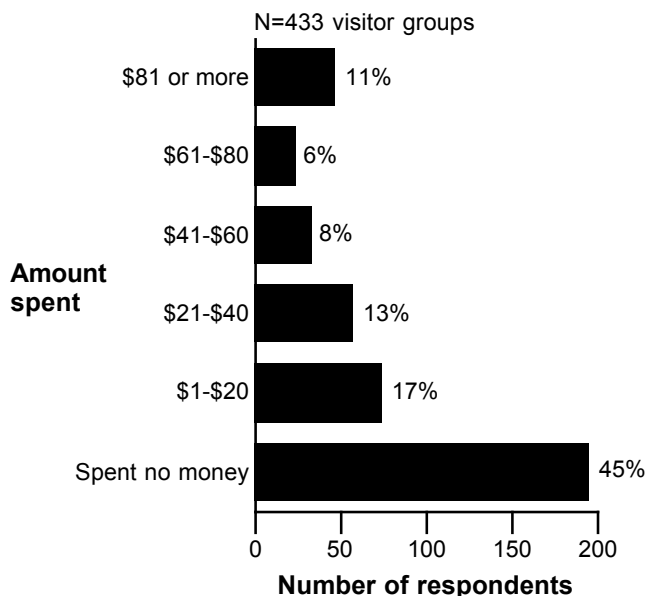


Figure 119. Expenditures for all other purchases inside the park

Donations

- 83% of visitor groups spent no money on donations inside the park (see Figure 120).
- 12% spent \$1-\$10.

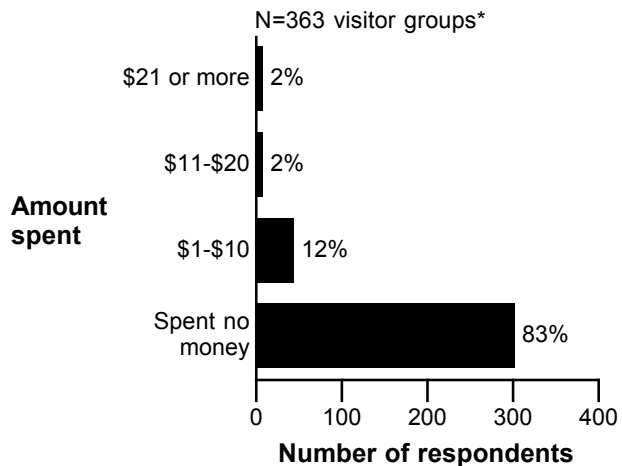


Figure 120. Expenditures for donations inside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Expenditures outside the park

Question 13b

Please list your group's total expenditures in the surrounding area outside the park (within 20 miles of any park entrance).

Results

- 35% of visitor groups spent \$1-\$200 (see Figure 121).
- 22% spent \$1,001 or more.
- 11% spent \$201-\$400.
- The average visitor group expenditure outside the park was \$723.
- The median expenditure (50% of groups spent more and 50% of groups spent less) was \$305.
- Average total expenditure per person (per capita) was \$243.
- As shown in Figure 122, the largest proportions of total expenditures outside the park were:

- 46% Hotels, motels, cabins, B&B, etc.
- 15% Restaurants and bars
- 9% Groceries and takeout food

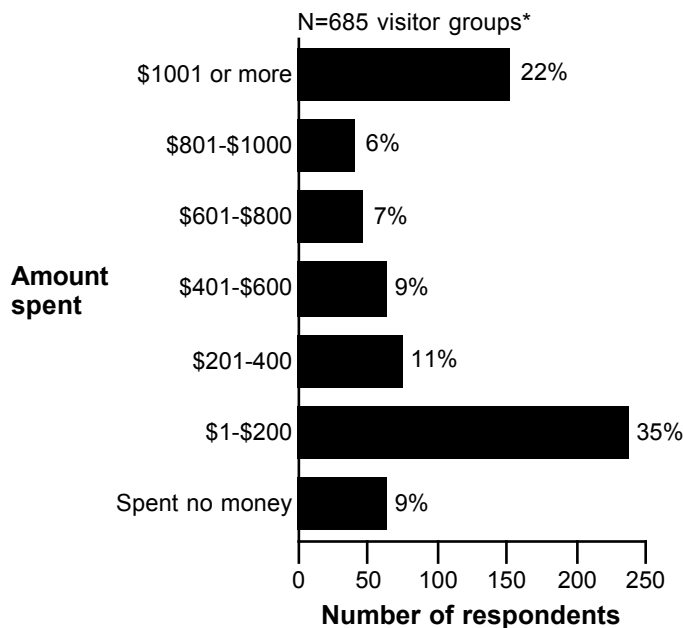


Figure 121. Total expenditures outside the park

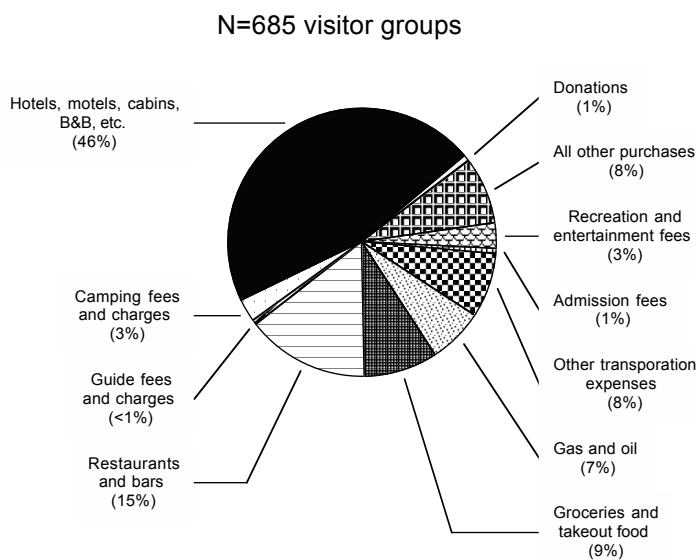


Figure 122. Proportions of total expenditures outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Hotels, motels, cabins, B&B, etc.

- 38% of visitor groups spent no money on lodging outside the park (see Figure 123).
- 16% spent \$801 or more.

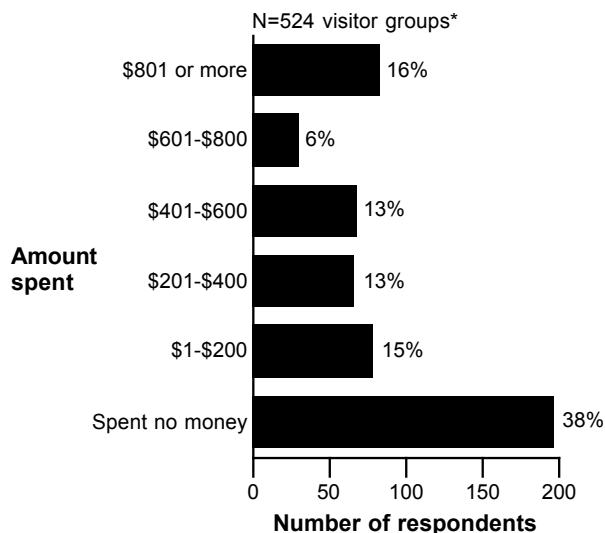


Figure 123. Expenditures for lodging outside the park

Camping fees and charges

- 85% of visitor groups spent no money on camping fees and charges outside the park (see Figure 124).
- 8% spent \$101 or more.

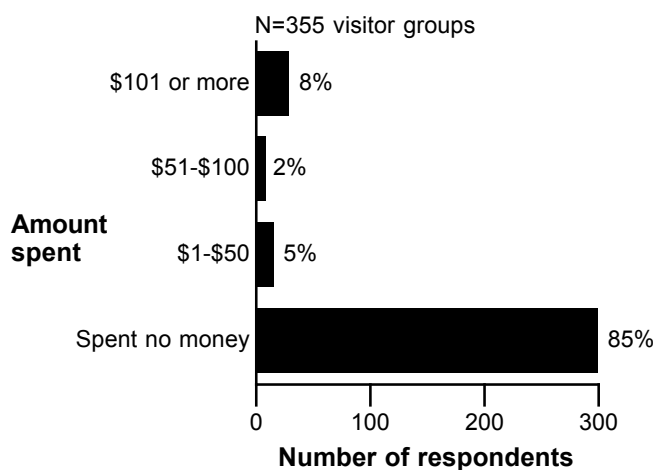


Figure 124. Expenditures for camping fees and charges outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Guide fees and charges

- 96% of visitor groups spent no money on guide fees and charges outside the park (see Figure 125).

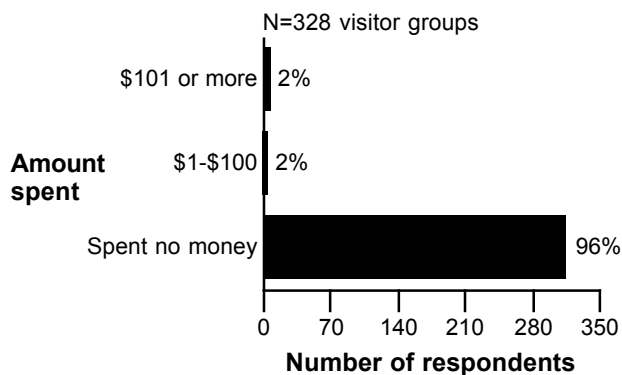


Figure 125. Expenditures for guide fees and charges outside the park

Restaurants and bars

- 46% of visitor groups spent \$1-\$100 at restaurants and bars outside the park (see Figure 126).
- 18% spent \$101-\$200.

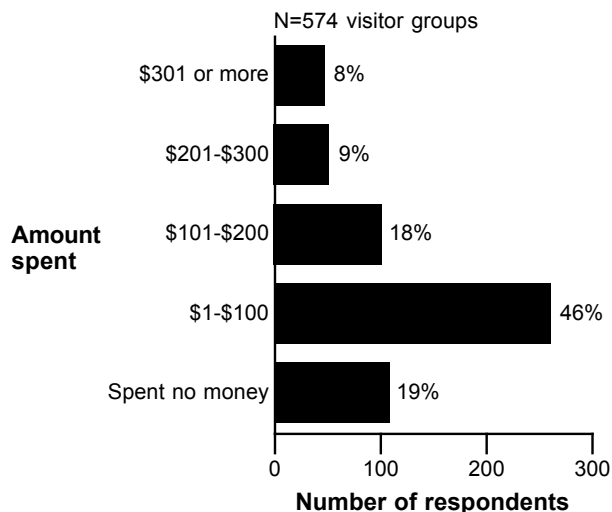


Figure 126. Expenditures for restaurants and bars outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Groceries and takeout food

- 33% of visitor groups spent \$1-\$50 on groceries and takeout food outside the park (see Figure 127).
- 28% spent no money.

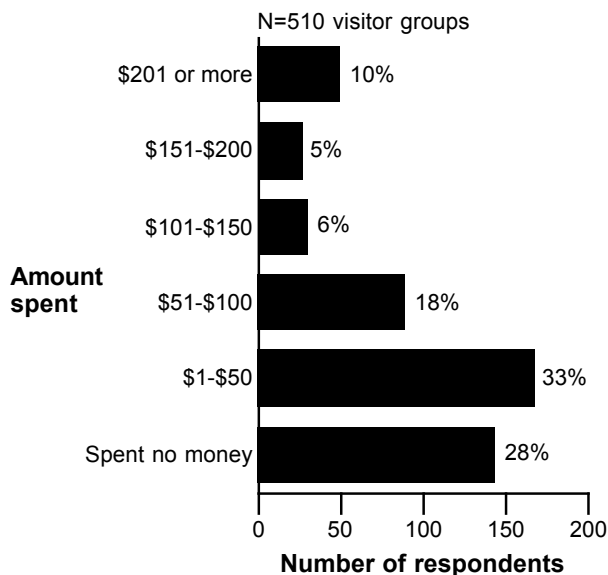


Figure 127. Expenditures for groceries and takeout food outside the park

Gas and oil (auto, RV, boat, etc.)

- 45% of visitor groups spent \$1-\$50 on gas and oil outside the park (see Figure 128).
- 25% spent no money.

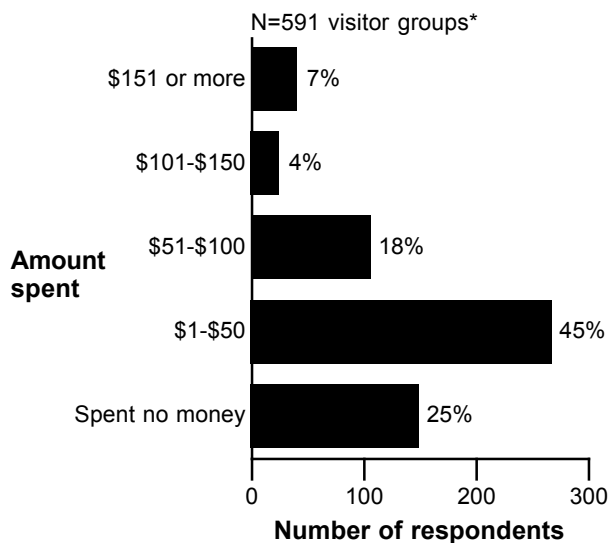


Figure 128. Expenditures for gas and oil outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Other transportation (rental cars, taxis, auto repairs, but NOT airfare)

- 77% of visitor groups spent no money on other transportation outside the park (see Figure 129).
- 8% spent \$1-\$200.
- 8% spent \$201-\$400

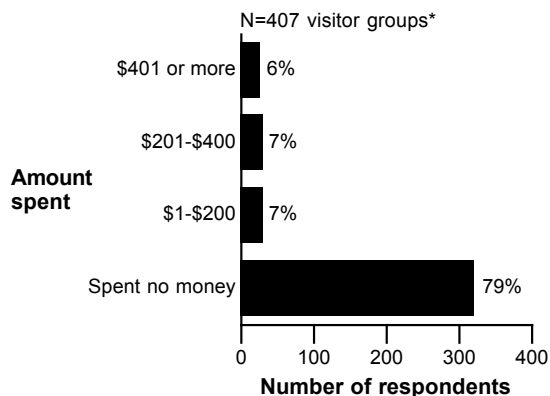


Figure 129. Expenditures for other transportation outside the park

Admission fees

- 76% of visitor groups spent no money on admission fees outside the park (see Figure 130).
- 15% spent \$1-\$20.

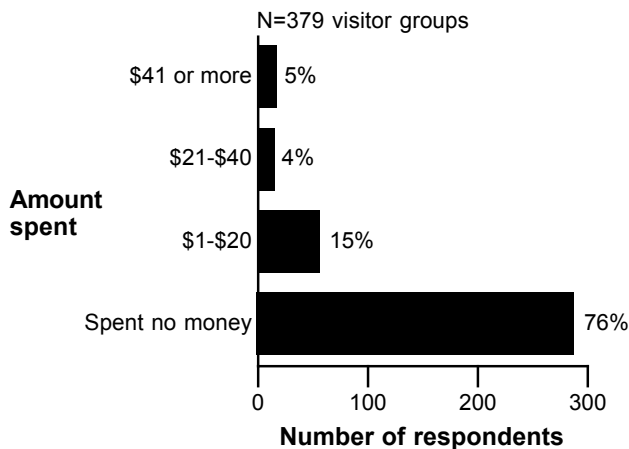


Figure 130. Expenditures for admission fees outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Recreation and entertainment fees
(including equipment rentals)

- 73% of visitor groups spent no money on recreation, entertainment fees outside the park (see Figure 131).
- 15% spent \$61 or more.

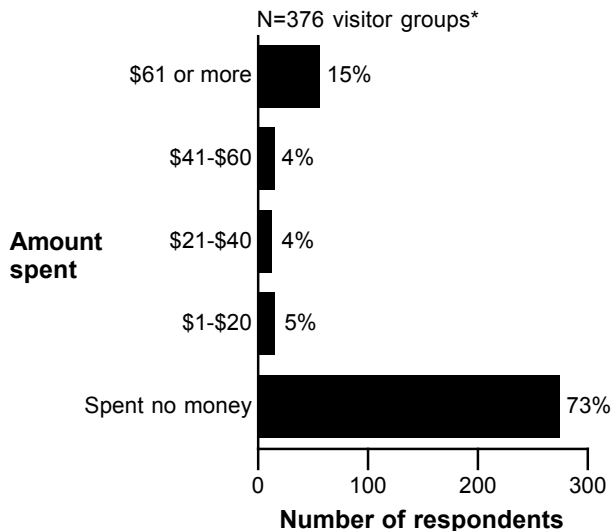


Figure 131. Expenditures for recreation and entertainment fees outside the park

All other purchases (souvenirs, film, books, sporting goods, clothing, etc.)

- 37% of visitor groups spent no money on all other purchases outside the park (see Figure 132).
- 27% spent \$1-\$50.

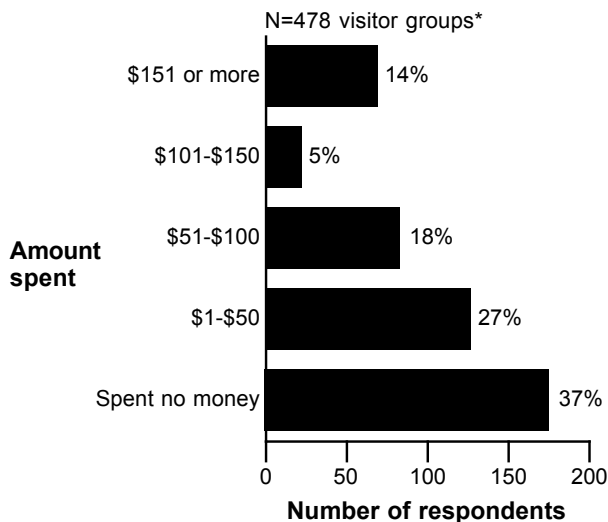


Figure 132. Expenditures for all other purchases outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Donations

- 92% of visitor groups spent no money on donations outside the park (see Figure 133).
- 6% spent \$1-\$50.

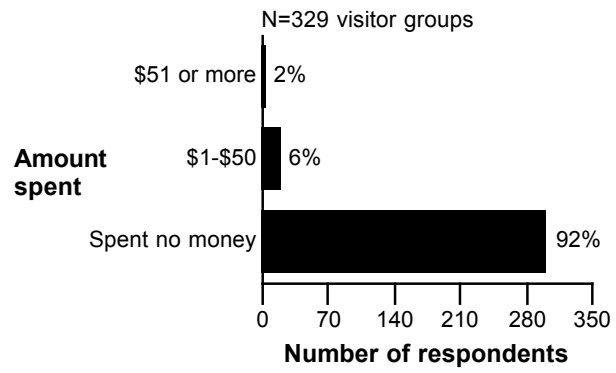


Figure 133. Expenditures for donations outside the park

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Preferences for Future Visits

Ranger-led programs for future visits

Question 14a

If you were to visit Rocky Mountain NP in the future, would you and your personal group be interested in attending ranger-led programs in the park?

Results

- 50% of visitor groups were interested in attending ranger-led programs on a future visit to the park (see Figure 134).

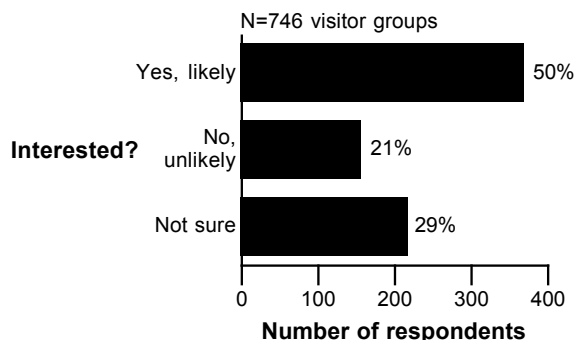


Figure 134. Visitor groups that were interested in participating in ranger-led programs on a future visit

Preferred length of ranger-led programs

Question 14b

If YES, what length of program would you and your personal group like to attend?

Results

- 63% of visitor groups preferred a program length of 1/2-1 hour (see Figure 135).
- “Other” preferred program lengths were (1%):

3-4 hours
Programs of different lengths

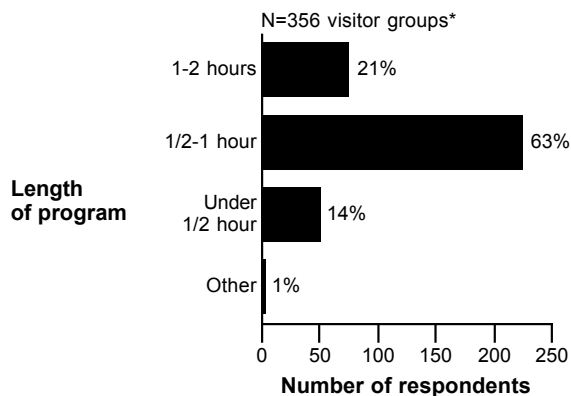


Figure 135. Preferred length of ranger-led programs

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Preferred start and end times for ranger-led programs

Question 14c

Please indicate your preferred times to attend such programs at Rocky Mountain NP. Please suggest up to two time periods by writing in the hours and circling a.m. or p.m.

Results

- Table 24 shows visitor groups' preferred start and end times for ranger-led programs.

Table 24. Visitor groups' preferred start and end times for ranger-led programs (N=584 comments)

Preferred start and end time	Number of times mentioned	Percent
10 a.m. – 11 a.m.	47	8
10 a.m. – 12 p.m.	45	8
7 p.m. – 8 p.m.	36	6
9 a.m. – 10 a.m.	36	6
2 p.m. – 3 p.m.	28	5
9 a.m. – 11 a.m.	28	5
1 p.m. – 2 p.m.	23	4
7 p.m. – 9 p.m.	18	3
11 a.m. – 12 p.m.	18	3
8 p.m. – 9 p.m.	17	3
2 p.m. – 4 p.m.	16	3
1 p.m. – 3 p.m.	15	3
4 p.m. – 5 p.m.	14	2
8 a.m. – 10 a.m.	13	2
4 p.m. – 6 p.m.	10	2
6 p.m. – 7 p.m.	10	2
6 p.m. – 8 p.m.	10	2
8 a.m. – 9 a.m.	10	2
3 p.m. – 4 p.m.	9	1
5 p.m. – 6 p.m.	8	1
7 a.m. – 9 a.m.	8	1
9 a.m. – 12 p.m.	8	1
9 p.m. – 10 p.m.	6	1
1 p.m. – 5 p.m.	5	1
10 a.m. – 2 p.m.	5	1
3 p.m. – 5 p.m.	5	1
5 p.m. – 7 p.m.	5	1
10 a.m. – 3 p.m.	4	1
11 a.m. – 1 p.m.	4	1
2 p.m. – 5 p.m.	4	1
4 p.m. – 7 p.m.	4	1
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	4	1
7 a.m. – 8 a.m.	4	1
8 a.m. – 12 p.m.	4	1
8 a.m. – 3 p.m.	4	1
Other times	99	17

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Preferred topics to learn on future visit

Question 16

If you were to visit Rocky Mountain NP in the future, which topics would you and your personal group like to learn more about?

Results

- 94% of visitor groups were interested in learning about the park (see Figure 136).
- As shown in Figure 137, of those visitor groups that were interested in learning about the park, the most common topics were:

- 83% Wildlife
- 60% Plants/tundra/forests
- 60% History

- “Other” topics (4%) were:

- Astronomy/constellations
- Bear related injuries (especially to small children)
- Camping/reservations
- Climate change/effects on park
- Fishing
- Folklore
- Good spots for photography
- Handicapped accessible trails
- Lakes
- Mountain names
- Music
- Native culture in the area
- Park lodges in early years of park
- Photography
- Scenery
- Storytelling
- The National Park Service
- Water quality and issues
- Weather patterns

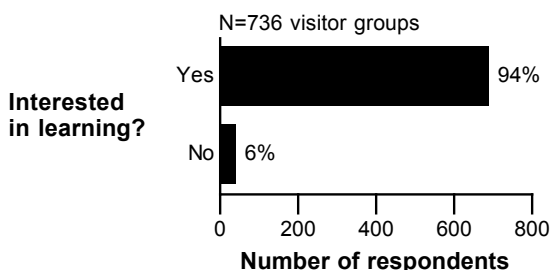


Figure 136. Visitor groups that were interested in learning about the park

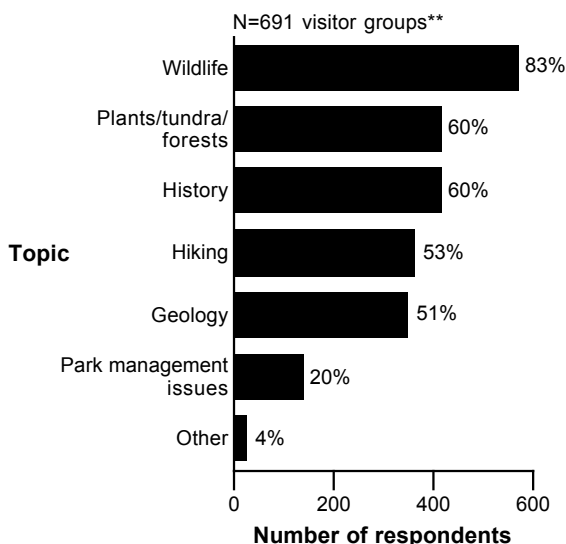


Figure 137. Topics to learn on a future visit

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Preferred methods to learn about the park

Question 17

If you were to visit Rocky Mountain NP in the future, how would you and your personal group prefer to learn about the park’s cultural and natural history?

Results

- 91% of visitor groups were interested in interpretive activities/ programs on a future visit (see Figure 138).

- As shown in Figure 139, among those visitor groups that were interested in interpretive activities/ programs, the most common methods to learn were:

61% Printed materials
 58% Roadside exhibits
 58% Trailside exhibits

- “Other” methods (1%) were:

E-mail newsletter
 Estes Park TV Channel 32
 Hands-on activities
 These available in other languages

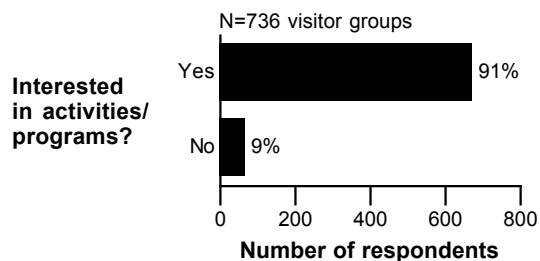


Figure 138. Visitor groups that were interested in interpretive activities/programs

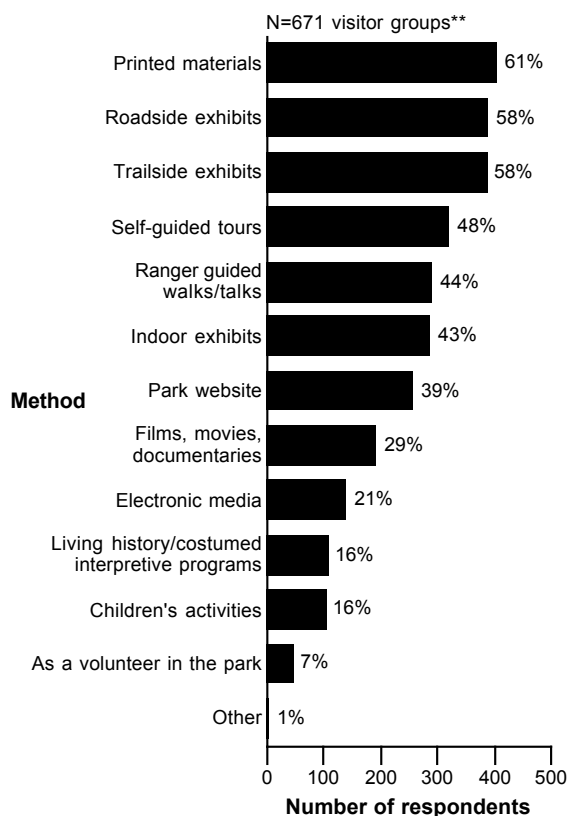


Figure 139. Preferred methods for learning

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Overall Quality

Question 12

Overall, how would you and your personal group rate the quality of facilities, services, and recreational opportunities at Rocky Mountain NP during this visit?

Results

- 95% of visitor groups rated the overall quality of facilities, services, and recreational opportunities as “very good” or “good” (see Figure 140).
- Less than 1% of visitor groups rated the quality as “very poor” or “poor.”

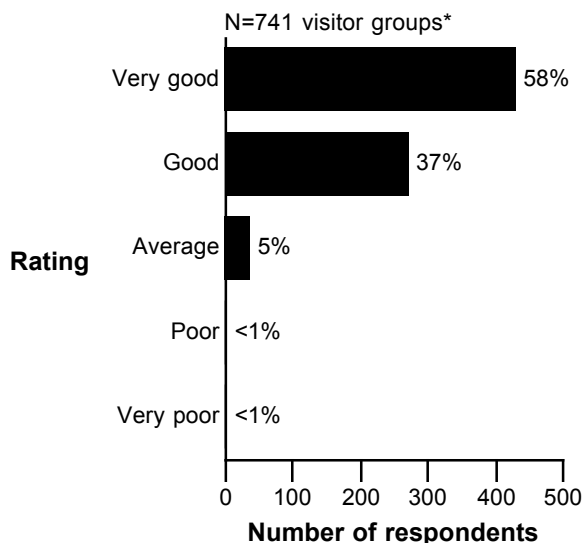


Figure 140. Overall quality rating of facilities, services, and recreational opportunities

*total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

**total percentages do not equal 100 because visitors could select more than one answer

Visitor Comment Summaries

Additional comments

Question 26

Is there anything else you and your personal group would like to tell us about your visit to Rocky Mountain NP? (Open-ended)

Results

- 53% of visitor groups (N=397) responded to this question.
- Table 25 shows a summary of visitor comments followed by the hand-written comments.

Table 25. Additional comments

(N=841 comments; some visitor groups made more than one comment.)

Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL (5%)	
Helpful staff	10
Friendly rangers/staff	10
Knowledgeable staff	6
Excellent rangers/staff	5
Ranger wonderful with kids	4
Other comments	8
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES (6%)	
Develop more comprehensive trail maps	6
Junior Ranger program was wonderful	5
Educate visitors about treading lightly	2
Would like information on best wildlife viewing spots	2
Other comments	32
FACILITIES/MAINTENANCE (24%)	
Bothered by road work	14
Park well-maintained	9
More parking needed	8
Road work necessary	6
Slowed down by road work	6
Appreciated shuttle bus	5
Facilities clean	5
Provide showers	5
Need more picnic tables	4
Restrooms need work	4
Shuttle to other areas of park	4
Appreciated restrooms	3
Bear Lake needs more parking	3
Disappointed Alpine Ridge Trail closed	3
Not warned at park entrance about road work	3
Would like cabins for rent inside park	3
Could not use pull outs	2
Excessive horse manure on trails	2
Facilities closed	2

Table 25. Additional comments (continued)

Comment	Number of times mentioned
FACILITIES/MAINTENANCE (continued)	
Good trails	2
Keep park clean	2
Looking forward to Trail Ridge Road being finished	2
Need more car pullouts	2
Need more RV sites	2
Need restrooms at trailheads	2
Restrooms greatly improved	2
Restrooms not clean	2
Road work should be done at non-peak time	2
Trails poorly marked	2
Other comments	89
POLICIES/MANAGEMENT (8%)	
Keep horses off hiking trails	3
Bothered by loud motorcycles	2
Extend summer hours	2
Limit large number of vehicles	2
Other comments	54
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (9%)	
Concerned about mountain pine beetle	12
Continue preserving park	7
Did not see much wildlife	6
Thanks for keeping park wild/pristine	3
Upset by dead trees	3
Continue culling/public hunting program	2
Keep/continue keeping park natural	2
We saw many dying trees	2
Other comments	31
CONCESSION SERVICES (1%)	
Need more food options	2
Other comments	5
GENERAL COMMENTS (53%)	
Love the park	47
Beautiful	34
Great experience	29
Enjoyed visit	29
Wonderful	24
Keep up the good work	20

Table 25. Additional comments (continued)

Comment	Number of times mentioned
GENERAL COMMENTS (continued)	
Thank you	18
Repeat visitor	17
Will/want to return	16
Enjoyed scenery	11
Enjoyed seeing elk/wildlife	10
Favorite park	9
Park is beautiful	9
Beautiful scenery	7
Awesome/wonderful place	5
Park is close to home	5
Wish we had more time	4
Enjoyed Old Fall River Road	3
God is an awesome/wonderful Creator	3
Desire information on volunteering	2
Enjoyed hiking	2
Estes Park services too expensive	2
Excellent park	2
Great service	2
Love bringing friends and family to park	2
Thankful for initial land donation for park establishment	2
Visits are renewal experiences	2
Weather limited our activities	2
Other comments	131

Visitor Comments

Appendix 1: The Questionnaire

Appendix 2: Additional Analysis

The Visitor Services Project (VSP) offers the opportunity to learn more from VSP visitor study data through additional analysis. Two-way and three-way cross tabulations can be made with any questions.

Below are some examples of the types of cross tabulations that can be requested. To make a request, please use the contact information below, and include your name, address and phone number in the request.

1. What proportion of family groups with children attend interpretive programs?
2. Is there a correlation between visitors' ages and their preferred sources of information about the park?
3. Are highly satisfied visitors more likely to return for a future visit?
4. How many international visitors participate in hiking?
5. What ages of visitors would use the park website as a source of information on a future visit?
6. Is there a correlation between visitor groups' rating of the overall quality of their park experience, and their ratings of individual services and facilities?
7. Do larger visitor groups (e.g., four or more) participate in different activities than smaller groups?
8. Do frequent visitors rate the overall quality of their park experiences differently than less frequent visitors?

The VSP database website (<https://vsp.uidaho.edu>) allows data searches for comparisons of data from one or more parks.

For more information please contact:

Visitor Services Project, PSU
College of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 441139
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83844-1139

Phone: 208-885-7863
Fax: 208-885-4261
Email: littlej@uidaho.edu
Website: <http://www.psu.uidaho.edu>

Appendix 3: Decision Rules for Checking Non-response Bias

There are several methods for checking non-response bias. However, the most common way is to use some demographic indicators to compare between respondents and non-respondents (Dey 1997; Salant and Dillman 1994; Dillman and Carley-Baxter 2000; Dillman, 2007; Stoop 2004). In this study, group type, group size and age of the group member (at least 16 years old) completing the survey were three variables that were used to check for non-response bias.

A Chi-square test was used to detect the difference in the response rates among different group types. The hypothesis was that group types are equally represented. If p-value is greater than 0.05, the difference in group type is judged to be insignificant.

Two independent-sample T-tests were used to test the differences between respondents and non-respondents. The p-values represent the significance levels of these tests. If p-value is greater than 0.05, the two groups are judged to be insignificantly different.

Therefore, the hypotheses for checking non-response bias are:

1. Respondents from different group types are equally represented
2. Average age of respondents – average age of non-respondents = 0
3. Average group size of respondents – average group size of non-respondents = 0

Table 3 shows no significant difference in group size. However, respondents and nonrespondents were significantly different in average age (Table 3) and group type (Table 4). There was a potential bias toward visitors at higher age ranges and traveled with family. Younger visitors who traveled with friends were not as responsive to the survey and thus may be underrepresented in the results.

References

- Dey, E. L. (1997). Working with Low Survey Response Rates: The Efficacy of Weighting Adjustment. *Research in Higher Education*, 38(2): 215-227.
- Dillman, D. A. (2007). *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method, Updated version with New Internet, Visual, and Mixed-Mode Guide*, 2nd Edition, New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Dillman, D. A. and Carley-Baxter, L. R. (2000). *Structural determinants of survey response rate over a 12-year period, 1988-1999*, Proceedings of the section on survey research methods, 394-399, American Statistical Association, Washington, D.C.
- Filion, F. L. (Winter 1975-Winter 1976). Estimating Bias due to Non-response in Mail Surveys. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, Vol 39 (4): 482-492.
- Goudy, W. J. (1976). Non-response Effect on Relationships Between Variables. *Public Opinion Quarterly*. Vol 40 (3): 360-369.
- Mayer, C. S. and Pratt Jr. R. W. (Winter 1966-Winter 1967). A Note on Non-response in a Mail Survey. *Public Opinion Quarterly*. Vol 30 (4): 637-646.
- Salant, P. and Dillman, D. A. (1994). *How to Conduct Your Own Survey*. U.S.: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Stoop, I. A. L. (2004) Surveying Non-respondents. *Field Methods*, 16 (1): 23.

Appendix 4: Visitor Services Project Publications

All VSP reports are available on the Park Studies Unit website at www.psu.uidaho.edu.vsp.reports.htm. All studies were conducted in summer unless otherwise noted.

1982

1. Mapping interpretive services: A pilot study at Grand Teton National Park.

1983

2. Mapping interpretive services: Identifying barriers to adoption and diffusion of the method.
3. Mapping interpretive services: A follow-up study at Yellowstone National Park and Mt Rushmore National Memorial.
4. Mapping visitor populations: A pilot study at Yellowstone National Park.

1985

5. North Cascades National Park Service Complex
6. Crater Lake National Park

1986

7. Gettysburg National Military Park
8. Independence National Historical Park
9. Valley Forge National Historical Park

1987

10. Colonial National Historical Park (summer & fall)
11. Grand Teton National Park
12. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
13. Mesa Verde National Park
14. Shenandoah National Park (summer & fall)
15. Yellowstone National Park
16. Independence National Historical Park: Four Seasons Study

1988

17. Glen Canyon National Recreational Area
18. Denali National Park and Preserve
19. Bryce Canyon National Park
20. Craters of the Moon National Monument

1989

21. Everglades National Park (winter)
22. Statue of Liberty National Monument
23. The White House Tours, President's Park
24. Lincoln Home National Historic Site
25. Yellowstone National Park
26. Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
27. Muir Woods National Monument

1990

28. Canyonlands National Park (spring)
29. White Sands National Monument
30. National Monuments & Memorials, Washington, D.C.
31. Kenai Fjords National Park
32. Gateway National Recreation Area
33. Petersburg National Battlefield
34. Death Valley National Monument
35. Glacier National Park
36. Scott's Bluff National Monument
37. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument

1991

38. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park (spring)
39. Joshua Tree National Monument (spring)
40. The White House Tours, President's Park (spring)
41. Natchez Trace Parkway (spring)
42. Stehekin-North Cascades NP/Lake Chelan NRA
43. City of Rocks National Reserve
44. The White House Tours, President's Park (fall)

1992

45. Big Bend National Park (spring)
46. Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (spring)
47. Glen Echo Park (spring)
48. Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
49. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
50. Zion National Park
51. New River Gorge National River
52. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, AK
53. Arlington House-The Robert E. Lee Memorial

1993

54. Belle Haven Park/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Park (spring)
55. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (spring)
56. Whitman Mission National Historic Site
57. Sitka National Historical Park
58. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
59. Redwood National Park
60. Channel Islands National Park
61. Pecos National Historical Park
62. Canyon de Chelly National Monument
63. Bryce Canyon National Park (fall)

Visitor Services Project Publications (continued)

1994

64. Death Valley National Monument Backcountry (winter)
65. San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (spring)
66. Anchorage Alaska Public Lands Information Center
67. Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts
68. Nez Perce National Historical Park
69. Edison National Historic Site
70. San Juan Island National Historical Park
71. Canaveral National Seashore
72. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (fall)
73. Gettysburg National Military Park (fall)

1995

74. Grand Teton National Park (winter)
75. Yellowstone National Park (winter)
76. Bandelier National Monument
77. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve
78. Adams National Historic Site
79. Devils Tower National Monument
80. Manassas National Battlefield Park
81. Booker T. Washington National Monument
82. San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
83. Dry Tortugas National Park

1996

84. Everglades National Park (spring)
85. Chiricahua National Monument (spring)
86. Fort Bowie National Historic Site (spring)
87. Great Falls Park, Virginia (spring)
88. Great Smoky Mountains National Park
89. Chamizal National Memorial
90. Death Valley National Park (fall)
91. Prince William Forest Park (fall)
92. Great Smoky Mountains National Park (fall)

1997

93. Virgin Islands National Park (winter)
94. Mojave National Preserve (spring)
95. Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site (spring)
96. Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
97. Grand Teton National Park
98. Bryce Canyon National Park
99. Voyageurs National Park
100. Lowell National Historical Park

1998

101. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park & Park (spring)
102. Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (spring)
103. Cumberland Island National Seashore (spring)
104. Iwo Jima/Netherlands Carillon Memorials
105. National Monuments & Memorials, Washington, D.C.
106. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, AK
107. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
108. Acadia National Park

1999

109. Big Cypress National Preserve (winter)
110. San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico (winter)
111. St. Croix National Scenic Riverway
112. Rock Creek Park
113. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park
114. Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve
115. Kenai Fjords National Park (fall)
116. Lassen Volcanic National Park
117. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

2000

118. Haleakala National Park (spring)
119. White House Tour and White House Visitor Center (spring)
120. USS Arizona Memorial
121. Olympic National Park
122. Eisenhower National Historic Site
123. Badlands National Park
124. Mount Rainier National Park

2001

125. Biscayne National Park (spring)
126. Colonial National Historical Park (Jamestown)
127. Shenandoah National Park
128. Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
129. Crater Lake National Park
130. Valley Forge National Historical Park

2002

131. Everglades National Park (spring)
132. Dry Tortugas National Park (spring)
133. Pinnacles National Monument (spring)
134. Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve
135. Pipestone National Monument
136. Outer Banks Group (Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Ft. Raleigh National Historic Site, and Wright Brothers National Memorial)

Visitor Services Project Publications (continued)

2002 (continued)

- 137. Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks and Sequoia National Forest
- 138. Catoclin Mountain Park
- 139. Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site
- 140. Stones River National Battlefield (fall)

2003

- 141. Gateway National Recreation Area: Floyd Bennett Field (spring)
- 142. Cowpens National Battlefield (spring)
- 143. Grand Canyon National Park – North Rim
- 144. Grand Canyon National Park – South Rim
- 145. C&O Canal National Historical Park
- 146. Capulin Volcano National Monument
- 147. Oregon Caves National Monument
- 148. Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
- 149. Fort Stanwix National Monument
- 150. Arches National Park
- 151. Mojave National Preserve (fall)

2004

- 152. Joshua Tree National Park (spring)
- 153. New River Gorge National River
- 154. George Washington Birthplace National Monument
- 155. Craters of the Moon National Monument & Preserve
- 156. Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park
- 157. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
- 158. Keweenaw National Historical Park
- 159. Effigy Mounds National Monument
- 160. Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site
- 161. Manzanar National Historic Site
- 162. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument

2005

- 163. Congaree National Park (spring)
- 164. San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park (spring)
- 165. Lincoln Home National Historic Site
- 166. Chickasaw National Recreation Area
- 167. Timpanogos Cave National Monument
- 168. Yosemite National Park
- 169. Fort Sumter National Monument
- 170. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- 171. Cuyahoga Valley National Park
- 172. Johnstown Flood National Memorial
- 173. Nicodemus National Historic Site

2006

- 174. Kings Mountain National Military Park (spring)
- 175. John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site
- 176. Devils Postpile National Monument
- 177. Mammoth Cave National Park
- 178. Yellowstone National Park
- 179. Monocacy National Battlefield
- 180. Denali National Park & Preserve
- 181. Golden Spike National Historic Site
- 182. Katmai National Park and Preserve
- 183. Zion National Park (spring and fall)

2007

- 184.1. Big Cypress National Preserve (spring)
- 184.2. Big Cypress National Preserve (ORV Permit Holder/Camp Owner)
- 185. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (spring)
- 186. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (spring and summer)
- 187. Lava Beds National Monument
- 188. John Muir National Historic Site
- 189. Fort Union Trading Post NHS
- 190. Fort Donelson National Battlefield
- 191. Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
- 192. Mount Rushmore National Memorial
- 193. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve
- 194. Rainbow Bridge National Monument
- 195. Independence National Historical Park
- 196. Minute Man National Historical Park

2008

- 197. Blue Ridge Parkway (fall and summer)
- 198. Yosemite National Park (winter)
- 199. Everglades National Park (winter and spring)
- 200. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park (spring)
- 201. Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site (spring)
- 202. Fire Island National Seashore resident (spring)
- 203. Fire Island National Seashore visitor
- 204. Capitol Reef National Park
- 205.1 Great Smoky Mountains National Park (summer)
- 205.2 Great Smoky Mountains National Park (fall)
- 206. Grand Teton National Park
- 207. Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
- 208. City of Rocks National Reserve

Visitor Services Project Publications (continued)

2009

- 209. Fort Larned National Historic Site
- 210. Homestead National Monument of America
- 211. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site
- 212. Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial
- 213. Women's Rights National Historical Park
- 214. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Unit -Seattle
- 215. Yosemite National Park
- 216. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
- 217. James A. Garfield National Historic Site
- 218. Boston National Historical Park
- 219. Bryce Canyon National Park
- 220. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
- 221. Acadia National Park
- 222. Laurance S. Rockefeller Preserve
- 223. Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

2010

- 224.1 Death Valley National Park (fall)
- 224.2 Death Valley National Park (spring)
- 225. San Juan National Historic Site (spring)
- 226. Ninety Six National Historic Site (spring)
- 227. Kalaupapa National Historical Park (winter)
- 228. Little River Canyon National Preserve
- 229. George Washington Carver National
Monument
- 230. Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
- 231. Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park
- 232. Fort Union National Monument
- 233. Curecanti National Recreation Area
- 234. Richmond National Battlefield Park
- 235. Rocky Mountain National Park

For more information about the Visitor Services Project, please contact the University of Idaho
Park Studies Unit, website: www.psu.iudaho.edu or phone (208) 885-7863.

The Department of the Interior protects and manages the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/SSD/NRR—2011/121/107587, May 2011

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Natural Resource Stewardship and Science
1201 Oakridge Drive, Suite 150
Fort Collins, CO 80525

www.nature.nps.gov

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™