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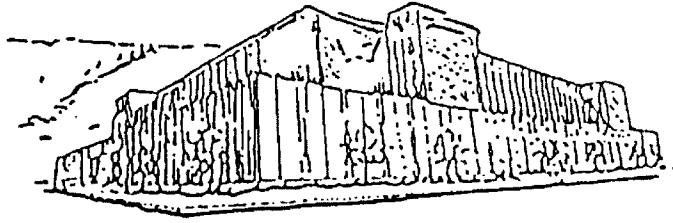
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Attitudes and Opinions of Montana Residents About Montana State Parks

Professional Paper

by

Karen E. Sargeant

B. S. West Virginia University, 1981

presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Master of Science

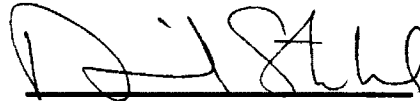
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Attitudes and Opinions of Montana Residents About Montana State Parks

Director: Wayne Freimund *W.A.F.*

ABSTRACT

The Parks Division of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) together with the Institute for Tourism and recreation research conducted a study of attitudes and opinions of Montana state park users and nonusers. Using a mailout questionnaire, this study looked at attitudes of resident users, nonusers and passport holders in regards to various issues. These issues dealt with size of the park system, development of facilities, enforcement, safety and vandalism, fees and funding, protection of resources, park operation and maintenance park programs and commercial use of the parks. Questions from the survey were analyzed using frequencies and crosstabulations along with Chi Square significance tests. Results indicated that Montana residents want minimal facilities in the park with little development. In addition, they appear for the most part to be satisfied with park operations and programs. Maintenance in the parks needs to be maintained at current levels. The residents feel safe in the parks and enforcement is adequate. Finally, the size of the state park system is currently adequate.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND	1
OBJECTIVES	3
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	4
Attitudes, Preferences and Behavior	4
Measurement of Attitudes.....	6
Reasons for Studying Attitudes	7
Classification of the Visitors	9
Other State Park Studies	10
Studying Non-Participants	11
HYPOTHESIS.....	12
METHODOLOGY	13
Mailout Survey Sampling.....	13
Questionnaire Design	14
Nonresponse bias.....	14
Statistical Analysis	14
Reporting Format.....	15
Limitations.....	15
RESULTS	16
RESIDENT STATE PARK USER ESTIMATION	17
RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS	17
Demographics.....	18
State Park User Characteristics.....	19
ISSUE 1: SIZE OF THE PARK SYSTEM	21
Addition of Parks.....	21
Addition of Virginia City and Local Parks	21
ISSUE 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARKS	22
Level of Facilities	22
Type of Facilities Preferred.....	22
ISSUE 3: ENFORCEMENT, SAFETY, AND VANDALISM	23
Enforcement of Rules and Regulations	23
Visitor and Personal Safety	23
Vandalism.....	24
ISSUE 4: FEES AND FUNDING.....	24
Current Fee Structures	24
Other Funding Sources.....	25
Other Funding Suggestions	25
Special Fees and Discounts	26
Cutbacks.....	26
ISSUE 5: PROTECTION OF PARK RESOURCES.....	26
Types of Resources.....	27
Importance of Resource Protection	27
ISSUE 6: PARK OPERATIONS/MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE	28
Personnel.....	28

Visitor Assistance and Contact.....	28
Overall Conditions and Cleanliness.....	29
Weed Control.....	29
ISSUE 7: PROGRAMS.....	29
Participation/Preferences.....	30
Suggested Programs.....	30
Campsite Reservation Program.....	30
ISSUE 8: COMMERCIAL USE.....	31
Type and Control of Commercial Use.....	31
MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS.....	31
SIZE OF THE STATE PARK SYSTEM.....	32
DEVELOPMENT.....	33
ENFORCEMENT, SAFETY AND VANDALISM.....	33
FEES AND FUNDING.....	34
PROTECTION OF PARK RESOURCES.....	35
PARK OPERATIONS/MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE.....	35
PROGRAMS AND FACILITY LAYOUT.....	36
COMMERCIAL USE.....	36
FUTURE DIRECTION FOR PARK MANAGEMENT BASED ON STUDY RESULTS.....	37
LITERATURE CITED.....	41
APPENDIX A.....	44
RESULTS TABLES.....	44
APPENDIX B.....	81
MAILOUT QUESTIONNAIRE.....	81

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 WORKSHOP ISSUES AND DESCRIPTIONS.....	2
TABLE 2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS IN MONTANA.....	45
TABLE 3. AVERAGE AGE.....	45
TABLE 4. GENDER.....	45
TABLE 5 TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD.....	45
TABLE 6 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION.....	46
TABLE 7 OCCUPATION.....	46
TABLE 8 MARITAL STATUS.....	47
TABLE 9 TYPE OF AREA LIVED IN.....	47
TABLE 10 LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	47
TABLE 11 TYPE OF OVERNIGHT STAY.....	48
TABLE 12 TYPE OF PARK USED THE MOST.....	48
TABLE 13 ANNUAL STATE PARK PASSPORT PROGRAM.....	48
TABLE 14 MOST RECENTLY VISITED PARKS *.....	49
TABLE 15 NUMBER OF VISITS TO PARKS SINCE MEMORIAL DAY, 1996.....	50
TABLE 16 REASONS FOR NOT VISITING PARKS OR NOT VISITING MORE OFTEN.....	51
TABLE 17 REASONS SUGGESTED BY RESPONDENTS FOR NOT VISITING STATE PARKS OR NOT VISITING MORE OFTEN.....	54
TABLE 18 QUANTITY OF CULTURAL/HISTORICAL, NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL PARKS.....	55
TABLE 19 ADDITION OF VIRGINIA CITY.....	55
TABLE 20 IMPORTANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL PARKS.....	55
TABLE 21 DESIRED LEVEL OF FACILITIES.....	56
TABLE 22 TYPES OF FACILITIES PREFERRED.....	57
TABLE 23 ENFORCEMENT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.....	59
TABLE 24 VISITOR AND PERSONAL SAFETY.....	60
TABLE 25 CONTROL OF VANDALISM.....	61
TABLE 26 FEE STRUCTURE.....	62
TABLE 27 FUNDING SOURCES.....	63
TABLE 28 OTHER FUNDING SOURCES.....	66
TABLE 29 SPECIAL FEES AND DISCOUNTS.....	67
TABLE 30 TYPES OF CUTBACKS AT THE STATE LEVEL.....	68
TABLE 31 OTHER SUGGESTED TYPES OF CUTBACKS AT THE STATE LEVEL.....	70
TABLE 32 IMPORTANCE OF MONTANA PARK RESOURCES.....	71
TABLE 33 IMPORTANCE AND LEVEL OF PARK RESOURCE PROTECTION.....	71
TABLE 34 IMPORTANCE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH PARK PERSONNEL.....	73
TABLE 35 VISITOR ASSISTANCE.....	74
TABLE 36 OVERALL PARK CONDITIONS.....	75
TABLE 37 WEED CONTROL IMPORTANCE AND SATISFACTION.....	76
TABLE 38 PROGRAM IMPORTANCE AND SATISFACTION.....	77
TABLE 39 SUGGESTED PROGRAMS.....	78
TABLE 40 USE OF A CAMPSITE RESERVATION SYSTEM.....	79
TABLE 41 COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE USE/MANAGEMENT OF STATE PARKS.....	80

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

The State of Montana has large quantities of diverse natural resource recreation areas. Recreation options range from vast federal resource areas to smaller local parks and recreational trails. Within the realm of recreation resource areas is the Montana State Park System.

The Montana State Park System was established in 1939 by the legislature to "conserve the scenic, historic, archaeological, scientific and recreational resources of the state and provide for their use and enjoyment, thereby contributing to the cultural, recreational and economic life of the people and their health..."

In order to fulfill this legislative mandate, the Parks Division of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) is currently developing a comprehensive management plan for the park system entitled "2020 Vision". The general intent of the plan is to give park patrons and Parks Division staff a much better idea of where the system fits into the larger outdoor recreation and resource management picture in the state. The process used to generate the plan relied upon and will continue to rely heavily upon public input and the expertise of park staff and administration.

As a part of the overall plan, FWP wanted to compile an overview of relevant attitudes and trends of visitors to Montana State Parks. Development of this overview was initiated in the Fall of 1995. During October, 1995, FWP conducted a series of public workshops on the future of the state park system. The workshops, held at FWP regional offices in eight strategic locations throughout the state, were designed to generate pertinent issues facing the state park system.

From these workshops, ten major issues were generated. Table 1 lists the issues and a brief description of what each encompasses.

TABLE 1 WORKSHOP ISSUES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

ISSUE NUMBER	ISSUE DESCRIPTION
1	Park development
2	Size, coverage, and organization of system
3	Enforcement of rules/regulations, safety and vandalism
4	Fee structure and funding sources
5	Protection of park system natural and cultural resources
6	Park operations, management, and maintenance
7	Facility planning, design, and layout
8	Commercial use of sites
9	Park system marketing and promotion
10	Parks Division role in state-wide recreation planning

FWP then prioritized the issues and developed a series of questions to address each issue. In order to answer the questions, a study was conducted by FWP and the Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research (ITRR) at The University of Montana.

The study originally consisted of two questionnaires, one distributed to visitors at sixteen selected parks during the last part of July, 1996 through the Labor Day holiday and a second questionnaire mailed to Montana residents during August, 1996. Because the onsite survey distribution could not be monitored, analysis of the data will be restricted to the mailout questionnaire only. A copy of the mailout questionnaire is found in Appendix B.

Although ten issues were generated from the workshops, eight issues were given priority status by FWP and were addressed in the questionnaire. The issues not addressed were park system marketing and promotion, (#9) and the role of the Parks Division in state-wide recreation planning, (#10). These issues will be addressed at a later time.

The purpose of this study was to identify specific concerns and needs of current users (resident and passport holders) and the resident nonuser of Montana's state parks. This study provides necessary data for one portion of the overall comprehensive plan, "Vision 2020."

To facilitate the collection of needed information, a mailout survey was used to target the users, passport holders and nonusers. The information in this document will be used to determine the preferences of state park visitors and nonusers and will assist the Parks Division in determining the priorities for the park system.

Objectives

The objectives of this study were to:

1. Determine the attitudes and preferences of the Montana State Parks users and nonusers concerning the following issues.
 - A. Size of the state park system
 - B. Development of facilities and resources at the parks
 - C. Enforcement of rules and regulations, safety, and vandalism
 - D. Fee structure and funding
 - E. Protection of park natural and cultural resources
 - F. Park operations/management and maintenance
 - G. Park facility and program planning, design and layout
 - H. Commercial use of park sites
2. Determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the resident user, resident nonuser, nonresident user and annual state park passport holder.
3. Estimate the number of resident users and nonusers in the state.
4. Determine if the attitudes and opinions of the resident users, passport holders, and nonusers were significantly different in regards to the workshop issues.
5. Analyze the survey results in the context of management considerations.

A variety of types of data was collected with the questionnaire. Social aggregate data (age, income, gender, etc.) was collected as well as the length of time the respondents have lived in Montana. Additionally, the preferences for types and level of facilities and types of parks (cultural, historical or recreational) were also questioned. Finally, the importance of personnel quality and levels, programs, maintenance and enforcement as well as the level of support for various funding sources both actual and proposed were also questioned.

The questionnaires obtained data indicating a respondent's preferences for and attitudes about the issues addressed.

Literature Review

Attitudes, Preferences and Behavior

Studying the relationships between attitude and behavior is not a new concept. This relationship has been studied as early as the late 19th century (Ajzen and Fishbein 1980). Some researchers in the field of sociology have defined attitude simply as evaluations of any psychological object, and show clear distinctions between attitude and behavior. For many years, there were no close links drawn between attitude and behavior, that is the empirical relation between attitude and behavior was low. (Ajzen and Fishbein 1980). In the early 1970's, a popular explanation was introduced to explain the lack of connection between attitude and behavior. This approach was known as the "other variables" approach (Ehrlich 1969).

According to this view, attitude was only one of a number of factors or variables that influence behavior and these other variables must be taken into account in order to establish the relationship between attitude and behavior. Examples of these variables are verbal, intellectual and social abilities, personality characteristics, alternative behaviors available and expected consequences of the behavior (Ehrlich 1969).

This approach was, in later research, interpreted differently by stating that the relation between attitude and behavior is moderated by other variables such as direct experience with either the attitude object or the behavior (Fazio and Zanna 1978). Other moderating variables include presence of others, skills levels, and confidence with which the attitude is held (Ajzen and Fishbein 1980).

From this moderating variables approach, attitude and behavior relationship theories and models have been developed. Such models include the Attitude to Behavior Process Model (Vincent and Fazio 1992). The assumptions made by this model are that behaviors are a function of perceptions, these perceptions can be guided by attitudes, and behavior is also guided by other factors. One attitude-behavior theory is the Theory of Reasoned Action developed by Ajzen and Fishbein (1980). This theory states that a person's intention is function of two basic determinants. These determinants are the attitude toward the behavior and the perception of the social pressures put on a person to perform or not perform the behavior in question. The perception of social pressures is known as subjective norms (Ajzen and Fishbein 1980). In order for these theories and models to be applied attitudes need to be measured in some way.

Measurement of Attitudes

Researchers have defined attitude, and the relationship between attitude and behavior has been established. The question remains as to how to measure attitudes and obtain preference data. There are two basic research approaches to studies of visitor attitudes and preferences; 1) the direct questions technique such as a survey or questionnaire where the visitors are asked their opinions or preferences either in an open-ended or structured format, and 2) direct observation of visitor behavior (Manning 1985)

Early research indicated a need for measurements instruments designed to assess attitudes. In 1929, L. L. Thurstone applied measurements to a continuum. His continuum ranged only from positive to negative or favorable to unfavorable (Azjen and Fishbein 1980). Although appearing simple in nature, in actuality there were eleven categories in between each extreme. Because of this complexity, researchers searched for easy measurement methods to incorporate. In 1932, Rensis Likert proposed a simpler method of summarizing ratings. In a Likert scale, respondents are asked to choose from a five point scale defined by the labels strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. Each response is given a score of 1 - 5, with 1 being the most disagreeable and 5 being the most agreeable. The point scale is reversed for unfavorable subjects. Many of the current research uses a Likert and Likert-type scale to measure attitudes (Penalosa 1986, Warren 1985).

In later research, the Guttman's scale or scalogram was introduced. This scale operated on the pretense that a set of beliefs or intentions can be ordered along a single dimension. For example, if a respondent chooses one position on the scale for a

subject, the scale is designed so that all beliefs below that position are incorporated into the belief. In this way, the respondent's attitude is indicated by the most extreme choice they are willing to endorse (Guttman 1944).

Finally, Charles Osgood et. al., developed the semantic differential. The semantic differential consists of a set of bipolar evaluative adjective scales such as good-bad, pleasant-unpleasant. The adjectives are placed on a seven point scale with negative numbers assigned to the left hand side and positive numbers assigned to the right hand side. By summing across all of the scales, measurement of a respondent's attitude toward can be determined. In a study of resident perceptions of Vermont State Parks, researchers used a modified version of the Osgood scale (Echelberger and More 1991).

Reasons for Studying Attitudes

The acceptance of there being a relationship between attitude and behavior coupled with the development of measurement instruments has created a wide array of attitudinal research. The questions arising from this research is why do we study attitudes in recreation and what can we do with the data collected?

The recognition of recreation as a social activity led to the notion that visitor attitude information and especially preferences for certain types of facilities and services would be sought after for the development of management direction and policy (Manning 1986). By far the largest reason for studying recreationist attitudes is for management purposes. In a study done by McCool and Lime (1989), four reasons were given as to why visitor attitudes should be understood.

First, as illustrated previously, attitude influences behavior. Although the exact relationship between attitude and behavior is not directly understood and attitudes do

not necessarily predict behavior, they have been shown to predict behavioral criterion. (Ajzen and Fishbein 1980).

The second reason to access attitudinal data is that knowledge of visitor attitudes helps to translate broadly written goals, objectives and policies into specific and useful management direction. This, in turn, allows strategies to be developed that will facilitate reaching those goals and objectives.

A third reason is that visitor attitudes can directly influence the management of recreation areas. Information about visitor attitudes toward chosen goals can steer management in the direction of more efficient, less intrusive policies and actions.

Finally, attitudes about policies already in place can help to develop understanding and tolerance toward those policies. Management can modify existing policies to make them more realistic and can also, when developing new policies, introduce them effectively to gain visitor acceptance and compliance.

The second aspect of collecting attitudinal data is determining how to use the data. General attitudinal data contains social aggregate information. Items such as age, gender, marital status, income, and education level can develop the characteristics of the visitors. Social aggregate data is often incorporated in to surveys or questionnaires that also ask questions relating to attitude, opinions, or preferences. Research concerning attitudes, preferences and characteristics of visitors has been conducted in many types of recreational activities and settings. Studies have been conducted in wilderness settings (Hendee, et.al 1968), northern forest lands (Echelberger, et.al. 1991) and specific locations such as the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex (Lucas 1985) and the Arctic National Wildlife Range in Alaska (Warren 1985) to name only a few examples. Even though attitudinal research was the focus of early research, these types of studies continue currently.

Classification of the Visitors

One reason for the continued interest in attitudinal studies is because of the ever-increasing complexity of the recreational user. Since Shafer's (1969) illustration that there is no such thing as an "average camper", researchers have investigated ways to identify, characterize and plan for many activity subgroups (Williams 1988). The classification of these subgroups has been the focus of several theories and models. One such model is the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

The ROS was created to fill the need for United States land management agencies to better integrate into the mandated multiple-use land management planning. The fundamental structure of the ROS is simple and is setting-based (Driver et.al. 1987). Using broad classes of recreation opportunity it essentially segregates the users into classes by the type of services desired by the recreationists. These recreational opportunities must be comprised of conditions desired or preferred by the recreationist (Clark and Stankey 1979). The ROS can be incorporated into the land use planning process and can also be used in actual, practical recreation management practices.

Other theories and models have been used to segregate visitors into groups for analysis. Factors such as shared value systems (Hendee et.al. 1968), size of community (Echelberger, et. al. 1991), specific activity types (Lucas 1985, Warren 1985, Hopkin and Moore 1995) and social groups or subworlds (Choi et. al. 1994, Ditton et.al. 1992, Field and O'Leary 1972) have all been utilized to classify recreational users for the purposes of attitudinal analysis.

Other State Park Studies

Other states have conducted studies similar to the FWP study. In Vermont, for example, Echelberger (1991) studied the resident perceptions of Vermont State Parks. This study classified the visitors into resident users and nonusers. The researchers wanted to use the data to determine how residents felt about opportunities the parks offered, distribution of recreational opportunities within the park system and pricing policies. In addition, they wanted to know why some people had stopped using the parks and others had never started.

The state of Wisconsin also focused on user and nonuser preferences and attitudes again specifically targeted for the residents of the state (Penalosa 1986). In this study, recreation choices and barriers to participation were investigated.

Florida conducted an economic impact assessment and classified their visitor as overnight or day users, not investigating the nonuser attitude or preferences.

The state of Oregon was divided by type of user. How specific the divisions were was dictated by the difference in the data. In most instances, the data was analyzed in terms of Oregon Day Users, Non-Oregon Day Users, Oregon Camper, Non-Oregon Camper. Where differences among types of users was found to be marginal, residents vs. nonresidents or camper vs. day user were the groups analyzed (Eixenberger 1993). In the Oregon study, four general areas were investigated: visitor profiles, characteristics of the visitor (how often the visitors use the parks and what do they do during the visit), special issues (meeting the needs of the visitors, opinion regarding added park facilities and services and alternative types of economic support for the park system) and the population served.

Idaho conducted a preliminary camper survey. They chose to analyze their respondents by question. The results were not analyzed by any category or classification and simply presented percentages of respondents (Just 1993).

Studying Non-Participants

As illustrated in the previous section, there are a variety of strategies to use when segmenting or classifying recreationists for research and analysis. Specifically, in relation to research on visitor attitude and preferences, one classification that emerges in later research is the nonusers or nonparticipants.

The question arises as to why a researcher would want to look at attitudes of the nonuser. Perhaps the reason is best illustrated in research regarding wilderness issues. The politically motivated process of wilderness designation dictates a need for general public support. Part of this general support comes from the nonuser population. Nonusers value the wilderness concept for different reasons than the users, thus it is important to understand these reasons to assist in fostering needed support (Virden 1990).

In recent years, research regarding park management issues have focused on the nonuser. In a Wisconsin study of park visitors, the respondents were classified into user and nonuser categories. Their purpose was to compare users and nonusers to aid in defining what influences some people to visit state parks and other not. A point of consideration in this study was to determine possible barriers to participation and the implications they had on management practices and policies (Penaloza 1986).

HYPOTHESIS

H₀: There are no significant differences in attitudes and preferences between users, nonusers, and passport holders in regards to:

- a. quantities of historical/cultural, natural and recreational parks**
- b. level of facilities desired**
- c. fee structure and sources**
- d. maintenance**
- e. programs**
- f. commercial use**

H₁: There are significant differences in attitudes and preferences between users, nonusers and passport holders in regards to the specific issues.

METHODOLOGY

Two survey methods were used in this study. One method involved onsite distribution of questionnaires at nineteen state parks in Montana. The second method was a random sample mailout questionnaire of Montana residents. The distribution of the onsite questionnaires was done by various park personnel at the selected parks, therefore no consistency can be guaranteed in the distribution of the surveys. For this reason, only the data from the mailout questionnaires will be analyzed.

Mailout Survey Sampling

Mailout surveys were sent to random Montana residents and to random state park passport holders. Three-quarters of the mailout questionnaires (1,500) were sent to a random sample of Montana residents from a purchased mailing list. One-fourth (500) of the mailout questionnaires went to a random sample of state park passport holders. These names were selected from the passport list obtained from FWP. The sampling framework of random residents was selected to provide an estimation of the number of Montana state park users and nonusers. The random sampling of passport holders was added to the mailout list to ensure an adequate sample size of state park users.

Using the modified Dillman technique (1978) questionnaires were mailed on August 10, 1996, followed by a reminder postcard one week later, and a second mailing two weeks after the first mailing. Each survey packet contained a

questionnaire, a postage-paid return envelope and a cover letter of explanation with a list of products the respondent could win as an incentive to participate. The cover letter contained instructions for returning the surveys and the name and telephone number of a contact person if further information was needed. Each survey was coded to indicate whether it was from the first or second mailing.

Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire was designed to further explore and clarify issues generated at the October, 1995 public workshops. Format, style and question content were written jointly by Institute for Tourism & Recreation Research (ITRR) staff at The University of Montana, and staff from the state office of FWP in Helena. A copy of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix B.

Nonresponse bias

A telephone nonresponse bias check was conducted for the Montana resident (user/nonuser) mailout segment of this study. Telephone calls were made Sunday through Tuesday nights between October 20 and November 3, 1996. The nonresponse bias survey was approximately three minutes in length. Questions included socio-demographics and identification of latest park used or why parks were not used.

Statistical Analysis

The analysis consisted basically of crosstabulations of variable with the three classes of visitors; users, nonusers and passport holders. Chi square analysis was

used to determine significant differences in attitudes related to the issues generated from the workshop. For Chi square analysis, a significant difference was defined as one that would have occurred by chance no more than 1 percent of the time; .01 level of significance.

Reporting Format

The findings are summarized in the results section for the mailout survey. Correlating tables of the results section are shown in Appendix B. Nonusers were requested to skip many questions since the questions did not pertain to the nonuser. Refer to the survey instrument for further clarification of questions asked of each group.

The tables indicate the results of the separate populations: resident user, passport user, and resident nonuser. Results cannot be calculated by simply adding the column together.

Limitations

All survey designs have limitations which define the interpretation of the data. The limitation in this study was that onsite questionnaire data is not generalizable to all park users since park selection and distribution of onsite surveys was not random. ITRR did not design the sampling framework or administer the onsite questionnaire. Therefore, only the data from the mailout survey was analyzed.

RESULTS

Of the 2,000 mailout surveys sent, 1,500 went to the general population while 500 went to passport holders. Thirty-four percent (494) of the general population surveys were completed and 59 percent (290) of the passport holders returned the surveys.

Phone calls were completed with 161 nonrespondents of the general population sample for the nonresponse bias check. Three attempts with each number were tried before dropping the number from the list. Figure 1 shows the response rate for both survey methods, for each population group, and for the nonresponse bias check.

Figure 1
Response Rates

	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Undeliverable</u>	<u>Returned</u>	<u>Response Rate</u>
Mailout Survey				
General Population	1,500	38	494	34% ²
Users			292	59%
Nonusers			202 ¹	41%
Passport holders	500	13	290	59%
<u>Nonresponse Bias Check</u>				
	<u>Calls made</u>	<u>Calls completed</u>	<u># of Users</u>	<u># of Non-Users</u>
Nonresponse Check	383	161	30(19%)	131(81%)

¹ Nonusers include those who indicated a national park instead of a state park.

² Out of the 34% response rate, 59% were users, 41% were nonusers.

Resident State Park User Estimation

The proportion of Montana residents using Montana State Parks was estimated by using the results of the general population mailout survey and the survey of nonrespondents. It is estimated that approximately 27% of the Montana residents have been a user of the state park system since Memorial Day, 1996 through the date the survey was completed based on the following formula:

$$x(y_1) + z(y_2) = \text{Montana Park Users}$$

Where:

x = percent of mailout responses
 y₁ = percent of mailout respondents who are park users
 z = percent of mailout nonresponses
 y₂ = percent of nonrespondents who are park users

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} &.34(.59) + .66(.19) \\ &.1462 + .1254 \quad = \quad .2716 \text{ (27\% Montana residents are park users)} \end{aligned}$$

Respondent Characteristics

This section provides information relating to demographics of respondents, group types, type of overnight accommodations, types of park used, reasons for not visiting parks, and number of passport holders.

Demographics

Mailout user respondents have lived here on the average for 35 years, passport holders 34 years, and nonusers 35 years (Table 2)

Mailout respondent's mean age was 48 for the user, 51 for the passport holder, and 49 for the nonuser (Table 3).

Seventy-nine (79%) percent of the user respondents were males, 72 percent of the passport holders were males, and 59 percent of the nonuser respondents were males (Table 4).

The typical household type for all groups was either a couple with children or a couple. The respondent user is slightly more likely to be a couple with children at home (39%) compared to a couple (36%). Similarly the nonuser is a couple with children (35%) or a couple (33%). On the other hand, the passport holder is more likely to be a couple (43%) followed by a couple with children (40%), (Table 5).

All groups within the respondents had the highest percentage of high school diplomas (36% user, 37% nonuser, 31% passport holder), followed by a college degree (32% user, 28% nonuser, 30% passport holder), (Table 6).

Occupation and marital status were asked on the survey. All three groups had the highest representation of professional/technical occupations and retired. Passport holders were slightly more likely to be retired (34%) compared to the nonuser (31%)

and the user (21%), (Table 7). All three groups were more likely to be married than not (71% nonuser, 76% user, 82% passport holder) (Table 8).

The majority of all respondents reside in communities with a population of 30,000 or more (38% nonusers, 40% users, 47% passport holders), followed by residence in small towns with population less than 8,000 people (Table 9).

Income ranges for respondents averaged between \$25,000 and \$35,000 or \$35,000 and \$50,000 for users, nonusers, and passport holders. The nonuser has a slightly lower income range since the \$15,000 to \$25,000 range was the third highest range for this group (19% checked this income range), (Table 10).

State Park User Characteristics

The type of overnight stay varies by type of user. Thirty-six percent of the passport holders stayed in a vehicle compared to 23 percent of users. More mailout resident users stayed in tents than any other type of overnight stay (Table 11).

In a given year all resident users are more likely to use the recreational type park over a cultural/historic or natural park (59% mailout user, 88% passport holder) (Table 12).

Of the mailout users, 48 percent are aware of the passport program (Table 13).

Respondents identified the state park most recently visited. Lewis and Clark Caverns was indicated by users as being the most recently visited park (20%), followed by Giant Springs (8%). Passport holders cited Cooney Reservoir as having been most recently visited (24%) followed by Tongue River (9%) (Table 14).

Mailout users averaged 3.1 visits to the parks since Memorial Day with most visiting one or two times. Passport holders, on the other hand averaged 6.1 visits to the parks with the mode being three visits (Table 15).

Mailout visitors were prompted with 15 reasons for not visiting state parks or not visiting more often. None of the 15 reasons was a major reason for any of the groups. No time as a major reason had the highest percentage with 38 percent users, 37 percent nonusers, and 24 percent passport holders. When combining the minor and major reasons into one reason, behavior of other visitors was a reason 57 to 70 percent of the time and crowded conditions was a reason 60 to 75 percent of the time for all respondents (Table 16).

Finally, respondents indicated that uncrowded parks were important to them (76% users, 77% nonusers, 86% passport holders) but satisfaction levels toward uncrowded parks was a lot lower (59% users, 50% nonusers, 51% passport holders) (Table 16a).

Visitors were also asked to list the reasons why they didn't visit the state parks or didn't visit the parks more often. Twenty of the respondents indicated that overcrowding was a reason for not visiting (Table 17).

Issue 1: Size of the Park System

The size, coverage and organization of the state park system is presented in Issue 1. This includes preference for size and park types, suggestions for types of parks to be added and dropped from the system, and the role of urban parks.

Addition of Parks

Although not asked about the size of the state park system, users, nonusers and passport holders were asked about the specific types of park resources choosing from cultural/historical, natural and recreational. The three groups indicated the quantity of natural and cultural/historical parks should remain the same. However, the passport holders indicated the quantity of recreational parks should increase (59%). Users (49%) and nonusers (46%) felt the quantity of recreational parks should remain the same (Table 18). There was a significant difference in regards to the quantity of recreational parks ($p < .01$)

Addition of Virginia City and Local Parks

When asked about the addition of Virginia City into the park system, the users (61%), nonusers (63%) and passport holders (59%) agreed it should be added (Table 19). All three groups felt local parks were important (93% users, 91% nonusers, 89% passport holders), However, there was not a majority opinion from any group on

whether local parks should become part of the state park system. Generally speaking, 1/3 agreed, 1/3 disagreed and 1/3 had no opinion (Table 20).

Issue 2: Development of the Parks

The development of facilities in the parks is addressed in Issue 2. This includes the level and types of facilities preferred by the respondents.

Level of Facilities

Users (59%), nonusers (52%) and passport holders (56%) preferred a minimum level of facilities. The moderate level of facilities was desired by 31 percent to 35 percent of the groups (Table 21).

Type of Facilities Preferred

User respondents preferred fire rings (64%), picnic tables (78%) and drinking water (81%). They were also split but tended to prefer trails (58%). Nonuser respondents indicated a preference for fire rings (63%), picnic tables (82%) and drinking water (81%). The only high percent for facilities not wanted by the nonuser was concessions (91%). The passport holders preferred fire rings (68%), picnic tables (86%) and drinking water (80%). This group indicated they did not prefer lodges (96%), concessions (96%), RV full hookups (90%), or reservations (89%) (Table 22).

Issue 3: Enforcement, Safety, and Vandalism

This issue addressed the enforcement of rules and regulations, personal and visitor safety, and vandalism. This included the importance of enforcing rules and regulations and crime minimization as well as the respondents satisfaction with current levels of enforcement and crime minimization. In addition, the level of concern for visitor and personal safety, behavior of other visitors and control of vandalism were also addressed.

Enforcement of Rules and Regulations

The users (87%) and passport holders (91%) indicated that crime minimization was important. Yet only sixty-six percent of the users and 65 percent of the passport holders were satisfied with current levels of crime minimization (Table 23). The users indicated that enforcement of rules was important or very important (81%) and they were satisfied or very satisfied with current levels of enforcement (61%). The passport holders also indicated the enforcement of rules was important or very important (87%) and were satisfied with current enforcement levels (60%).

Visitor and Personal Safety

The users (82%) and passport holders (86%) indicated visitor safety was important or very important and indicated satisfaction with current levels in the parks (72% and 69% respectively). The passport holders considered the behavior of other visitors to be important (88%), as did the users (78%). Only 53 percent of both groups were satisfied with the behavior of other visitors in the park. There were significant

differences in regards to satisfaction levels of the three groups ($p < .01$). Sixty-five percent of the users and 73 percent of the passport holders considered controlling visitor use conflicts to be important or very important, but were more likely to have no opinion as to satisfaction with current levels of control (47% and 43% respectively) (Table 24).

Vandalism

Both the users (91%) and passport holders (96%) indicated the control of vandalism to be important or very important in state parks. However, satisfaction with the current level of vandalism control in the parks was lower at 61 percent for each group. Fifteen percent of passport holders and 20 percent of users did not have an opinion on satisfaction level of vandalism control (Table 25).

Issue 4: Fees and Funding

Current fee structure, types of funding sources and changes to current fees are discussed in this issue. In addition, opinions about special fees and discounts are addressed.

Current Fee Structures

The users, nonusers and passport holders indicated that the current fees were about right for entrance/day use (75%, 69% and 79% respectively), overnight camping (74%, 76% and 75% respectively) and passport fees (65%, 66% and 82% respectively) (Table 26).

Other Funding Sources

Most of the suggested funding sources for state park showed more support than opposition, however, the respondents were more likely to indicate no opinion on

funding sources reducing the overall support percentages. By combining the strongly support and support groups into an overall support, differences (significant differences are indicated by an asterisk) can be assessed between the three groups as follows:

	User <u>support</u>	Nonuser <u>support</u>	Passport <u>support</u>
Parks trust fund	79%	74%	80%
Commercial user fee (proceeds used to purchase/improve sites)	65%	67%	64%
Partnerships w/cooperating assoc./friends groups	62%	56%	55%
Private corporation sponsorship of some park facilities, events, and programs	59%	51%	49%
Concessionaire services (% of revenues)	50%	47%	46%
Merchandise for sale (% of revenues)	49%	50%	45%
Campsite reservation fee	48%	45%	41%
Boat launch fee*	46%	49%	36%
Coal tax revenue *	45%	32%	55%
Car rental surcharge	44%	44%	46%
Higher user fees for prime campsites	42%	37%	39%
Accommodation tax revenue	37%	30%	36%
Sales tax revenue	30%	35%	36%

Table 27 in the appendix has the full responses to each funding source.

Other Funding Suggestions

Respondents were also asked if there were other funding sources not identified. Nineteen users, 12 nonusers and 25 passport holders provided suggestions. the suggestion seen the most was between the nonuser and the passport holder who said (12 times) that nonresidents should pay more to use the parks (Table 28).

Special Fees and Discounts

Eighty percent of users, 78 percent of nonusers, and 85 percent of passport holders supported or strongly supported the discount on user fees for adults 65 years

of age or older. Discounts for youth under 15 was also supported or strongly supported by each group (68% user, 65% nonuser, 73% passport holder support). the increase user fee idea and the establishment of new user fees had less support from each group and more "no opinions" on the topic (Table 29). There were significant differences in regards to increasing the user fees, and levels of day use/entrance fees and passport fees ($p < .01$).

Cutbacks

Users, nonusers and passport holders indicated that some sort of cutback would be necessary to help with a funding crisis, but were not willing to provide suggestions except in the reduction of services such as brochures and programs (61% users, 55% nonusers, 66% passport holders). Ninety percent or higher in all three groups indicated that closing facilities, reducing maintenance, or selling some parks was not an acceptable solution in a budget crisis (Table 30). Respondents were given the opportunity to make further suggestions on where cutbacks could occur. Only eighteen different suggestions were offered. Four passport holders indicated the use of volunteers would assist with funding problems while three passport holders said raise the fees and reduce upper level management. Three users though that the parks system should contract out some services (Table 31).

Issue 5: Protection of Park Resources

In this issue, the types of resources, level of importance of protecting these resources and ways to protect the park resources were addressed.

Types of Resources

Users indicated that cultural/historical (69%), natural (80%) and recreational resources (78%) were important or very important to them. Passport holders also indicated the natural (84%), recreational (88%) and cultural/historical resources (72%) were important or very important resources (Table 32). When questioned about how important it was for Montana's state parks to represent cultural/natural diversity, 63 percent of the users said it was important or very important and 55 percent were satisfied with the level of diversity. On the other hand 48 percent of passport holders said diversity was important or very important, yet 49 percent were satisfied with the current levels of diversity. Thirty-four percent of the passport holders had no opinion about the cultural/natural diversity importance or their satisfaction with current levels (48%) (Table 32).

Importance of Resource Protection

Users (91%) and passport holders (94%) indicated resource protection was important or very important and were satisfied with current levels (73% users, 70% passport holders). Both groups indicated that maintaining the naturalness of the area was important or very important (85% users, 82% passport holders) and were satisfied with the current levels of naturalness in the parks (75% and 73% respectively) (Table 33).

Issue 6: Park Operations/Management and Maintenance

Topics dealing with personnel, visitor assistance and contact and park maintenance are addressed in this issue.

Personnel

The number of park staff was important or very important to 54 percent of users and 62 percent of passport holders, however many respondents had no opinion on the subject (22% and 20% respectively). Satisfaction levels with park staff numbers was 52 percent for users and 63 percent for passport holders. A high percentage of the respondents had no opinion on their satisfaction with this category (40% users and 29% passport holders). Sixty-seven percent of the users and 71 percent of the passport holders felt the level of staff knowledge was important as was the quality of the park staff (71% and 74% respectively). About 1/3 of each group had no opinion on their level of satisfaction with staff knowledge and staff quality but still 60 percent and 68 percent of users and passport holders were satisfied or very satisfied with staff knowledge while 60 percent to 67 percent were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of staff (Table 34).

Visitor Assistance and Contact

The importance of staff contact with visitors was not clear among users. Although there was a slight tendency to indicate personal contact with staff as being important (38%), 34 percent felt it to be unimportant or not important at all. The passport holders were also split, but had a slightly stronger tendency toward supporting this issue (47%). Many users had no opinion as to their satisfaction toward this issue

(49%), as did the passport holders (36%). However, 42 percent of users and 56 percent of passport holders were satisfied or very satisfied with the level of park staff contact with visitors (Table 35).

Overall Conditions and Cleanliness

Users (96%) and passport holders (97%) indicated cleanliness of the parks was important or very important and were satisfied or very satisfied with the current level (80% users, 75% passport holders). Users indicated that maintenance was important or very important (93%) and were satisfied or very satisfied with the current levels (75%). Passport holders indicated maintenance was important or very important (96%), while 73 percent were satisfied or very satisfied with current levels (Table 36).

Weed Control

Both users (56%) and passport holders (65%) tended to feel weed control was important or very important, but they generally had no opinion as to their satisfaction level (39% and 42% respectively) (Table 37).

Issue 7: Programs

The types of programs people participated in, the programs that were preferred and questions about a campsite reservation program were addressed in this issue.

Participation/Preferences

Program importance and satisfaction was asked of the respondent users. By combining the very important and important responses, an important level is presented in the following list along with the satisfaction level with the program which is a combination of the satisfied and very satisfied responses. (Significant differences are indicated by an asterisk.)

	<u>Program Importance</u>		<u>Program Satisfaction</u>	
	User	Passport	User	Passport
Wildlife viewing	76%	76%	67%	65%
Park information	68%	69%	68%	63%
Programs/exhibits *	43%	48%	46%	43%
Educ./Interp. programs *	45%	36%	45%	35%
Special events	26%	23%	27%	26%

Refer to Table 38 in the appendix for the exact responses in each category.

Suggested Programs

A total of 70 users, 45 nonusers and 93 passport holders gave program ideas. Forty-eight different suggestions were provided with the top six being guided fishing/rafting trips (21 responses) boat/boat rentals/boat docks (20 responses), guided hikes/tours (15 responses), overnight camping trips (15 responses), onsite informational tours (13 responses) and children/education programs (10 responses) (Table 39).

Campsite Reservation Program

Users, nonusers and passport holders were unlikely or very unlikely to use a reservation system if an additional fee were added (55%, 49% and 52% respectively) (Table 40).

Issue 8: Commercial Use

Private management of the parks and the control of commercial use are addressed in this issue.

Type and Control of Commercial Use

Users (50%), nonusers (53%) and passport holders (59%) indicated opposition or strong opposition to the idea of private management of the parks. There was a significant difference in attitudes between the three groups in regards to private management of the parks and corporate sponsorship of the parks ($p < .01$). No opinion was stated by 14 to 22 percent of the respondents. Users (81%), nonusers (83%) and the passport holders (90%) also opposed or strongly opposed unrestricted commercial use of the parks. There was a significant difference in attitudes between the three groups in regards to unrestricted commercial use in the parks ($p < .01$). All three groups supported strictly controlled commercial use in the parks (60%, 66% and 63% respectively) (Table 41).

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

This section will analyze the results in the context of management considerations. As with the results section, the management implications will be subsectioned into the

issues generated by the public workshops. Each subsection will attempt to answer the specific management questions addressed in this study.

Size of the State Park System

Question: Are there natural or cultural features which should be added to the state park system?

Specific features (natural or cultural) were not asked in this study other than Virginia City (which should be added according to Montana residents). Although support for Virginia City was overwhelming, at least 60 percent of each resident user group and nonusers were supportive. The quantity of natural and cultural/historical types of parks should remain the same.

Question: Should there be more or less land/units in the system?

This question is hard to answer. While a majority (51%) of the residents support the addition of more parks, the support is not strong. Passport holders would welcome the addition of recreational parks to the system. This could account for the significant differences in the responses regarding the quantity of recreational parks.

Question: Does the state park system adequately represent Montana's geographic diversity? What, if anything, is missing?

It appears users of the state parks believe cultural and natural diversity exist within the park system. Most respondents are satisfied with the level of diversity, therefore from their point of view, it seems nothing is missing.

Question: What role should urban parks play in the system?

Local parks are important. However, respondents believe that local parks should not be incorporated into the state park system.

Development

Question: Should there be more or less development in the state parks?

Maximum development is not recommended. Respondents desire the minimal to moderate level of development within the parks. A majority (60%) of Montana residents prefer parks with minimal development (water within the area, pit toilets, and fire rings).

Question: What types of facilities are currently needed?

At a minimum, parks should have drinking water, fire rings, and picnic tables. It is important not to overdevelop parks with marinas, lodges, concessions, and RV full hookups.

Enforcement, Safety and Vandalism

Question: Is enforcement in the parks adequate?

Yes. It was important to all users and the present level of law enforcement within the parks seemed satisfactory.

Question: Do you feel safe in Montana's state parks? Have you stopped using a park because of crime and/or vandalism?

Visitors place a high priority on personal safety and amount of crime in the state parks. The visitors are generally satisfied with the current levels of safety and lack of crime within the parks. Concern about crime did not deter people from visiting the state parks.

Question: How serious a problem is vandalism?

From a visitor's viewpoint, vandalism does not seem to be a problem in the state parks. While visitors are concerned about vandalism and feel that the control of vandalism is important, the users of state parks are satisfied with the current level of control.

Question: Are there sufficient staff available to enforce park rules and provide a safe environment for visitors?

This question was not specifically asked of the respondents. However, visitors do feel safe in the parks and indicated there were adequate numbers of staff for park operations. Park rangers were chosen as the primary provider of law enforcement in the state parks.

Question: Have you experienced some type of social conflict in a state park?

Although respondents were not asked to identify types of conflict, the behavior of other visitors was important to the user. When comparing the high level of importance to the level of satisfaction, it appears that a number of users are concerned with other visitor behaviors. Supporting this observation, 2/3 of the mailout respondents indicated the behavior of other visitors was a minor reason for not visiting state parks more often.

Fees and Funding

Question: Is the cost of visiting and camping in the state parks currently too low, are parks current about right or too high?

Most respondents felt that current fee structures should not be changed. On the average three quarters of all respondents indicated that current fees for entrance/day use, camping, and annual passports were about right.

Question: What are the best funding alternatives to maintain and improve the State Park System during the next 25 years? Are there changes in the fee structure you would like to suggest?

It appears the best funding alternatives are a park trust fund, general tax revenues, partnerships with cooperating association/friends groups and revenues from commercial/private concessionaire services. Adults over 65 and youth under 15 should get discounts on fees. The respondents supported increasing user fees and establishing new fees. Any changes in user fees need to be considered carefully as there appears to be no consensus among users. The lack of consensus could contribute to the significant differences among the users.

Question: Would you support closing parks if funding was inadequate to maintain safety and protect resources?

Respondents were not asked about closing parks to maintain safety and protect resources. However, closing parks due to budget cuts was absolutely not acceptable.

Question: Would you pay more for a premium campsite (e.g., by the water)?

Residents were slightly opposed to paying more for a prime campsite. Charging more for some campsites seems to be feasible only if careful consideration is given to implementation of the fee.

Question: Would you utilize a reservation system? Would you be willing to pay a fee to reserve a site?

Respondents felt a campsite reservation system was unimportant. Additionally, if an extra fee was charged to use the reservation system, users would not want to pay for it.

Protection of Park Resources

Question: Are the natural and cultural resources in the Park System adequately protected?

Protection of the natural and cultural resources within the park system is highly important to users. Satisfaction with the current level of protection is also very high.

Park Operations/Management and Maintenance

Question: Are staffing levels appropriate for adequate management and maintenance of state parks?

Yes. Adequate numbers of staff are important to visitors and satisfaction levels are high with staff numbers presently in the parks.

Question: How important is it for you to make personal contact with park staff?

It is slightly important for visitors to have personal contact with staff. Respondents were very satisfied with the level of personal contact with staff and felt the amount of time park staff should spend on visitor contact should remain the same.

Question: How do you feel about privatizing state park maintenance?

The privatizing of park maintenance was not addressed. However, private management of parks in general was opposed. Issues of park maintenance were addressed. Respondents were very satisfied with the overall condition of facilities in the parks. Cleanliness of parks was a very important issue and users were very satisfied with the current levels of cleanliness. Users believe park maintenance is important. Respondents were satisfied with the level of maintenance and felt park staff should spend about the same amount of time on maintenance.

Privatization of state park maintenance could be taken into consideration if, for some reason, present levels of maintenance cannot be upheld and if the contractor can continue with the current level of maintenance quality.

Programs and Facility Layout

Question: Are there opportunities which should be provided by the park system that are currently unavailable?

A limited number of suggestions were given by respondents. Guided activities such as fishing, rafting, hiking and nature walks were suggested the most for program opportunities. From a list of currently available programs, the highest preference was for wildlife viewing opportunities. Program development incorporating wildlife viewing opportunities should be emphasized.

Question: Should there be more opportunities for interpretation and education in state parks?

Interpretation and education programs within the state park system appears to be adequate. No increase in these programs appears to be desired.

Question: Are opportunities for children adequate?

The survey did not specifically target children's needs or preferences. School programs were slightly preferred by residents.

Commercial Use

Question: What is your feeling about the level and type of commercial uses in Montana State Parks?

Unrestricted commercial use such as outfitters and concessionaires of parks was definitely opposed by all respondents. In fact, respondents desire strict control of commercial use in the parks.

SUMMARY AND FUTURE DIRECTION FOR PARK MANAGEMENT BASED ON STUDY RESULTS

The study used the direct question technique in the form of a questionnaire. Both open-ended and structured questions were utilized. Likert-type scales were incorporated into the questionnaire to determine attitudes in regards to support for management practices and agreement/disagreement with both current and future management policies. The data collected gave FWP a "report card" on current management policies and practices, which also has potential to indicate management direction in the future.

It is important to note that this study is a base-line informational study. The data collected should be considered carefully before being used to make management policy decisions. In many cases, the data indicates areas where further, more in-depth investigations need to be conducted.

This section provides suggestions based on the data gathered. The study provided insight into the resident user, the passport holder and the resident nonuser.

The three group types have differences and similarities which cannot be ignored when planning for the future. In most cases, however, the attitude and opinions of what to do with the park system, management and fees were viewed the same by all groups.

The Montana State Park System serves a diverse group of people who have varying needs and expectations. In general, Montana residents appear to see the value

of the parks and what is represented by the parks. With this understanding, it is important to see that while residents do not visit historical parks as often as recreational parks those parks are still desired.

The size of the state park system seems to be at a level the residents appreciate. While it was indicated that more parks were desired, it is not known if people would sacrifice such things as enforcement, safety, level of personnel and visitor assistance to add more parks. In other words, another study of users would be necessary if the addition of parks caused the reduction of services elsewhere. Of the parks to be added, areas with natural or recreational emphasis might be considered first.

In regards to the level and type of facilities preferred, respondents do not want a great deal of development. However, it seems a minimum level of development is desired. Perhaps the current number of primitive types of parks needs to be reconsidered. There are ample opportunities to recreate in a primitive or wilderness setting within the federal natural resource areas. Perhaps the state parks could fill a different niche providing for a slightly higher level of development while not compromising the park's natural resources. Upgrading the parks designated as primitive with facilities such as drinking water and picnic tables could fulfill the desires of most respondents.

It is important to monitor park maintenance. Although most respondents agreed that the overall condition of the parks was satisfactory, with increased use comes increased maintenance needs. Continued emphasis on maintenance is suggested.

Control of vandalism in the parks was an important issue and the groups indicated satisfaction with current levels of control. However, as the use levels at other recreation facilities increases, more people might look to the state parks to provide

quality experience. Measures must be taken now to insure that the park resources are protected adequately.

Montana's population is growing and more nonresidents are coming to Montana to experience the natural beauty and enjoy the variety of recreational opportunities offered. With increased visitation comes a multitude of management problems. Staff levels, though adequate presently, could become thinly stretched and the quality of parks might deteriorate. Park users are satisfied with present levels of staff quality, staff knowledge and number of park personnel. This position could deteriorate as the demand for parks increases.

The sentiment in society today is for users to demand that their fee be put back in to the budget of the park visited. The funding structure of the park system needs to be reanalyzed and if necessary, restructured so more of the user fees go back directly to the park. If people see improvements being made or the conditions of the parks increasing in quality, people can gain ownership in the management decision made for the park and will support the incorporation of increase in user fees.

A parks trust fund was a top funding source suggested for state parks. The parks division will need to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the time commitment of soliciting money for a trust fund. It may be advantageous to establish a trust fund for each park, allowing the individual parks to utilize the moneys as needed and giving friends of each park a reason to contribute to the park of their choice.

Overcrowding, visitor behavior and time available were the top reasons people don't visit the parks or don't visit more often. While park management has no control over time, there is an opportunity to address crowding through management practices and visitor behavior through rules and enforcement. Further research on crowding and visitor behavior could produce suggestions on how to control these problems.

Park programs would be wise to concentrate on the wildlife viewing opportunities as it was indicated to be desired by all groups. Any program with wildlife attached to it will probably be successful. This includes interpretive trails where a visitor may glimpse a creature in the wild, wildlife tours, to areas set aside for people to see the wildlife in their natural habitats.

An issue not directly addressed but which emerged in the results was the lack of knowledge about the state parks. Many respondents indicated being a park user but subsequently identified Glacier or Yellowstone National Parks as the last state parks visited. It appears that changes in communication tactics might be appropriate when informing residents about the location and identification of the state parks. A massive marketing campaign about Montana state park will put an image of state parks in the minds of the residents. As it is right now, many residents just don't know about the state parks.

In summary, the parks are perceived to be in good condition and resident users, nonusers and passport holders are satisfied with the current management and operations of the parks. Respondents would like more parks added to the system with the minimal levels of facilities, but are generally not supportive of high levels of development in the existing parks. Increased user fees would be most likely to be acceptable if the moneys collected go directly back into the park visited. Overcrowding and visitor behavior problems need to be addressed to increase visitor satisfaction. Programs available in the parks should include tours and activities related to wildlife as much as possible. Finally, Montana state parks are generally unknown to many residents, therefore becoming more visible through a marketing campaign might be advantageous.

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APPENDIX A
RESULTS TABLES

TABLE 2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS IN MONTANA

	<u>User</u>	<u>Nonuser</u>	<u>Passport Holder</u>
Number of years in Montana			
Mean	35	35	34

TABLE 3. AVERAGE AGE

	<u>User</u>	<u>Nonuser</u>	<u>Passport Holder</u>
Age			
Mean	48	49	51

TABLE 4. GENDER

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Male	225	78.7%	119	58.9%	182	71.9%
Female	61	21.3%	83	41.1%	71	28.1%
Total	286	100.0%	202	100.0%	253	100.0%

TABLE 5 TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Household Type	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Single Parent w/Child(ren)	17	5.9%	17	8.4%	9	3.5%
Live w/Roommates	8	2.8%	3	1.5%	2	.8%
Couple w/Child(ren)	114	39.4%	70	34.5%	102	40.2%
Live w/Relatives	5	1.7%	6	3.0%	5	2.0%
Live Alone	42	14.5%	41	20.2%	28	11.0%
Couple	103	35.6%	66	32.5%	108	42.5%
Total	289	100.0%	203	100.0%	254	100.0%

TABLE 6 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of Education	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Less Than High School	11	3.9%	12	6.1%	20	8.1%
High School Diploma	101	35.9%	73	37.1%	76	30.8%
Technical/Associates Diploma	32	11.4%	32	16.2%	42	17.0%
College/University Degree	91	32.4%	56	28.4%	74	30.0%
Graduate Degree	46	16.4%	24	12.2%	35	14.2%
Total	281	100.0%	197	100.0%	247	100.0%

TABLE 7 OCCUPATION

Occupation	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Prof./Tech	77	27.4%	48	24.1%	57	22.6%
Managers/Admin. notfarm	33	11.7%	13	6.5%	21	8.3%
Sales	15	5.3%	8	4.0%	8	3.2%
Clerical/Kindred	10	3.6%	15	7.5%	12	4.8%
Craftsmen/Kindred	17	6.0%	7	3.5%	19	7.5%
Operatives except transport	2	.7%	3	1.5%	4	1.6%
Transport Equipment	7	2.5%	3	1.5%	3	1.2%
Laborers not farm	18	6.4%	5	2.5%	8	3.2%
Farmers	10	3.6%	7	3.5%	1	.4%
Service Workers not pvt.	17	6.0%	19	9.5%	22	8.7%
Student	7	2.5%	4	2.0%	1	.4%
Homemaker	5	1.8%	5	2.5%	8	3.2%
Retired	60	21.4%	61	30.7%	86	34.1%
Armed Services	3	1.1%			1	.4%
Unemployed/Disabled			1	.5%	1	.4%
Total	281	100.0%	199	100.0%	252	100.0%

TABLE 8 MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Married	213	76.1%	145	71.4%	208	82.2%
Not Married	67	23.9%	58	28.6%	45	17.8%
Total	280	100.0%	203	100.0%	253	100.0%

TABLE 9 TYPE OF AREA LIVED IN

Type of Area Lived In	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Large City	116	40.3%	76	38.2%	121	47.3%
Large Town	42	14.6%	33	16.6%	40	15.6%
Small Town	71	24.7%	53	26.6%	44	17.2%
Rural (Non-Farm)	33	11.5%	19	9.5%	40	15.6%
Rural (Working Farm)	26	9.0%	18	9.0%	11	4.3%
Total	288	100.0%	199	100.0%	256	100.0%

TABLE 10 LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Level of Income	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
< \$9,999	10	3.7%	16	8.8%	3	1.3%
\$10,000 - \$14,999	12	4.4%	12	6.6%	13	5.5%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	46	16.9%	35	19.3%	36	15.2%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	60	22.1%	44	24.3%	53	22.4%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	76	27.9%	45	24.9%	60	25.3%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	42	15.4%	24	13.3%	52	21.9%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	11	4.0%	3	1.7%	15	6.3%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	9	3.3%	1	.6%	4	1.7%
\$150,000 +	6	2.2%	1	.6%	1	.4%
Total	272	100.0%	181	100.0%	237	100.0%

TABLE 11 TYPE OF OVERNIGHT STAY

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
RV/van/truck/boat Camping	81	23.1%	109	36.3%
Motel Near Park	34	9.7%	16	5.3%
Cabin	15	4.3%	5	1.6%
Tent Trailer	28	8.0%	25	8.4%
Tent Camping	103	29.3%	84	28.0%
Private Home Near Park	11	3.1%	8	2.7%
None	79	22.5%	53	17.7%
Total	351*	100.0%	300*	100.0%

* In this question, some respondents chose more than one answer, increasing the total number of responses.

TABLE 12 TYPE OF PARK USED THE MOST

Type of Park Used Most	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Cultural/Historic	29	11.5%	3	1.3%
Natural	74	29.4%	26	10.8%
Recreational	149	59.1%	211	87.9%
Total	252	100.0%	240	100.0%

TABLE 13 ANNUAL STATE PARK PASSPORT PROGRAM

Awareness of the Program	<u>User</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Yes	109	48.0%
No	118	52.0%
Total	227	100.0%

TABLE 14 MOST RECENTLY VISITED PARKS *

Park Name	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Ackley Lake	1	.4%	1	.4%
Anaconda Stack	3	1.3%		
Bannack	13	5.7%	6	2.6%
Beavertail Hill	1	.4%	3	1.3%
Chief Plenty Coups	2	.9%	1	.4%
Cooney Reservoir	5	2.2%	55	24.0%
Council Grove	1	.4%		
Flathead Lake	12	5.3%	13	5.7%
Fort Owen	1	.4%		
Frenchtown Pond	2	.9%	9	3.9%
Giant Springs	17	7.5%	15	6.6%
Greycliff Prairie Dog Town	2	.9%	1	.4%
Hauser Lake/Black Sandy	6	2.6%	18	7.9%
Hell Creek	2	.9%	2	.9%
Lake Elmo	10	4.4%	19	8.3%
Lake Mary Ronan	1	.4%		
Lewis & Clark Caverns	46	20.3%	11	4.8%
Logan	3	1.3%	1	.4%
Lone Pine/Upper Foy	9	4.0%	1	.4%
Lost Creek	15	6.6%		
Madison Buffalo Jump	1	.4%		
Makoshika	12	5.3%	4	1.7%
Medicine Rocks	4	1.8%	1	.4%
Missouri Headwaters	13	5.7%	4	1.7%
Natural Bridge	1	.4%		
Pictograph Caves	7	3.1%	1	.4%
Pirogue Island	1	.4%		
Placid Lake	1	.4%	6	2.6%
Rosebud Battlefield			2	.9%
Salmon Lake	3	1.3%	11	4.8%
Sluice Boxes			1	.4%
Spring Meadow Lake	10	4.4%	17	7.4%
Thompson Falls	2	.9%	1	.4%
Tongue River	5	2.2%	20	8.7%
Whitefish Lake	1	.4%	2	.9%
No longer a state park**	14	6.2%	3	1.3%
Total	227	100.0%	229	100.0%

* 154 users indicated a national park rather than a state park, therefore being classified as a nonusers of state parks.

** Respondents indicated an area that used to be a state park, but in which ownership has been transferred to another state agency.

TABLE 15 NUMBER OF VISITS TO PARKS SINCE MEMORIAL DAY, 1996

Number of Visits	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
0*	10	5.4%	11	4.7%
1	46	24.9%	13	5.6%
2	40	21.6%	31	13.3%
3	28	15.1%	35	15.0%
4	25	13.5%	27	11.6%
5	9	4.9%	26	11.2%
6	8	4.3%	25	10.7%
7	3	1.6%	7	3.0%
8	2	1.1%	4	1.7%
9	1	.5%	2	.9%
10	7	3.8%	19	8.2%
11	1	.5%	2	.9%
12	1	.5%	9	3.9%
15	1	.5%	3	1.3%
16			4	1.7%
17			2	.9%
20			8	3.4%
21	2	1.1%		
25			2	.9%
30	1	.5%	1	.4%
50			1	.4%
84			1	.4%
Total	185	100.0%	233	100.0%
Average number of visits	3.1		6.1	

* These users have previously visited a state park, but not since Memorial Day, 1996.

TABLE 16 REASONS FOR NOT VISITING PARKS OR NOT VISITING MORE OFTEN

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Not Enough Staff						
Major Reason	2	.7%	5	3.0%	2	.8%
Minor Reason	43	15.5%	37	22.4%	48	19.5%
Not A Reason	233	83.8%	123	74.5%	196	79.7%
Total	278	100.0%	165	100.0%	246	100.0%
Don't Feel Safe						
Major Reason	29	10.4%	21	13.0%	28	11.4%
Minor Reason	50	17.9%	36	22.4%	42	17.1%
Not A Reason	200	71.7%	104	64.6%	176	71.5%
Total	279	100.0%	161	100.0%	246	100.0%
Too Crowded						
Major Reason	58	20.8%	54	32.7%	87	35.1%
Minor Reason	109	39.1%	64	38.8%	98	39.5%
Not A Reason	112	40.1%	47	28.5%	63	25.4%
Total	279	100.0%	165	100.0%	248	100.0%
Behavior of Other Visitors						
Major Reason	54	19.4%	39	23.5%	60	24.3%
Minor Reason	113	40.5%	56	33.7%	113	45.7%
Not A Reason	112	40.1%	71	42.8%	74	30.0%
Total	279	100.0%	166	100.0%	247	100.0%
No Activities That Interest Me						
Major Reason	25	9.0%	10	6.1%	5	2.0%
Minor Reason	66	23.7%	33	20.1%	45	18.2%
Not A Reason	188	67.4%	121	73.8%	197	79.8%
Total	279	100.0%	164	100.0%	247	100.0%
Don't Know Where Parks Are Located						
Major Reason	35	12.6%	15	9.1%	13	5.3%
Minor Reason	79	28.5%	20	12.1%	35	14.2%
Not A Reason	163	58.8%	130	78.8%	199	80.6%
Total	277	100.0%	165	100.0%	247	100.0%
No Time						
Major Reason	106	37.9%	61	36.5%	59	24.1%
Minor Reason	87	31.1%	46	27.5%	94	38.4%
Not A Reason	87	31.1%	60	35.9%	92	37.6%
Total	280	100.0%	167	100.0%	245	100.0%

(continued)

Table 16 Reasons for Not Visiting Parks or Not Visiting More Often
(cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Don't Like To Recreate Outdoors						
Major Reason	8	2.9%	4	2.4%	4	1.6%
Minor Reason	32	11.5%	20	12.2%	15	6.1%
Not A Reason	238	85.6%	140	85.4%	227	92.3%
Total	278	100.0%	164	100.0%	246	100.0%
No Others To Go With Me						
Major Reason	12	4.3%	14	8.4%	6	2.4%
Minor Reason	40	14.3%	25	15.1%	43	17.5%
Not A Reason	227	81.4%	127	76.5%	197	80.1%
Total	279	100.0%	166	100.0%	246	100.0%
Didn't Enjoy Previous Visit						
Major Reason	5	1.8%	8	4.9%	12	4.9%
Minor Reason	37	13.3%	20	12.2%	25	10.2%
Not A Reason	237	84.9%	136	82.9%	209	85.0%
Total	279	100.0%	164	100.0%	246	100.0%
No Disabled Access						
Major Reason	7	2.5%	8	4.8%	5	2.1%
Minor Reason	25	9.0%	18	10.8%	24	9.9%
Not A Reason	247	88.5%	140	84.3%	213	88.0%
Total	279	100.0%	166	100.0%	242	100.0%
Camping Fees Too Expensive						
Major Reason	28	10.0%	18	10.9%	15	6.1%
Minor Reason	66	23.7%	29	17.6%	53	21.5%
Not A Reason	185	66.3%	118	71.5%	179	72.5%
Total	279	100.0%	165	100.0%	247	100.0%
Entrance/User Fees Too Expensive						
Major Reason	31	11.2%	16	9.8%	16	6.5%
Minor Reason	74	26.6%	38	23.2%	47	19.1%
Not A Reason	173	62.2%	110	67.1%	183	74.4%
Total	278	100.0%	164	100.0%	246	100.0%
Park Facilities in Poor Condition						
Major Reason	22	7.9%	18	11.0%	27	11.0%
Minor Reason	71	25.6%	35	21.5%	65	26.4%
Not A Reason	184	66.4%	110	67.5%	154	62.6%
Total	277	100.0%	163	100.0%	246	100.0%

(continued)

Table 16 Reasons for Not Visiting Parks or Not Visiting More Often
(cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
No Equipment To Recreate						
Major Reason	11	4.0%	8	4.9%	4	1.6%
Minor Reason	43	15.6%	33	20.2%	28	11.5%
Not A Reason	222	80.4%	122	74.8%	211	86.8%
Total	276	100.0%	163	100.0%	243	100.0%

16a Importance of and Satisfaction with Uncrowdedness

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Uncrowded Parks Importance						
Very Important	98	35.8%	69	42.6%	103	41.5%
Important	110	40.1%	55	34.0%	110	44.4%
No Opinion	38	13.9%	23	14.2%	23	9.3%
Unimportant	22	8.0%	8	4.9%	10	4.0%
Not Very Important	6	2.2%	7	4.3%	2	.8%
Total	274	100.0%	162	100.0%	248	100.0%
Uncrowded Parks Satisfaction						
Very Satisfied	21	8.5%	18	12.2%	30	12.6%
Satisfied	125	50.8%	55	37.4%	91	38.2%
No Opinion	66	26.8%	30	20.4%	44	18.5%
Dissatisfied	28	11.4%	36	24.5%	54	22.7%
Very Dissatisfied	6	2.4%	8	5.4%	19	8.0%
Total	246	100.0%	147	100.0%	238	100.0%

TABLE 17 REASONS SUGGESTED BY RESPONDENTS FOR NOT VISITING STATE PARKS OR NOT VISITING MORE OFTEN

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
overcrowding	1	2.4%	6	22.2%	14	24.6%
poor maintenance of facilities	2	4.9%	2	7.4%	10	17.5%
too far away	3	7.3%	3	11.1%	6	10.5%
too busy/work schedule	3	7.3%	3	11.1%	4	7.0%
don't want to pay fees	3	7.3%			5	8.8%
gas prices			3	11.1%	2	3.5%
people not following rules	3	7.3%			1	1.8%
don't know what they offer	2	4.9%			2	3.5%
can go to National Forests	4	9.8%				
lack of facilities	1	2.4%			2	3.5%
can't afford it	1	2.4%	2	7.4%		
too commercialized/modernized	2	4.9%	1	3.7%		
too old/don't travel much	2	4.9%	1	3.7%		
pet restrictions					3	5.3%
inconsiderate personnel					3	5.3%
moved	1	2.4%	1	3.7%		
health/allergies	1	2.4%	1	3.7%		
other places to recreate	2	4.9%				
don't hunt, boat or fish	1	2.4%	1	3.7%		
won't buy extra sticker for 2nd car	1	2.4%			1	1.8%
play golf	2	4.9%				
undesirable geographic location	1	2.4%			1	1.8%
season too short			1	3.7%	1	1.8%
not enough parks			1	3.7%	1	1.8%
inaccessibility for RV/disabled			1	3.7%	1	1.8%
no need to/just don't			1	3.7%		
not enough bike trails	1	2.4%				
live near city parks	1	2.4%				
not a good quality experience	1	2.4%				
new fees	1	2.4%				
travel in winter months			1	3.7%		
money paid doesn't go to park					1	1.8%
mostly geared toward non-residents					1	1.8%
bugs					1	1.8%
bad fishing					1	1.8%
no beaches	1	2.4%				
Total	41	100.0%	29	100.0%	61	100.0%

TABLE 18 QUANTITY OF CULTURAL/HISTORICAL, NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL PARKS

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Quantity of Cult/Hist Parks						
More	69	28.5%	54	31.2%	55	26.6%
Same	135	55.8%	87	50.3%	121	58.5%
Less	9	3.7%	9	5.2%	4	1.9%
No Opinion	29	12.0%	23	13.3%	27	13.0%
Total	242	100.0%	173	100.0%	207	100.0%
Quantity of Natural Parks						
More	93	37.5%	59	34.3%	88	42.3%
Same	128	51.6%	89	51.7%	100	48.1%
Less	10	4.0%	7	4.1%	2	1.0%
No Opinion	17	6.9%	17	9.9%	18	8.7%
Total	248	100.0%	172	100.0%	208	100.0%
Quantity of Recreation Parks						
More	91	37.3%	61	35.7%	127	59.3%
Same	119	48.8%	78	45.6%	73	34.1%
Less	13	5.3%	14	8.2%	8	3.7%
No Opinion	21	8.6%	18	10.5%	6	2.8%
Total	244	100.0%	171	100.0%	214	100.0%

TABLE 19 ADDITION OF VIRGINIA CITY

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Add Virginia City						
strongly agree	79	27.4%	66	32.5%	58	24.1%
agree	98	34.0%	62	30.5%	84	34.9%
disagree	37	12.8%	14	6.9%	19	7.9%
strongly disagree	12	4.2%	9	4.4%	12	5.0%
no opinion	62	21.5%	52	25.6%	68	28.2%
Total	288	100.0%	203	100.0%	241	100.0%

TABLE 20 IMPORTANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL PARKS

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Importance of Local Parks						
strongly agree	140	48.6%	92	45.5%	108	44.1%
agree	26	43.8%	90	44.6%	111	45.3%
disagree	7	2.4%	3	1.5%	7	2.9%
strongly disagree	4	1.4%	2	1.0%	4	1.6%
no opinion	11	3.8%	15	7.4%	15	6.1%
Total	288	100.0%	202	100.0%	245	100.0%
Local Parks Should be Part of State Park System						
strongly agree	33	11.5%	24	11.8%	29	11.9%
agree	60	20.9%	44	21.6%	67	27.6%
disagree	82	28.6%	46	22.5%	65	26.7%
strongly disagree	21	7.3%	27	13.2%	18	7.4%
no opinion	91	31.7%	63	30.9%	64	26.3%
Total	287	100.0%	204	100.0%	243	100.0%

TABLE 21 DESIRED LEVEL OF FACILITIES

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Level of Facilities Desired						
No Facilities ¹	12	4.4%	10	6.3%	9	3.6%
Minimal ²	161	59.2%	83	51.9%	139	56.3%
Moderate ³	85	31.3%	49	30.6%	87	35.2%
Maximum ⁴	14	5.1%	18	11.3%	12	4.9%
Total	272	100.0%	160	100.0%	247	100.0%

¹ (Provide own water, pack in/pack out garbage)

² (Water within area, pit toilets, fire rings)

³ (Flush toilets paved road paved boat launch)

⁴ (Electric hookups, lodges, marinas, concessions)

TABLE 22 TYPES OF FACILITIES PREFERRED

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Paved Campsite Pad	46	15.8%	48	23.2%	52	20.2%
Fire Rings	188	64.4%	130	62.8%	176	68.2%
Showers	89	30.5%	71	34.3%	70	27.1%
Picnic Shelters	130	44.5%	108	52.2%	117	45.3%
Interpretive Info.	124	42.5%	65	31.4%	77	29.8%
Electrical Hookups	42	14.4%	62	30.0%	45	17.4%
Fish Cleaning Stations	48	16.4%	50	24.2%	93	36.0%
Day Use	75	25.7%	54	26.1%	70	27.1%
Picnic Tables	229	78.4%	170	82.1%	222	86.0%
BBQ Grills	101	34.6%	90	43.5%	73	28.3%
Dump Stations	84	28.8%	89	43.0%	93	36.0%
Pull-Thru Sites	47	16.1%	49	23.7%	58	22.5%
Drinking Water	235	80.5%	167	80.7%	206	79.8%
Disabled Access	99	33.9%	89	43.0%	95	36.8%
Concessions	17	5.8%	18	8.7%	11	4.3%
Group Camping Areas	59	20.2%	36	17.4%	60	23.3%
Playground	54	18.5%	48	23.2%	38	14.7%
Flush Toilets	85	29.1%	80	38.6%	69	26.7%
RV Full Hookups	25	8.6%	47	22.7%	25	9.7%
Rustic Cabins	42	14.4%	53	25.6%	34	13.2%
Visitor Centers	67	22.9%	67	32.4%	33	12.8%
Boat Ramps	108	37.0%	73	35.3%	163	63.2%
Reservations	32	11.0%	29	14.0%	28	10.9%
Docks	83	28.4%	58	28.0%	127	49.2%
Trails	169	57.9%	112	54.1%	130	50.4%

(continued)

Table 22 Types of Facilities Preferred (cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Signs	141	48.3%	121	58.5%	124	48.1%
Roads	93	31.8%	87	42.0%	96	37.2%
Hot Water	36	12.3%	42	20.3%	30	11.6%
Marinas	27	9.2%	29	14.0%	39	15.1%
Lodges	23	7.9%	48	23.2%	10	3.9%

TABLE 23 ENFORCEMENT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Importance of Crime Minimization				
Very Important	152	54.9%	141	56.9%
Important	89	32.1%	85	34.3%
Unimportant	7	2.5%	3	1.2%
Not Very Important	3	1.1%	2	.8%
No Opinion	26	9.4%	17	6.9%
Total	277	100.0%	248	100.0%
Satisfaction of Crime Minimization				
Very Satisfied	40	15.9%	48	20.2%
Satisfied	128	50.8%	106	44.5%
Dissatisfied	15	6.0%	13	5.5%
Very Dissatisfied	1	.4%	8	3.4%
No Opinion	68	27.0%	63	26.5%
Total	252	100.0%	238	100.0%
Importance of Enforcement of Rules/Regs.				
Very Important	106	38.1%	111	44.8%
Important	119	42.8%	105	42.3%
Unimportant	14	5.0%	6	2.4%
Not Very Important	4	1.4%	2	.8%
No Opinion	35	12.6%	24	9.7%
Total	278	100.0%	248	100.0%
Satisfaction with Enforcement of Rules/Regs.				
Very Satisfied	28	11.1%	37	15.5%
Satisfied	125	49.6%	106	44.4%
Dissatisfied	21	8.3%	24	10.0%
Very Dissatisfied	9	3.6%	11	4.6%
No Opinion	69	27.4%	61	25.5%
Total	252	100.0%	239	100.0%

TABLE 24 VISITOR AND PERSONAL SAFETY

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Importance of Visitor Safety				
Very Important	114	41.5%	111	45.1%
Important	110	40.0%	101	41.1%
Unimportant	14	5.1%	6	2.4%
Not Very Important	6	2.2%	2	.8%
No Opinion	31	11.3%	26	10.6%
Total	275	100.0%	246	100.0%
Satisfaction with Visitor Safety				
Very Satisfied	51	20.6%	48	20.2%
Satisfied	127	51.4%	116	48.7%
Dissatisfied	9	3.6%	16	6.7%
Very Dissatisfied	2	.8%	6	2.5%
No Opinion	58	23.5%	52	21.8%
Total	247	100.0%	238	100.0%
Importance of Behavior of Other Visitors				
Very Important	101	36.6%	127	50.8%
Important	115	41.7%	93	37.2%
Unimportant	14	5.1%	8	3.2%
Not Very Important	6	2.2%	2	.8%
No Opinion	40	14.5%	20	8.0%
Total	276	100.0%	250	100.0%
Satisfaction with Behavior of Other Visitors				
Very Satisfied	22	8.7%	27	11.3%
Satisfied	112	44.4%	101	42.1%
Dissatisfied	26	10.3%	45	18.8%
Very Dissatisfied	9	3.6%	16	6.7%
No Opinion	83	32.9%	51	21.3%
Total	252	100.0%	240	100.0%
Importance of Visitor Use Conflict Levels				
Very Important	74	26.8%	85	34.8%
Important	104	37.7%	93	38.1%
Unimportant	15	5.4%	4	1.6%
Not Very Important	8	2.9%	5	2.0%
No Opinion	75	27.2%	57	23.4%
Total	276	100.0%	244	100.0%

Table 24 Visitor and Personal Safety (cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Satisfaction with Visitor Use Conflict Levels				
Very Satisfied	23	9.2%	33	14.1%
Satisfied	94	37.6%	77	32.9%
Dissatisfied	11	4.4%	15	6.4%
Very Dissatisfied	4	1.6%	10	4.3%
No Opinion	118	47.2%	99	42.3%
Total	250	100.0%	234	100.0%

TABLE 25 CONTROL OF VANDALISM

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Importance of Control of Vandalism				
Very Important	173	62.5%	178	72.1%
Important	77	27.8%	58	23.5%
Unimportant	5	1.8%		
Not Very Important			1	.4%
No Opinion	22	7.9%	10	4.0%
Total	277	100.0%	247	100.0%
Satisfaction with Control of Vandalism				
Very Satisfied	35	14.0%	41	17.2%
Satisfied	118	47.2%	105	43.9%
Dissatisfied	35	14.0%	37	15.5%
Very Dissatisfied	12	4.8%	21	8.8%
No Opinion	58	20.0%	35	14.6%
Total	258	100.0%	239	100.0%

TABLE 26 FEE STRUCTURE

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
<u>Entrance/Day Use Fees</u>						
Too Low	38	13.3%	47	23.2%	32	13.2%
About Right	214	75.1%	139	68.5%	193	79.4%
Too High	33	11.6%	17	8.4%	18	7.4%
Total	285	100.0%	203	100.0%	243	100.0%
<u>Overnight Camping Fees</u>						
Too Low	44	15.4%	32	15.8%	39	16.0%
About Right	211	73.8%	155	76.4%	183	75.3%
Too High	31	10.8%	16	7.9%	21	8.6%
Total	286	100.0%	203	100.0%	243	100.0%
<u>Annual Passport Fee</u>						
Too Low	83	28.9%	53	26.1%	37	14.9%
About Right	186	64.8%	134	66.0%	204	82.3%
Too High	18	6.3%	16	7.9%	7	2.8%
Total	287	100.0%	203	100.0%	248	100.0%

TABLE 27 FUNDING SOURCES

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Boat Launch Fee						
Strongly Support	34	12.1%	36	18.2%	28	11.6%
Support	96	34.2%	61	30.8%	60	24.8%
Oppose	64	22.8%	35	17.7%	71	29.3%
Strongly Oppose	31	11.0%	24	12.1%	57	23.6%
No Opinion	56	19.9%	42	21.2%	26	10.7%
Total	281	100.0%	198	100.0%	242	100.0%
Campsite Reservation Fees						
Strongly Support	30	10.6%	26	13.1%	21	8.5%
Support	105	37.0%	64	32.2%	79	32.0%
Oppose	70	24.6%	40	20.1%	57	23.1%
Strongly Oppose	33	11.6%	30	15.1%	54	21.9%
No Opinion	46	16.2%	39	19.6%	36	14.6%
Total	284	100.0%	199	100.0%	247	100.0%
Concessionaire Services (Percentage of Proceeds)						
Strongly Support	39	13.7%	35	17.2%	35	14.5%
Support	102	35.9%	61	30.0%	77	31.8%
Oppose	43	15.1%	29	14.3%	41	16.9%
Strongly Oppose	41	14.4%	28	13.8%	35	14.5%
No Opinion	59	20.8%	50	24.6%	54	22.3%
Total	284	100.0%	203	100.0%	242	100.0%
Merchandise for Sale (Percentage of Proceeds)						
Strongly Support	38	13.4%	35	17.2%	34	14.0%
Support	102	35.9%	67	33.0%	74	30.5%
Oppose	42	14.8%	27	13.3%	42	17.3%
Strongly Oppose	43	15.1%	24	11.8%	34	14.0%
No Opinion	59	20.8%	50	24.6%	59	24.3%
Total	284	100.0%	203	100.0%	243	100.0%
Parks Trust Fund						
Strongly Support	69	24.0%	51	25.2%	67	27.2%
Support	157	54.7%	99	49.0%	130	52.8%
Oppose	9	3.1%	3	1.5%	6	2.4%
Strongly Oppose	11	3.8%	8	4.0%	6	2.4%
No Opinion	41	14.3%	41	20.3%	37	15.0%
Total	287	100.0%	202	100.0%	246	100.0%

(continued)

Table 27 Funding Sources (cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Partnerships with Cooperating Associations/Friends Groups						
Strongly Support	52	18.4%	37	18.9%	47	19.4%
Support	124	43.8%	72	36.7%	86	35.5%
Oppose	21	7.4%	9	4.6%	26	10.7%
Strongly Oppose	14	4.9%	13	6.6%	15	6.2%
No Opinion	72	25.4%	65	33.2%	68	28.1%
Total	283	100.0%	196	100.0%	242	100.0%
Private Corporate Sponsorships						
Strongly Support	33	11.6%	36	17.9%	31	12.8%
Support	134	47.0%	66	32.8%	87	36.0%
Oppose	33	11.6%	19	9.5%	39	16.1%
Strongly Oppose	34	11.9%	23	11.4%	32	13.2%
No Opinion	51	17.9%	57	28.4%	53	21.9%
Total	285	100.0%	201	100.0%	242	100.0%
Coal Tax Revenue						
Strongly Support	39	13.7%	25	12.5%	49	20.0%
Support	90	31.7%	39	19.5%	85	34.7%
Oppose	51	18.0%	35	17.5%	23	9.4%
Strongly Oppose	27	9.5%	23	11.5%	16	6.5%
No Opinion	77	27.1%	78	39.0%	72	29.4%
Total	284	100.0%	206	100.0%	245	100.0%
Accommodations Tax Revenue						
Strongly Support	29	10.2%	20	10.2%	23	9.5%
Support	76	26.8%	39	19.8%	64	26.6%
Oppose	64	22.5%	52	26.4%	44	18.3%
Strongly Oppose	41	14.4%	33	16.8%	35	14.5%
No Opinion	74	26.1%	53	26.9%	75	31.1%
Total	284	100.0%	197	100.0%	241	100.0%
Commercial User Fee Proceeds (Used to Purchase/Improve Sites)						
Strongly Support	56	19.9%	49	24.5%	48	19.9%
Support	127	45.2%	85	42.5%	107	44.4%
Oppose	23	8.2%	14	7.0%	19	7.9%
Strongly Oppose	13	4.6%	11	5.5%	16	6.6%
No Opinion	62	22.1%	41	20.5%	51	21.2%
Total	281	100.0%	200	100.0%	241	100.0%

(continued)

Table 27 Funding Sources (cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Increase User Fee for Prime Campsites						
Strongly Support	26	9.1%	14	7.0%	28	11.4%
Support	94	33.0%	61	30.3%	67	27.3%
Oppose	91	31.9%	53	26.4%	74	30.2%
Strongly Oppose	33	11.6%	32	15.9%	42	17.1%
No Opinion	41	14.4%	41	20.4%	34	13.9%
Total	285	100.0%	201	100.0%	245	100.0%
Car Rental Surcharge						
Strongly Support	31	11.1%	34	17.0%	35	14.3%
Support	93	33.2%	54	27.0%	78	32.0%
Oppose	52	18.6%	30	15.0%	37	15.2%
Strongly Oppose	23	8.2%	19	9.5%	17	7.0%
No Opinion	81	28.9%	63	31.5%	77	31.6%
Total	280	100.0%	200	100.0%	244	100.0%
Sales Tax Revenue						
Strongly Support	27	9.6%	21	10.6%	27	11.3%
Support	58	20.7%	49	24.6%	58	24.4%
Oppose	56	20.0%	39	19.6%	41	17.2%
Strongly Oppose	84	30.0%	49	24.6%	62	26.1%
No Opinion	55	19.6%	41	20.6%	50	21.0%
Total	280	100.0%	199	100.0%	238	100.0%

TABLE 28 OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Responses	Col %	Responses	Col %	Responses	Col %
tax nat. res. going out of state	1	5.3%				
charge non-residents more equipment rental	1	5.3%	5	38.5%	7	28.0%
cut wasteful spending	2	10.4%	2	15.4%		
self funding	1	5.3%	1	7.7%	3	12.0%
FWP license fees	3	15.8%			2	8.0%
fund raisers	1	5.3%			3	12.0%
donations	2	10.4%			1	4.0%
volunteer services/ workers	2	10.4%			1	4.0%
general fund	1	5.3%				
lottery/gambling proceeds					2	8.0%
church groups	1	5.3%				
increase state income tax			2	15.4%	1	4.0%
charge no fees	1	5.3%				
cigarette tax	1	5.3%				
gas tax			1	7.7%		
RV tax (boats, jet skis)	1	5.3%			1	4.0%
open year-round	1	5.3%	1	7.7%		
per person user fees for large groups					1	4.0%
school bonds					1	4.0%
charge per family					1	4.0%
finances from misuse					1	4.0%
Total	19	100.0%	12	100.0%	25	100.0%

TABLE 29 SPECIAL FEES AND DISCOUNTS

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Adult Over 65 User Fee Discount						
Strongly Support	132	46.0%	102	49.8%	133	53.8%
Support	98	34.1%	58	28.3%	76	30.8%
Oppose	31	10.8%	23	11.2%	17	6.9%
Strongly Oppose	12	4.2%	6	2.9%	9	3.6%
No Opinion	14	4.9%	16	7.8%	12	4.9%
Total	287	100.0%	205	100.0%	247	100.0%
Youth Under 15 User Fee Discount						
Strongly Support	80	29.3%	63	33.3%	74	33.3%
Support	107	39.2%	60	31.7%	87	39.2%
Oppose	30	11.0%	22	11.6%	20	9.0%
Strongly Oppose	15	5.5%	12	6.3%	14	6.3%
No Opinion	41	15.0%	32	16.9%	27	12.2%
Total	273	100.0%	189	100.0%	222	100.0%
Increase User Fees						
Strongly Support	21	7.4%	29	14.5%	14	5.7%
Support	100	35.2%	66	33.0%	100	41.0%
Oppose	59	20.8%	46	23.0%	70	28.7%
Strongly Oppose	36	12.7%	19	9.5%	30	12.3%
No Opinion	68	23.9%	40	20.0%	30	12.3%
Total	284	100.0%	200	100.0%	244	100.0%
Establish New User Fees						
Strongly Support	17	5.9%	27	13.4%	19	7.8%
Support	105	36.6%	66	32.8%	88	36.2%
Oppose	58	20.2%	44	21.9%	58	23.9%
Strongly Oppose	28	9.8%	16	8.0%	25	10.3%
No Opinion	79	27.5%	48	23.9%	53	21.8%
Total	287	100.0%	201	100.0%	243	100.0%

TABLE 30 TYPES OF CUTBACKS AT THE STATE LEVEL

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
No Cutbacks						
Not Acceptable	229	78.4%	147	71.0%	190	73.6%
Acceptable	63	21.6%	60	29.0%	68	26.4%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Reduce Services (Brochures, Programs)						
Not Acceptable	114	39.0%	94	45.4%	89	34.5%
Acceptable	178	61.0%	113	54.6%	169	65.5%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Reduce Summer Season						
Not Acceptable	249	85.3%	175	84.5%	231	89.5%
Acceptable	43	14.7%	32	15.5%	27	10.5%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Reduce Law Enforcement						
Not Acceptable	253	86.6%	184	88.9%	216	83.7%
Acceptable	39	13.4%	23	11.1%	42	16.3%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Reduce Maintenance						
Not Acceptable	264	90.4%	195	94.2%	236	91.5%
Acceptable	28	9.6%	12	5.8%	22	8.5%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
New Management of Parks						
Not Acceptable	224	76.7%	177	85.5%	213	82.6%
Acceptable	68	23.3%	30	14.5%	45	17.4%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Close Some Facilities						
Not Acceptable	270	92.5%	193	93.2%	246	95.3%
Acceptable	22	7.5%	14	6.8%	12	4.7%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Reduce Hours of Operation						
Not Acceptable	235	80.5%	169	81.6%	225	87.2%
Acceptable	57	19.5%	38	18.4%	33	12.8%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%

(continued)

Table 30 Types of Cutbacks at the State Level (cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Reduce Park Personnel						
Not Acceptable	209	71.6%	153	73.9%	196	76.0%
Acceptable	83	28.4%	54	26.1%	62	24.0%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Reduce Weed Control						
Not Acceptable	226	77.4%	163	78.7%	200	77.5%
Acceptable	66	22.6%	44	21.3%	58	22.5%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Sell Some Parks						
Not Acceptable	264	90.4%	192	92.8%	237	91.9%
Acceptable	28	9.6%	15	7.2%	21	8.1%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%
Close Some Parks						
Not Acceptable	243	83.2%	186	89.9%	230	89.1%
Acceptable	49	16.8%	21	10.1%	28	10.9%
Total	292	100.0%	207	100.0%	258	100.0%

TABLE 31 OTHER SUGGESTED TYPES OF CUTBACKS AT THE STATE LEVEL

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Other Cutbacks						
contract services/adjust fees	3	30.0%			1	7.1%
raise the fees			1	12.5%	3	21.4%
adopt a state park program	1	10.0%				
privatize	1	10.0%				
restrict non-residents	1	10.0%				
gasoline tax	1	10.0%				
close all parks			1	12.5%		
less fancy facilities	1	10.0%	1	12.5%		
automatic security/gate attendance			1	12.5%		
reduce upper level management	1	10.0%			3	21.4%
let campers police themselves	1	10.0%				
cut silly luxuries			2	25.0%		
cut facilities at day-use parks					1	7.1%
use volunteers					4	28.8%
efficient management			1	12.5%	1	7.1%
charge non-residents more					1	7.1%
reduce service in select parks			1	12.5%		
Total	9	100.0%	9	100.0%	14	100.0%

TABLE 32 IMPORTANCE OF MONTANA PARK RESOURCES

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Importance of Cultural/Historical Resources				
Very Important	106	38.3%	63	27.6%
Important	85	30.7%	101	44.3%
Unimportant	17	6.1%	18	7.9%
Very Unimportant	18	6.5%	9	3.9%
No Opinion	51	18.4%	37	16.2%
Total	277	100.0%	228	100.0%
Importance of Natural Resources				
Very Important	134	47.5%	121	52.4%
Important	91	32.3%	73	31.6%
Unimportant	13	4.6%	7	3.0%
Very Unimportant	14	5.0%	7	3.0%
No Opinion	30	10.6%	23	10.0%
Total	282	100.0%	231	100.0%
Importance of Recreation Resources				
Very Important	116	41.6%	155	65.1%
Important	99	35.5%	57	23.9%
Unimportant	13	4.7%	11	4.6%
Very Unimportant	15	5.4%	9	3.8%
No Opinion	36	12.9%	6	2.5%
Total	279	100.0%	238	100.0%
Importance of Representation of Montana's Cultural/Natural Diversity				
Very Important	54	19.9%	33	13.7%
Important	116	42.6%	82	34.0%
Unimportant	22	8.1%	24	10.0%
Not Very Important	22	8.1%	21	8.7%
No Opinion	58	21.3%	81	33.6%
Total	272	100.0%	241	100.0%
Satisfaction with the Representation of Montana's Cultural/Natural Diversity				
Very Satisfied	28	11.5%	33	14.2%
Satisfied	106	43.4%	82	35.2%
Dissatisfied	10	4.1%	6	2.6%
Very Dissatisfied	2	.8%	1	.4%
No Opinion	98	40.2%	111	47.6%
Total	244	100.0%	233	100.0%

TABLE 33 IMPORTANCE AND LEVEL OF PARK RESOURCE PROTECTION

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Importance of Protection of Resources/Facilities				
Very Important	134	48.6%	127	51.0%
Important	116	42.0%	108	43.4%
Unimportant	2	.7%	4	1.6%
Not Very Important	3	1.1%	2	.8%
No Opinion	21	7.6%	8	3.2%
Total	276	100.0%	249	100.0%
Satisfaction with Protection of Resources/Facilities				
Very Satisfied	31	12.4%	34	14.1%
Satisfied	152	60.8%	134	55.6%
Dissatisfied	17	6.8%	21	8.7%
Very Dissatisfied	3	1.2%	11	4.6%
No Opinion	47	18.8%	41	17.0%
Total	250	100.0%	241	100.0%
Importance of Naturalness of Area				
Very Important	118	42.8%	85	34.6%
Important	116	42.0%	115	46.7%
Unimportant	8	2.9%	14	5.7%
Not Very Important	8	2.9%	4	1.6%
No Opinion	26	9.4%	28	11.4%
Total	276	100.0%	246	100.0%
Satisfaction with Naturalness of Area				
Very Satisfied	42	16.9%	38	16.0%
Satisfied	144	57.8%	136	57.1%
Dissatisfied	10	4.0%	12	5.0%
Very Dissatisfied	2	.8%	1	.4%
No Opinion	51	20.5%	51	21.4%
Total	249	100.0%	238	100.0%

TABLE 34 IMPORTANCE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH PARK PERSONNEL

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Importance of Adequate Staff Numbers				
Very Important	28	10.1%	39	15.9%
Important	121	43.7%	113	46.1%
Unimportant	37	13.4%	27	11.0%
Not Very Important	30	10.8%	18	7.3%
No Opinion	61	22.0%	48	19.6%
Total	277	100.0%	245	100.0%
Satisfaction with Adequate Staff Numbers				
Very Satisfied	28	10.9%	43	18.1%
Satisfied	106	41.4%	107	45.0%
Dissatisfied	15	5.9%	12	5.0%
Very Dissatisfied	7	2.7%	6	2.5%
No Opinion	100	39.1%	70	29.4%
Total	256	100.0%	238	100.0%
Importance of Knowledgeable Staff				
Very Important	59	21.4%	56	22.8%
Important	126	45.7%	118	48.0%
Unimportant	23	8.3%	16	6.5%
Not Very Important	22	8.0%	18	7.3%
No Opinion	46	16.7%	38	15.4%
Total	276	100.0%	246	100.0%
Satisfaction with Knowledgeable Staff				
Very Satisfied	39	15.4%	52	21.8%
Satisfied	113	44.5%	109	45.8%
Dissatisfied	13	5.1%	10	4.2%
Very Dissatisfied	5	2.0%	4	1.7%
No Opinion	84	33.1%	63	26.5%
Total	254	100.0%	238	100.0%
Importance of Quality of Staff				
Very Important	73	26.3%	71	29.0%
Important	125	45.0%	109	44.5%
Unimportant	15	5.4%	12	4.9%
Not Very Important	14	5.0%	14	5.7%
No Opinion	51	18.3%	39	15.9%
Total	278	100.0%	245	100.0%

(continued)

Table 34 Personnel Importance and Satisfaction (cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Satisfaction with Quality of Staff				
Very Satisfied	34	13.5%	54	22.7%
Satisfied	115	45.6%	106	44.5%
Dissatisfied	13	5.2%	10	4.2%
Very Dissatisfied	4	1.6%	3	1.3%
No Opinion	86	34.1%	65	27.3%
Total	252	100.0%	238	100.0%

TABLE 35 VISITOR ASSISTANCE

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Importance of Personal Contact w/Staff				
Very Important	24	8.8%	35	14.5%
Important	80	29.2%	78	32.4%
Unimportant	56	20.4%	50	20.7%
Not Very Important	38	13.9%	24	10.0%
No Opinion	76	27.7%	54	22.4%
Total	274	100.0%	241	100.0%
Satisfaction with Personal Contact w/Staff				
Very Satisfied	28	11.2%	45	19.1%
Satisfied	78	31.2%	87	36.9%
Dissatisfied	17	6.8%	14	5.9%
Very Dissatisfied	4	1.6%	5	2.1%
No Opinion	123	49.2%	85	36.0%
Total	250	100.0%	236	100.0%

TABLE 36 OVERALL PARK CONDITIONS

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Importance of Cleanliness				
Very Important	136	49.1%	130	51.8%
Important	131	47.3%	112	44.6%
Unimportant	1	.4%	2	.8%
Not Very Important	1	.4%	1	.4%
No Opinion	8	2.9%	6	2.4%
Total	277	100.0%	251	100.0%
Satisfaction with Cleanliness				
Very Satisfied	39	15.5%	43	17.9%
Satisfied	164	65.1%	137	57.1%
Dissatisfied	18	7.1%	30	12.5%
Very Dissatisfied	4	1.6%	10	4.2%
No Opinion	27	10.7%	20	8.3%
Total	252	100.0%	240	100.0%
Importance of Maintenance				
Very Important	101	36.5%	113	45.2%
Important	155	56.0%	126	50.4%
Unimportant	4	1.4%	1	.4%
Not Very			1	.4%
No Opinion	17	6.1%	9	3.6%
Total	277	100.0%	250	100.0%
Satisfaction with Maintenance				
Very Satisfied	34	13.5%	41	17.2%
Satisfied	154	61.1%	134	56.1%
Dissatisfied	24	9.5%	27	11.3%
Very Dissatisfied	3	1.2%	12	5.0%
No Opinion	37	14.7%	25	10.5%
Total	252	100.0%	239	100.0%

TABLE 37 WEED CONTROL IMPORTANCE AND SATISFACTION

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Importance of Weed Control				
Very Important	54	19.5%	55	22.1%
Important	102	36.8%	106	42.6%
Unimportant	39	14.1%	18	7.2%
Not Very Important	13	4.7%	16	6.4%
No Opinion	69	24.9%	54	21.7%
Total	277	100.0%	249	100.0%
Satisfaction with Weed Control				
Very Satisfied	16	6.4%	21	8.8%
Satisfied	87	34.7%	83	34.6%
Dissatisfied	36	14.3%	22	9.2%
Very Dissatisfied	15	6.0%	14	5.8%
No Opinion	97	38.6%	100	41.7%
Total	251	100.0%	240	100.0%

TABLE 38 PROGRAM IMPORTANCE AND SATISFACTION

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Importance of Programs/Exhibits				
Very Important	30	11.0%	12	4.9%
Important	88	32.2%	81	32.8%
Unimportant	48	17.6%	44	17.8%
Not Very Important	26	9.5%	22	8.9%
No Opinion	81	29.7%	88	35.6%
Total	273	100.0%	247	100.0%
Satisfaction with Programs/Exhibits				
Very Satisfied	22	8.8%	15	6.4%
Satisfied	92	36.7%	86	36.6%
Dissatisfied	9	3.6%	7	3.0%
Very Dissatisfied	1	.4%	2	.9%
No Opinion	127	50.6%	125	53.2%
Total	251	100.0%	235	100.0%
Importance of Park Information				
Very Important	59	21.2%	50	20.1%
Important	129	46.4%	122	49.0%
Unimportant	23	8.3%	19	7.6%
Not Very Important	11	4.0%	10	4.0%
No Opinion	56	20.1%	48	19.3%
Total	278	100.0%	249	100.0%
Satisfaction with Park Information				
Very Satisfied	29	11.5%	32	13.4%
Satisfied	118	46.8%	118	49.6%
Dissatisfied	11	4.4%	15	6.3%
Very Dissatisfied	2	.8%	4	1.7%
No Opinion	92	36.5%	69	29.0%
Total	252	100.0%	238	100.0%
Importance of Wildlife Viewing				
Very Important	80	28.9%	77	30.9%
Important	129	46.6%	113	45.4%
Unimportant	13	4.7%	13	5.2%
Not Very Important	7	2.5%	10	4.0%
No Opinion	48	17.3%	36	14.5%
Total	277	100.0%	249	100.0%

(continued)

Table 38 Program Importance and Satisfaction (cont.)

	<u>User</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Col %</u>
Satisfaction with Wildlife Viewing				
Very Satisfied	45	17.9%	41	17.2%
Satisfied	123	49.0%	115	48.1%
Dissatisfied	7	2.8%	9	3.8%
Very Dissatisfied	1	.4%	1	.4%
No Opinion	75	29.9%	73	30.5%
Total	251	100.0%	239	100.0%
Importance of Education/Interpretation				
Very Important	20	7.2%	18	7.3%
Important	100	36.0%	70	28.2%
Unimportant	47	16.9%	40	16.1%
Not Very Important	26	9.4%	22	8.9%
No Opinion	85	30.6%	98	39.5%
Total	278	100.0%	248	100.0%
Satisfaction with Education/Interpretation				
Very Satisfied	21	8.3%	15	6.4%
Satisfied	92	36.5%	67	28.6%
Dissatisfied	8	3.2%	10	4.3%
Very Dissatisfied	5	2.0%	2	.9%
No Opinion	126	50.0%	140	59.8%
Total	252	100.0%	234	100.0%
Importance of Special Events				
Very Important	13	4.7%	13	5.3%
Important	57	20.8%	44	17.9%
Unimportant	45	16.4%	45	18.3%
Not Very Important	38	13.9%	29	11.8%
No Opinion	121	44.2%	115	46.7%
Total	274	100.0%	246	100.0%
Satisfaction with Special Events				
Very Satisfied	15	6.0%	12	5.1%
Satisfied	51	20.5%	48	20.4%
Dissatisfied	11	4.4%	11	4.7%
Very Dissatisfied	6	2.4%	1	.4%
No Opinion	166	66.7%	163	69.4%
Total	249	100.0%	235	100.0%

TABLE 39 SUGGESTED PROGRAMS

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Responses	Col %	Responses	Col %	Responses	Col %
guided fishing/ rafting tours	6	8.7%	5	11.0%	10	10.7%
boating/boat rentals	5	7.1%	3	6.5%	12	12.7%
guided hikes/tours	3	4.3%	3	6.5%	9	9.6%
overnight camping trips	5	7.1%	2	4.4%	8	8.5%
onsite info. tours	2	2.9%	3	6.5%	8	8.5%
children/educ. prog.	7	10.1%	2	4.4%	1	1.1%
boat launch	1	1.4%	1	2.2%	8	8.5%
historical accounts	5	7.1%	1	2.2%	2	2.2%
fishing derbys	3	4.3%	2	4.4%	3	3.2%
wildlife tours	3	4.3%	3	6.5%	3	3.2%
biking trail tours	3	4.3%	2	4.4%		
organized sports events	3	4.3%	2	4.4%		
stocking fisheries			2	4.4%	2	2.2%
horseback riding	2	2.9%			2	2.2%
security patrols			2	4.4%	2	2.2%
swimming	2	2.9%	1	2.2%	1	1.1%
water shows			1	2.2%	3	3.2%
self-guided trails	4	5.8%				
birding programs			1	2.2%	2	2.2%
YCC rebuilding facil.	3	4.3%				
ecology/nature hikes	1	1.4%	2	4.4%		
plays	1	1.4%	2	4.4%		
arts and crafts fairs	1	1.4%	1	2.2%	1	1.1%
flora/fauna id. tours	1	1.4%			1	1.1%
cultural lore	2	2.9%				
shooting	1	1.4%			1	1.1%
gem/fossil hunting					2	2.2%
food	1	1.4%	1	2.2%		
benefit concerts	1	1.4%			1	1.1%
dumping fees	1	1.4%			1	1.1%
info. centers	1	1.4%			1	1.1%
water safety					2	2.2%
work programs			1	2.2%		
camp. resv. system	1	1.4%				
anything requiring manpower	1	1.4%				
museums			1	2.2%		
VA/NV City tours	1	1.4%				
skiing	1	1.4%				
rock climbing	1	1.4%				
fly fishing lessons			1	2.2%		
remote camping training					1	1.1%
quiet parks					1	1.1%
Native American interp.					1	1.1%
awards for volunteers					1	1.1%
winter maintenance			1	2.2%		
running trails					1	1.1%
surveys					1	1.1%
shuttle service/r					1	1.1%
Total	70	100.0%	45	100.0%	93	100.0%

TABLE 40 USE OF A CAMPSITE RESERVATION SYSTEM

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Would You Use Campsite Reservation System if an Additional Fees was Required?						
Very Likely	21	7.5%	9	5.5%	19	7.7%
Likely	65	23.1%	57	34.8%	62	25.0%
Unlikely	78	27.8%	41	25.0%	56	22.6%
Highly Unlikely	76	27.0%	40	24.4%	74	29.8%
No Opinion	41	14.6%	17	10.4%	37	14.9%
Total	281	100.0%	164	100.0%	248	100.0%

TABLE 41 COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE USE/MANAGEMENT OF STATE PARKS

	<u>User</u>		<u>Nonuser</u>		<u>Passport Holder</u>	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Private Management of Parks						
Strongly Support	15	5.2%	10	5.0%	10	4.0%
Support	79	27.6%	43	21.5%	59	23.5%
Oppose	86	30.1%	71	35.5%	66	26.3%
Strongly Oppose	56	19.6%	33	16.5%	82	32.7%
No Opinion	50	17.5%	43	21.5%	34	13.5%
Total	286	100.0%	200	100.0%	251	100.0%
Unrestricted Commercial Use (Outfitters, Guides)						
Strongly Support	2	.7%	5	2.5%	5	2.0%
Support	15	5.2%	9	4.5%	7	2.8%
Oppose	122	42.5%	92	46.0%	99	39.0%
Strongly Oppose	111	38.7%	74	37.0%	129	50.8%
No Opinion	37	12.9%	20	10.0%	14	5.5%
Total	287	100.0%	200	100.0%	254	100.0%
Strictly Controlled Commercial Use						
Strongly Support	58	20.3%	49	24.4%	49	19.1%
Support	115	40.2%	84	41.8%	112	43.8%
Oppose	48	16.8%	24	11.9%	31	12.1%
Strongly Oppose	20	7.0%	18	9.0%	34	13.3%
No Opinion	45	15.7%	26	12.9%	30	11.7%
Total	286	100.0%	201	100.0%	256	100.0%

APPENDIX B

MAILOUT QUESTIONNAIRE

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Q-1 Have you ever visited a Montana State Park?
 ___ yes (If yes, name the park most recently visited _____)
 ___ no (If no, skip Question # 2)

Q-2 How many visits have you made to Montana State Parks since Memorial Day, 1996? ___ visits

Q-3 Please rate the importance of these Montana State Park resources to you. Then indicate whether there should be more, less, or about the same number of each type of park. (Circle one response for each item)

	IMPORTANCE					QUANTITY			
	very important		no opinion		very unimportant	more	same	less	no opinion
Cultural-historic:	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
Natural:	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
Recreation:	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4

Q-4 Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following suggestions. (Circle one response for each item)

	strongly agree	agree	no opinion	disagree	strongly disagree
Virginia City should be added to the state parks system	1	2	3	4	5
Local (city/town) parks are important	1	2	3	4	5
Selected local parks should be part of the Montana State Park System	1	2	3	4	5

Q-5 What types of facilities or services would you want if you were visiting a state park? (You may check as many as you wish.)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> paved campsite pads | <input type="checkbox"/> picnic tables | <input type="checkbox"/> playgrounds | <input type="checkbox"/> docks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> campfire rings | <input type="checkbox"/> BBQ grills | <input type="checkbox"/> flush toilets | <input type="checkbox"/> trails |
| <input type="checkbox"/> showers | <input type="checkbox"/> dump stations | <input type="checkbox"/> RV full hookups | <input type="checkbox"/> signs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> picnic shelters | <input type="checkbox"/> pull-through sites | <input type="checkbox"/> rustic cabins | <input type="checkbox"/> roads |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interpretive information | <input type="checkbox"/> drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> visitor centers | <input type="checkbox"/> hot water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> electrical hookups | <input type="checkbox"/> disabled access | <input type="checkbox"/> boat ramps | <input type="checkbox"/> marinas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fish cleaning stations | <input type="checkbox"/> concessions | <input type="checkbox"/> reservations | <input type="checkbox"/> lodges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> group use (day use) | <input type="checkbox"/> group camping | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | |

fee options and funding sources. (Circle one response for each item)	strongly support	support	no opinion	oppose	strongly oppose
Discount user fees for:					
(A) adults 65 or older?	1	2	3	4	5
(B) youth under 15?	1	2	3	4	5
Increasing existing park user fees to better meet priority needs	1	2	3	4	5
Establishment of new user fees to better meet priority needs	1	2	3	4	5
Per person entrance fee	1	2	3	4	5
Boat launch fees	1	2	3	4	5
Campsite reservation fee	1	2	3	4	5
Concessionaire services (percentage of revenues)	1	2	3	4	5
Merchandise for sale (percentage of proceeds)	1	2	3	4	5
Parks trust fund/foundation to generate/receive state & private contributions	1	2	3	4	5
Partnerships with cooperating associations/friends groups	1	2	3	4	5
Private corporation sponsorship of some parks facilities, events & programs	1	2	3	4	5
Montana general tax dollars	1	2	3	4	5
Coal tax	1	2	3	4	5
Accommodations tax	1	2	3	4	5
Charging commercial use fees (proceeds used to purchase/improve sites)	1	2	3	4	5
Higher user fees for prime campsites	1	2	3	4	5
Car rental surcharge goes to parks	1	2	3	4	5
Future state sales tax partial revenue	1	2	3	4	5
Other funding mechanism (please specify _____)					

Q-7 Are state park fees too low, about right, or too high? (Current prices are listed after each type of fee.) (Circle one response for each item)

	too low	about right	too high
Entrance/day use (\$3/vehicle, \$.50/person)	1	2	3
Overnight camping (\$4-6/night)	1	2	3
Annual unlimited entrance passport (\$12 -15)	1	2	3

Q-8 If a budget shortfall occurred and the Montana State Park System had to reduce the facilities and services it currently provides, please indicate which of these cutback choices would be acceptable to you. (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> will not accept any cutback | <input type="checkbox"/> close facilities (e.g. restrooms) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reduce services (brochures, programs, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> reduce hours of operation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reduce length of summer season | <input type="checkbox"/> reduce park personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reduce law enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> reduce weed control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reduce maintenance/cleaning levels | <input type="checkbox"/> sell some parks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> turn parks over to new managers | <input type="checkbox"/> close some parks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | |

Q-9 Please indicate whether you would support or oppose the following items: (Circle one response for each item)

	strongly support	support	no opinion	oppose	strongly oppose
Private management of state-owned parks	1	2	3	4	5
Unrestricted commercial use (outfitters, concessions, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Strictly controlled commercial use	1	2	3	4	5

If you have never visited a Montana State Park, please skip to question # 14.

Q-10 Which of the following best represents your overnight stay when you visit a state park?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> RV camping | <input type="checkbox"/> cabin | <input type="checkbox"/> tent camping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> motel near park | <input type="checkbox"/> tent trailer | <input type="checkbox"/> private home near park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> NONE (day use) | |

Q-11 Do you own a current Annual State Park Passport vehicle decal?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no | If not, were you aware of the program? |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no |

Q-12 Please check the one Montana State Park type you use most frequently in a given year.

- cultural/historic resources (Montana/Native American history)
- natural resources (geology, wildlife, plants, scenic)
- recreation resources (lakes, rivers, urban parks)

Q-13 Please indicate how important the following items are to you at Montana State Parks. Then, indicate your level of satisfaction with the condition based on past visits to Montana State Parks.

	IMPORTANCE					SATISFACTION				
	very important	no opinion		not important		very satisfied	no opinion		not satisfied	
Adequate staff numbers	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Knowledgeable staff	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of staff	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Personal contact w/staff	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Uncrowded parks	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Control of vandalism	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Controlling visitor use conflict	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Representation of Montana's cultural/natural diversity	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Cleanliness	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Facility maintenance	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Programs/exhibits	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Naturalness of area	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Behavior of other visitors	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Visitor safety	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Protection of park resources/facilities	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Crime minimization	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Enforcement of rules and regulations	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Availability of park information	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Weed control	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Wildlife viewing	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Education/interpretive programs	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Special event programs	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

Q-14 Below is a list of reasons why someone might not visit a state park or visit less often. Please indicate how much each reason might affect why YOU don't visit

	major reason	minor reason	not a reason
park staff available to assist me	1	2	3
fe in a state park.	1	2	3
are too crowded	1	2	3
other visitors	1	2	3
offer activities that interest me	1	2	3
where state parks are located	1	2	3
enough time	1	2	3
to recreate outdoors	1	2	3
Don't have other people to go with me	1	2	3
Did not enjoy a previous visit	1	2	3
Not enough access for disabilities	1	2	3
Camping fees are too expensive	1	2	3
Entrance/day use fees are too expensive	1	2	3
Park facilities are in poor condition.	1	2	3
Don't have the equipment to recreate outdoors	1	2	3

Please list any other reasons why you don't utilize the state parks. _____

Q-15 What program/activities would you participate in and be willing to pay for in state parks? (Please write in below)

Q-16 How likely is it that you would use a campsite reservation system if you had to pay an additional fee?

- A. highly likely B. likely C. no opinion D. unlikely E. highly unlikely

Q-17 Please indicate the level of facilities you would prefer to have at a State Park (Check only one)

- no facilities (e.g. provide own water, pack in/pack-out garbage)
- minimal (e.g. water within area, pit toilets, fire rings)
- moderate (e.g. flush toilets, paved road, paved boat launch)
- maximum (e.g. electric hookups, lodges, marinas, concessions)

The following questions are very important to us. Please be assured that your answers will be kept strictly confidential and will only be used to develop general characteristics of resident park users and nonusers.

Q-18 What is your home zip code or postal code? _____

Q-19 How long have you lived in Montana? _____ years

Q-20 What is your gender? female male

Q-21 Age? _____

Q-22 Marital Status? married not married

Q-23 What is your occupation? Please list what you do, not who you work for.

Q-24 What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- less than high school technical/associates diploma graduate degree
- high school diploma college/university degree

Q-25 Which of the following best describes your household type?

- single parent w\child(ren) couple w\child(ren) live alone
- live with roommate(s) live with relatives couple
- Other (specify) _____

Q-26 What type of area do you currently live in?

- large city (30,000 + pop.) rural (nonfarm/ranch)
- large town (8000 - 30,000 pop.) rural (working farm/ranch)
- small town (< 8000 pop.) Other (specify) _____

Q-27 What is your approximate household income?

- Less than \$20,000 \$40,000 - \$49,999 \$70,000 - \$79,999
- \$20,000 - \$29,999 \$50,000 - \$59,999 \$80,000 - \$99,999
- \$30,000 - \$39,999 \$60,000 - \$69,999 \$100,000 +

If you need more room to write your responses to questions # 27 - 30, please feel free to use a separate sheet of paper.

What, do you as a Montanan, see as the most important issues (opportunities or challenges) facing the Montana State Parks System in the next 25 years?

What do you believe to be the most important action(s) that need to be taken to ensure an excellent Montana State Parks System during the next 25 years?

Q-29 Please share any other comments, ideas, suggestions, or thoughts you may have in general about the Montana State Parks System and what you would prefer Montana State Parks to be like in the future.

Q-30 Please share your suggestions of potential state park sites or types of sites to be added to or dropped from the Montana State Park System.

ADD



DROP