

Transportation as a Barrier to Visiting National Parks by People of Color



Grand Canyon National Park



Acadia National Park



Fire Island National Seashore



General Grant National Memorial



African Burial Ground National Monument

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Chapter 1

Transportation, National Parks, and Minority Racial and Ethnic Groups

Introduction

The Director of the National Park Service (NPS) has recently identified “relevancy” as a priority for policy and planning in the NPS (National Park System Advisory Board 2012; National Parks Second Century Commission 2009). This directive, along with other recent NPS reports (Gramann 2003, Mitchell, et al. 2006, Rodriguez and Roberts 2002, Tuxill et al. 2009, Stanfield McCown et al. 2011), places relevancy and engagement of diverse audiences at the forefront for the NPS, particularly given the changing demographics of the U.S. population (Murdock 1995, Humes et al. 2011). Research over the past several decades has consistently found that minority racial and ethnic groups are substantially underrepresented as visitors to the national parks (Floyd 1999; Solop et al. 2003; Taylor 2011). In other words, members of racial/ethnic minorities tend not to visit the national parks in accordance with their numbers in the population.

While issues of relevancy and diversity are complex, research has found that transportation may be a barrier to visiting national parks and public lands for communities of color (Solop et al. 2003; Taylor 2011). For example, the most recent NPS-commissioned national survey conducted in 2009 found that 33 percent of white respondents agreed with the statement “It takes too long to get to any NPS unit from my home”, compared to 54 percent of African-Americans (Taylor 2011). Research that examines transportation and related issues for communities of color can assist the NPS in removing barriers to access, allowing parks to better engage traditionally underserved populations.

A Program of Research

The program of research described in this report was commissioned by the NPS Facilities Planning Branch to help guide preparation of Long Range Transportation Plans (LRTPs) now being developed by the NPS. In particular, the study was designed to gage the importance of transportation and related issues as barriers to visiting national parks and to develop insights into how transportation planning, management and policy might address the

issue of underrepresentation of communities of color as visitors to national parks. The study began with a review of the scientific and professional literature on the topic of race and ethnicity and its relationship to parks and outdoor recreation. An annotated bibliography of the scientific and professional literature on this topic was prepared and is included as Appendix A of this report. In addition, an integrative review of this literature was prepared and is presented in Chapter of 2 of this report.

Based on this literature review, along with consultation with staff from the NPS Facilities Planning Branch, five organizational frameworks were developed and used to design a program of research:

1. First, the literature noted above suggests that there are three primary reasons why people of color do not visit national parks in proportion to their numbers in the population: the marginality, sub-culture, and discrimination hypotheses. We designed the study to address all three hypotheses and as many of the resulting specific issues as possible, including transportation.
2. Second, there are multiple racial and ethnic groups in the U.S. However, the three largest groups in the population are non-Hispanic whites, Hispanics, and African-Americans, and these are the groups we included in the study.
3. Third, there are two basic categories of transportation associated with use of national parks (national parks are defined in this study as all units of the national park system): 1) transportation between home and the parks, and 2) transportation within the national parks. We address both of these basic categories.
4. Fourth, LRTP materials provided by the NPS Transportation Branch classify the population into four basic types or “markets” based on 1) whether or not they've visited the national parks or a specific national park (yes or no), and 2) whether they reside near a national park or not (local versus non-local). We think this is a good organizational framework as it includes all members of the population based on criteria that are potentially important to transportation planning and management. Adopting this framework gives us a two-by-two matrix as shown in Figure 1. We structured our study in a way that addresses all four cells of this matrix, though this was challenging and required use of both primary and secondary data.

5. Fifth, units of the national park system can be classified in many ways. For the purpose of this study, we classified parks as local, regional, and national. We think this approach has potentially important implications for transportation planning and management. Local parks are defined as those found within metropolitan areas, regional parks are located within an hour or two of driving time from metropolitan areas, and national parks are relatively remote, "crown jewel" parks. Moreover, we further divided local parks into those that were created to celebrate the conventional European-American culture (General Grant National Memorial in this study) and those that have been created to celebrate the culture of minority racial and ethnic groups (African Burial Grounds National Monument in this study). We've integrated this classification system of parks into the matrix shown in Figure 1.

Our intention was to adopt the above frameworks and structure our study in ways that we can ultimately say something substantive about 1) the role of transportation as a barrier to visiting national parks, 2) the perspective of the three racial and ethnic groups included in the study on the role of transportation in visiting national parks, and 3) the four “market segments” of the public as defined by the four cells of the two-by-two matrix as shown in Figure 1, with special attention to matters of race and ethnicity.

We used three large data bases to make the study design described above operational. The first data base is one that we created by conducting on-site surveys of visitors at five national parks: two iconic national-level parks (Grand Canyon National Park and Acadia National Park), one regional national park (Fire Island National Seashore), and two urban units of the national park system, one a conventional white/European-oriented park (General Grant National Memorial) and one a minority-oriented national park (African Burial Grounds National Monument). This series of visitor surveys allows us to learn about people who fall primarily in the lower left-hand quadrant of the matrix in Figure 1 (local visitors) as well as the upper left-hand quadrant (non-local visitors). We attempted to attain sufficient sample sizes of all three racial/ethnic groups (whites, blacks and Hispanics), but this was very challenging as relatively few members of racial/ethnic minorities visit conventional units of the national park system (thus, of course, emphasizing the need for this study).

The second data base was created by conducting a general population survey of a major metropolitan area – New York City. This survey allowed us to learn about people who primarily

fall into the lower right-hand quadrant of Figure 1 (local non-visitors). We hypothesized that most (or at least many) respondents in this survey would have not visited either a local, regional, or national level unit of the national park system. This survey was conducted on-line in New York City and was designed to attain minimum sample sizes of all three racial/ethnic groups included in the study.

		Visit	
		Yes	No
Residence	Non-Local	<p>Non-local visitors</p> <p>Urban Conventional Minority-Oriented</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>National</p>	<p>Non-local non-visitors</p> <p>Urban Conventional Minority-Oriented</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>National</p>
	Local	<p>Local visitors</p> <p>Urban Conventional Minority-Oriented</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>National</p>	<p>Local non-visitors</p> <p>Urban Conventional Minority-Oriented</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>National</p>

Figure 1.1. Residence and visitation matrix.

The third data base is comprised of data collected by the Second Comprehensive Survey of the American Public (CSAP2) commissioned by the NPS. The data we used from this survey represent the upper right-hand quadrant of Figure 1.1 (non-local non-visitors). This survey was conducted in 2009 and included several key questions, including race/ethnicity of respondents, whether or not respondents had visited a national park in the last two years, what means of transportation they used to visit units of the national park system, and attitudes about selected transportation-related issues.

The questionnaires developed and used in the first and second surveys were designed to include directly comparable questions where possible, including questions comparable to those in the CSAP2 study. Topical areas addressed in the questionnaires included:

1. Whether or not respondents had visited the parks included in the study.
2. If yes, what modes of transit they used to get to and from the park and within the park.
3. If no, why not? Specifically, how do transportation issues affect their decision to visit or not visit?
4. How does transportation rank in relation to other issues affecting the decision whether to visit the study parks?
5. What are the desirable attributes of transportation to, from, and within national parks?
6. Do respondents own/lease a car?
7. Personal characteristics of respondents, including race/ethnicity.

This Report

This report describes the program of research outlined above. Chapter 1 outlines the issue of underrepresentation of minority racial/ethnic groups as visitors to national parks, including the potential role of transportation in addressing this issue, and describes the program of research undertaken to address this issue. Chapter 2 presents a review and synthesis of the scientific and professional literature on the relationship between race/ethnicity and parks and outdoor recreation. Chapter 3 describes the study methods, including 1) the on-site visitor surveys, 2) the New York City general population survey, and 3) the data used from CSAP2. Chapters 4 and 5 present study findings. Chapter 4 presents findings from the three surveys noted above and shown in Figure 1.1) the survey of visitors to the five study parks (Grand Canyon National Park, Acadia National Park, Fire Island National Seashore, General Grant National Memorial, and African Burial Ground National Monument), 2) the survey of New York City residents, and 3) the NPS national general population survey known as CSAP2. Chapter 5 presents these findings in the context of the two-by-two matrix described above: 1) local visitors, 2) non-local visitors, 3) local non-visitors, and 4) non-local non-visitors; these are empirical and narrative descriptions of these four market segments, with special attention to the issue of race/ethnicity. Chapters 4 and 5 are quite detailed and are designed primarily as a desk reference, providing summary tables for all questions in all the surveys broken down by park, race/ethnicity, and type of respondent. Chapter 6 presents a series of study conclusions and implications of study findings. Given the detailed nature of the findings presented in Chapters 4 and 5, readers may want to skip from Chapter 3 to Chapter 6 to get a broad overview of study

findings. Appendix A is an annotated bibliography of selected studies on race/ethnicity and parks and outdoor recreation. Appendices B and C present questionnaires for on-site and New York City general population surveys, respectively.

Chapter 2

Race, Ethnicity, and the National Parks

Introduction

Interest in the effects of race and ethnicity on parks and outdoor recreation has been evident since the early stages of outdoor recreation research. Two of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) reports (generally recognized as the beginning of contemporary outdoor recreation research), for example, reported significant differences in outdoor recreation participation between blacks and whites (Hauser 1962, Mueller and Gurin 1962). Interest in this issue expanded in the 1960s and early 1970s as a function of the civil rights movement (Floyd 1998). Racial unrest in this period was attributed, at least in part, to poor quality and inequitable distribution of recreation opportunities (National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders 1970, Washburne 1978, Kraus and Lewis 1986, Bialeschki and Walbert 1998). Concerns over issues of equity and social and environmental justice have continued to focus research attention on this matter (Allison 2000, Taylor 2000, Floyd and Johnson 2002). Interest in this subject area is likely to continue to grow in intensity and importance as minority populations expand relative to the traditional white, European-American majority (Floyd 1998). This growing interest is reflected in a “State of Knowledge Report” produced for the National Park Service in 2002 regarding the impact of race/ethnicity, gender, and social class on outdoor recreation experiences (Rodriquez and Roberts 2002), and a recent report by the U.S. Forest Service comprising a collection of research papers regarding the effect of race, ethnicity, and nationality on outdoor recreation and leisure (Chavez et al. 2008).

Recreation Patterns

Research on this issue tends to fall into one of two basic categories: studies that explore differences in recreation patterns between or among racial and ethnic groups, and studies that attempt to explain such differences. Research on recreation patterns associated with subcultural groups has been conducted in a variety of contexts and has employed varying research methods. Study findings have been nearly universal in their conclusion that whites participate more often than minority populations (particularly blacks and Hispanics) in traditional outdoor recreation

activities (Hauser 1962, Mueller and Gurin 1962, Cheek et al., 1976, Washburne 1978, Kelly 1980, Washburne and Wall 1980, Klobus-Edwards 1981, McMillen 1983, Stamps and Stamps 1985, Van Horne et al. 1986, West 1989, Hartmann and Overdevest 1990, Dwyer 1992, Dwyer 1993b, Gobster and Delgado 1993, Scott 1993, Brown 1994, Christensen and Dwyer 1995, Cordell et al. 1996, Dwyer and Gobster 1997, Johnson et al. 1997b, Finn and Loomis 1998, Floyd 1999). The ORRRC studies noted above were the first to document this pattern, and it has been found to persist over time. A national survey conducted in 1977, for example, found that blacks participated less than whites to a statistically significant degree in several outdoor recreation activities, including camping, boating, hiking/backpacking, hunting, skiing, and sightseeing at historical sites or natural areas (Washburne and Wall 1980). Similarly, an on-site survey conducted a decade later at a nationwide sample of federal and state parks and outdoor recreation areas found that blacks comprised only 2 percent of all visitors while representing 11.7 percent of the U.S. population (Hartmann and Overdevest 1990). A more recent survey of a representative sample of Americans found that 32 percent of whites had visited a national park in the previous two years compared to only 13 percent of blacks (Solop et al. 2003). This study was replicated in 2009 (using a slightly different methodology) and found that 53 percent of whites had visited a national park in the previous two years compared to 32 percent of Hispanics and 28 percent of blacks (Taylor 2011).

In addition to participation rates, studies have also found a variety of differences in recreation patterns and preferences among subcultural groups (Kelly 1980, Washburne and Wall 1980, Hutchison and Fidel 1984, Hutchison 1987, Dwyer and Hutchison 1990, Irwin et al. 1990, Baas 1992, Blahna 1992, Dwyer and Gobster 1992, Bass et al. 1993, Gobster and Delgado 1993, Gramann et al. 1993, Scott 1993, Taylor 1993, Chavez et al. 1995, Hospodarsky and Lee 1995, Dwyer and Gobster 1997, Pawelko et al. 1997, Wallace and Smith 1997, Johnson and Bowker 1999, Chavez 2000, Chavez 2001, Chavez 2002, Payne et al. 2002, Chavez 2003, Marsinko and Dwyer 2004, Shinew et al. 2004a, Chavez 2006, Chavez and Olson 2008, Cronan et al. 2008, Shores and West 2008). Most of these studies have addressed differences between whites and minority subcultural groups, particularly blacks and Hispanics. Findings suggest that, compared to whites, minority subcultural groups tend to:

1. Use and prefer “urban-oriented” recreation facilities and services.

2. Participate in larger groups that often include extended family and friends and comprise more diverse age groups.
3. Use and prefer more highly developed facilities.
4. Participate in activities that are more oriented toward fitness and sports.
5. Have a longer length of stay.
6. Use areas that are closer to home.
7. Use land-based rather than water-based areas.
8. Make more intensive use of facilities and services.

Explanations of Recreation Patterns

A second basic area of research has focused on why there are differences in recreation behavior among subcultural groups. Research in this area has been both theoretical and empirical. Three basic hypotheses have been advanced. The first two were developed in a seminal paper by Washburne (1978) which suggested what were perceived to be the competing hypotheses of marginality and ethnicity. The marginality hypothesis suggests that minority subcultural groups, particularly blacks, suffer from economic and related disadvantages as a result of historic discrimination and that these disadvantages act to inhibit participation in outdoor recreation by means of cost, transportation, information, location, and other barriers (Cheek et al. 1976, Wagner and Donahue 1986, Washburne 1978, Washburne and Wall 1980, Woodard 1988, Dwyer and Hutchison 1990, Dwyer 1992, Dwyer 1993b, Floyd et al. 1993, Scott 1993, Floyd et al. 1994, Hospodarsky and Lee 1995, Shinew et al. 1995, Shinew et al. 1996, Bowker and Leeworthy 1998, Johnson et al. 1998, Johnson and Floyd 2006). An example of a study supporting this hypothesis examined beach visitation in Los Angeles, California (Wolch and Zhang 2004). Visits were found to be related to economic class and thus helped explain why whites visited beaches twice as often as blacks, Asian-Pacific Islanders, and Latinos.

The ethnicity or subcultural values hypothesis, on the other hand, suggests that differences in recreation behavior are a function of subcultural values: groups such as blacks and ethnic minorities reflect cultural values that are different from those of the dominant white, European-American culture, and these values manifest themselves in recreation behavior (Craig 1972, Jackson 1973, Peterson 1977, Washburne 1978, Washburne and Wall 1980, Klobus-Edwards 1981, Hutchison and Fidel 1984, Stamps and Stamps 1985, Wagner and Donahue 1986,

Hutchison 1987, Dwyer and Hutchison 1990, Irwin et al. 1990, Dwyer 1992, Carr and Williams 1993a,b, Dwyer 1993b, Gobster and Delgado 1993, Hutchison 1993, Scott 1993, Floyd et al. 1994, Johnson et al. 1997b, Johnson et al. 1998, Floyd and Shinenew 1999, Dwyer and Barro 2001, Tinsley et al. 2002, Tsai 2005, Barnett and Klitzing 2006, Chavez 2008, Walker 2008, Walker and Wang 2008). An example of a study supporting this hypothesis examined preferences for types of parks among several ethnic groups, and found a number of differences (Ho et al. 2005). For example, black and Hispanic respondents expressed the strongest preferences for developed recreational facilities, compared to Korean-American, Chinese-American, white, and Japanese-American respondents.

A third basic theory has been developed more recently and focuses on racism or interracial relations (Blahna and Black 1993, Chavez 1993, Floyd et al. 1993, West 1989, West 1993, Philipp 1998, Stodolska and Jackson 1998, Hibbler and Shinenew 2002, Martin 2004, Shinenew et al. 2004b, Anderson and Stone 2005, Chick 2005, Henderson 2005, Hutchison 2005, Kivel 2005, Shaw 2005, Stanfield et al. 2005, Stodolska 2005a,b, Scott et al. 2006, Flood and McAvoy 2007, Santos and Rozier 2007, Shinenew et al. 2007). The discrimination hypothesis suggests that minority subcultural groups may experience personal or institutional forms of discrimination that inhibit their participation in selected recreation activities. An example of a study supporting this hypothesis examined American Muslim leisure behavior after the events of September 11, 2001 (Livengood and Stodolska 2004). Study participants were found to have experienced discrimination in leisure settings and this had restricted their participation in leisure activities. Another study examined perceptions of feeling welcome in leisure activities among middle-class black and white adults and found that middle-class blacks felt less welcome in most leisure activities than middle-class whites (Philipp 1999).

A growing number of studies have addressed and tested these three basic hypotheses. Tests of the marginality and ethnicity hypotheses are often addressed in the same studies. The most common research approach is to measure recreation behavior across two or more subcultural groups while statistically controlling for a variety of socioeconomic variables such as income and education. If differences in recreation behavior are reduced or eliminated in such tests, then this suggests support for the marginality hypothesis; if differences persist, then this suggests support for the ethnicity hypothesis. Several studies have also asked respondents more directly about barriers to participation in outdoor recreation as a means of testing these

hypotheses. Tests of the discrimination hypothesis generally rely on surveys to determine the extent to which minority subcultural groups report having been subject to personal or institutional discrimination, and the degree to which this is a barrier to participation in outdoor recreation.

Most studies of race/ethnicity indicate some support for all of the three basic hypotheses described above. This has led to a more contemporary view that the relationship between recreation behavior and subcultural factors is complex and can be understood only through consideration of multiple and possibly interrelated influences (McDonald and Hutchison 1986, West 1989, Johnson et al. 1997a, Johnson et al. 1998, Dwyer and Barro 2001). For example, it is clear that there are strong interrelationships between subcultural groups and socioeconomic status: historic patterns of segregation and discrimination are reflected in lower socioeconomic status of blacks and other minority subcultural groups. It is reasonable to suggest, therefore, that subcultural values may be influenced by socioeconomic status and that both the marginality and ethnicity hypotheses may influence recreation behavior.

Management Implications

Research on race and ethnicity suggests several potential management implications. To the extent to which the marginality hypothesis is valid, special efforts should be made to ensure equal access to parks and outdoor recreation. Potential actions within the scope of park and outdoor recreation managers include provision of public transportation, location of parks and outdoor recreation areas closer to minority populations, and development and marketing of recreation programs more directly to minority subcultural groups. Management implications of the ethnicity hypothesis are quite different. To the extent that this hypothesis is valid, recreation facilities and services should be designed to meet the recreation-related values of minority subcultural groups. The literature suggests that such adaptations might include an emphasis on more developed facilities closer to home, and which are designed for larger groups and more active uses. There should also be a focus on reinterpreting parks and related areas so they present more inclusive stories regarding the history and culture of the United States (McIntosh 2003, Nash 2004). Managers should also be cognizant of the forms of communication they use to engage potential audiences. Research shows that people of differing races and cultures access information in different ways and use different methods to communicate (Kim et al. 2004).

Finally, the discrimination hypothesis suggests that managers should re-examine their agencies and programs for evidence of interpersonal and institutional discrimination (e.g., pricing policies that might discriminate against minorities) and should be proactive in furthering programs to promote racial harmony (Allison 1999, McDonald 1999). Useful resource guides have been developed on these and related management implications (Roberts et al. 2009, McCown et al. 2012, Stanfield McCown et al. 2011).

Chapter 3

Study Methods

On-site Visitor Surveys

On-site surveys were conducted in five National Park Service areas during the summer and fall of 2013. The areas were African Burial Grounds National Monument, General Grant National Memorial, Fire Island National Seashore, Acadia National Park and Grand Canyon National Park. General sampling procedures were as follows. During each sampling period, a trained surveyor was stationed at the various sampling locations within each park. When the sampling period began, the surveyor approached each group exiting the location and asked them to participate in the survey. If members of the visitor groups agreed to participate, one member of the group was selected to complete the questionnaire for their personal group. After they completed the questionnaire, they returned it to the survey attendant. When the surveyor completed his/her contact with the group, the surveyor then asked the next group exiting the survey location to participate in the survey. This process continued throughout the sampling period. Specific details about sampling and response rates for each park unit are presented below. The survey questionnaires used at the five study parks are shown in Appendix B.

Grand Canyon National Park

Sampling was conducted on randomly selected days between September 14 and October 26, 2013. Visitors were contacted by the trained survey administrator at four locations in the park (Bright Angel Trailhead, Mather Point, Hermit's Rest, and the El Tovar Hotel). Sampling at this park was halted from October 1 until October 17, 2013 due to a partial government shutdown which closed the park. A response rate of 67.6% yielded 197 completed questionnaires.

Acadia National Park

Sampling was conducted on randomly selected days between August 10 and September 15, 2013. Visitors were contacted by the trained survey administrator at five locations in the park (the summit of Cadillac Mountain, Bass Harbor Head Light, Jordan Pond House, Sieur de Monts, and Thunder Hole). A response rate of 64.0% yielded 204 completed questionnaires.

Fire Island National Seashore

Sampling was conducted on randomly selected days between August 3 and August 24, 2013. Visitors were contacted by the trained survey administrator at four locations in the park (the Lighthouse, Watch Hill, the Wilderness Visitor Center, and Sailor's Haven). A response rate of 77.6% yielded 154 completed questionnaires.

General Grant National Memorial

Sampling was conducted on randomly selected days between July 25 and August 25, 2013. Visitors were contacted by the trained survey administrator at the entrance to the monument. A response rate of 58.4% yielded 202 completed questionnaires.

African Burial Grounds National Monument

Sampling was conducted on randomly selected days between July 23 and August 29, 2013. Visitors were contacted by the trained survey administrator in the visitor center. A response rate of 74.6% yielded 199 completed questionnaires.

New York City General Population Survey

The New York City general population survey was administered to a panel of New York residents using the internet. The panel included large enough samples of all three racial/ethnic groups (whites, blacks, and Hispanics) to produce desired sample sizes.

Potential respondents from the panel were solicited via email to complete the survey. Each day additional survey respondents were solicited until at least 600 questionnaires were completed, with at least 200 from each of the three racial/ethnic group. A paragraph explaining the purpose and significance of the survey was included in the email message. A direct link to the survey instrument was provided in the email message. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish. Sampling began on January 3, 2014 and ended on January 10, 2014. A total of 728 completed questionnaires were collected.

Overall, 19,837 panelists were invited to access the survey. Of those, 1,081 attempted to complete the questionnaire, resulting in a response rate of 5.4%. The vast majority of those who attempted the survey achieved a definite status on it (Complete, Disqualified, or Over Quota), resulting in an 88.8% completion rate. Finally, 79.3% fully qualified and completed the survey. The survey questionnaire is shown in Appendix C.

Comprehensive Survey of the American Public (CSAP2)

The NPS commissioned the second Comprehensive Survey of the American Public (CSAP2) in 2009. The survey was conducted by the University of Wyoming. Several questions addressing race/ethnicity and transportation were included in the on-site and general population survey described above. Complete descriptions of the study methods the CSAP2 survey can be found at: http://www.nature.nps.gov/socialscience/docs/CompSurvey2008_2009TechReport.pdf. A total of 3,702 responses from the CSAP2 study were used for this comparison. The questions and response categories in the CSAP2 survey that were common to the on-site and/or online surveys are:

- Did you visit any NPS unit in the last two years
- Enjoyment of vacation/trips taken questions
 - Visit friends/relatives
 - Experience nature
 - See historical places or exhibits
 - Attend a sporting event
 - Theme park
 - Experience art, music, or other cultural activities
 - Casino or gaming place
 - Another country
 - Spa or resort
 - Cruise ship
- Why you don't visit NPS areas more often
 - Entrance fees too high
 - Lodging costs are too high

- Not safe places
- Takes too long to get to NPS areas
- Too crowded
- Difficult to find parking
- Not accessible to persons with physical disabilities
- I just don't know that much about NPS areas
- Reservations need to be made too far in advance
- NPS employees give poor service to visitors
- NPS areas are unpleasant places to be
- Not enough information on what to do in NPS areas
- I prefer spending my free time on electronic activities
- What has added to your enjoyment in NPS units
 - Learning more about history and culture
 - Learning more about nature
 - Getting exercise
 - Getting away from the noise back home
 - Getting away from the bright lights back home
 - Relaxing physically
- What activities did you/your group participate in
 - Hiking/jogging
 - Viewing/photographing plants and animals
 - Snow sports
 - Water activities
- What programs/services did you/your group use
 - Attend a ranger-led activity
 - Talk informally with a ranger
 - View outdoor exhibits
 - View indoor exhibits
 - Attend a cultural demonstration
 - Go to the visitor center
 - Watch movies about the park

- Have involvement with Junior Ranger program
- Transportation modes to the five parks
- Educational attainment
- Hispanic or not
- Race
- Age
- Number of adults in household
- Number of children in household
- Annual income
- Gender

Data Categorization and Analysis

Delineation by NPS Unit

The responses of on-site visitors were categorized by the NPS unit in which the questionnaire was administered. This required no data manipulation, as respondent codes on each questionnaire indicated in which unit the data were collected. Presenting the data from each unit allowed comparisons to be made across the five units in which the survey instrument was administered. These five units were: African Burial Grounds National Monument (AFBG), General Grant National Memorial (GEGR), Fire Island National Seashore (FIIS), Acadia National Park (ACAD), and Grand Canyon National Park (GRCA). The data results utilize the NPS acronyms for each unit for brevity.

Delineation by Race/Ethnicity

Respondents in the on-site survey, the New York City general population survey, and the CSAP sample all self-reported their race and/or ethnicity. For all three samples, the delineation of the three populations of concern (Hispanic, black, and white) was done as follows. First, any respondent who indicated a Hispanic ethnicity was categorized as Hispanic. Second, any respondents who did not indicate a Hispanic ethnicity were grouped by racial identity. Any non-

Hispanic respondents who indicated a) more than one racial group or b) any racial group other than black or white, or c) did not indicate a racial group were excluded from analysis within the racial/ethnic comparisons. Thus, respondents were classified into the discreet groups of Hispanic, black, and white for the race/ethnicity comparisons of results. The data results utilize these short names for the groups for brevity. White respondents completed 3,636 questionnaires, Hispanic respondents completed 778 questionnaires, and black respondents completed 755 questionnaires across all surveys.

Delineation by Proximity

Delineation of the proximity of respondents, or local or non-local respondents, was established *a priori*. For visitors (e.g., on-site questionnaire respondents), the distinction between local or non-local was made based on reported home zip code. The following New York City zip codes were considered “local;” any other reported zip code or non-U.S. country was considered “non-local:”

10001, 10002, 10003, 10004, 10005, 10006, 10007, 10009, 10010, 10011, 10012, 10013, 10014, 10016, 10017, 10018, 10019, 10020, 10021, 10022, 10023, 10024, 10025, 10026, 10027, 10028, 10029, 10030, 10031, 10032, 10033, 10034, 10035, 10036, 10037, 10038, 10039, 10040, 10044, 10128, 10280, 10301, 10302, 10303, 10304, 10305, 10306, 10307, 10308, 10309, 10310, 10312, 10314, 10451, 10452, 10453, 10454, 10455, 10456, 10457, 10458, 10459, 10460, 10461, 10462, 10463, 10464, 10465, 10466, 10467, 10468, 10469, 10470, 10471, 10472, 10473, 10474, 10475, 11004, 11005, 11101, 11102, 11103, 11104, 11105, 11106, 11201, 11203, 11204, 11205, 11206, 11207, 11208, 11209, 11210, 11211, 11212, 11213, 11214, 11215, 11216, 11217, 11218, 11219, 11220, 11221, 11222, 11223, 11224, 11225, 11226, 11228, 11229, 11230, 11231, 11232, 11233, 11234, 11235, 11236, 11237, 11238, 11239, 11354, 11355, 11356, 11357, 11358, 11359, 11360, 11361, 11362, 11363, 11364, 11365, 11366, 11367, 11368, 11369, 11370, 11372, 11373, 11374, 11375, 11377, 11378, 11379, 11385, 11411, 11412, 11413, 11414, 11415, 11416, 11417, 11418, 11419, 11420, 11421, 11422, 11423, 11426, 11427, 11428, 11429, 11432, 11433, 11434, 11435, 11436, 11691, 11692, 11693, 11694, 11695, and 11697

For non-visitors, the distinction between local or non-local was made based on data source. Local non-visitors (e.g., New York City general population respondents) were all respondents who reported home residences within the boundaries of the five New York City boroughs and had not visited a park in the last two years. Non-local non-visitors (CSAP respondents) were respondents who were not reached at a New York City telephone area code and had not visited a park in the last two years. Therefore, the following telephone prefixes were excluded and the remaining respondents were considered “non-local:” 212, 347, 646, 718, 917, and 929. Responses used for the analysis in Chapter 5 from respondents local to the New York

City area include 847 completed questionnaires, and 1,926 completed questionnaires from respondents who lived outside the New York City areas.

Delineation by Visitor Status

In the matrix/market segmentation section of the results (presented in Chapter 5), comparisons are made between visitors and non-visitors. The following criteria defined which respondents were in each category. All respondents to the on-site questionnaire were considered visitors. Respondents to the New York City general population survey who had not visited a NPS unit in the past two years were considered non-visitors. Respondents to the CSAP survey who had not visited a NPS unit in the past two years were considered non-visitors. The results reported in Chapter 5 are based on 658 completed questionnaires from visitors and 2,115 completed questionnaires from non-visitors.

Statistical Comparisons and Significance

Statistical tests were performed in accordance with the data types being compared. These tests included frequency distributions (crosstabs), chi-square analyses, independent samples *t*-tests, and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with appropriate post-hoc tests (Sheffe's or Tahamne's). As is standard in these types of investigations, a confidence interval of 95% was established. Therefore, any results listed as statistically significant correspond to the $p < 0.05$ level.

Superscript letters are used to denote statistical significance. These superscripts relate to within-group differences (e.g., within NPS units, within race/ethnicity categories, within proximity groupings). Therefore, if no superscripts are listed for a group for an item, there are no statistical differences among the group categories for this item. If superscripts are listed, they should be read as follows. Within a group, categories with the same superscript do not statistically differ from each other. Categories with different superscripts differ. For some items, categories may share similarities with two groups (i.e., they are not statistically different from either group); in these cases, the cell value for that category contains the two superscripts, separated by a comma. In this manner, all statistical differences using the above criteria are included in the tables in this chapter.

Representativeness of Data

The issue of representativeness of data is important in any survey-based study. A good faith effort was made in the on-site surveys to choose sample locations that were representative of the parks where the surveys were conducted. However, in large parks with multiple entrance and exit points and many visitor attractions, this can be challenging. Moreover, the on-site surveys were conducted over a number of days and throughout much of the sample days in an effort to maximize representativeness. Finally, response rates for the five on-site surveys were relatively high which minimizes the potential for non-response bias. The issue of representativeness is more challenging for the New York City general population survey and the CSAP2 survey. The New York City general population survey was conducted online using a panel of New York City residents. The response rate was low. Moreover, the educational levels reported by respondents were higher than comparable U.S. Census data. The CSAP2 survey of the population of the U.S. was conducted by telephone. The response rate was low. Moreover, the educational levels reported by respondents were higher than comparable U.S. Census data.

Chapter 4

Survey Findings

On-site Surveys

On-site data collection resulted in 956 completed questionnaires (Table 4.1). Approximately 200 were collected at each of the five NPS units. Respondents self-identified their ethnicity and race; 15% declined to answer. The majority of respondents (64%) were Non-Hispanic white visitors. Non-Hispanic respondents who indicated more than one race (18 respondents; 2% of responses) were classified as “other”, along with respondents who indicated Native American, Asian, and/or Pacific Islander racial identities. Overall, 21% of respondents were local to New York City and 79% reported home zip codes outside of New York City or foreign countries of residence.

Table 4.1. Completed questionnaires at each NPS unit, by ethnicity/race, and by residence proximity.

Respondent Category	Number of completed questionnaires
<i>NPS unit</i>	
African Burial Grounds National Monument (AFBG)	199
General Grant National Memorial (GEGR)	202
Fire Island National Seashore (FIIS)	154
Acadia National Park (ACAD)	197
Grand Canyon National Park (GRCA)	204
<i>Ethnicity/Race¹</i>	
Hispanic	64
Black	80
White	604
Other (Native American, Asian, and/or Pacific Islander, and non-Hispanic biracial and multiracial)	71
Not answered	137
<i>Proximity</i>	
Local	158
Non-local	610
Not answered	188
<i>Total Responses</i>	<i>956</i>

Overall, 9% of the on-site respondents were Hispanic, 11% black, and 81% white (Table 4.2). Within the park units, Hispanic respondents ranged from a low of 0% of ACAD respondents to a high of 16% of AFBG respondents. Black respondents ranged from a low of 0% of ACAD respondents to a high of 38% of AFBG respondents. White respondents ranged from a

low of 47% of AFBG respondents to a high of 100% of ACAD respondents. There were significantly more Hispanic and black respondents from NYC than outside of NYC and significantly fewer white respondents from NYC than outside of NYC.

Table 4.2. Respondent race/ethnicity by NPS unit in which they were surveyed and residence proximity.

Race/Ethnicity	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Local	Non-Local	
Hispanic	15 ^d	14 ^c	7 ^b	0 ^a	7 ^b	20 ^a	6 ^b	8
Black	38 ^d	11 ^c	1 ^a	0 ^a	3 ^b	20 ^a	7 ^b	11
White	47 ^a	75 ^b	92 ^d	100 ^e	90 ^c	60 ^a	87 ^b	81

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses by park, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Respondents at the NPS units within New York City, AFBG and GEGR, were significantly less likely to be aware that they were in an area managed by the NPS than were respondents in NPS units outside of the city (Table 4.3). Overall, about half of the respondents at these urban parks were not aware that they were in an NPS unit. White respondents were significantly more likely to indicate awareness about being in a NPS managed area than Hispanic or black respondents. Black respondents had the lowest awareness level, with 50% reporting awareness. Non-local respondents reported significantly higher rates of awareness of NPS management than did locals. Overall, about two-thirds (73%) of respondents indicated that they were aware that the site was managed by the NPS.

Table 4.3. Respondent awareness of whether or not they knew the NPS unit they were in is managed by the NPS by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Were you aware that [NPS Unit] is managed by the NPS? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Yes	46 ^a	52 ^a	85 ^b	97 ^d	91 ^c	61 ^a	49 ^a	80 ^b	53 ^a	78 ^b	73

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Overall, more than half (57%) of respondents indicated that this was their first visit to the NPS unit (Table 4.4). Respondents at the two NPS units within New York City were significantly more likely to report that this was their first visit to the unit than visitors to the three

units outside of the city. White respondents reported the highest rate of repeat visitation to the NPS unit in which they were surveyed, with this rate being significantly higher than Hispanic or black respondents. Non-local respondents reported higher rates of previous visitation than local respondents, but this difference was not significant.

Table 4.4. Responses on whether or not this was a surveyed visitor’s first visit to the NPS unit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Have you visited [NPS Unit] before? ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Yes	18 ^a	26 ^a	80 ^d	56 ^c	44 ^b	36 ^a	28 ^a	47 ^b	38	43	43

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c,d} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

For respondents who previously had visited the NPS unit in which they were surveyed, visitors to FIIS reported the highest number of previous visits (Table 4.5), significantly more than the number of visits at other units. Among racial/ethnic groups, white respondents reported the highest number of previous visits and black respondents reported the least, although these differences were not significant. Non-local respondents reported higher numbers of previous visits than locals, but this difference was not significant. Overall, respondents who had visited that particular NPS unit before had visited an average of 15 previous times.

Table 4.5. The average number of times respondents previously have visited the NPS unit in which they were surveyed by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

If you have visited [NPS Unit] before, approximately how many times? ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Mean	4.0 ^a	4.9 ^a	36.1 ^b	9.4 ^a	7.5 ^a	9.4	6.1	16.6	10.6	15.0	15.1
Range	1-50	1-25	1-200	1-100	1-100	1-50	1-50	1-200	1-100	1-200	1-200

¹ Cell entries in number of previous visits.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Overall, more than half of all respondents reported using a personal vehicle as part or all of their transportation to the NPS unit they were visiting that day. Respondents to AFBG and GEGR reported a lower rate of personal vehicle transportation and a higher rate of public

transportation to those units than respondents to the other surveyed sites (Table 4.6). For many transportation modes, respondents at AFBG and GEGR reported similar rates, and these rates were significantly different than those reported at the other units. Among racial/ethnic groupings, Hispanic and black respondents reported significantly lower personal vehicle transportation and higher public transportation rates than did white respondents. Black respondents were significantly more likely to travel by tour bus or tour van. Local respondents reported significantly higher rates of public transportation use and walking than non-locals, with non-locals reporting significantly higher rates of personal vehicle use.

Table 4.6. Respondent transportation to the NPS unit in which they were surveyed for that particular visit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

How did you travel on this visit between your home and [NPS Unit]? ^{1, 2}	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Car, truck, or SUV	20 ^a	26 ^a	67 ^b	91 ^d	83 ^c	46 ^a	34 ^a	64 ^b	23 ^a	66 ^b	57
-- Owned/leased	11 ^a	13 ^a	45 ^c	59 ^d	36 ^b	19 ^a	13 ^a	40 ^b	18 ^a	37 ^b	32
-- Rented	1 ^a	1 ^a	4 ^b	15 ^c	43 ^d	10 ^a	2 ^b	14 ^c	18 ^a	2 ^b	13
-- Car share program	1	1	2	1	2	0	3	1	1	1	1
Motorcycle	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	1
Recreational vehicle or motor home	0 ^a	0 ^a	3 ^b	4 ^c	6 ^d	2	0	3	0 ^a	3 ^b	3
-- Owned	1 ^a	0 ^a	4 ^b	3 ^b	4 ^b	2	0	2	0 ^a	3 ^b	3
-- Rented	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
Airplane	12 ^b	12 ^b	4 ^a	19 ^c	36 ^d	11 ^a	8 ^a	20 ^b	1 ^a	24 ^b	17
Tour bus or tour van	5 ^b	4 ^b	0 ^a	2 ^a	7 ^c	5 ^a	8 ^b	3 ^a	1	5	4
City bus	7 ^b	10 ^c	1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	8	7	3	9 ^a	4 ^b	4
Subway	73 ^d	36 ^c	5 ^b	1 ^a	1 ^a	38 ^a	49 ^b	19 ^c	47 ^a	19 ^b	24
Train	14 ^d	9 ^c	10 ^c	1 ^a	8 ^b	11	9	8	12	8	9
Long-distance passenger bus	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Ferry	1 ^a	1 ^a	29 ^c	2 ^b	0 ^a	7	2	6	8	5	6
Cruise ship	0 ^a	0 ^a	2 ^b	1 ^a	0 ^a	2	0	1	0	1	1
Walk (>15 min)	33 ^b	46 ^c	6 ^a	8 ^a	6 ^a	22	18	22	30 ^a	19 ^b	21
Bike	1 ^a	3 ^b	5 ^c	8 ^d	1 ^a	5 ^a	0 ^b	4 ^a	7 ^a	3 ^b	4
Any other means of transportation ³	3 ^a	7 ^b	19 ^c	2 ^a	1 ^a	7	8	7	6	6	6

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each mode of transportation by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

³ Other means of transportation listed were: Access-A-Ride, Gray Line Bus, taxi cab, path train, walk <15 min, boat (personal, private, power, sail), Island shuttle, and car pool.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the p < 0.05 level for that item.

Respondents at the three non-urban parks indicated that visiting NPS units to learn about nature, be physically active, and escape from noise and lights at home added more to their enjoyment of these sites than respondents indicated at the two urban parks (Table 4.7). Differences among responses to how much learning more about history and culture added to visitor enjoyment varied significantly among all five parks. Visitors to AFBG and GEGR reported that relaxing physically added less enjoyment to their NPS visit than did visitors at the other three units. Hispanic respondents indicated that getting exercise added the least to their enjoyment and both black and white respondents indicated that getting away from the bright lights back home added the least to their enjoyment. Across racial/ethnic groups, learning more about history and culture added the most to respondents' enjoyment, with relaxing physically tied for adding the most to white respondents' enjoyment. Hispanic respondents reported that getting exercise and getting away from the noise back home added significantly less to their enjoyment than reported white respondents. Except for learning about history and culture, non-local respondents reported that each of the activities added more to their enjoyment of NPS areas than reported local respondents.

Respondents at ACAD reported greater rates of participation in the listed physical activities at NPS units, with the exception of water sports from respondents at FIIS (Table 4.8). For biking and camping, this difference between ACAD and the other four units was significant. Within each NPS unit, respondents reported significantly different rates of participating in hiking. Among racial/ethnic groups, white respondents reported the highest rate of participation in the listed activities, and this difference was significant, with the exception of Hispanics reporting higher participation in snow sports. For all activities, black respondents indicated the lowest rate of participation of the three racial/ethnic groups. With the exception of snow sports or water activities, non-local respondents reported higher rates of participation in the listed activities than did local respondents. Overall, more than half of respondents indicated that they participated in hiking and viewing or photographing animals or plants when visiting NPS units.

Table 4.7. Response means regarding experiences that may have added to the visitor’s enjoyment in NPS units by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Thinking about your visits to areas managed by the NPS (including today’s visit to [NPS Unit]), how much have the following experiences added to your enjoyment? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Learning more about history and culture	3.76 ^a	3.45 ^b	3.05 ^c	3.38 ^b	3.26 ^b	3.39	3.61	3.40	3.41	3.40	3.40
Learning more about nature	3.01 ^a	2.90 ^a	3.21 ^{a,c}	3.48 ^b	3.37 ^{b,c}	2.85 ^a	3.04 ^{a,b}	3.26 ^b	3.08	3.23	3.20
Getting exercise	2.83 ^a	3.03 ^a	3.23 ^{a,b}	3.55 ^c	3.19 ^{a,b}	2.70 ^a	3.06 ^{a,b}	3.27 ^b	3.08	3.21	3.17
Getting away from the noise back home	2.62 ^a	2.86 ^{a,b}	3.52 ^b	3.45 ^b	3.28 ^b	2.87	3.09	3.20	3.04	3.18	3.14
Getting away from the bright lights back home	2.48 ^a	2.61 ^a	3.32 ^b	3.37 ^b	3.12 ^b	2.78	2.78	3.03	2.91	2.99	2.97
Relaxing physically	3.03 ^a	3.16 ^a	3.64 ^b	3.57 ^b	3.43 ^b	3.10	3.42	3.39	3.24	3.38	3.35

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Added nothing to my enjoyment (1); Added very little to my enjoyment (2); Added pretty much to my enjoyment (3); Added a lot to my enjoyment (4).

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

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Respondents at ACAD reported greater rates of use of the listed programs/services at NPS units (Table 4.9), except for viewing indoor exhibits and watching movies or videos about the park, for which respondents at AFBG reported the highest rates of use. Among racial/ethnic groups, white respondents reported the highest rate of attending a ranger-led activity, talking informally with a ranger, viewing outdoor exhibits, going to the visitor center, and being involved with the Junior Ranger program, whereas black respondents reported the highest rate of viewing indoor exhibits, attending a cultural demonstration/performance, and watching movies/videos about the park. Significant differences among all three racial/ethnic groups were reported for rates of going to the visitor center. In general, non-local respondents reported higher rates of use of the listed programs/services than did local respondents, with the difference significant for viewing indoor exhibits and going to the visitor center. Overall, the programs/services with the highest reported rates of use were going to the visitor center (72%) and viewing indoor (70%) and outdoor (69%) exhibits.

Tables 4.10a-4.10f summarize whether visitors to a particular NPS unit, of a particular racial/ethnic group, or of residence in the local (New York City) or non-local area had visited the other surveyed units. Overall, GRCA was the NPS unit with the highest visitation across other parks (Table 4.10a). Hispanic respondents at FIIS reported the highest rates of visitation to the other four park units (Table 4.10b). Black respondents at AFBG and GEGR had visited other NPS units; black respondents surveyed at the other units had not (Table 4.10c). White respondents reported relatively higher rates of GRCA visitation than did Hispanic or black respondents (Table 4.10d). For white respondents, rates of visitation to the other parks varied significantly depending on in which park unit the respondent was surveyed. For both local (Table 4.10e) and non-local (Table 4.10f) respondents, respondents generally reported more visitation to ACAD and GRCA than to the other parks. Local respondents' reported visitation to ACAD varied significantly between visitors surveyed at AFBG and GEGR and those surveyed at FIIS. This significant pattern was also seen with non-local visitors' responses to ACAD visitation. In addition, with the exception of reported visitation to AFBG, relationships among non-locals' park visitation and the unit in which they were surveyed varied significantly.

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Table 4.8. Percentage of respondents who reported participating in the listed park activities in any of their visits to NPS units by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

On your visit(s) to areas managed by the NPS, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park(s)? ^{1,2}	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Hiking	31 ^a	47 ^b	59 ^c	88 ^c	67 ^d	41 ^a	19 ^b	65 ^c	48 ^a	65 ^b	58
Biking	13 ^a	17 ^a	15 ^a	40 ^b	11 ^a	19 ^a	5 ^b	23 ^c	19	20	19
Camping	19 ^a	20 ^a	26 ^a	38 ^b	27 ^a	21 ^a	9 ^b	30 ^c	25	28	26
Viewing or photographing animals or plants	43 ^a	49 ^a	57 ^b	84 ^d	73 ^c	58 ^a	38 ^b	67 ^c	54 ^a	66 ^b	62
Snow sports, such as skiing, snowmobiling, or sledding	4	4	4	8	4	8	3	5	6	5	5
Water activities	18 ^a	16 ^a	71 ^c	46 ^b	11 ^a	27 ^a	10 ^b	35 ^c	30	29	30

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all activities they or members of their personal group participated in. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each activity by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.9. Percentage of respondents who reported participating in the listed park activities in any of their visits to NPS units by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

On your visit(s) to areas managed by the NPS, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? ^{1,2}	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk	37 ^b	32 ^a	28 ^a	44 ^c	22 ^a	21 ^a	18 ^a	36 ^b	31	34	33
Talk informally with a ranger	45 ^a	52 ^b	57 ^c	70 ^d	37 ^a	33 ^a	32 ^a	58 ^b	49	55	52
View outdoor exhibits	65 ^a	67 ^a	57 ^a	86 ^b	71 ^a	58 ^a	60 ^a	74 ^b	64 ^a	72 ^b	70
View indoor exhibits	77 ^c	68 ^a	64 ^a	75 ^b	63 ^a	64	74	72	74	70	70
Attend a cultural demonstration or performance	34 ^c	21 ^b	13 ^a	26 ^c	15 ^a	29	30	20	27	21	22
Go to the visitor center	59 ^a	60 ^a	67 ^a	92 ^c	84 ^b	61 ^a	43 ^b	79 ^c	62 ^a	78 ^b	73
Watch movies or videos about the park	58 ^c	38 ^b	23 ^a	51 ^d	46 ^c	41	48	45	42	46	44
Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program	12	6	11	14	8	8	8	11	9	11	10

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all programs or services they or members of their personal group participated in. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each activity by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

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Table 4.10a. Respondents questioned at one NPS unit who indicated that they have visited the other NPS unit.

Have you visited the following NPS units? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed				
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA
AFBG		13 ^c	9 ^b	1 ^a	1 ^a
GEGR	22 ^c		14 ^b	8 ^a	7 ^a
FIIS	15 ^c	19 ^d		8 ^b	2 ^a
ACAD	17 ^a	17 ^a	34 ^b		14 ^a
GRCA	39 ^a	38 ^a	40 ^a	67 ^b	

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each park.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.10b. Hispanic respondents questioned at one NPS unit who indicated that they have visited the other NPS unit.

Have you visited the following NPS units? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed				
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD ³	GRCA
AFBG		19	23	--	0
GEGR	18		56	--	12
FIIS	22	10		--	10
ACAD	0 ^a	5 ^a	45 ^b		0 ^a
GRCA	13	19	34	--	

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each park.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.10c. Black respondents questioned at one NPS unit who indicated that they have visited the other NPS unit.

Have you visited the following NPS units? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed				
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD ²	GRCA
AFBG		30	0	--	0
GEGR	18		0	--	0
FIIS	8 ^a	30 ^b		--	0 ^a
ACAD	6	12	0		0
GRCA	30	24	0	--	

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each park.

² There were no Black respondents at ACAD.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

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Table 4.10d. White respondents questioned at one NPS unit who indicated that they have visited the other NPS unit.

Have you visited the following NPS units? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed				
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA
AFBG		7 ^b	8 ^c	2 ^a	1 ^a
GEGR	24 ^c		13 ^b	7 ^a	6 ^a
FIIS	18 ^c	21 ^d		8 ^b	3 ^a
ACAD	36 ^c	22 ^a	33 ^b		17 ^a
GRCA	56 ^a	44 ^a	40 ^a	63 ^b	

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each park.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.10e. Local respondents questioned at one NPS unit who indicated that they have visited the other NPS unit.

Have you visited the following NPS units? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed				
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD ²	GRCA ³
AFBG		17	27	0	--
GEGR	19		36	29	--
FIIS	18	22		29	--
ACAD	12 ^a	11 ^a	36 ^b		--
GRCA	32	32	39	58	

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each park.

² There were no local respondents at GRCA.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.10f. Non-local respondents questioned at one NPS unit who indicated that they have visited the other NPS unit.

Have you visited the following NPS units? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed				
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA
AFBG		6	2	2	1
GEGR	22 ^b		7 ^a	8 ^a	6 ^a
FIIS	11 ^c	16 ^d		6 ^b	2 ^a
ACAD	23 ^a	21 ^a	38 ^b		15 ^a
GRCA	45 ^a	46 ^a	39 ^a	65 ^b	

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each park.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

For respondents at other NPS units who had visited AFBG, using the subway (42.5%), and/or a private vehicle (30%), and/or the train (20%) were the most common means of transportation (Table 4.11). This pattern was the same across NPS units in which the respondent was surveyed. Respondents at GRCA were significantly more likely to report having used an owned car, truck, or SUV to travel to AFBG than respondents at the other park units. Hispanic respondents indicated the most diversity of transportation methods, black respondents indicated

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the highest use of private vehicle transportation, and white respondents indicated the highest use of subway and train transportation. Hispanic respondents reported significantly higher usage of the city bus to or from AFBG than did black or white respondents. In general, non-local respondents indicated higher rates of use of any of the transportation methods than did local respondents, with the exception of using the subway or a bicycle.

Table 4.11. Responses from respondents at the four other park units as to how they traveled from their home to AFBG and back again on their last visit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

How did you travel on this visit between your home and AFBG? ^{1, 2}	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed ³				Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Car, truck, or SUV	25	31	50	100	17	60	34	11 ^a	56 ^b	30
-- Owned/leased	0 ^a	8 ^a	0 ^a	100 ^b	0	0	12	0 ^a	23 ^b	5
-- Rented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-- Car share program	5	0	0	0	0	20	0	6	0	3
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational vehicle or motor home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-- Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-- Rented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airplane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tour bus or tour van	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City bus	17	0	0	0	34 ^a	0 ^b	0 ^b	0 ^a	23 ^b	10
Subway	42	47	0	100	34	0	56	53	23	43
Train	21	16	50	0	0	20	39	16	34	20
Long-distance passenger bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	9	0	0	100	34	0	6	0 ^a	34 ^b	8
Cruise ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walk (>15 min)	30	16	0	100	34	20	34	11 ^a	67 ^b	25
Bike	9	8	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	8
Any other means of transportation ³	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	12	3

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each transportation mode by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

³ No other means of transportation were listed.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

For respondents at other NPS units who had visited GEGR, using a private vehicle, the subway, and walking were the most commonly reported modes of transportation (Table 4.12). Usage of a private vehicle was significantly higher by respondents at ACAD and GRCA. Subway usage was significantly higher by respondents at AFBG. Respondents at AFBG and FIIS reported significantly higher rates of walking as a mode of travel to/from GEGR than did respondents at the other units. Hispanic respondents indicated the highest rates of private vehicle

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and bicycle transportation and significantly higher rates of city bus use. Black respondents indicated significantly higher rates of tour bus or tour van use. White respondents indicated the highest use of subway transportation and walking. Non-local respondents were significantly more likely to travel by car, truck, or SUV or airplane, whereas local respondents were significantly more likely to travel by bicycle.

Table 4.12. Responses from respondents at the four other park units as to how they traveled from their home to GEGR and back again on their last visit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

How did you travel on this visit between your home and GEGR? ^{1, 2}	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>				<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Car, truck, or SUV	35 ^a	34 ^a	65 ^b	85 ^c	40	30	53	19 ^a	66 ^b	47
-- Owned/leased	18 ^a	5 ^a	29 ^a	47 ^b	10	10	31	0 ^a	34 ^b	21
-- Rented	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	3	2
-- Car share program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	3	0	0	8	10	0	0	0	5	3
Recreational vehicle or motor home	3	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	3	3
-- Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-- Rented	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2
Airplane	10	0	8	24	10	0	7	0 ^a	13 ^b	10
Tour bus or tour van	8	0	0	8	0 ^a	20 ^b	0 ^a	0	7	5
City bus	15	5	0	0	30 ^a	20 ^b	2 ^c	14	5	8
Subway	50 ^b	39 ^a	29 ^a	8 ^a	20	30	37	41	28	38
Train	18	15	15	0	20	20	17	5	15	14
Long-distance passenger bus	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ferry	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	3	2
Cruise ship	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	5	0	2
Walk (>15 min)	25 ^b	39 ^c	0 ^a	8 ^a	10	20	23	32	13	22
Bike	3	20	8	0	20	0	9	19 ^a	3 ^b	7
Any other means of transportation ³	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	2

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each transportation mode by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

³ Other means of transportation listed were: walk <15 min.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

For respondents at other NPS units who had visited FIIS, using a private vehicle and/or the ferry were the most common means of transportation (Table 4.13). This pattern was the same across NPS units in which the respondent was surveyed and across racial/ethnic groups. Respondents at GEGR were significantly more likely to report ferry use than were respondents at the other parks. Black respondents indicated the highest use of private vehicle transportation.

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White respondents indicated the highest use of the ferry and significantly higher use of an owned car, truck, or SUV. Hispanic respondents were the only group to report using a car share program. Non-local respondents were significantly more likely to report using a car, truck, or SUV; local respondents were significantly more likely to report using the ferry.

Table 4.13. Responses from respondents at the four other park units as to how they traveled from their home to FIIS and back again on their last visit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

How did you travel on this visit between your home and FIIS? ^{1,2}	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed				Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Car, truck, or SUV	60	60	74	75	50	67	67	48 ^a	78 ^b	63
-- Owned/leased	19	36	40	75	13 ^a	12 ^a	49 ^b	28	46	33
-- Rented	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2
-- Car share program	4	0	0	0	13	0	0	4	0	2
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational vehicle or motor home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-- Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-- Rented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airplane	4	9	0	25	0	0	10	4	12	6
Tour bus or tour van	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City bus	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2
Subway	8	9	7	0	0	0	10	16	3	8
Train	26	17	7	0	38	12	14	20	9	17
Long-distance passenger bus	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ferry	41 ^a	65 ^b	34 ^a	0 ^a	38	34	49	72 ^a	38 ^b	49
Cruise ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walk (>15 min)	23	14	7	0	13	12	18	24	12	15
Bike	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Any other means of transportation ³	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	3	2

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each transportation mode by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

³ Other means of transportation listed were: personal boat.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

For respondents at other NPS units who had visited ACAD, using a private vehicle was the most common means of transportation (Table 4.14). This pattern was the same across NPS units in which the respondent was surveyed across racial/ethnic groups. Low rates of usage of modes other than private vehicle or airplane were reported among the different parks. Respondents surveyed at GRCA were significantly more likely to report airplane usage than

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were respondents at the other parks. White respondents indicated the largest diversity of transportation methods and black respondents reported the smallest (i.e., only car, truck, or SUV use) and significantly higher rates of using a car share program. Non-local respondents generally reported higher rates of any travel mode usage than did local respondents, with the difference on airplane usage being significant.

Table 4.14. Responses from respondents at the four other park units as to how they traveled from their home to ACAD and back again on their last visit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

How did you travel on this visit between your home and ACAD? ^{1, 2}	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed				Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Car, truck, or SUV	75	85	89	86	100	80	83	80	84	84
-- Owned/leased	33	38	36	50	60	0	38	38	39	38
-- Rented	20	7	6	15	0	20	13	9	14	11
-- Car share program	4	0	0	0	0 ^a	20 ^b	0 ^a	0	1	1
Motorcycle	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Recreational vehicle or motor home	0	4	4	8	0	0	5	0	6	4
-- Owned	4	0	4	4	0	0	3	0	5	3
-- Rented	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Airplane	23 ^a	13 ^a	6 ^a	33 ^b	0	0	18	5 ^a	21 ^b	17
Tour bus or tour van	0	7	4	4	0	0	4	0	6	4
City bus	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	2
Subway	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Train	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	5	1	3
Long-distance passenger bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cruise ship	0	4	2	8	0	0	4	0	5	3
Walk (>15 min)	7	4	10	4	20	0	5	5	6	7
Bike	7	0	4	4	20	0	3	0	3	4
Any other means of transportation ³	4	0	6	0	20	0	3	9	3	3

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each transportation mode by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

³ Other means of transportation listed were: in-park transit system, kayak, snowmobile, and someone else’s vehicle.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

For respondents at other NPS units who had visited GRCA, using a private vehicle and/or an airplane were the most common means of transportation (Table 4.15). This pattern was the same across NPS units in which the respondent was surveyed. Respondents at ACAD were significantly more likely to have used a recreational vehicle or motor home to travel to GRCA.

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Hispanic respondents indicated the highest use of airplane, tour bus or tour van, walking, and bicycling transportation. White respondents indicated the highest use of private vehicle transportation and the largest diversity of transportation methods. Non-local respondents reported a larger diversity of transportation methods than did local respondents and significantly higher rates of recreational vehicle or motor home and train transportation to GRCA than did local visitors.

Table 4.15. Responses from respondents at the four other park units as to how they traveled from their home to GRCA and back again on their last visit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

How did you travel on this visit between your home and GRCA? ^{1, 2}	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>				<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Car, truck, or SUV	70	77	80	80	60	60	80	82	76	77
-- Owned/leased	24	23	19	28	20	20	24	25	25	25
-- Rented	19	25	34	33	10	15	33	31	29	28
-- Car share program	5	0	0	2	0	5	1	4	2	2
Motorcycle	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Recreational vehicle or motor home	0 ^a	3 ^a	2 ^a	10 ^b	0	0	6	0 ^a	7 ^b	5
-- Owned	2 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	7 ^b	0	0	3	0	4	3
-- Rented	0	2	2	4	0	0	3	0	3	3
Airplane	50	50	39	47	60	55	49	55	48	47
Tour bus or tour van	3	5	10	8	20	5	5	4	6	7
City bus	2	2	0	3	0	0	2	2	2	2
Subway	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Train	6	5	5	4	0	5	5	0 ^a	6 ^b	5
Long-distance passenger bus	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cruise ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walk (>15 min)	5	13	7	11	20	5	8	6	8	9
Bike	0	2	0	2	10	0	1	0	1	1
Any other means of transportation ³	6	7	2	1	0	5	3	4	4	4

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each transportation mode by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

³ Other means of transportation listed were: helicopter, mule, taxi cab, raft, and business vehicle.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

When asked why the respondent had not visited NPS units more often, there was some level of disagreement with all reasons presented (i.e., overall means less than 3) (Table 4.16). Respondents at FIIS were significantly less likely than respondents at ACAD or GRCA to agree with transportation costs to the park being too high. Respondents at ACAD were significantly less likely than those at the other parks to agree with not knowing that much about NPS areas.

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Respondents at ACAD were significantly less likely than respondents at GEGR to agree with travel to NPS areas being too difficult. Respondents at GEGR and FIIS were significantly more likely to agree with travel within NPS areas being too difficult than were respondents at ACAD and GRCA. Overall and among the three ethnic/racial groups, the reason with the highest level of agreement was that the respondent did not have time to visit NPS units. Hispanic respondents agreed with this reason more than the other reasons presented, with not knowing much about NPS areas the second most agreed with reason. Hispanic respondents reported significantly stronger agreement with entrance fees being too high and travel within NPS areas being too difficult than did white respondents. Black respondents indicated actual agreement (i.e., means over 3) with not knowing that much about NPS areas. All three racial/ethnic groups disagreed with the statement “I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am” to the greatest extent. In general, non-local respondents reported less agreement with each of the statements than did local respondents. These differences were significant on many of the statements, including those about travel to and within NPS areas being too difficult.

Overall, 38% of respondents never visited NPS areas as a child (Table 4.17).

Respondents at FIIS and white respondents indicated the most frequent rate of visitation as a child. Respondents at FIIS reported frequent visitation and respondents at GEGR reported sometimes visitation significantly more than respondents at other parks for those categories. Respondents at GRCA and black respondents indicated the lowest rates of visitation as a child. White respondents reported significantly higher rates of frequent visitation than did Hispanic or black respondents (between whom the difference was also significant). Visitation rates across each of the categories were similar for local and non-local respondents.

Respondents’ feelings of comfort around other groups of people in NPS units were generally high (i.e., means above 3, or more than “pretty comfortable”); they were highest with NPS uniformed rangers and lowest with other visitors (Table 4.18). Visitors to AFBG reported feeling significantly more comfortable around other visitors to NPS areas than did visitors to FIIS. Hispanic, black, and white respondents reported feeling most comfortable around NPS uniformed rangers, with Hispanic respondents reporting significantly lower feelings of comfort than did white respondents. Hispanic respondents reported feeling least comfortable around other visitors, adjacent communities, and other public transit riders in NPS areas (tied), whereas black respondents reported the least comfort around the communities traveled through en route to the

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NPS unit and white respondents reported the least comfort around other public transit riders in NPS areas. Responses between local and non-local respondents were similar, with the exception of local respondents reporting significantly lower feelings of comfort around NPS uniformed rangers than did non-local visitors.

Respondents indicated what types of trips they liked to take when spending at least one night away from home (Table 4.19). The most liked trip overall was a trip to experience nature and the least liked trip overall (and across parks and racial/ethnic groups) was a trip to a casino or gaming place. For almost all of the measures, the differences seen between respondents at AFBG and ACAD were significant. Hispanic and black respondents indicated that they most liked trips to other countries, whereas white respondents indicated that they most liked trips to experience nature. For many of the trip types, the difference between black and white responses was significant, with Hispanic respondents' responses either similar to black respondents' or between the two groups. In general, local visitors reporting liking each trip type more than non-local respondents, with this difference being significant for many of the trips.

Overall, respondents indicated that less expensive means of transportation was the listed response that would make them most likely to visit NPS units (Table 4.20). Any of the listed measures would make respondents at least slightly more likely to visit NPS units, with the highest rates of agreement on the most measures seen at AFBG. For many of the listed measures, visitors at AFBG, GEGR, and FIIS reported being significantly more likely to visit NPS areas with the implementation of the measures than did visitors at ACAD and GRCA, with this difference between groups significant for many of the measures. Hispanic respondents indicated the highest rate of likelihood of increased visitation for almost all of the measures and specifically for more/better forms of public transportation within parks, whereas black respondents indicated the highest rate with more information about parks and white respondents indicated the highest rate with less expensive means of transportation to and from parks. In general, Hispanic and black respondents indicated being more likely to visit NPS areas more with the implementation of each of the measures than did white respondents, with this difference being significant for almost all of the measures. Across racial/ethnic groups, more parking at parks was least likely to increase visitation.

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Table 4.16. Visitor response means as to why the respondent has not visited NPS units more often by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the NPS more often. ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Entrance fees are too high	1.99 ^a	1.84 ^{a,b}	2.26 ^{a,c}	1.66 ^{b,d}	1.82 ^{a,d}	2.32 ^a	1.96 ^{a,b}	1.80 ^b	1.97	1.86	1.89
Lodging costs are too high	2.24	2.20	2.49	2.14	2.39	2.49	2.28	2.20	2.29	2.29	2.28
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	2.50 ^{a,b}	2.55 ^{a,b}	2.90 ^a	2.44 ^b	2.44 ^b	2.55	2.44	2.52	2.70	2.52	2.55
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the NPS	2.12 ^{a,b}	2.12 ^{a,b}	2.20 ^a	1.84 ^b	1.93 ^{a,b}	2.29	2.14	1.95	2.22	1.95	2.03
NPS areas are not safe places to visit	1.58 ^a	1.43 ^{a,b}	1.45 ^{a,b}	1.26 ^b	1.28 ^b	1.68 ^a	1.69 ^a	1.30 ^b	1.52 ^a	1.33 ^b	1.39
It takes too long to get to NPS areas	2.38 ^{a,b}	2.69 ^a	2.32 ^{a,b}	2.27 ^b	2.41 ^{a,b}	2.57	2.37	2.40	2.60	2.37	2.42
NPS areas are too crowded	2.16	2.21	2.23	2.29	2.25	2.14	2.18	2.22	2.23	2.23	2.23
It is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas	2.04	2.16	2.22	2.27	2.18	2.17	2.23	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.18
NPS areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	2.01	2.08	2.16	2.01	1.91	2.27	2.12	1.98	2.16	1.98	2.03
I am physically unable to visit NPS areas more often	1.73	1.72	1.67	1.53	1.64	1.92	1.88	1.56	1.71	1.58	1.65
I just don't know that much about NPS areas	2.83 ^a	2.89 ^a	2.46 ^a	1.89 ^b	2.38 ^{a,b}	2.82 ^a	3.30 ^a	2.32 ^b	2.92 ^a	2.33 ^b	2.48
Reservations at NPS areas have to be made too far in advance	2.29	2.34	2.58	2.30	2.55	2.61	2.19	2.40	2.29	2.39	2.41
NPS employees give poor service to visitors	1.64 ^a	1.65 ^a	1.70 ^a	1.34 ^b	1.44 ^{a,b}	1.65	1.72	1.44	1.58	1.49	1.54
NPS areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1.55 ^a	1.40 ^{a,b}	1.42 ^{a,b}	1.23 ^b	1.22 ^b	1.59	1.62	1.28	1.49 ^a	1.30 ^b	1.35
There isn't enough information available about what to do at NPS areas	2.22 ^a	2.17 ^a	2.02 ^a	1.51 ^b	1.58 ^b	2.38 ^a	2.62 ^a	1.70 ^b	2.20 ^a	1.77 ^b	1.88
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1.63 ^a	1.67 ^a	1.50 ^{a,b}	1.26 ^b	1.43 ^{a,b}	1.73 ^{a,b}	1.76 ^a	1.38 ^b	1.79 ^a	1.41 ^b	1.49
I don't have enough time to visit NPS areas	2.64	3.10	3.04	2.89	2.81	2.88	2.64	2.98	3.02	2.87	2.89
Travel to NPS areas is too difficult	2.43 ^{a,b}	2.68 ^a	2.34 ^{a,b}	2.14 ^b	2.40 ^{a,b}	2.52	2.35	2.37	2.71 ^a	2.33 ^b	2.40
Travel within NPS areas is too difficult	1.89 ^{a,b}	2.02 ^a	1.96 ^a	1.61 ^b	1.67 ^b	2.12 ^a	1.85 ^{a,b}	1.75 ^b	2.05 ^a	1.74 ^b	1.81
I just don't like to visit NPS areas	1.48 ^a	1.37 ^a	1.39 ^{a,b}	1.15 ^b	1.27 ^{a,b}	1.62 ^a	1.46 ^{a,b}	1.24 ^b	1.44 ^a	1.25 ^b	1.32
I don't feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am	1.36 ^a	1.37 ^{a,b}	1.33 ^{a,b}	1.15 ^b	1.23 ^{a,b}	1.50	1.48	1.20	1.33	1.24	1.28
My friends and family don't like to visit NPS areas	1.73 ^a	1.64 ^a	1.48 ^{a,b}	1.31 ^b	1.31 ^b	1.76 ^{a,b}	1.79 ^a	1.41 ^b	1.63	1.44	1.48

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Strongly disagree (1); Somewhat disagree (2); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Somewhat agree (4); Strongly agree (5).

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Table 4.17. Distribution of respondents as to frequency of visits to NPS units as a child by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Did you ever visit NPS areas with parents or friends as a child? ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Yes, frequently	12 ^a	17 ^a	24 ^b	18 ^a	11 ^a	12 ^a	7 ^b	19 ^c	21	15	16
Yes, sometimes	24 ^a	37 ^b	33 ^a	30 ^a	26 ^a	33	24	33	30	29	30
Yes, but very seldom	21	17	20	16	17	18	24	17	18	18	18
No, never	44 ^c	31 ^a	25 ^a	38 ^b	48 ^d	38	46	33	32	39	38

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each rate of visitation by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.
^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.18. Respondents’ mean feelings of comfort around other groups of people in NPS units by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Please indicate how comfortable you feel around the following. ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Other visitors to NPS areas	4.13 ^a	3.94 ^{a,b}	3.71 ^b	3.92 ^{a,b}	3.83 ^{a,b}	3.72	4.10	3.90	3.93	3.90	3.91
NPS uniformed rangers	4.34	4.22	4.21	4.36	4.29	4.00 ^a	4.33 ^{a,b}	4.36 ^b	4.17 ^a	4.33 ^b	4.29
The communities traveled through to get to and from NPS areas	3.96	3.86	3.92	4.06	3.89	3.74	3.93	3.98	3.90	3.94	3.94
The communities near NPS areas	3.99	3.89	3.91	4.09	3.89	3.72	3.99	4.01	3.95	3.96	3.96
Other riders on public transit (e.g., shuttle buses, ferries) in NPS areas	4.01	3.70	3.69	3.95	3.85	3.72	4.00	3.87	3.89	3.84	3.85

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Not at all comfortable (1); Somewhat comfortable (2); Pretty comfortable (3); Very comfortable (4); Extremely comfortable (5).

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

For all measures except more parking at parks, local respondents were significantly more likely than non-local visitors to visit NPS areas with implementation of the measures.

The majority of respondents owned/leased an automobile (80%) or a bicycle (67%) (Table 4.21). Rates for both were lowest for respondents at the two NPS units within New York City. Hispanic respondents reported the lowest rate of automobile ownership/leasing (58%) and black respondents reported the lowest rate of bicycle ownership (42%). White respondents were significantly more likely than black or Hispanic respondents to either own or lease an automobile or own a bicycle. Local respondents were significantly less likely than non-local respondents to either own or lease an automobile or own a bicycle.

When driving in an NPS unit, respondents (overall, across NPS units, and across racial/ethnic groups) reported highest agreement with scenic views as desirable and lowest agreement with high speed limit as desirable (Table 4.22). Respondents at AFBG and GEGR tended to rate the listed items as less desirable than those at other parks, with the exception of high speed limits and frequent police/safety patrols, which they rated higher than respondents at the other three parks. For most measures, respondents at AFBG and GEGR were together significantly different in their responses than respondents at ACAD. Respondents at ACAD consistently rated the listed items as more desirable than did respondents at other NPS units and for many measures, were significantly different than respondents at the other parks. White respondents consistently rated most of the items consistently higher than did Hispanic or black respondents, with the difference being significant most of the time. The exceptions are that white respondents rated a higher speed limit and frequent police/safety patrols as less desirable than did the other groups. For all items where a significant difference was seen, non-locals rated the measures as more desirable than did locals.

When riding a shuttle bus in an NPS unit, respondents reported highest agreement with having the opportunity to see scenic views as desirable and the lowest agreement with having a shuttle bus take them between stops by the quickest route possible as desirable (Table 4.23). Respondents at ACAD consistently rated the listed items as more desirable than did respondents at other NPS units. Respondents at FIIS tended to rate the items as significantly less desirable than respondents at the other parks. Across racial/ethnic groups, the highest agreement was reported with the desirability of having the opportunity to see scenic views. Hispanic and black respondents reported the lowest agreement with the desirability of limited development along the

Table 4.19. Responses as to what kinds of vacation trips visitor respondents in NPS units like to take by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Please indicate what kinds of vacation trips you like to take when you spend at least one night away from home. ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
A trip to visit friends or relatives	3.48 ^a	3.32 ^{a,b}	3.27 ^{a,b}	3.23 ^b	3.28 ^{a,b}	3.34	3.47	3.32	3.49 ^a	3.29 ^b	3.31
A trip to a sporting event (e.g., football game, horse racing)	2.67 ^a	2.44 ^{a,b}	2.46 ^{a,b}	2.22 ^b	2.49 ^{a,b}	2.61 ^{a,b}	2.97 ^a	2.35 ^b	2.41	2.39	2.45
A trip to a theme park (e.g., Disney, Six Flags)	2.63 ^a	2.40 ^a	2.69 ^{a,c}	2.03 ^b	2.35 ^{a,d}	2.82 ^a	3.00 ^a	2.27 ^b	2.39	2.37	2.40
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	3.46 ^a	3.37 ^a	3.20 ^a	2.96 ^{a,b}	2.87 ^b	3.41 ^a	3.55 ^a	3.10 ^b	3.53 ^a	3.06 ^b	3.16
A trip to experience nature	3.42 ^a	3.40 ^a	3.45 ^a	3.73 ^b	3.52 ^a	3.38 ^a	3.26 ^a	3.59 ^b	3.51	3.54	3.51
A trip to participate in outdoor recreation (e.g., hiking, camping)	3.03 ^a	3.21 ^a	3.36 ^{a,b}	3.62 ^b	3.26 ^a	3.12 ^{a,b}	2.86 ^a	3.41 ^b	3.26	3.33	3.30
A trip to see historical places or exhibits	3.73 ^a	3.46 ^{b,c}	3.24 ^b	3.37 ^b	3.26 ^b	3.56 ^{a,b}	3.59 ^a	3.40 ^b	3.50	3.42	3.42
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	2.02 ^a	1.78 ^a	1.95 ^a	1.37 ^b	1.64 ^{a,b}	2.00 ^a	2.35 ^a	1.57 ^b	1.85 ^a	1.65 ^b	1.73
A trip to another country	3.62 ^a	3.57 ^a	3.44 ^{a,b}	3.27 ^b	3.52 ^a	3.62	3.61	3.44	3.76 ^a	3.43 ^b	3.48
A trip to a spa or resort	2.84 ^a	2.57 ^{a,b}	2.98 ^{a,c}	2.20 ^d	2.44 ^{b,d}	2.88 ^a	3.33 ^a	2.46 ^b	2.91 ^a	2.46 ^b	2.58
A trip on a cruise ship	2.39 ^a	2.33 ^a	2.30 ^{a,b}	1.97 ^b	2.22	2.45 ^a	2.99 ^b	2.08 ^a	2.35	2.15	2.23
A trip to participate in sports (e.g., golf, tennis)	2.42	2.25	2.40	2.10	2.16	2.47 ^{a,b}	2.71 ^a	2.14 ^b	2.31	2.18	2.26

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Don't like this at all (1); Like it a little (2); Like it pretty much (3); Like it a lot (4).

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Table 4.20. Visitor response means as to the extent that the following aspects would make them more likely to visit NPS units by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit NPS areas? ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	2.07 ^a	2.03 ^a	1.89 ^{a,b}	1.71 ^b	1.78 ^b	2.16 ^a	2.14 ^a	1.80 ^b	2.17 ^a	1.82 ^b	1.89
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	2.01 ^a	1.99 ^a	2.08 ^a	1.71 ^b	1.84 ^{a,b}	2.20 ^a	2.08 ^{a,b}	1.83 ^b	2.14 ^a	1.84 ^b	1.91
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	2.09 ^a	2.02 ^{a,c}	1.95 ^{a,d}	1.66 ^{b,e}	1.77 ^{c,d,e}	2.32 ^a	2.17 ^a	1.77 ^b	2.34 ^a	1.78 ^b	1.89
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	1.99 ^a	1.91 ^{a,b}	1.76 ^{a,b}	1.68 ^b	1.77 ^{a,b}	2.20 ^a	2.06 ^a	1.72 ^b	2.13 ^a	1.75 ^b	1.82
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1.81 ^{a,b}	1.92 ^{a,b}	2.02 ^a	1.89 ^{a,b}	1.73 ^b	2.11	1.87	1.83	2.09 ^a	1.81 ^b	1.87
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	1.79 ^{a,b}	1.86 ^a	1.95 ^a	1.72 ^{a,b}	1.56 ^b	2.15 ^a	1.99 ^a	1.69 ^b	2.09 ^a	1.68 ^b	1.76
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	2.07 ^a	1.98 ^{a,b}	1.89 ^{a,b}	1.73 ^b	1.67 ^b	2.16 ^a	2.32 ^{a,b}	1.76 ^b	2.03 ^a	1.81 ^b	1.86
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	2.09 ^a	2.02 ^a	1.85 ^a	1.71 ^{a,b}	1.66 ^{a,b}	2.22 ^a	2.26 ^a	1.77 ^b	2.11 ^a	1.79 ^b	1.86
More parking at parks	1.70	1.67	1.66	1.72	1.61	1.98 ^a	1.86 ^{a,b}	1.60 ^b	1.63	1.66	1.67

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-3: No more likely (1); More likely (2); Much more likely (3).

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Table 4.21. Responses to whether visitors in NPS units owned or leased an automobile or owned a bicycle by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Do you own or lease the following? ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Automobile	62 ^a	59 ^a	86 ^b	99 ^d	94 ^c	58 ^a	68 ^a	84 ^b	40 ^a	90 ^b	80
Bicycle	52 ^a	50 ^a	84 ^d	79 ^c	71 ^b	49 ^a	42 ^a	74 ^b	44 ^a	71 ^b	67

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each item by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

route, whereas white respondents reported the lowest agreement with the desirability of having a shuttle bus take them between stops by the quickest route possible.

For three items (having access to facilities and services, having access to recreational facilities, and limited development along the route), Hispanic respondents reported that these measures would be significantly less desirable than did black or white respondents. Local respondents rated each item as less desirable than did non-local respondents, with the difference being significant for three: having access to facilities and services, hearing educational announcements about the park, and having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the quickest route possible.

When riding a bicycle in an NPS unit, respondents (overall, across NPS units, and across racial/ethnic groups) reported the highest agreement with having the opportunity to see scenic views and the lowest agreement with hills as desirable (Table 4.24). Respondents at ACAD rated most of the listed items as more desirable than did respondents at other NPS units. For four of the items (having the opportunity to see scenic views, presence of bike lane, participating in a healthy form of transportation/recreation, and few people are encountered), responses from respondents at AFBG were significantly lower than from respondents at ACAD. In general, white respondents rated each of the measures as more desirable than did Hispanic or black respondents, with the exception of hills and frequent police/safety patrols. For having the opportunity to see scenic views, being away from motorized transportation, and presence of bike lane, white respondents reported ratings of significantly higher desirability than did Hispanic or black respondents. Local and non-local respondents were similar in their rating of the desirability of each item.

Overall, respondents report group size (excluding self) averaging 3.34 people (Table 4.25). Group sizes were largest among respondents at GRCA and among black respondents. Local and non-local group sizes were similar.

Table 4.22. Responses as to the desirability of listed elements when driving in NPS units by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Please rate the desirability of the following items for driving in areas managed by the NPS. ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>AFBG</u>	<u>GEGR</u>	<u>FIIS</u>	<u>ACAD</u>	<u>GRCA</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Non-Local</u>	
Scenic views	4.57 ^a	4.59 ^a	4.66 ^a	4.85 ^{a,b}	4.82 ^{a,b}	4.65 ^{a,b}	4.37 ^a	4.76 ^b	4.66	4.74	4.71
Limited development (houses, businesses) along the road	3.67 ^a	3.98 ^{a,b}	4.16 ^{b,c}	4.28 ^c	4.17 ^{b,c}	3.75 ^{a,b}	3.62 ^a	4.18 ^b	4.01	4.11	4.06
Signs for tourist attractions, commercial services	3.76	3.60	3.58	3.51	3.53	3.78	3.89	3.55	3.62	3.57	3.59
Being close to “civilization” (i.e., access to roadside assistance, local businesses)	3.38	3.37	3.15	3.08	3.21	3.49 ^{a,b}	3.66 ^a	3.18 ^b	3.28	3.20	3.24
Low speed limit (to slow traffic)	3.56 ^{a,b}	3.47 ^a	3.64 ^{a,b}	3.85 ^b	3.44 ^a	3.43	3.51	3.63	3.49	3.65	3.60
High speed limit (to speed up traffic)	2.88 ^a	2.96 ^a	2.85 ^{a,b}	2.47 ^b	3.04 ^a	3.21 ^a	3.07 ^{a,b}	2.74 ^b	2.96	2.80	2.83
Seeing wildlife	4.28 ^a	4.44 ^a	4.53 ^{a,b}	4.84 ^b	4.69 ^b	4.40 ^{a,b}	4.12 ^a	4.66 ^b	4.37 ^a	4.63 ^b	4.57
Ability to maneuver as you drive (change lanes, slow/stop)	3.58 ^a	3.68 ^a	3.80 ^{a,b}	4.01 ^b	3.84 ^{a,b}	3.74	3.73	3.82	3.51 ^a	3.84 ^b	3.79
Few vehicles on the road	3.65 ^a	4.01 ^b	4.04 ^b	4.20 ^b	3.98 ^b	3.85 ^{a,b}	3.63 ^a	4.04 ^b	3.84 ^a	4.02 ^b	3.99
Guard rails along the road	3.82	3.88	3.77	3.94	3.84	4.00	3.78	3.85	3.76	3.89	3.86
Frequent police/safety patrols	3.69 ^{a,b}	3.66 ^{a,b}	3.89 ^a	3.51 ^b	3.41 ^b	3.74 ^{a,b}	3.88 ^a	3.57 ^b	3.63	3.58	3.61
Lack of litter/graffiti	4.20 ^a	4.23 ^a	4.27 ^a	4.72 ^b	4.58 ^{a,b}	4.12 ^a	4.15 ^a	4.48 ^b	4.21 ^a	4.52 ^b	4.42

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Very undesirable (1); Undesirable (2); Neither (3); Desirable (4); Very Desirable (5).

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Table 4.23. Responses as to the desirability of listed elements when riding a shuttle bus in NPS units by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Please rate the desirability of the following items for riding a shuttle bus in areas managed by the NPS. ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	4.45	4.52	4.35	4.55	4.55	4.29	4.50	4.54	4.48	4.53	4.49
Having access to facilities and services like visitor centers and shops	4.26	4.20	4.10	4.40	4.31	4.08 ^a	4.49 ^b	4.31 ^{a,b}	4.13 ^a	4.32 ^b	4.26
Having access to recreational facilities like trails and scenic vistas	4.37	4.40	4.31	4.55	4.51	4.21 ^a	4.36 ^{a,b}	4.49 ^b	4.40	4.48	4.44
Hearing educational announcements about the park while riding a shuttle bus	4.25	4.10	3.80	4.18	4.13	4.02	4.29	4.09	3.96 ^a	4.16 ^b	4.11
Being able to access the park's highlights via a shuttle bus	4.27	4.17	3.97	4.38	4.35	4.04	4.36	4.26	4.12	4.29	4.25
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the quickest route possible	4.07 ^a	3.75 ^{a,b}	3.77 ^b	4.02 ^a	4.06 ^{a,b}	3.92	4.18	3.93	3.76 ^a	3.99 ^b	3.94
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the most scenic route possible	4.21 ^{a,b}	4.13 ^{a,b}	3.99 ^a	4.35 ^b	4.28 ^b	4.00	4.28	4.24	4.10	4.25	4.21
Having plenty of room on a shuttle bus	4.18	4.09	3.92	4.25	4.14	3.96	4.22	4.15	4.04	4.16	4.13
Limited development (buildings, parking lots, etc.) along the route	3.86 ^{a,b}	3.94 ^a	3.95 ^{a,b}	4.28 ^b	4.18 ^{a,b}	3.70 ^a	3.93 ^{a,b}	4.11 ^b	4.01	4.08	4.06
The shuttle bus arrives at stops frequently	4.12 ^{a,b}	3.96 ^a	3.85 ^a	4.14 ^{a,b}	4.29 ^b	4.06	4.09	4.11	3.98	4.14	4.09
Participating in a form of transportation that is "better" for the environment	4.19 ^{a,b}	4.11 ^a	4.08 ^a	4.34 ^{a,b}	4.43 ^b	3.98	4.15	4.27	4.20	4.28	4.24

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Very undesirable (1); Undesirable (2); Neither (3); Desirable (4); Very Desirable (5).

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Visitors were asked whether they were visiting alone, with family, with friends, with family and friends, or with some other group. More than half (57%) of respondents reported that they were visiting the NPS unit with their family (Table 4.26), a trend seen across all racial/ethnic groups as well. A quarter of visitors at AFBG and GEGR reported that they were visiting alone, which are significantly higher rates of solo visitation than were reported at the other parks. Black respondents had the highest rate of reporting that they were visiting alone or with friends, although no significant differences in visitation were seen among racial/ethnic groups. Local respondents reported visiting alone significantly more and visiting with family significantly less than did non-local respondents.

The sample of respondents was almost evenly split among females and males (Table 4.27). There were slightly more males at GEGR, FIIS, and GRCA, more females at AFBG, and an even split at ACAD. There was a significantly higher percentage of females at AFBG than at the other parks. About two-thirds of Hispanic and black respondents were female, whereas about half of white respondents were. There was a significantly higher percentage of female black respondents than of Hispanic or white respondents. Although there was a higher percentage of female local respondents than non-local respondents, this difference was not significant.

The average age of a respondent was 47 (Table 4.28). Respondents at ACAD averaged the oldest age (52) and respondents at GEGR the youngest age (43). White respondents had the oldest average age (48), which was significantly higher than the average age of Hispanic respondents, who reported the youngest average age (39). Respondents from their teens to their late 80s were captured in the sample. Local respondents reported a significantly younger average age (41) than did non-local respondents (48).

Almost all (87%) of respondents were residents of the United States (Table 4.29). The park with the largest percentage of international respondents was GRCA and the park with the smallest was FIIS. The reported rate of domestic nationality was significantly different among all five parks. Among racial/ethnic groups, black respondents had the highest percentage of United States residents and white respondents had the least. Of the non-local respondents, 82% lived elsewhere in the United States and 18% lived in foreign countries.

Table 4.24. Responses as to the desirability of listed elements when riding a bicycle in National Park Service (NPS) units by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Please rate how desirable each of the following items would be if you were riding a bicycle in areas managed by the NPS. ¹	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	4.37 ^a	4.55 ^{a,b}	4.63 ^{a,b}	4.68 ^b	4.58 ^{a,b}	4.43 ^{a,b}	4.34 ^a	4.64 ^b	4.59	4.58	4.56
Having access to recreation/tourism attractions	4.18	4.35	4.41	4.44	4.33	4.15	4.29	4.41	4.33	4.36	4.34
Hills	3.24	3.38	3.61	3.54	3.47	3.45	3.46	3.43	3.35	3.45	3.44
Curves	3.47	3.66	3.80	3.76	3.70	3.69	3.55	3.69	3.69	3.70	3.68
Being away from motorized forms of transportation	3.95 ^a	4.27 ^a	4.37 ^{a,b}	4.44 ^{a,b}	4.35 ^{a,b}	4.14 ^{a,b}	3.88 ^a	4.38 ^b	4.19	4.32	4.28
Presence of defined travel lanes (i.e., center stripe)	4.04	4.20	4.05	4.32	4.22	4.17	3.98	4.23	4.15	4.20	4.17
Presence of lane designated for bike use only	4.16 ^a	4.32 ^{a,b}	4.44 ^{a,b}	4.49 ^b	4.37 ^{a,b}	4.13 ^a	4.12 ^a	4.45 ^b	4.34	4.39	4.36
Participating in a healthy form of transportation/recreation	4.12 ^a	4.28 ^{a,b}	4.27 ^{a,b}	4.48 ^b	4.32 ^{a,b}	4.22	4.14	4.36	4.30	4.32	4.30
Participating in a form of transportation/recreation that is “better” for the environment	4.15	4.24	4.27	4.37	4.31	4.08	4.20	4.32	4.35	4.26	4.27
Frequent police/safety patrols	3.83	3.82	3.92	3.66	3.55	3.77	3.95	3.74	3.76	3.70	3.75
Few people are encountered	3.60 ^a	3.81 ^{a,b}	3.89 ^{a,b}	3.95 ^b	3.85 ^{a,b}	3.70	3.81	3.86	3.74	3.84	3.82

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Very undesirable (1); Undesirable (2); Neither (3); Desirable (4); Very Desirable (5).

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Table 4.25. Average number of members in a surveyed visitor’s group at a NPS unit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

How many people are in your personal group today, including you?	<u>NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed</u>					<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Total</u>
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Mean ¹	3.00	3.02	3.67	3.07	4.00	2.85	4.27	3.23	3.29	3.34	3.34
Range ¹	1-45	1-50	1-13	1-49	1-44	1-11	1-45	1-49	1-45	1-50	1-50

¹ Cell entries in number of people.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Table 4.26. Categorization of a surveyed visitor’s personal group on this visit to a NPS unit by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

On this visit, what kind of personal group (not guided tour/school group) were you with? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Alone	25 ^b	25 ^b	10 ^a	10 ^a	9 ^a	15	18	14	21 ^a	14 ^b	16
Family	44 ^a	52 ^a	56 ^a	67 ^c	63 ^b	55	51	60	45 ^a	60 ^b	57
Friends	21	17	14	14	21	12	22	17	21	17	18
Family and friends	5 ^a	4 ^a	19 ^b	7 ^a	6 ^a	12	6	7	8	8	8
Other ²	7	4	3	5	3	9	6	5	8	4	5

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each type of personal group by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

² Other responses were: significant others, partner, fellow class members, fellow teachers, Occupy Wall Street, tour groups, school groups, social service, trainer, another couple, child I’m babysitting, AMC hiking group, and meet up group.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.27. Surveyed visitor’s responses as to their gender by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

What is your gender? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Female	64 ^b	48 ^a	49 ^a	50 ^a	46 ^a	61 ^a	65 ^b	50 ^a	57	50	51
Male	36 ^b	52 ^a	51 ^a	50 ^a	54 ^a	39 ^a	35 ^b	50 ^a	43	50	49

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each gender by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.28. Surveyed visitor’s responses as to their age by NPS unit in which they were surveyed, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

What is your age? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Mean	44 ^a	43 ^{a,c}	47 ^a	52 ^b	48 ^{a,d}	39 ^a	44 ^{a,b}	48 ^b	41 ^a	48 ^b	47
Range	18-85	18-87	18-73	18-84	18-77	18-66	18-85	18-87	18-84	18-87	18-87

¹ Cell entries in age of people.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Table 4.29. Surveyed visitor’s responses as to their country of residence by NPS unit in which they were surveyed and by race/ethnicity.

Do you live in the United States? ^{1,2}	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Yes	87 ^b	92 ^c	99 ^e	93 ^d	71 ^a	88	95	88	100	82	88

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for U.S. residence by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

² Respondents who indicated that they did not live in the United States stated the following countries of residence: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the p < 0.05 level for that item.

Overall, 21% of the respondents reported local (i.e., New York City) zip codes (Table 4.30). This varied from a low of no local respondents at GRCA to a high of 41% of respondents at GEGR. The variation in rate of local respondents was significantly different among all five parks. Local respondents comprised 15% of white respondents, 41% of black respondents, and 47% of the Hispanic respondents, with the differences among all three groups being significant.

Table 4.30. Residence proximity of respondents to the NPS unit in which they were surveyed.

What is your zip code? ^{1,2}	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	
Local	34 ^d	41 ^e	27 ^c	4 ^b	0 ^a	47 ^a	41 ^b	15 ^c	21
Non-local	66 ^d	59 ^e	73 ^c	96 ^b	100 ^a	53 ^a	59 ^b	85 ^c	79

¹ Respondents’ zip codes were classified into local (New York City) versus non-local (outside of New York City).

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the p < 0.05 level for that item.

Average household size was 2.14 adults and 0.67 children across all respondents (Table 4.31). Respondents at AFBG and FIIS reported the greatest number of adults in a household and respondents at GRCA reported the fewest. Respondents at GEGR reported the greatest number of children and respondents at GRCA reported the fewest. Respondents at GEGR reported significantly more children in the household than did respondents at the other parks. Hispanic respondents indicated the greatest number of adults in a household and white respondents the fewest. Black respondents indicated the greatest number of children in a household and white respondents the fewest, with the difference between the two groups being significant. Local

respondents reported significantly fewer adults living in the household than did non-local respondents and similar numbers of children.

Table 4.31. Surveyed visitors’ responses as to their household size by NPS unit, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

How many people currently live in your household? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Adults	2.22	2.05	2.22	2.13	2.10	2.21	2.20	2.10	1.99 ^a	2.16 ^b	2.14
Children (<18 years)	0.87 ^{a,b}	0.94 ^a	0.81 ^{a,b}	0.49 ^b	0.48 ^b	0.69 ^{a,b}	1.08 ^a	0.64 ^b	0.59	0.64	0.67

¹ Cell entries are means, reported in the number of people.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item. Cells with two superscripts share commonalities with both superscripts listed.

Formal education levels among all respondents were high, with more than half reporting having obtained at least a Bachelor’s (four-year) degree and 12% having obtained a Ph.D., M.D., or J.D. (Table 4.32). Rates were similar across NPS units and across racial/ethnic groups. An exception to this among parks is that respondents at FIIS and GRCA reported significantly higher rates of four-year college degree attainment than did respondents at the other three parks. Non-local respondents also reported significantly higher rates of attainment of this degree type than did local respondents.

Table 4.32. Surveyed visitors’ responses as to their education level by NPS unit, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
Less than high school	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Some high school	1	3	1	0	1	2	4	1	1	2	1
High school graduate or GED certificate	6	2	8	4	5	8	5	4	4	5	5
Vocational/trade school certificate	2	1	3	1	4	4	0	2	3	2	2
Some college	15	13	9	11	12	18	17	12	13	9	12
Two-year college degree	8	6	5	6	5	4	12	6	6	3	6
Four-year college degree	20 ^a	27 ^a	34 ^b	29 ^a	33 ^b	30	19	29	27 ^a	35 ^b	28
Some graduate school	7	9	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	7
Master’s degree	32	31	27	34	25	24	25	31	31	29	30
Ph.D., M.D., J.D., or equivalent	13	13	13	12	12	8	14	12	13	11	12

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each education level by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Overall, 7.5% of respondents reported that they were Hispanic/Latino (Table 4.33). The NPS unit with the highest percentage of Hispanic/Latino respondents was AFBG and the NPS unit with the lowest was ACAD (zero respondents). Rates of Hispanic/Latino response were significantly similar at FIIS and GRCA and significantly different when compared to each of the other parks. There was a significantly higher rate of Hispanic/Latino response within the local visitors than the non-local visitors.

Table 4.33. Surveyed visitors’ responses as to whether they are Hispanic or Latino by NPS unit.

Are you Hispanic or Latino? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Local	Non-Local	
Yes	14 ^d	13 ^c	7 ^b	0 ^a	6 ^b	18 ^a	5 ^b	8

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Overall, about 70% of respondents described their race as white, 11% as black/African American, and the other 19% as other listed racial categories (Table 4.34). The highest percentage of black respondents was seen at AFBG (39%) and the lowest at ACAD (zero respondents). There were significantly higher rates of black respondents at AFBG than at GEGR and at these two parks when compared to the other three. The highest percentage of white respondents was seen at ACAD (90%) and the lowest at AFBG (44%). There were significantly different rates of white respondents responding at each of the five parks. There were significantly higher rates of black respondents in the local group than the non-local group and significantly higher rates of white respondents in the non-local group than the local group.

Table 4.34. Surveyed visitors’ responses as to their race by NPS unit, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Which of the following best describes your race? ^{1,2}	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Local	Non-Local	
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2
Asian	7	7	4	5	10	9	7	7
Black or African American	39 ^d	11 ^c	2 ^a	0 ^a	3 ^b	23 ^a	8 ^b	12
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2 ^b	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	1 ^a	2	1	1
White	44 ^a	65 ^b	80 ^d	90 ^e	75 ^c	60 ^a	83 ^b	70

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all applicable races. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each racial group by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Almost half of respondents indicated a household income above \$100,000 (Table 4.35). Income distribution varied across NPS unit, with a wider distribution at the two New York City NPS units and a greater concentration toward the higher end of the categories at the three parks outside of the city. Respondents at AFBG and GEGR reported significantly higher percentages in the lower income categories than did respondents at the other parks. Respondents at FIIS reported significantly higher percentages in the highest income category than did respondents at the other parks. A significantly greater percentage of Hispanic respondents reported incomes of \$25,000-\$34,999 than did black or white respondents. A significantly greater percentage of white respondents indicated incomes above \$200,000 than did Hispanic or black respondents. Local respondents reported significantly higher percentages of responses in the <\$24,999 and \$35,000-\$49,999 income categories and a significantly lower percentage of responses in the \$100,000-\$149,999 income category than did non-local respondents.

Table 4.35. Surveyed visitors’ responses as to their annual household income by NPS unit, race/ethnicity, and residence proximity.

Which category best represents your annual household income? ¹	NPS Unit Where Questionnaire Was Completed					Race/Ethnicity			Proximity		Total
	AFBG	GEGR	FIIS	ACAD	GRCA	Hispanic	Black	White	Local	Non-Local	
< \$24,999	10 ^c	12 ^d	1 ^a	4 ^a	7 ^b	14	4	6	12 ^a	6 ^b	8
\$25,000 - \$34,999	10 ^c	11 ^c	4 ^a	3 ^a	8 ^b	17 ^a	10 ^b	5 ^b	10	7	7
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14	8	5	6	10	16	14	7	15 ^a	8 ^b	9
\$50,000 - \$74,999	19	17	11	18	19	17	19	17	22	17	17
\$75,000 - \$99,999	17	12	19	21	18	12	15	19	11	18	17
\$100,000 - \$149,999	15 ^a	15 ^a	27 ^c	28 ^d	22 ^b	14	19	22	13 ^a	24 ^b	21
\$150,000 - \$199,999	8	12	13	14	11	9	14	12	10	12	12
> \$200,000	10 ^a	16 ^b	23 ^c	9 ^a	7 ^a	4 ^a	10 ^a	15 ^b	11	12	12

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each income bracket by park, race/ethnicity, proximity, and overall.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the p < 0.05 level for that item.

New York City General Population Survey

Data compiled from the NYC general population survey resulted in 728 responses from Hispanic, black, and white respondents (Table 4.36). About 28 % of the sample were Hispanic respondents, 29% black respondents, and 43% white respondents.

Table 4.36 Completed questionnaires by race/ethnicity.

Racial groups ¹	Number of completed questionnaire
Hispanic	200
Black	210
White	309
Other (Native American, Asian, and/or Pacific Islander, and non-Hispanic biracial and multiracial)	45
All Surveyed Respondents	728

¹ Cell entries in number of responses.

Residence of respondents is concentrated in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan (Table 4.37). Less than 10% of respondents live in Staten Island.

Table 4.37. Borough of New York residency by race/ethnicity.

Which borough of New York City you live in? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
The Bronx	27	25	7	18
Brooklyn	26	26	28	27
Manhattan	20	10	27	23
Queens	23	16	28	23
Staten Island	3	3	10	6
Somewhere else in the Metropolitan New York area	2	10	0	4
I live outside the Metropolitan New York area	0	0	0	0

¹ Cell entries in percentage of responses by Race/Ethnicity

Among all of the NPS units, respondents have the highest awareness level that the Statue of Liberty National Monument is managed by NPS (Table 4.38). Black respondents were significantly less likely than Hispanics or whites to be aware that the Castle Clinton National Monument and the Federal Hall National Memorial are managed by NPS. White respondents were more likely than Hispanic or black respondents to be aware that Fire Island National Seashore, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, and Gateway National Recreational Area are managed by NPS. However, black respondents have significantly higher level of awareness than

Hispanic and white respondents that African Burial Ground National Monument is managed by the NPS.

Table 4.38. Respondents’ awareness of whether New York metropolitan region NPS areas are managed by the NPS by race/ethnicity.

Were you aware that [NPS Unit] is managed by the NPS? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Statue of Liberty National Monument (including Ellis Island)	93 ^a	95 ^a	98 ^b	96
African Burial Ground National Monument	36 ^a	63 ^b	42 ^a	46
Castle Clinton National Monument	34 ^a	19 ^b	38 ^a	31
Federal Hall National Memorial	37 ^a	23 ^b	36 ^a	33
Lower East Side Tenement Museum	52 ^a	39 ^b	58 ^a	51
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site	40 ^a	38 ^a	53 ^b	45
Fire Island National Seashore	59 ^a	58 ^a	73 ^b	65
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site	24 ^a	19 ^a	33 ^b	26
General Grant National Memorial	42 ^a	47 ^a	59 ^b	51
Hamilton Grange National Memorial	31 ^a	24 ^b	20 ^b	24
St. Paul’s Church National Historic Site	44	37	36	38
Governors Island National Monument	63	73	70	69
Gateway National Recreation Area				
--Floyd Bennett Field	39 ^a	45 ^b	65 ^c	52
--Jacob Riis Park/Fort Tilden	46 ^a	45 ^a	69 ^b	55
--Canarsie Pier	37	40	44	41
--Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge	44 ^a	37 ^a	55 ^b	47
--Fort Wadsworth	28 ^a	21 ^a	33 ^b	28
--Miller Field, World War Veterans Park	27 ^a	17 ^b	28 ^c	24
--Great Kills Park	35	26	35	32
--Sandy Hook	40 ^a	36 ^a	47 ^c	42
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey	29	21	21	23
Thomas Edison National Historical Park, New Jersey	36	27	33	33

¹ Cell entries in percentage of ‘yes’ responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Among all of the NPS units studied, Statue of Liberty National Monument (Table 4.39) had the highest visitation rate among respondents. Black respondents were less likely than Hispanic or white respondents to visit Castle Clinton National Monument and the Lower East Side Tenement Museum, and this difference was significant. White respondents have a significantly higher visitation rate to Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, Fire Island National Seashore, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site and most parks in Gateway National Recreational Area than Hispanic or white respondents. However, black respondents have a significantly higher visitation rate to African Burial Ground National Monument than Hispanic or white respondents.

Table 4.39. Visitation to New York metropolitan area NPS units by race/ethnicity.

Have you ever visited the following NPS units?	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Statue of Liberty National Monument (including Ellis Island)	75 ^a	66 ^b	80 ^a	74
African Burial Ground National Monument	17 ^a	29 ^b	15 ^a	19
Castle Clinton National Monument	21 ^a	10 ^b	22 ^a	19
Federal Hall National Memorial	23 ^a	10 ^b	18 ^a	18
Lower East Side Tenement Museum	29 ^a	14 ^b	24 ^a	23
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site	20 ^a	11 ^b	25 ^b	20
Fire Island National Seashore	25 ^a	20 ^a	34 ^b	28
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site	10 ^a	8 ^a	16 ^b	12
General Grant National Memorial	26	24	30	28
Hamilton Grange National Memorial	16	11	9	11
St. Paul's Church National Historic Site	28	17	24	24
Governors Island National Monument	32	25	27	28
--Floyd Bennett Field	20 ^a	27 ^a	37 ^b	30
--Jacob Riis Park/Fort Tilden	27 ^a	27 ^a	48 ^b	36
--Canarsie Pier	20	26	27	25
--Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge	21	16	25	21
--Fort Wadsworth	18 ^a	9 ^b	19 ^a	16
--Miller Field, World War Veterans Park	18 ^a	10 ^b	18 ^a	15
--Great Kills Park	18 ^a	10 ^b	19 ^a	16
--Sandy Hook	20	14	21	19
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey	18	12	10	13
Thomas Edison National Historical Park, New Jersey	20 ^a	14 ^b	12 ^b	14

¹ Cell entries in percentage of 'yes' responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Overall, Hispanic and black respondents have lower rates of visitation to NPS units outside the New York metropolitan area (Table 4.40). The visitation rate of blacks is lower than that of Hispanics. The difference between black respondents and Hispanic or white respondents was statistically significant.

Table 4.40. Visitation to a National Park Service (NPS) area outside the New York metropolitan area by race/ethnicity.

Have you ever visited that [NPS Unit] outside the New York metropolitan area that is managed by the NPS? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes	51 ^a	39 ^b	58 ^a	51

¹ Cell entries in percentage of 'yes' responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Black respondents have the lowest visitation rate to NPS units in last two years while Hispanic respondents have the highest rate of visitation to NPS in last two years (Table 4.41). The difference between black and Hispanic or white respondents was significant.

Table 4.41. Visitation to a National Park Service (NPS) area in last two years by race/ethnicity.

Have you visited an area that is managed by the National Park Service in the last two years? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes	44 ^a	27 ^b	36 ^a	36

¹ Cell entries in percentage of ‘yes’ responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

The rates of visitation of blacks and Hispanics to General Grant National Memorial are slightly lower than that of whites (Table 4.42). This difference was not statistically significant.

Table 4.42. Visitation to General Grant National Memorial by race/ethnicity.

Have you ever visited General Grant National Memorial? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes	35	32	39	36

¹ Cell entries in percentage of ‘yes’ responses by race/ethnicity.

Large percentages of respondents in all three of the racial/ethnic groups studied reported using city buses or subways to visit General Grant National Memorial (Table 4.43). Hispanic and white respondents were significantly more likely than black respondents to use a car, truck or SUV to visit General Grant National Memorial. However, Hispanic respondents reported a higher use rate of tour buses or tour vans than black or white respondents when visiting General Grant National Memorial, and this difference was statistically significant.

Black respondents were significantly more likely than Hispanic or white respondents to visit African Burial Ground National Monument (Table 4.44).

Large percentages of respondents in all three of the racial/ethnic groups studied reported using city buses or subways to visit African Burial Ground National Monument (Table 4.45). Black respondents were significantly more likely than Hispanic or white respondents to use city buses or subways to visit African Burial Ground National Monument. Blacks reported higher use

rates of train or long-distance passenger bus than Hispanic or white respondents to visit African Burial Ground National Monument, and this difference was significant.

Table 4.43. Means of transportation to General Grant National Memorial and back again on their last visit by race/ethnicity.

On your last visit to General Grant National Memorial, how did you travel to and from the site ? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Car, truck, or SUV	51	25	51	39
-- Owned/leased	44 ^a	22 ^b	43 ^a	36
-- Rented	4	3	6	5
-- Car share program	3	0	3	2
Motorcycle	3	4	3	3
Recreational vehicle or motor home	1	3	6	0
-- Owned	1	2	4	3
-- Rented	0	2	2	2
Airplane	6	4	4	5
Tour bus or tour van	19 ^a	7 ^b	7 ^b	11
City bus or subway	37	63	52	49
Train or long-distance passenger bus	9	6	4	6
Ferry	3	4	2	3
Cruise ship	3	0	4	3
Walk (>15 min)	17	24	19	20
Bike	3	2	4	3
Any other means of transportation ²	0	2	5	3

¹ Cell entries in percentage of ‘yes’ responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

² Other means of transportation listed were: Access-A-Ride, Gray Line Bus, taxi cab, path train, walk <15 min, boat (personal, private, power, sail), Island shuttle, and car pool.

Table 4.44. Visitation to African Burial Ground National Monument by race/ethnicity.

Have you ever visited African Burial Ground National Monument? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Yes	17 ^a	30 ^b	18 ^a	21

¹ Cell entries in percentage of ‘yes’ responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.45. Means of transportation to African Burial Ground National Monument and back again on their last visit by race/ethnicity.

On your last visit to African Burial Ground National Monument, how did you travel to and from the site? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Car, truck, or SUV	49	24	44	3
-- Owned/leased	36	23	26	27
-- Rented	9	2	13	7
-- Car share program	3	0	6	3
Motorcycle	6	3	7	5
Recreational vehicle or motor home	3	0	0	5
-- Owned	3	2	3	3
-- Rented	0	0	6	2
Airplane	6	3	13	7
Tour bus or tour van	9	3	6	5
City bus or subway	42 ^a	55 ^b	49 ^a	49
Train or long-distance passenger bus	3 ^a	15 ^c	7 ^b	9
Ferry	6	5	4	5
Cruise ship	3	2	6	3
Walk (>15 min)	21	18	27	22
Bike	6	0	4	3
Any other means of transportation ²	0	2	2	2

¹ Cell entries in percentage of 'yes' responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

³ Other means of transportation listed were: Access-A-Ride, Gray Line Bus, taxi cab, path train, walk <15 min, boat (personal, private, power, sail), Island shuttle, and car pool.

Black respondents were significantly less likely than Hispanics or whites to visit Fire Island National Seashore (Table 4.46).

Table 4.46. Visitation to Fire Island National Seashore by race/ethnicity.

Have you ever visited Fire Island National Seashore? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Yes	33 ^a	21 ^b	38 ^a	32

¹ Cell entries in percentage of 'yes' responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Large percentages of respondents in all three of the racial/ethnic groups studied reported using cars, trucks or SUVs to visit Fire Island National Seashore (Table 4.47). Hispanics have a higher usage rate of tour buses or tour vans than black or white respondents. The use rate of city buses or subways varied significantly across the three racial/ethnic groups. All of three racial/ethnic groups have relatively high usage rates of ferry to visit Fire Island National Seashore.

Table 4.47. Means of transportation to Fire Island National Seashore and back again on their last visit by race/ethnicity.

On your last visit to Fire Island National Seashore, how did you travel to and from the site? ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Car, truck, or SUV	60	49	49	52
-- Owned/leased	54	44	39	44
-- Rented	3	5	5	4
-- Car share program	3	0	5	4
Motorcycle	3	5	3	4
Recreational vehicle or motor home	0	5	5	0
-- Owned	2	0	3	2
-- Rented	0	5	3	2
Airplane	3	5	5	4
Tour bus or tour van	12	5	4	7
City bus or subway	17 ^a	28 ^b	7 ^c	14
Train or Long-distance passenger bus	11	2	14	11
Ferry	17	23	47	34
Cruise ship	2	0	3	2
Walk (>15 min)	8	9	6	7
Bike	2	2	1	1
Any other means of transportation ⁴	3	7	7	6

¹ Cell entries in percentage of 'yes' responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

² Other means of transportation listed were: Access-A-Ride, Gray Line Bus, taxi cab, path train, walk <15 min, boat (personal, private, power, sail), Island shuttle, and car pool

Black respondents were significantly less likely than Hispanics or whites to visit Acadia National Park (Table 4.48).

Table 4.48. Visitation to the Acadia National Park by race/ethnicity.

Have you ever visited Acadia National Park? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Yes	17 ^a	7 ^b	21 ^a	16

¹ Cell entries in percentage of 'yes' responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Large percentages of respondents in all three of the racial/ethnic groups studied reported using cars, trucks or SUVs to visit Acadia National Park (Table 4.49). Hispanics have a higher usage rate of motorcycles and tour buses or tour vans than black or white respondents. Black

respondents reported a significantly higher use rate of airplanes than Hispanics or whites. White respondents were significantly more likely to use a recreational vehicle or motor home, or cruise ship to visit Acadia National Park than Hispanic or black respondents, and this difference was significant.

Table 4.49. Means of transportation to Acadia National Park and back again on their last visit by race/ethnicity.

On your last visit to Acadia National Park, how did you travel to and from the site? ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Car, truck, or SUV	67	79	75	73
-- Owned/leased	57 ^a	64 ^b	48 ^c	53
-- Rented	6 ^a	14 ^b	22 ^b	16
-- Car share program	3	0	5	4
Motorcycle	12	0	5	6
Recreational vehicle or motor home	0 ^a	0 ^a	11 ^b	0
-- Owned	0	7	5	4
-- Rented	0	0	6	4
Airplane	6 ^a	21 ^b	9 ^a	10
Tour bus or tour van	27	21	16	20
City bus or subway	9	14	8	9
Train or Long-distance passenger bus	9	7	6	7
Ferry	3	0	2	2
Cruise ship	0 ^a	0 ^a	8 ^b	5
Walk (>15 min)	12	7	5	7
Bike	3	0	3	3
Any other means of transportation ⁴	0	7	8	5

¹ Cell entries in percentage of 'yes' responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

² Respondents who indicated a Hispanic ethnicity were considered a separate population and excluded from the African American and White racial categories.

³ Other means of transportation listed were: Access-A-Ride, Gray Line Bus, taxi cab, path train, walk <15 min, boat (personal, private, power, sail), Island shuttle, and car pool.

Black respondents were significantly less likely than Hispanic or white respondents to visit Grand Canyon National Park (Table 4.50).

Large percentages of respondents in all three of the racial/ethnic groups studied reported using a car, truck, or SUV to visit the Grand Canyon National Park (Table 4.51). Hispanic respondents reported a significantly higher use rate of owned/leased car, truck or SUV to visit Grand Canyon National Park than black or white respondents. White respondents were significantly more likely than black or Hispanic respondents to travel by rented car, truck or SUV.

Table 4.50. Visitation to Grand Canyon National Park by race/ethnicity.

Have you ever visited Grand Canyon National Park? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes	29 ^a	17 ^b	36 ^a	28

¹ Cell entries in percentage of ‘yes’ responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.51. Means of transportation to Grand Canyon National Park and back again on their last visit by race/ethnicity.

On your last visit to Grand Canyon National Park, how did you travel to and from the site? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Car, truck, or SUV	62	51	65	62
-- Owned/leased	38 ^a	26 ^b	30 ^b	32
-- Rented	22 ^a	26 ^b	30 ^b	27
-- Car share program	2	0	5	3
Motorcycle	2	3	2	2
Recreational vehicle or motor home	5	0	0	0
-- Owned	2	0	3	2
-- Rented	3	3	4	3
Airplane	28	26	27	26
Tour bus or tour van	21	31	27	25
City bus or subway	3		3	3
Train or Long-distance passenger bus	10	6	5	6
Ferry	0	3	4	2
Cruise ship	2	0	2	2
Walk (>15 min)	5	9	6	6
Bike	0	0	3	2
Any other means of transportation ²	0	3	3	2

¹ Cell entries in percentage of ‘yes’ responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

² Other means of transportation listed were: Access-A-Ride, Gray Line Bus, taxi cab, path train, walk <15 min, boat (personal, private, power, sail), Island shuttle, and car pool.

When respondents were asked the reason why they do not visit NPS units more often, there was some level of disagreement with all the reasons presented (i.e., overall means less than 3) (Table 4.52). Overall, the reason with the highest level of agreement was “I just don’t know that much about NPS areas”. Hispanic and black respondents indicated significantly higher agreement with “entrance fees are too high” than white respondents. Hispanic respondents reported the highest agreement with “transportation costs getting to the park are too high”. The difference between Hispanic respondents and black and white respondents was significant. All

three racial/ethnic groups disagreed most with the statement “I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am”.

Table 4.52. Reasons why respondents have not visited NPS units more often by race/ethnicity

Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the NPS more often. ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Entrance fees are too high	3.15 ^a	2.91 ^a	2.72 ^b	2.89
Lodging costs are too high	3.28 ^a	3.02 ^b	3.01 ^b	3.08
Food costs are too high	3.28 ^a	3.05 ^b	2.92 ^b	3.04
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	3.48 ^a	3.22 ^b	3.23 ^b	3.05
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the NPS	3.22	3.04	2.91	3.03
NPS areas are not safe places to visit	2.51	2.28	2.20	2.31
It takes too long to get to NPS areas	3.26	2.90	3.12	3.09
NPS areas are too crowded	3.05	2.78	2.83	2.88
It is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas	3.00	2.80	2.78	2.85
NPS areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	2.69	2.54	2.61	2.61
I am physically unable to visit NPS areas more often	2.43	2.24	2.25	2.30
I just don’t know that much about NPS areas	3.22	3.33	3.20	3.23
Reservations at NPS areas have to be made too far in advance	2.94	2.92	2.87	2.90
NPS employees give poor service to visitors	2.61	2.53	2.39	2.50
NPS areas are unpleasant places for me to be	2.52	2.37	2.21	2.35
There isn’t enough information available about what to do at NPS areas	2.91	2.91	2.80	2.86
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	2.65	2.60	2.40	2.53
I don’t have enough time to visit NPS areas	2.98	2.89	2.85	2.90
I don’t have anyone to visit NPS areas with	2.70	2.98	2.87	2.86
I prefer to visit other places in my free time	3.01	3.10	3.16	3.10
Getting to NPS areas is too difficult	3.10	3.01	3.01	3.03
Travel within NPS areas is too difficult	2.99	2.78	2.78	2.84
I just don’t like to visit NPS areas	2.40	2.43	2.37	2.40
I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am	2.34	2.18	2.07	2.18
I don’t feel comfortable visiting NPS areas because I’m afraid of wild animals	2.37	2.33	2.09	2.24
My friends and family don’t like to visit NPS areas	2.57	2.46	2.47	2.50

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Strongly disagree (1); Somewhat disagree (2); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Somewhat agree (4); Strongly agree (5), followed by (*n*) for the item.

² Cell entries in percentage of responses, followed by the (*n*) for the response.

³ Respondents who indicated a Hispanic ethnicity were considered a separate population and excluded from the African American and white racial categories.

The average frequency of black respondents who had visited NPS units as children was significantly lower than that of Hispanic and white respondents (Table 4.53).

Table 4.53. Respondents’ frequency of visitation to National Parks (NPS) as a child by race/ethnicity.

Did you ever visit NPS areas with parents or friends as a child? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Yes, frequently	15	8	12	11
Yes, sometimes	30	28	25	28
Yes, but very seldom	24	21	28	25
No, never	32	43	35	37

¹ Cell entries in percentage of responses, followed by the (*n*) for the response.

² Respondents who indicated a Hispanic ethnicity were considered a separate population and excluded from the African American and white racial categories.

Overall, Hispanic respondents agreed more than other racial/ethnic groups with the statements that make them more likely to visit NPS units (Table 4.54). Hispanic respondents were significantly more likely than black or white respondents to visit NPS units if transportation means were faster, if more/better forms of public transportation were provided, and if there were more opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks.

Overall, respondents indicated that the types of leisure activities they enjoy most are taking a trip to see historical places or exhibits, and taking a trip to visit friends or relatives (Table 4.55). Hispanic respondents reported significantly stronger enjoyment of taking an out-of-town trip to experience nature than black or white respondents. Hispanic respondents and black respondents reported significantly higher enjoyment of participating in sports, and listening to rap or hip-hop music than white respondents.

Hispanic and white respondents reported significantly higher rate of owning or leasing automobiles and bicycles than black respondents (Table 4.56). Hispanic respondents have significantly higher rates of owning or leasing bicycle than black or white respondents.

The gender of surveyed Hispanic and white are well-balanced. Black respondents were significantly more likely than white or Hispanic respondents to be female (Table 4.57).

The average age of respondents was 46. White respondents had the oldest average age (51) and Hispanic respondents had the youngest average age (39) (Table 4.58). Respondents’ age varied significantly across three race/ethnicity groups. Overall, 99% of respondents reside in the U.S. (Table 4.59). There was no significant difference between three race/ethnicity groups.

Average household size was 2.07 adults and 0.71 children across all respondents (Table 4.60). Average household size of Hispanic respondents was significantly larger than black and white respondents.

Table 4.54. Visitor response means as to the extent that the following aspects would make them more likely to visit NPS units by race/ethnicity.

To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit NPS areas? ^{1,2}	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	2.16 ^a	1.88 ^b	1.80 ^b	1.92
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	2.24 ^a	2.03 ^b	1.89 ^b	2.03
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	2.24 ^a	2.01 ^b	1.90 ^b	2.03
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	2.20 ^a	1.98 ^b	1.84 ^b	1.98
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	2.05 ^a	1.74 ^b	1.66 ^b	1.79
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	2.02 ^a	1.76 ^b	1.55 ^b	1.74
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	2.22 ^a	1.96 ^b	1.86 ^b	1.99
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	2.16 ^a	1.98 ^b	1.80 ^b	1.98
More parking at parks	2.01 ^a	1.73 ^b	1.67 ^b	1.79

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-3: No more likely (1); More likely (2); Much more likely (3); followed by (*n*) for the item.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.55. Leisure activities respondents enjoy by race/ethnicity.

What kinds of leisure activities do you enjoy? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Taking a trip to visit friends or relatives	2.97	3.02	2.89	2.95
Taking an out-of-town trip to experience nature	3.01 ^a	2.79 ^b	2.72 ^b	2.83
Participating in sports	2.57 ^a	2.43 ^a	2.05 ^b	2.31
Listening to rap or hip-hop music	2.25 ^a	2.15 ^a	1.64 ^b	1.97
Taking a trip to see historical places or exhibits	3.02	3.00	2.94	2.97

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Don't like this at all (1); Like it a little (2); Like it pretty much (3); Like it a lot (4), followed by (*n*) for the item.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.56. Responses to whether respondents owned or leased an automobile or owned a bicycle by race/ethnicity.

Do you own or lease the following? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Automobile	55 ^a	45 ^b	57 ^a	53
Bicycle	41 ^a	26 ^b	28 ^b	32

¹ Cell entries in percentage of responses.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.57. Respondents' gender by race/ethnicity.

What is your gender ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Male	55 ^a	33 ^b	49 ^a	56
Female	45 ^a	66 ^b	51 ^a	44

¹ Cell entries in percentage of responses.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.58. Respondents' age by race/ethnicity.

What is your age? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Mean ¹	39 ^a	46 ^b	51 ^c	46
Median ¹	35	47	53	46
Mode ¹	31	51	53	31
Range ¹	18-78	10-78	21-87	10-87

¹ Cell entries in percentage of responses.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.59. Respondents' country by race/ethnicity.

Do you live in the United States? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes	100.00	99	100	99

¹ Cell entries in percentage of responses.

² Respondents who indicated that they did not live in the United States stated the following countries of residence: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

Table 4.60. Respondents' household size by race/ethnicity. (Question 20)

How many people currently live in your household? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Adults	2.26 ^a	2.05 ^b	1.98 ^b	2.07
Children (<18 years)	1.25 ^a	0.57 ^b	0.41 ^b	0.71

¹ Cell entries in mean number of people in responses, followed by the (*n*) for that response.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

In general, education level does not vary greatly across the three racial/ethnic groups (Table 4.61). White respondents were more likely to have pursued degrees beyond a four-year college degree than black respondents.

Overall, white respondents reported the highest annual household income (Table 4.62). Hispanic and black respondents were significantly more likely to report an annual income lower than \$25,000, while white respondents were more likely to report that their annual income was higher than \$200,000.

Table 4.61. Respondents' education level by race/ethnicity.

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? ¹	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Less than high school	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0
Some high school	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.5
High school graduate or GED certificate	15.0	14.4	11.0	12.8
Vocational/trade school certificate	4.0	5.3	2.3	3.4
Some college	25.0	29.3	20.4	24.4
Two-year college degree	8.0	9.6	6.5	7.9
Four-year college degree	27.0	26.4	28.8	27.4
Some graduate school	2.5	3.4	4.9	3.7
Master's degree	13.5	7.2	20.4	14.7
Ph.D., M.D., J.D., or equivalent	2.5	1.9	4.5	3.2

¹ Cell entries in percentage of responses.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.62. Respondents' annual household income by race/ethnicity.

Which category best represents your annual household income? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
< \$24,999	20 ^a	22 ^a	13 ^b	18
\$25,000 - \$34,999	15 ^a	17 ^a	7 ^b	12
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14	15	13	14
\$50,000 - \$74,999	22	21	21	21
\$75,000 - \$99,999	10	12	17	14
\$100,000 - \$149,999	11	7	14	11
\$150,000 - \$199,999	9 ^a	2 ^b	9 ^a	7
> \$200,000	1 ^a	3 ^a	6 ^b	4

¹ Cell entries in mean number of people in responses, followed by the (*n*) for that response.

^{a,b} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

CSAP

Data compiled from the CSAP questionnaire resulted in 3,702 responses from Hispanic, black, and white respondents (Table 4.63). About 14% of the sample were Hispanic respondents, 13% black respondents, and 73% white respondents.

Table 4.63. Completed questionnaires by race/ethnicity.

Racial/Ethnic Group	Number of Completed Questionnaires
Hispanic	514
Black	465
White	2723
<i>Total Local Non-visitors</i>	<i>3702</i>

Overall, black respondents reported the lowest rate of visitation to NPS units in the last two years (Table 4.64). White respondents had the highest rate of visitation to NPS units in the last two years. The differences between white respondent and Hispanic or black respondents were statistically significant.

Table 4.64. Responses to whether or not respondents visited a NPS unit in last two years by race/ethnicity.

Have you visited an area that is managed by the National Park Service in the last two years? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Yes	52 ^a	43 ^a	67 ^b	62

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

^{a,b,c} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Respondents indicated the types of leisure activities they enjoy (Table 4.65). Overall, the leisure activity most enjoyed by respondents was a trip to visit friends or relatives. Hispanic respondents were significantly more likely to indicate that they enjoyed trips to another country than either white or black respondents. Black and white respondents were significantly more likely to indicate that they enjoyed taking trips to visit friends or relatives than Hispanic respondents. Black respondents reported significantly higher enjoyment for a trip to out-of-town sporting events than did Hispanic and white respondents. All three racial/ethnic groups were least likely to indicate they enjoyed taking a trip to a casino or other gaming place.

Respondents were asked what kinds of leisure activities they enjoyed during their last visit to an NPS unit (Table 4.66). Overall, respondents reported the highest level of enjoyment for relaxing physically. Black respondents were significantly more likely to report that they enjoyed getting away from the noise back home than either Hispanic or white respondents.

Hispanic and white respondents reported the highest level of enjoyment for relaxing physically during their last visit to an NPS unit. All three racial/ethnic groups were least likely to report that they enjoyed learning about nature during their last visit to NPS unit.

Table 4.65. Leisure activities respondents enjoy by race/ethnicity.

What kinds of leisure activities do you enjoy? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Taking a trip to visit friends or relatives	3.39 ^a	3.56 ^b	3.43 ^b	3.44
Taking an out-of-town trip to experience nature	3.45 ^a	2.75 ^b	3.40 ^a	3.33
Taking a trip to see historical places or exhibits	3.35	3.19	3.24	3.25
Taking a trip to an out-of-town sporting event.	2.79 ^a	3.12 ^b	2.38 ^c	2.52
A trip to a theme park, such as Disney or Six Flags.	3.22 ^a	3.12 ^a	2.59 ^b	2.72
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities.	3.25 ^a	3.44 ^b	2.96 ^a	3.05
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	2.33 ^a	2.25 ^a	1.86 ^b	1.96
A trip to another country	3.55 ^a	3.17 ^b	3.15 ^c	3.20
A trip to a spa or resort.	3.02 ^a	3.21 ^a	2.62 ^b	2.74
A trip on a cruise ship	2.60 ^a	3.12 ^b	2.51 ^a	2.60

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Don't like this at all (1); Like it a little (2); Like it pretty much (3); Like it a lot (4).

^{a,b,c} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Table 4.66. Leisure activities respondents enjoyed during their last visit to an NPS unit by race/ethnicity.

What kinds of experience do you enjoy during your last visit to NPS unit? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Learning more about history and culture	3.17	3.20	3.11	3.12
Learning more about nature	3.07	2.79	2.89	2.90
Getting exercise	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.14
Getting away from the noise back home	3.32 ^a	3.53 ^b	3.21 ^a	3.24
Getting away from the bright lights back home	3.25	3.13	3.11	3.13
Relaxing physically	3.45	3.35	3.30	3.32

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Added nothing to my enjoyment (1); Added very little to my enjoyment (2); Added pretty much to my enjoyment (3); Added a lot to my enjoyment (4).

^{a,b,c} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Overall, respondents reported the highest level of participation in viewing/photographing plants and animals in the park (Table 4.67). Black respondents reported a lower rate of hiking/jogging than did Hispanics or whites, and this difference was significant. Hispanic respondents were significantly more likely to participate in snow sports than black or white respondents. In general, respondents were least likely to participate in snow sports while in the park.

Table 4.67. Participation in the listed park activities in any visit to NPS units by race/ethnicity.

On your visit(s) to areas managed by the NPS, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park? ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Hiking/jogging	60 ^a	40 ^b	59 ^a	58
Viewing/photographing plants and animals	75 ^a	62 ^b	66 ^b	66
Snow sports	9 ^a	1 ^b	5 ^a	5
Water activities	28	27	23	24

¹Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

^{a,b,c} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Overall, respondents reported the highest levels of participation in viewing outdoor exhibits on their last visit to an NPS unit (Table 4.68). Attendance at a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk varied significantly between black, Hispanic, and white respondents. Black respondents were significantly more likely to attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk than Hispanic or white respondents. Black respondents were also significantly more likely than Hispanic or white respondents to attend a cultural demonstration or performance.

Table 4.68. Respondent participation in programs or services on their last visit to NPS areas by race/ethnicity.

On your last visit to NPS unit, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk	36 ^a	53 ^b	33 ^a	35
Talk informally with a ranger	34 ^a	52 ^b	49 ^b	47
View outdoor exhibits	63 ^a	79 ^b	77 ^b	76
View indoor exhibits	50 ^a	62 ^b	61 ^b	60
Attend a cultural demonstration or performance	22 ^a	37 ^b	20 ^a	22
Go to the visitor center	61 ^a	75 ^b	71 ^b	70
Watch movies or videos about the park	30 ^a	42 ^b	38 ^b	38
Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program	4	5	4	4

¹Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

^{a,b,c} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

When asked why they had not visited NPS units more often, respondents reported certain disagreement with several the statements. (i.e., overall means lower than 3) (Table 4.69). Overall, the reason with the highest level of agreement was that “Lodging costs are too high”. Hispanic and black respondents agreed more with the statement that “It takes too long to get to NPS areas”. Hispanic respondents indicated significantly higher agreement with the statement “It is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas” than black and white respondents. The levels of agreement varied significantly across all of three race/ethnicity groups. All three racial/ethnic groups least agreed with the statement “NPS areas are unpleasant places for me to be”.

Table 4.69. Reasons why respondent have not visited NPS units more often by race/ethnicity.

Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the NPS more often. ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Entrance fees are too high	2.45 ^a	2.13 ^a	1.97 ^b	2.06
Lodging costs are too high	3.45 ^a	3.41 ^b	2.84 ^a	3.00
NPS areas are not safe places to visit	1.94 ^a	1.72 ^b	1.38 ^c	1.50
It takes too long to get to NPS areas	3.12 ^a	2.96 ^a	2.65 ^b	2.75
NPS areas are too crowded	2.95 ^a	2.12 ^b	2.44 ^c	2.47
It is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas	2.77 ^a	2.67 ^b	2.16 ^c	2.31
NPS areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	2.33 ^a	2.22 ^a	2.01 ^c	2.08
I just don't know that much about NPS areas	3.27 ^a	3.53 ^b	2.73 ^c	2.90
Reservations at NPS areas have to be made too far in advance	3.21 ^a	2.39 ^b	2.68 ^c	2.72
NPS employees give poor service to visitors	1.85 ^a	1.83 ^a	1.43 ^b	1.53
NPS areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1.87 ^a	1.59 ^b	1.26 ^c	1.38
There isn't enough information available about what to do at NPS areas	2.62 ^a	2.25 ^b	1.80 ^c	1.97
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	2.10 ^a	2.19 ^a	1.71 ^b	1.82

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Strongly disagree (1); Somewhat disagree (2); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Somewhat agree (4); Strongly agree (5).

^{a,b,c} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Overall, respondents reported the highest usage rate of a car, truck or SUV to visit NPS units (Table 4.70). Hispanic and white respondents were more likely than black respondents to use car, truck or SUV to visit NPS units, and this difference was significant. White respondents reported significantly lower use rates of tour buses or tour vans to visit NPS unit than did Hispanic or black respondents.

Table 4.70. Transportation used on last visit to an NPS unit by race/ethnicity.

On your last visit to NPS unit, how did you travel to and from the site? ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Car, truck, or SUV	86 ^a	73 ^b	88 ^a	86
Recreational vehicle or motor home	6 ^a	11 ^b	5 ^a	6
Airplane	7 ^a	17 ^b	13 ^b	13
Tour bus or tour van	11 ^a	14 ^b	6 ^a	7
City bus or subway	7	6	6	6
Train or long-distance passenger bus	10 ^a	5 ^b	3 ^b	4
Cruise ship or water transportation	9 ^a	8 ^b	3 ^b	4
Any other means of transportation	4	1	5	5

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of "yes" responses for each mode of transportation.

^{a,b,c} Within each respondent group, superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

For respondents' education background, more than 40% of respondents reported having at least a Bachelor's degree (Table 4.71). Nearly 20% of Hispanic respondents reported an education level of lower than high school. White respondents reported the highest rate of master's degree or higher (19%). Respondents' education background varied significantly across all of three race/ethnicity groups.

Table 4.71. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity.

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Up to 8 th grade	10	3	1	2
9 th to 11 th grad	12	2	3	4
High school graduate or GED certificate	25	25	18	20
Some college	22	31	25	25
Two-year college degree	6	10	8	8
Four-year college degree	17	18	26	24
Some graduate school	2	3	4	3
Master's degree or higher	9	11	19	17

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

The overall average age of a respondent was 47 (Table 4.72). White respondents had the oldest average age (48) and Hispanic respondents had the youngest average age (38). Respondents from their teens to their late 80s were captured in the sample. Respondents’ age varied significantly between Hispanics and blacks or whites.

Table 4.72. Age by race/ethnicity.

What is your age? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Mean	38 ^a	47 ^b	48 ^b	47
Range	18-100	18-103	18-101	18-103

¹ Cell entries in age of people.

^{a,b,c} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Average household size was 2.3 adults and 0.70 children across all respondents (Table 4.73). Hispanic respondents indicated significantly larger households than did black or white respondents. White respondents reported the smallest average household size.

Table 4.73. Household size by race/ethnicity.

How many people currently live in your household? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Adults	2.75 ^a	2.16 ^b	2.23 ^b	2.30
Children (<18 years)	1.09 ^a	0.76 ^b	0.62 ^b	0.70

¹ Cell entries in mean number of people in responses by race/ethnicity.

^{a,b} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

White respondents reported higher incomes than did Hispanic and black respondents (Table 4.74). About 40 percent of Hispanic respondents’ annual household incomes were lower than \$25,000.

Table 4.74. Annual household income by race/ethnicity.

Which category best represents your annual household income? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
< \$10,000	15	10	4	6
\$10,000 - \$24,999	21	15	10	12
\$25,000 - \$49,999	28	34	21	24
\$50,000 - \$74,999	16	25	24	23
\$75,000 - \$99,999	6	6	17	14
\$100,000 - \$149,999	9	8	16	14
> \$150,000	7	5	11	10

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

The sample of respondents was almost evenly split among females and males (Table 4.75). The percentage of Hispanic female respondents was significantly lower than those of black and white respondents.

Table 4.75. Gender by race/ethnicity.

What is your gender ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Male	55 ^a	43 ^b	48 ^b	48
Female	45 ^a	57 ^b	52 ^b	52

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

^{a,b} Superscripts indicate statistically significant differences between groups at the $p < 0.05$ level for that item.

Chapter 5

Survey Findings by the Four “Market Segments”

Introduction

In Chapter 1, it was noted that the public can be divided into four basic categories: local visitors, non-local visitors, local non-visitors, and non-local non-visitors (Figure 1) and that this framework is used in the NPS LRTP process. This chapter breaks study findings into these four market segments. The survey samples and criteria by which the four market segments were broken down was detailed in Data Categorization and Analysis section of Chapter 3.

Delineation of the proximity of respondents, or local or non-local respondents, was established *a priori*. For visitors (e.g., on-site questionnaire respondents), the distinction between local or non-local was made based on reported home zip code. New York City zip codes were considered “local;” any other reported zip code or non-U.S. country was considered “non-local”

For non-visitors, the distinction between local or non-local was made based on data source. Local non-visitors (e.g., New York City general population respondents) were all respondents who reported home residences within the boundaries of the five New York City boroughs and had not visited a park in the last two years. Non-local non-visitors (CSAP respondents) were respondents who were not reached at a New York City telephone area code and had not visited a park in the last two years.

All respondents to the on-site questionnaire were considered visitors. Respondents to the New York City general population survey who had not visited a NPS unit in the past two years were considered non-visitors. Respondents to the CSAP survey who had not visited a NPS unit in the past two years were considered non-visitors. This system of categorization is shown in Figure 5.1.

		Visit	
		Yes	No
Residence	Non-Local	On-site survey respondents who reported a non-NYC zip code	CSAP2 survey respondents who reported a non-NYC area code and had not visited a national park in the last two years
	Local	On-site survey respondents who reported a NYC zip code	NYC general population survey respondents who had not visited a national park in the last two years

Figure 5.1. Source of data for four market segments.

Local Visitors

Local visitors were the on-site survey respondents who reported a New York City home zip code. About one-fifth of the local visitors were Hispanic respondents, one-fifth black respondents, and three-fifths white respondents (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1. Completed questionnaires by local visitors by ethnicity/race.

Racial/Ethnic Group	Number of Completed Questionnaires
Hispanic	26
Black	25
White	77
<i>Total Local Visitors</i>	<i>128</i>

About half of local visitors were aware that they were visiting an NPS unit, with reported awareness highest among white respondents (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2. Local visitors’ awareness of whether or not they knew the NPS unit they were in is managed by the NPS by race/ethnicity.

Were you aware that [NPS Unit] is managed by the NPS? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes	47	42	60	54

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

The most common forms of transportation among local visitors were subway, walking > 15 minutes, and private vehicle (Table 5.3). More than half of Hispanic and black respondents reported using the subway as part of their travel to the NPS unit.

Table 5.3. Local visitors’ transportation to the NPS unit in which they were surveyed for that particular visit by race/ethnicity.

How did you travel on this visit between your home and [NPS Unit]? ^{1, 2}	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Car, truck, or SUV	35	20	21	24
-- Owned/leased	20	8	19	17
-- Rented	4	0	2	2
-- Car share program	0	4	0	1
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0
Recreational vehicle or motor home	0	0	0	0
-- Owned	0	0	0	0
-- Rented	0	0	0	0
Airplane	0	0	0	0
Tour bus or tour van	0	0	2	1
City bus	8	12	4	7
Subway	50	64	42	48
Train	8	12	12	11
Long-distance passenger bus	0	0	0	0
Ferry	8	0	10	7
Cruise ship	0	0	0	0
Walk (>15 min)	20	20	37	30
Bike	8	0	8	7
Any other means of transportation ⁴	12	4	6	7

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each mode of transportation.

Local visitors reported that “learning more about history and culture” added the most and “getting away from the bright lights back home” added the least to their enjoyment of NPS areas (Table 5.4). This pattern was the same among Hispanic, black, and white respondents.

Table 5.4. Local visitors’ response means regarding experiences that may have added to the visitor’s enjoyment in NPS units by race/ethnicity.

Thinking about your visits to areas managed by the NPS (including today’s visit to [NPS Unit]), how much have the following experiences added to your enjoyment? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Learning more about history and culture	3.40	3.46	3.44	3.44
Learning more about nature	3.05	2.95	3.11	3.07
Getting exercise	2.81	3.09	3.13	3.07
Getting away from the noise back home	2.80	2.90	3.08	3.00
Getting away from the bright lights back home	2.65	2.50	3.01	2.85
Relaxing physically	3.09	3.27	3.27	3.24

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Added nothing to my enjoyment (1); Added very little to my enjoyment (2); Added pretty much to my enjoyment (3); Added a lot to my enjoyment (4).

More than half of local visitors reported participating in hiking or viewing/photographing scenery on their visits to NPS areas (Table 5.5). Only 4% of local visitors reported participating in snow sports in NPS areas. For all activities, reported participation rates were higher for Hispanic and white respondents than for black respondents.

Table 5.5. Percentage of local visitors who reported participating in the listed park activities in any of their visits to NPS units by race/ethnicity.

On your visit(s) to areas managed by the NPS, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park(s)? ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Hiking	50	24	56	52
Viewing or photographing animals or plants	54	40	55	52
Snow sports, such as skiing, snowmobiling, or sledding	4	4	4	4
Water activities	31	20	36	32

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all activities they or members of their personal group participated in. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each activity.

Local visitors reported the highest frequency of viewing indoor exhibits and the lowest frequency of having involvement with the Junior Ranger Program (Table 5.6). White respondents generally reported the most use of the listed programs/services, with the exception of attending a cultural demonstration/performance and watching park movies/videos, for which black respondents reported the most use.

Table 5.6. Percentage of local visitors who reported participating in the listed park activities in any of their visits to NPS units by race/ethnicity.

On your visit(s) to areas managed by the NPS, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk	24	16	38	31
Talk informally with a ranger	39	32	64	53
View outdoor exhibits	62	56	72	67
View indoor exhibits	62	76	82	77
Attend a cultural demonstration or performance	24	28	25	25
Go to the visitor center	58	36	69	61
Watch movies or videos about the park	39	48	42	43
Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program	4	8	11	9

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all programs or services they or members of their personal group participated in. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each activity.

Local visitors reported the most agreement with “I don’t have enough time to visit NPS areas” and the least agreement with “I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am” as

to why they had not visited NPS areas more often (Table 5.7). This pattern was the same with white respondents. Hispanic and black respondents, however, agreed most with “I just don’t know that much about NPS areas.”

Table 5.7. Local visitors’ response means as to why the respondent has not visited NPS units more often by race/ethnicity.

Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the NPS more often. ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Entrance fees are too high	2.14	2.00	1.78	1.89
Lodging costs are too high	2.33	2.16	2.17	2.20
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	2.48	2.65	2.59	2.58
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the NPS	2.20	2.50	2.00	2.12
NPS areas are not safe places to visit	1.71	1.78	1.31	1.47
It takes too long to get to NPS areas	2.50	2.75	2.65	2.63
NPS areas are too crowded	2.10	2.29	2.12	2.14
It is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas	2.05	2.40	2.01	2.08
NPS areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	2.00	2.25	2.03	2.06
I am physically unable to visit NPS areas more often	1.81	1.94	1.59	1.69
I just don’t know that much about NPS areas	3.22	3.11	2.83	2.96
Reservations at NPS areas have to be made too far in advance	2.76	1.50	2.27	2.25
NPS employees give poor service to visitors	1.65	1.81	1.40	1.51
NPS areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1.50	1.69	1.33	1.42
There isn’t enough information available about what to do at NPS areas	2.48	2.94	1.87	2.17
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1.76	1.71	1.72	1.73
I don’t have enough time to visit NPS areas	2.96	2.47	3.27	3.07
Travel to NPS areas is too difficult	2.64	2.56	2.72	2.68
Travel within NPS areas is too difficult	2.24	1.62	1.97	1.98
I just don’t like to visit NPS areas	1.76	1.25	1.35	1.42
I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am	1.48	1.19	1.19	1.25
My friends and family don’t like to visit NPS areas	1.62	1.82	1.55	1.61

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Strongly disagree (1); Somewhat disagree (2); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Somewhat agree (4); Strongly agree (5).

Local visitors reported having visited NPS areas sometimes as a child with the highest frequency (Table 5.8). More than half of black respondents reported never visiting an NPS unit as a child.

Table 5.8. Distribution of local visitors’ responses as to frequency of visits to NPS units as a child by race/ethnicity.

Did you ever visit NPS areas with parents or friends as a child? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes, frequently	16	0	31	22
Yes, sometimes	32	22	36	33
Yes, but very seldom	24	27	15	19
No, never	28	53	20	28

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each rate of visitation.

Local visitors reported the most agreement with liking a trip to another country and the least with to a casino or other gaming place (Table 5.9). This pattern was the same across racial/ethnic groups, although Hispanic and black respondents consistently reported liking any of the vacation trips higher than white respondents did.

Table 5.9. Local visitors’ responses as to what kinds of vacation trips visitor respondents in NPS units like to take by race/ethnicity.

Please indicate what kinds of vacation trips you like to take when you spend at least one night away from home. ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
A trip to visit friends or relatives	3.46	3.61	3.49	3.51
A trip to a sporting event (e.g., football game, horse racing)	2.64	3.29	2.11	2.42
A trip to a theme park (e.g., Disney, Six Flags)	2.72	2.91	2.10	2.38
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	3.46	3.61	3.54	3.54
A trip to experience nature	3.52	3.33	3.51	3.48
A trip to see historical places or exhibits	3.46	3.67	3.45	3.50
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	2.08	2.30	1.48	1.76
A trip to another country	3.60	3.75	3.80	3.75
A trip to a spa or resort	2.83	3.50	2.82	2.96
A trip on a cruise ship	2.50	3.13	2.03	2.34
A trip to participate in sports (e.g., golf, tennis)	2.43	2.83	2.06	2.29

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Don’t like this at all (1); Like it a little (2); Like it pretty much (3); Like it a lot (4).

Local visitors reported the highest agreement with more/better forms of public transportation to and from parks making them more likely to visit NPS areas and the least agreement with more parking at parks making them more likely to visit NPS areas (Table 5.10). This pattern was the same across racial/ethnic groups.

Table 5.10. Local visitors’ response means as to the extent that the following aspects would make them more likely to visit NPS units by race/ethnicity.

To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit NPS areas? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	2.35	2.24	2.03	2.13
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	2.36	2.21	1.99	2.10
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	2.59	2.45	2.20	2.32
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	2.55	2.21	1.92	2.09
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	2.26	1.77	2.01	2.02
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	2.33	2.05	1.94	2.04
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	2.43	2.30	1.76	1.98
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	2.50	2.15	1.93	2.08
More parking at parks	2.14	1.75	1.37	1.58

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-3: No more likely (1); More likely (2); Much more likely (3).

Less than half of local visitors reported owning an automobile or a bicycle (Table 5.11). White respondents reported the lowest rate of automobile ownership and black respondents reported the lowest rate of bicycle ownership.

Table 5.11. Local visitors’ responses to whether visitors in NPS units owned or leased an automobile or owned a bicycle by race/ethnicity.

Do you own or lease the following? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Automobile	44	40	34	37
Bicycle	46	25	48	44

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each item.

More than half of local visitors were female (Table 5.12). This percentage was highest for black respondents.

Table 5.12. Local visitors’ responses as to their gender by race/ethnicity.

What is your gender? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Female	58	68	50	55
Male	42	32	50	45

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each race/ethnicity.

Local visitors reported average ages around 40 (Table 5.13). Hispanic respondents were the youngest and white respondents were the oldest.

Table 5.13. Local visitors’ responses as to their age by race/ethnicity.

What is your age?	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Mean ¹	39	41	42	41

¹ Cell entries in age of people.

Local visitors reported living in households averaging two adults and less than one child (Table 5.14). Black respondents reported the largest household sizes and white respondents reported the smallest household sizes overall.

Table 5.14. Local visitors’ responses as to their household size by race/ethnicity.

How many people currently live in your household? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Adults	2.16	2.16	1.89	2.00
Children (<18 years)	0.77	1.33	0.24	0.56

¹ Cell entries are means, reported in the number of people.

Overall, local visitors reported high levels of education attained, with 83% reporting holding a four-year college degree or higher (Table 5.15). This pattern was seen across racial/ethnic groups, from a low of 56% of black respondents to a high of 92% of white respondents reporting these education levels attained.

Table 5.15. Local visitors’ responses as to their education level by race/ethnicity.

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Less than high school	0	0	0	0
Some high school	0	8	0	2
High school graduate or GED certificate	4	12	3	5
Vocational/trade school certificate	0	0	2	1
Some college	20	12	6	10
Two-year college degree	0	12	0	3
Four-year college degree	39	20	37	34
Some graduate school	8	8	7	8
Master’s degree	27	16	33	29
Ph.D., M.D., J.D., or equivalent	4	12	15	12

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each education level.

Local visitors reported similar frequencies of income for each category listed (Table 5.16). In general, white respondents reported the largest distribution of income frequency and black respondents reported the smallest distribution of income frequency.

Table 5.16. Local visitors’ responses as to their annual household income by race/ethnicity.

Which category best represents your annual household income? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
< \$24,999	9	5	15	11
\$25,000 - \$34,999	9	18	6	9
\$35,000 - \$49,999	21	31	9	16
\$50,000 - \$74,999	30	18	16	19
\$75,000 - \$99,999	5	9	15	11
\$100,000 - \$149,999	17	18	13	15
\$150,000 - \$199,999	9	0	13	10
> \$200,000	5	5	17	12

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each income bracket.

Non-Local Visitors

Non-local visitors were the on-site survey respondents who reported a home zip code outside of New York City. About 5% of the non-local visitors were Hispanic, 7% were black, and the remainder were white (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17. Completed questionnaires by local and non-local visitors by ethnicity/race.

Racial/Ethnic Group	Number of Completed Questionnaires
Hispanic	30
Black	37
White	463
<i>Total Non-Local Visitors</i>	<i>530</i>

Three-fifths of non-local visitors were aware that they were visiting an NPS unit, with reported awareness highest among white respondents (Table 5.18).

Table 5.18. Non-local visitors’ awareness of whether or not they knew the NPS unit they were in is managed by the NPS by race/ethnicity.

Were you aware that [NPS Unit] is managed by the NPS? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes	76	57	82	80

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

The most common forms of transportation among non-local visitors were private vehicle, airplane, and walking > 15 minutes (Table 5.19). Black respondents reported the highest rate of subway use and Hispanic and white respondents had more than double the rate of private vehicle use than black respondents.

Table 5.19. Non-local visitors’ transportation to the NPS unit in which they were surveyed for that particular visit by race/ethnicity.

How did you travel on this visit between your home and [NPS Unit]? ^{1, 2}	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Car, truck, or SUV	60	33	70	67
-- Owned/leased	20	17	43	40
-- Rented	14	3	18	17
-- Car share program	0	0	1	1
Motorcycle	4	0	2	2
Recreational vehicle or motor home	4	0	3	3
-- Owned	4	0	3	3
-- Rented	0	0	1	1
Airplane	20	14	25	24
Tour bus or tour van	10	17	3	4
City bus	7	3	3	3
Subway	24	44	16	18
Train	10	9	8	8
Long-distance passenger bus	0	0	1	1
Ferry	7	3	5	5
Cruise ship	4	0	1	1
Walk (>15 min)	20	19	21	21
Bike	4	0	3	3
Any other means of transportation ⁴	0	9	7	6

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all means of transportation used. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each mode of transportation.

Non-local visitors reported that “learning more about history and culture” added the most and “getting away from the bright lights back home” added the least to their enjoyment of NPS

areas (Table 5.20). “Learning more about history and culture” added the most enjoyment across Hispanic, black, and white respondents, with “relaxing physically” equally high for white respondents. “Getting away from the bright lights back home” added the least for black and white respondents and “getting exercise” added the least for Hispanic respondents.

Table 5.20. Non-local visitors’ response means regarding experiences that may have added to the visitor’s enjoyment in NPS units by race/ethnicity.

Thinking about your visits to areas managed by the NPS (including today’s visit to [NPS Unit]), how much have the following experiences added to your enjoyment? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Learning more about history and culture	3.38	3.65	3.39	3.41
Learning more about nature	2.71	3.03	3.27	3.22
Getting exercise	2.57	3.00	3.30	3.24
Getting away from the noise back home	3.00	3.21	3.20	3.19
Getting away from the bright lights back home	2.93	2.86	3.02	3.00
Relaxing physically	3.14	3.53	3.39	3.39

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Added nothing to my enjoyment (1); Added very little to my enjoyment (2); Added pretty much to my enjoyment (3); Added a lot to my enjoyment (4).

More than half of non-local visitors reported participating in hiking or viewing/photographing scenery on their visits to NPS areas (Table 5.21). Only 5% of local visitors reported participating in snow sports in NPS areas. For all activities, reported participation rates were higher for Hispanic and white respondents than for black respondents.

Table 5.21. Percentage of non-local visitors who reported participating in the listed park activities in any of their visits to NPS units by race/ethnicity.

On your visit(s) to areas managed by the NPS, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park(s)? ^{1, 2}	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Hiking	40	14	72	66
Viewing or photographing animals or plants	60	36	70	67
Snow sports, such as skiing, snowmobiling, or sledding	10	3	5	5
Water activities	20	6	34	31

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all activities they or members of their personal group participated in. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each activity.

Non-local visitors reported the highest frequency of viewing outdoor exhibits and the lowest frequency of having involvement with the Junior Ranger Program (Table 5.22). White respondents generally reported the most use of the listed programs/services, with the exception of viewing indoor exhibits, attending a cultural demonstration/performance, and watching park movies/videos, for which black respondents reported the most use and having involvement with the Junior Ranger Program, for which Hispanic respondents reported the most use.

Table 5.22. Percentage of non-local visitors who reported participating in the listed park activities in any of their visits to NPS units by race/ethnicity.

On your visit(s) to areas managed by the NPS, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? ^{1, 2}	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk	24	25	37	35
Talk informally with a ranger	34	38	58	55
View outdoor exhibits	54	68	75	73
View indoor exhibits	64	79	71	71
Attend a cultural demonstration or performance	27	33	20	21
Go to the visitor center	67	55	81	79
Watch movies or videos about the park	40	52	46	46
Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program	14	11	12	12

¹ Respondents were asked to choose all programs or services they or members of their personal group participated in. Thus, some respondents were captured in multiple categories.

² Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each activity.

Non-local visitors reported the most agreement with “I don’t have enough time to visit NPS areas” and the least agreement with “I just don’t like to visit NPS areas” and “I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am” as to why they had not visited NPS areas more often (Table 5.23). This pattern was the same with Hispanic and white respondents. Black respondents, however, agreed most with “I just don’t know that much about NPS areas.”

Table 5.23. Non-local visitors’ response means as to why the respondent has not visited NPS units more often by race/ethnicity.

Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the NPS more often. ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Entrance fees are too high	2.50	1.97	1.80	1.85
Lodging costs are too high	2.70	2.42	2.23	2.26
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	2.67	2.56	2.49	2.50
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the NPS	2.29	1.97	1.92	1.94
NPS areas are not safe places to visit	1.67	1.68	1.27	1.32
It takes too long to get to NPS areas	2.74	2.25	2.35	2.36
NPS areas are too crowded	2.29	2.16	2.24	2.23
It is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas	2.41	2.15	2.18	2.18
NPS areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	2.59	2.00	1.95	1.98
I am physically unable to visit NPS areas more often	2.17	1.64	1.53	1.57
I just don’t know that much about NPS areas	2.57	3.32	2.22	2.31
Reservations at NPS areas have to be made too far in advance	2.65	2.41	2.39	2.40
NPS employees give poor service to visitors	1.63	1.56	1.43	1.45
NPS areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1.67	1.56	1.26	1.30
There isn’t enough information available about what to do at NPS areas	2.38	2.39	1.67	1.75
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1.78	1.76	1.33	1.38
I don’t have enough time to visit NPS areas	2.92	2.60	2.92	2.90
Travel to NPS areas is too difficult	2.43	2.37	2.32	2.33
Travel within NPS areas is too difficult	2.09	1.79	1.69	1.72
I just don’t like to visit NPS areas	1.58	1.38	1.21	1.24
I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am	1.58	1.56	1.20	1.24
My friends and family don’t like to visit NPS areas	1.96	1.76	1.38	1.43

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Strongly disagree (1); Somewhat disagree (2); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Somewhat agree (4); Strongly agree (5).

Non-local visitors reported having never visited NPS areas as a child with the highest frequency (Table 5.24). Black respondents reported seldom or never visiting NPS areas with a higher frequency than white respondents.

Table 5.24. Distribution of non-local visitor respondents as to frequency of visits to NPS units as a child by race/ethnicity.

Did you ever visit NPS areas with parents or friends as a child? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes, frequently	11	10	17	17
Yes, sometimes	33	25	32	31
Yes, but very seldom	11	28	17	17
No, never	47	40	36	37

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each rate of visitation.

Non-local visitors reported the most agreement with liking a trip to experience nature and the least with to a casino or other gaming place (Table 5.25). This pattern was the same for white respondents but Hispanic and black respondents reported the most agreement with liking a trip to see historical places/exhibits (tied with a trip to another country for black respondents).

Table 5.25. Non-local visitors’ responses as to what kinds of vacation trips visitor respondents in NPS units like to take by race/ethnicity.

Please indicate what kinds of vacation trips you like to take when you spend at least one night away from home. ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
A trip to visit friends or relatives	3.18	3.54	3.31	3.32
A trip to a sporting event (e.g., football game, horse racing)	2.46	2.91	2.36	2.40
A trip to a theme park (e.g., Disney, Six Flags)	2.82	2.97	2.28	2.36
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	3.29	3.46	3.04	3.08
A trip to experience nature	3.25	3.23	3.60	3.55
A trip to see historical places or exhibits	3.62	3.63	3.41	3.44
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	1.86	2.31	1.57	1.64
A trip to another country	3.57	3.63	3.40	3.42
A trip to a spa or resort	2.79	3.17	2.38	2.46
A trip on a cruise ship	2.33	2.86	2.04	2.11
A trip to participate in sports (e.g., golf, tennis)	2.36	2.51	2.12	2.16

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Don’t like this at all (1); Like it a little (2); Like it pretty much (3); Like it a lot (4).

Non-local visitors reported the highest agreement with less expensive means of transportation to/from parks and more opportunities to walk and bike within parks as making them more likely to visit NPS areas and the least agreement with more parking at parks making them more likely to visit NPS areas (Table 5.26). This pattern was the same for white respondents. Black respondents reported highest agreement with more information about parks

and transportation to/from parks. Hispanic respondents reported highest agreement with more/better forms of public transportation to/from parks.

Table 5.26. Non-local visitors’ response means as to the extent that the following aspects would make them more likely to visit NPS units by race/ethnicity.

To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit NPS areas? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	2.00	2.09	1.76	1.79
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	2.08	2.03	1.79	1.82
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	2.15	2.03	1.71	1.75
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	1.92	2.00	1.70	1.74
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1.89	1.85	1.81	1.82
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	2.00	1.94	1.64	1.68
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	1.89	2.35	1.75	1.80
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	1.96	2.31	1.73	1.79
More parking at parks	1.79	1.82	1.62	1.64

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-3: No more likely (1); More likely (2); Much more likely (3).

Almost all of non-local visitors reported owning an automobile and three-quarters a bicycle (Table 5.27). White respondents reported the highest rate of automobile ownership and black respondents reported the lowest rate of bicycle ownership.

Table 5.27. Non-local visitors’ responses to whether visitors in NPS units owned or leased an automobile or owned a bicycle by race/ethnicity.

Do you own or lease the following? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Automobile	80	83	92	91
Bicycle	52	46	77	73

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each item.

Half of non-local visitors were female (Table 5.28). This percentage was highest for black respondents.

Table 5.28. Non-local visitors’ responses as to their gender by race/ethnicity.

What is your gender? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Female	62	71	48	50
Male	38	29	52	50

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

Non-local visitors reported average ages around 48 (Table 5.29). Hispanic respondents were the youngest and white respondents were the oldest.

Table 5.29. Non-local visitors’ responses as to their age by race/ethnicity.

What is your age?	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Mean ¹	40	45	49	48

¹Cell entries in age of people.

Non-local visitors reported living in households averaging more than two adults and less than one child (Table 5.30). Black respondents reported the largest household sizes and white respondents reported the smallest household sizes overall.

Table 5.30. Non-local visitors’ responses as to their household size by race/ethnicity.

How many people currently live in your household? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Adults	2.23	2.16	2.12	2.13
Children (<18 years)	0.67	1.04	0.66	0.68

¹Cell entries are means, reported in the number of people.

Overall, non-local visitors reported high levels of education attained, with 76% reporting holding a four-year college degree or higher (Table 5.31). This pattern was seen across racial/ethnic groups, from a low of 67% of black respondents to a high of 78% of white respondents reporting these education levels attained.

Table 5.31. Non-local visitors’ responses as to their education level by race/ethnicity.

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Less than high school	0	0	1	1
Some high school	0	3	1	1
High school graduate or GED certificate	10	0	4	4
Vocational/trade school certificate	7	0	2	3
Some college	10	22	13	13
Two-year college degree	4	11	6	6
Four-year college degree	24	14	28	27
Some graduate school	7	3	8	7
Master’s degree	27	36	30	30
Ph.D., M.D., J.D., or equivalent	14	14	12	12

¹Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each education level.

Non-local visitors reported high frequencies of higher income categories (Table 5.32). In general, white respondents reported most in higher income categories and Hispanic respondents reported the most in lower income categories.

Table 5.32. Non-local visitors’ responses as to their annual household income by race/ethnicity.

Which category best represents your annual household income? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
< \$24,999	18	3	5	6
\$25,000 - \$34,999	18	6	5	6
\$35,000 - \$49,999	11	6	7	7
\$50,000 - \$74,999	8	25	17	17
\$75,000 - \$99,999	18	14	19	18
\$100,000 - \$149,999	15	23	25	24
\$150,000 - \$199,999	11	20	11	12
> \$200,000	4	6	15	13

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses for each income bracket.

Local Non-visitors

Local non-visitors were the New York City general population survey respondents who had not visited any NPS unit in the last two years. Hispanic respondents accounted for about 30%, black respondents accounted for 30%, and white respondents accounted for 40% of the local non-visitor responses (Table 5.33).

Table 5.33. Completed questionnaires at racial groups.

Racial/Ethnic Group	Number of Completed Questionnaires
Hispanic	200
Black	210
White	309
<i>Total Local Non-visitors</i>	<i>719</i>

Black respondents were much more likely to be aware that AFBG was managed by NPS than Hispanic or white respondents (Table 5.34). White respondents were much more likely to be aware that FIIS and GEGR were managed by NPS than Hispanic or black respondents.

Table 5.34. Respondents’ awareness of the areas in the New York metropolitan region are managed by the NPS.

Were you aware that [NPS Unit] is managed by the NPS? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
African Burial Ground National Monument	30	66	32	43
Fire Island National Seashore	54	57	68	61
General Grant National Memorial	37	45	55	47

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

When asked why the respondent had not visited NPS units more often, there was some level of disagreement with all reasons presented (i.e., overall means less than 3) (Table 5.35). Overall, the reason with the highest level of agreement was that transportation costs getting to the park are too high, and respondents don’t know that much about NPS areas. Hispanic

respondents agreed with the reason of transportation costs getting to the park are too high more than the other reasons presented. Black and white respondents indicated actual agreement (i.e., overall means greater than 3) with not knowing much about NPS areas and agreed to the highest extent with this reason for not visiting more often. Transportation costs getting to the park are too high was the second reason with the highest agreement for black and white respondents. All three racial/ethnic groups disagreed with the statement “I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am” to the greatest extent.

Table 5.35. Visitor response means as to why the respondent has not visited NPS units more often.

Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the NPS more often. ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Entrance fees are too high	3.35	2.97	2.75	2.97
Lodging costs are too high	3.52	3.07	2.98	3.14
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	3.61	3.26	3.20	3.32
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the NPS	3.44	3.08	2.91	3.09
NPS areas are not safe places to visit	2.50	2.24	2.20	2.29
It takes too long to get to NPS areas	3.33	2.90	3.11	3.10
NPS areas are too crowded	3.19	2.78	2.72	2.85
It is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas	3.10	2.82	2.71	2.84
NPS areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	2.77	2.47	2.57	2.59
I am physically unable to visit NPS areas more often	2.41	2.18	2.26	2.27
I just don’t know that much about NPS areas	3.40	3.38	3.26	3.33
Reservations at NPS areas have to be made too far in advance	2.97	2.98	2.80	2.90
NPS employees give poor service to visitors	2.62	2.53	2.35	2.48
NPS areas are unpleasant places for me to be	2.51	2.32	2.15	2.30
There isn’t enough information available about what to do at NPS areas	2.97	2.90	2.86	2.90
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	2.83	2.56	2.44	2.58
I don’t have enough time to visit NPS areas	3.05	2.86	2.94	2.94
Getting to NPS areas is too difficult	3.26	3.03	3.03	3.09
Travel within NPS areas is too difficult	3.28	2.76	2.77	2.89
I just don’t like to visit NPS areas	2.60	2.37	2.44	2.46
I don’t feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am	2.47	2.09	2.13	2.20
My friends and family don’t like to visit NPS areas	2.72	2.41	2.55	2.54

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Strongly disagree (1); Somewhat disagree (2); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Somewhat agree (4); Strongly agree (5).

Nearly half of respondents had not visited NPS areas as a child (Table 5.36). There was no significant difference in visitation rate as a child among three race/ethnic groups.

Table 5.36. Distribution of respondents as to frequency of visits to NPS units as a child

Did you ever visit NPS areas with parents or friends as a child? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Yes, frequently	8	6	5	6
Yes, sometimes	24	24	22	23
Yes, but very seldom	26	21	31	27
No, never	44	50	44	46

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of “yes” responses.

Respondents indicated what types of leisure activities they enjoy (Table 5.37). Overall, the most liked leisure activity was a trip to visit friends or relatives. Hispanic respondents indicated that they most liked trips to visit friends or relative, and a trip to experience nature. Black and white respondents indicated that they most liked trips to visit friends or relatives, and a trip to see historical places or exhibits.

Table 5.37. Responses as to what kinds of leisure activities they enjoy.

What kinds of leisure activities do you enjoy? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Taking a trip to visit friends or relatives	2.94	3.03	2.75	2.89
Taking an out-of-town trip to experience nature	2.90	2.69	2.59	2.70
Participating in sports	2.36	2.32	1.85	2.13
Listening to rap or hip-hop music	2.14	2.09	1.48	1.84
Taking a trip to see historical places or exhibits	2.88	2.91	2.74	2.83

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Don’t like this at all (1); Like it a little (2); Like it pretty much (3); Like it a lot (4).

Overall, respondents indicated that less expensive means of transportation would make them most likely to visit NPS units (Table 5.38). All of the listed measures would make respondents slightly more likely to visit NPS units, with the highest rates of agreement on the most measures reported by Hispanic respondents. Hispanic respondents indicated the highest rate of likelihood of increased visitation with less expensive means and more/better forms of public transportation within parks, whereas black and white respondents indicated the highest rate with less expensive means and more information about parks.

Table 5.38 Visitor response means as to the extent that the following aspects would make them more likely to visit NPS units.

To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit NPS areas? ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	2.05	1.86	1.64	1.81
Less expensive means	2.19	2.01	1.77	1.95
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	2.18	1.97	1.76	1.93
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	2.11	1.93	1.70	1.87
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1.95	1.70	1.44	1.65
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	1.86	1.72	1.40	1.61
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	2.15	1.95	1.73	1.90
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	2.12	2.00	1.75	1.92
More parking at parks	1.99	1.68	1.49	1.68

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-3: No more likely (1); More likely (2); Much more likely (3)

When asked whether or not they own/lease an automobile or a bicycle, 44% of respondents indicated that they have owned/leased an automobile, and 21% of them have owned/leased a bicycle (Table 5.39). Black respondents reported the lowest rate of automobile ownership/leasing (38%) and white respondents reported the lowest rate of bicycle ownership (17%).

Table 5.39. Responses to whether they owned or leased an automobile or owned a bicycle.

Do you own or lease the following? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Automobile	42	38	50	44
Bicycle	26	23	17	21

¹ Cell entries in percentage of “yes” responses.

Overall, there were slightly more female respondents than male respondents (Table 5.40). About two-thirds of Hispanic and black respondents were female, whereas about half of white respondents were female.

Table 5.40. Surveyed visitor’s responses as to their gender by race/ethnicity.

What is your gender ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Male	40	33	50	42
Female	60	67	50	58

¹ Cell entries in percentage of “yes” responses.

The average age of respondents was 46 (Table 5.41). White respondents had the oldest average age (48) and Hispanic respondents had the youngest average age (39). Respondents from their teens to their 80s were captured in the sample.

Table 5.41 Age of respondents

What is your age? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Mean	39	46	51	46
Range	18-78	10-78	21-87	10-87

¹ Cell entries in age of people.

Average household size was 2.04 adults and an average of 0.47 children across all respondents (Table 5.42). Hispanic respondents indicated the greatest number of adults and children in a household and white respondents the fewest.

Table 5.42. Household size of respondents.

How many people currently live in your household? ¹	Hispanic	Race/Ethnicity		Total
		Black	White	
Adults	2.27	1.99	1.94	2.04
Children (<18 years)	0.99	0.42	0.21	0.47

¹ Cell entries in mean number of people in responses.

For respondents' education background, more than 40% of respondents reported having at least a Bachelor's (four-year) degree (Table 5.43). White respondents have a higher education level than Hispanic and black respondents.

Table 5.43. Education level of respondents.

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? ¹	Hispanic	Race/Ethnicity		Total
		Black	White	
Less than high school	2	2	1	2
Some high school	3	2	1	2
High school graduate or GED certificate	21	16	12	16
Vocational/trade school certificate	6	5	2	4
Some college	30	32	27	29
Two-year college degree college degree	9	11	7	9
Four-year college degree	25	24	27	25
Some graduate school	0	3	5	3
Master's degree	8	7	19	12
Ph.D., M.D., J.D., or equivalent	0	2	4	2

¹ Cell entries in percentage of "yes" responses.

White respondents reported higher income than Hispanic and black respondents (Table 5.44). More than one-third of Hispanic respondents' annual household income was lower than \$25,000.

Table 5.44 Annual household income by racial groups.

Which category best represents your annual household income? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
< \$24,999	34	25	16	24
\$25,000 - \$34,999	16	20	9	14
\$35,000 - \$49,999	16	18	16	16
\$50,000 - \$74,999	17	18	22	20
\$75,000 - \$99,999	9	13	15	13
\$100,000 - \$149,999	5	5	13	9
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5	2	8	5
> \$200,000	1	3	5	3

¹ Cell entries in percentage of “yes” responses.

Non-local Non-visitors

Non-local non-visitors were the CSAP survey respondents who reported a home zip code outside of New York City and had not visited any NPS unit in the last two years. About 17% of the non-local non-visitor responses came from Hispanic respondents, 18% from black respondents, and 65% from white respondents (Table 5.45).

Table 5.45. Completed questionnaires by racial groups.

Racial/Ethnic Group	Number of Completed Questionnaires
Hispanic	238
Black	248
White	910
<i>Total Local Non-visitors</i>	<i>1396</i>

When asked why the respondent had not visited NPS units more often, there was some level of disagreement with all reasons presented. (i.e., overall means lower than 3) (Table 5.46). Overall, the reason with the highest level of agreement was “I just don’t know that much about NPS areas”. Hispanic respondents strongly agreed with the reason that logging cost was too high. Black and white respondents indicated the highest agreement with the reason that “I just don’t know that much about NPS areas”. All three racial/ethnic groups disagreed with the statement “NPS areas are not safe places to visit” to the greatest extent. Hispanic respondents agreed more strongly that “it takes too long to get to NPS areas” than white or Hispanic respondents. Hispanic and black respondents agreed more strongly that “it is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas” than white respondents.

Respondents indicated what types of leisure activities they enjoy (Table 5.47). Overall, the most liked leisure activity was a trip to visit friends or relatives. Hispanic and white respondents indicated that they most liked trips to another country, whereas black respondents indicated that they most liked trips to a spa or resort.

The sample of respondents was almost evenly split among females and males (Table 5.48). There was a majority of females in the black and white respondent groups and a majority of males in the Hispanic group.

The average age of respondents was 49 (Table 5.49). White respondents had the oldest average age (52) and Hispanic respondents had the youngest average age (39). Respondents from their teens to their late 80s were captured in the sample.

Table 5.46 Visitor response means as to why the respondent has not visited NPS units more often.

Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the NPS more often. ^{1,2}	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Entrance fees are too high	2.98	2.70	2.40	2.56
Lodging costs are too high	3.50	3.41	3.08	3.22
NPS areas are not safe places to visit	2.21	1.75	1.51	1.68
It takes too long to get to NPS areas	3.30	2.97	3.13	3.13
NPS areas are too crowded	2.99	2.07	2.51	2.51
It is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas	2.73	2.71	2.24	2.41
NPS areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	2.26	2.21	2.08	2.14
I just don't know that much about NPS areas	3.74	3.78	3.49	3.58
Reservations at NPS areas have to be made too far in advance	3.29	2.26	2.64	2.69
NPS employees give poor service to visitors	1.87	1.89	1.52	1.65
NPS areas are unpleasant places for me to be	2.15	1.61	1.39	1.56
There isn't enough information available about what to do at NPS areas	3.04	2.43	2.25	2.42
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	2.25	2.31	1.89	2.03

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-5: Strongly disagree (1); Somewhat disagree (2); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Somewhat agree (4); Strongly agree (5).

² Cell entries in percentage of "yes" responses.

Table 5.47 Responses as to what kinds of leisure activities respondents enjoy.

What kinds of leisure activities do you enjoy? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Taking a trip to visit friends or relatives	3.66	3.64	3.44	3.51
Taking an out-of-town trip to experience nature	3.17	2.68	3.11	3.03
Taking a trip to see historical places or exhibits	3.19	3.09	2.96	3.01
Taking a trip to an out-of-town sporting event.	3.19	3.43	2.53	2.99
A trip to a theme park, such as Disney or Six Flags.	3.15	2.97	2.65	2.78
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	3.08	3.28	2.86	2.97
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	2.08	2.30	1.93	2.02
A trip to another country	3.48	3.37	3.05	3.17
A trip to a spa or resort.	2.84	3.55	2.66	2.87
A trip on a cruise ship	2.38	3.39	2.67	2.78

¹ Responses are means recorded on a scale of 1-4: Don't like this at all (1); Like it a little (2); Like it pretty much (3); Like it a lot (4).

Table 5.48 Respondents' gender

What is your gender ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Male	54	45	44	46
Female	46	55	56	54

¹ Cell entries in percentage of "yes" responses.

Table 5.49. Surveyed respondents' age.

What is your age? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Mean	39	46	52	49
Range	19-91	18-89	18-101	18-101

¹ Cell entries in age of people.

Average household size was 2.18 adults and 0.67 children across all respondents (Table 5.50). Hispanic respondents indicated the greatest number of adults and children in a household and white respondents the fewest.

Table 5.50. Household size of respondents.

How many people currently live in your household? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Adults	2.51	2.15	2.11	2.18
Children (<18 years)	1.08	.86	.51	.67

¹ Cell entries in mean number of people in responses.

For respondents' education background 35% of respondents reported having at least a Bachelor's degree (Table 5.51). Nearly 30% of Hispanic respondent reported an education level of lower than high school. White respondents reported the highest rate of master's degree or higher education background (13%).

Table 5.51 Respondents' education level.

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Black	White	
Up to 8 th grade	15	5	2	5
9 th to 11 th grad	15	3	5	6
High school graduate or GED certificate	29	27	25	26
Some college	16	30	25	25
Two-year college degree	5	10	8	8
Four-year college degree	14	19	23	21
Some graduate school	1	0	3	2
Master's degree or higher	7	8	13	11

¹ Cell entries in percentage of "yes" responses.

White respondent reported higher income than Hispanic and black respondents (Table 5.52). About half of Hispanic respondents' annual household income were lower than \$25,000.

Table 5.52 Annual household income by racial groups.

Which category best represents your annual household income? ¹	Race/Ethnicity			
	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
< \$10,000	25	7	6	9
\$10,000 - \$24,999	23	14	16	17
\$25,000 - \$49,999	26	37	28	29
\$50,000 - \$74,999	14	25	25	23
\$75,000 - \$99,999	5	6	12	10
\$100,000 - \$149,999	3	11	10	9
> \$150,000	8	3	6	6

¹ Cell entries in percentage of “yes” responses.

Summary of Findings

The following sections offer narrative descriptions of the four “market segments” of the public.

Local Visitors

Local visitors, or on-site respondents who reported a New York City home zip code, can be categorized in a number of ways:

- About two-fifths of the local visitors were Hispanic or black.
- Awareness among local visitors about visiting a site managed by the NPS was low, with about half reporting that they were aware of the site’s designation and the highest reported awareness among white respondents.
- These visitors tended to travel to the NPS unit in which they were surveyed by subway, walking, and/or private vehicle, with more than half of the Hispanic and black respondents reporting subway use as a mode of transportation.
- Across racial/ethnic groups, local visitors reported highest agreement with visiting NPS units to learn more about history and culture as adding most to their enjoyment.
- For activities participated in at NPS units, the majority of local visitors reported participating in hiking or viewing/photographing scenery, with participation rates for these and snow sports and water activities much higher among Hispanic and white respondents than among black respondents.

- For NPS-facilitated activities, participation rates were highest with viewing indoor exhibits and lowest with partaking in the Junior Ranger Program. In general, white respondents reported the highest rates of participation in all activities, with the exception of attending cultural performances and watching park movies, for which black respondents reported the highest rates.
- When asked about why they did not visit NPS areas more often, local visitors overall reported the most agreement with not having enough time to visit. However, Hispanic and black respondents reported the most agreement with not knowing that much about NPS areas as a primary reason for not visiting more frequently.
- Local visitors were most likely to have visited NPS units sometimes as a child. Among the black respondents, more than half had never visited as a child.
- Across racial/ethnic groups, local visitors reported most agreement with liking a foreign travel trip the most and a gambling trip the least, with Hispanic and black respondents consistently rating every trip type as more enjoyable than did white respondents.
- Local visitors reported that more/better forms of public transportation to/from parks making them more likely to visit NPS areas.
- Although Hispanic local visitors reported the highest rates of automobile ownership and white local visitors reported the highest rates of bicycle ownership (and black respondents the lowest), overall, less than half of all respondents reported owning either.
- More than half of the local visitors were female, with more than two-thirds of black respondents being female.
- Local visitors reported average ages around 41, with similar ages seen across racial/ethnic groups.
- Household sizes of local visitors averaged two adults and 0.5 children, with black respondents reporting the largest household sizes and white respondents the smallest.
- More than four-fifths of local visitors reported having attained a four-year college degree or higher. This varied from a low of about half of black respondents to a high of more than 90% of white respondents.
- Local visitors reported incomes distributed similarly for each income bracket listed, with white respondents reporting the largest distribution and highest incomes and black respondents reporting the smallest distribution and lowest incomes.

Non-Local Visitors

Non-local visitors, or on-site respondents who reported a home zip code outside of New York City, can be categorized in a number of ways:

- About 12% of the non-local visitors were Hispanic or black.
- Awareness among non-local visitors about visiting a site managed by the NPS was high, with about three-fifths reporting that they were aware of the site's designation and the highest reported awareness among white respondents.
- These visitors tended to travel to the NPS unit in which they were surveyed by private vehicle, airplane, and walking. Black respondents reported the highest rate of subway use and less than half the private vehicle use of Hispanic and white respondents.
- Across racial/ethnic groups, non-local visitors reported highest agreement with visiting NPS units to learn more about history and culture as adding most to their enjoyment.
- For activities participated in at NPS units, the majority of non-local visitors reported participating in hiking or viewing/photographing scenery, with participation rates for these and snow sports and water activities much higher among Hispanic and white respondents than among black respondents.
- For NPS-facilitated activities, participation rates were highest with viewing outdoor exhibits and lowest with partaking in the Junior Ranger Program. In general, white respondents reported the highest rates of participation in activities, with the exceptions of viewing indoor exhibits, attending cultural performances, and watching park movies, for which black respondents reported the highest rates, and involvement with the Junior Ranger Program, for which Hispanic respondents reported the highest rates.
- When asked about why they did not visit NPS areas more often, non-local visitors overall reported the most agreement with not having enough time to visit. However, Hispanic and black respondents reported the most agreement with not knowing that much about NPS areas as a primary reason for not visiting more frequently.
- Non-local visitors were most likely to have never visited NPS units as a child, with black respondents reporting the highest rates of seldom or never visiting NPS areas as a child.
- Across racial/ethnic groups, non-local visitors reported most agreement with liking a gambling trip the least. White respondents reported liking a trip to experience nature the

most, whereas Hispanic and black respondents reported liking a trip to see historical places/exhibits the most.

- Hispanic non-local visitors reported that more/better forms of public transportation to/from parks making them more likely to visit NPS areas. For white non-local visitors, the most agreement was with less expensive means of transportation to/from parks and more opportunities to walk and bike within parks and for black non-local visitors the most agreement was with more information about parks and transportation to/from parks.
- Hispanic non-local visitors reported the lowest rates of automobile ownership and black non-local visitors reported the lowest rates of bicycle ownership. Overall, almost all non-local visitors reported owning a car and three-quarters owning a bicycle.
- Half of the non-local visitors were female, with more than two-thirds of black respondents being female.
- Non-local visitors reported average ages around 48, with Hispanic respondents reporting the youngest average age (40) and white respondents reporting the oldest (49).
- Household sizes of non-local visitors averaged more than two adults and 0.7 children, with black respondents reporting the largest household sizes and white respondents the smallest.
- About three-quarters of non-local visitors reported having attained a four-year college degree or higher, with similar rates across racial/ethnic categories.
- Non-local visitors reported high frequencies of high income categories, with white respondents reporting the highest incomes and Hispanic respondents reporting the lowest incomes.

Local Non-visitors

Local non-visitors, or the NYC general population survey respondents who reported that they had not visited any NPS unit within last two years, can be categorized in a number of ways:

- Black local non-visitors were much more likely to be aware that AFBG was managed by NPS than Hispanics and whites, whereas white local non-visitors were much more likely to be aware that FIIS and GEGR were managed by NPS than minority groups.
- Hispanic local non-visitors were much more likely to agree that “transportation costs getting to the park are too high” was the reason why they not visit NPS units more often.

Transportation costs getting to the park are too high was the second reason with the highest agreement for black and white local non-visitors.

- Nearly half of local non-visitors had not visited NPS areas as a child.
- Hispanic and black respondents were more likely than white respondents to take a trip to visit friends or relatives.
- Hispanic local non-visitors reported higher agreement with to increase visitation of NPS units through transportation improvements than blacks and whites. Black and white local non-visitors indicated the highest agreement with less expensive means and more information about parks to increase visitation of NPS unites.
- Black local non-visitors reported the lowest rate of automobile ownership/leasing (38%) and white local non-visitors reported the lowest rate of bicycle ownership (17%).
- About two-thirds of Hispanic and black respondents were female, whereas about half of white respondents were female.
- White respondents had the oldest average age (48) and Hispanic respondents had the youngest average age (39).
- Hispanic respondents indicated the greatest number of adults and children in a household and white respondents the fewest.
- More than 40% of local non-visitors reported having at least a Bachelor's (four-year) degree. White respondents had a higher education level than Hispanic and black respondents.
- White respondents reported higher income than Hispanic and black respondents.

Non-local Non-visitors

Non-local non-visitors, or the CSAP survey respondents who reported a phone area code outside of New York City and had not visited any NPS unit within last two years, can be categorized in a number of ways:

- When asked about why they did not visit NPS areas more often, Hispanic non-local non-visitors agreed more with the reason that “it takes too long to get to NPS areas” than white and black respondents. Hispanic and black respondents agreed more strongly that “it is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas” than white respondents.

- Hispanic and white non-local non-visitors indicated that they most liked trips to another country, whereas blacks indicated that they most liked trips to a spa or resort.
- There was a majority of females in the black and white respondent groups and a majority of males in the Hispanic group.
- White non-local non-visitors had the oldest average age (52) whereas Hispanic non-local non-visitors had the youngest average age (39).
- Hispanic respondents indicated the greatest number of adults and children in a household and white respondents the fewest.
- For respondents' education background, 35% of respondents reported having at least a Bachelor's degree. White respondents reported much higher education level than Hispanic and black respondents.
- White respondents reported higher income than Hispanic and black respondents. About half of Hispanic non-local non-visitors' annual household income were lower than \$25,000.

Chapter 6

Conclusions and Implications

This final chapter synthesizes study findings to develop a series of overarching conclusions. Based on these conclusions, a series of planning and management implications are outlined suggesting ways in which racial and ethnic minorities might be more fully represented in the national parks. Some of these implications apply directly to the Facilities Planning Branch of the NPS while others suggest how the Facilities Planning Branch might partner with other divisions of the NPS as well as outside entities.

Conclusions

1. **Underrepresentation of racial/ethnic minorities.** Historic patterns of underrepresentation of racial and ethnic minorities persist in the national parks. In other words, members of racial/ethnic minorities tend not to visit national parks in accordance with their numbers in the population. For example, in the on-site surveys conducted at the five study parks, 81% of respondents were white compared to only 11% black and 8% Hispanic. In the general population survey of New York City residents, 36% of white respondents reported having visited a national park in the last two years compared to only 27% of blacks. And in the CSAP survey, 67% of whites reported visiting a national park in the last two years compared to only 52% of Hispanics and 43% of blacks. However, these patterns are highly variable depending on the type and location of parks. For example, in the on-site surveys, whites accounted for more than 90% of visitors at the three non-urban study parks (GRCA, ACAD, and FIIS). At the urban, minority-oriented park (AFBG), blacks accounted for 38% of visitors. In the general population survey of New York City residents, there was no significant difference in the percentage of respondents who reported having visited the two urban parks (AFBG and GEGR), but significantly more whites than blacks reported having visited the other three study parks (FIIS, ACAD, and GRCA).
2. **Degree of knowledge about NPS management.** On-site survey respondents in urban parks were less likely to be aware that those parks were managed by the NPS, while visitors to larger, more well-known parks tended to be more aware of NPS management.

White visitors tended to be more aware of NPS management, while visitors who were residents of New York City were less likely to be aware of NPS management than visitors who lived elsewhere. The general patterns noted above tended to also be true with respondents to the general population survey of New York City residents. There tended to be greater awareness of NPS management of Statue of Liberty National Monument, than smaller, less well-known NPS parks. Additionally, for eight out of 23 NPS units identified in the vicinity of New York City, white respondents were more likely than either black or Hispanic respondents to be aware that the NPS managed those places, while in three other cases, white and Hispanic respondents were more likely than black respondents to be aware of NPS management. Black respondents were significantly more likely to be aware of NPS management of African Burial Ground National Monument than either Hispanic or white respondents.

3. **Mode of transportation used to visit national parks.** White respondents are the most likely to use private vehicles to access parks while blacks are the least likely.

Approximately 64% of white visitors surveyed on-site in the study's five parks report having arrived in private vehicles, while only 34% of blacks report having arrived in private vehicles. Hispanics report private vehicle arrival rates at 46%. These findings are shaped by high minority visitation to urban parks with viable public transit access. Such a finding supports the marginality hypotheses and highlights the potential for transportation (in this case, access to a private vehicle) to be a barrier for visiting national parks. Minority racial and ethnic groups are more likely to use tour busses and vans to access parks than whites. Evidence for this was found in on-site surveys and in the national CSAP survey. Among on-site visitors, black visitors were significantly more likely to arrive via tour bus (8%) than Hispanics or whites (5% and 3%, respectively). Within the CSAP national survey Hispanics and blacks were substantially more likely to use tour buses to travel to parks than whites (11 % and 14 % vs. 6 %, respectively). These findings may extend the marginality hypothesis beyond economics to information. Tour busses provide a comprehensive package of transportation and information. By using tour busses, marginal positions with respect to both transportation access and knowledge about "how to visit" parks can be mitigated.

4. **Barriers to visiting national parks.** There is evidence for different barriers to visitation to national parks by race/ethnicity. Overall, white respondents to the on-site questionnaires reported the lowest agreement scores with potential barriers to visitation, indicating fewer barriers for white visitors than either Hispanic or black visitors. Hispanic visitors had the highest agreement with a majority of statements, including those about the cost of entrance fees, transportation difficulty, and a general dislike for visiting NPS areas. Black visitors tended to prefer to spend their time doing other types of things, and indicated that their peer groups don't like to visit NPS areas. Hispanic and black visitors indicated greater agreement with statements about NPS areas not being safe places to visit, and lack of information about NPS areas. The time and cost of travel to NPS areas, and lack of knowledge about NPS areas were the primary reasons why respondents to the general population survey of New York City residents did not visit NPS areas more often. For Hispanic respondents, agreement with several questions about the cost of travel was significantly higher than either black or white respondents. Similar patterns were evident in the CSAP study, where white respondents tended to perceive fewer barriers to visiting NPS areas.
5. **Incentives to visit more often.** Concerns for transportation accessibility by racial minorities were seen in both on-visitor surveys and in the New York City general population survey. Faster means of transportation and more or better forms of public transit to parks were more highly valued by blacks and Hispanics, visitors from New York City, and visitors of all races to urban parks. This could perhaps indicate an understanding that larger regional parks require some base level of long-distance travel time, possibly providing leisure through transportation itself. A statistically significant higher value was placed on transportation speed to AFBG and GEGR than to GRCA and ACAD, with FIIS falling into both categories (i.e., sharing similarities with both the AFBG/GEGR group and GRCA/ACAD group). This further suggests that prioritization of faster transportation could be spatially distributed on a rural-urban gradient. In addition to prioritizing faster transportation, Hispanic and black visitors valued less expensive transportation options and development of public transit to, from, and within parks more than white visitors, suggesting a socioeconomic trend that could be linked to the time commitment required to travel to parks at the regional and national levels.

Further information about parks and related transportation was also desired more by black and Hispanic visitors than white visitors, suggesting more dependence on public transit options by minority visitors. This conclusion is also supported by the desire for more parking availability at parks by white visitors over other races, indicating more personal vehicle use.

6. **Motivations for visiting national parks.** Hispanic and black visitors may have different motivations and strength of motivations for visiting national parks. For example, although all respondents reported highest agreement with visit motivations of learning more about history/culture and relaxing physically, Hispanic respondents reported lower agreement with these two motivations, and with all of the others asked, than did black or white respondents (Table 4.6). Respondents at the two urban parks also reported significantly lower motivations to visit based on learning more about nature, getting exercise, getting away from the lights and noise back home, and relaxing physically. At AFBG in particular, where there was the highest percentage of black respondents (38%), respondents reported greatest agreement with learning more about history and culture adding to their enjoyment. Together, these differences in motivations to visit NPS areas tend to support the subcultural hypothesis, in that racial/ethnic minority visitors may have different cultural values from other visitor groups and that these values are represented in their motivations to visit NPS areas.
7. **Types of trips preferred.** Different racial and ethnic groups tend to enjoy different types of vacations when they spend at least one night away from home. White respondents to the on-site surveys indicated a greater propensity to take trips to experience nature, and participate in outdoor activities like hiking or camping. Black respondents were more likely than either white or Hispanic respondents to indicate that they preferred trips to sporting events, historical places or exhibits, trips to participate in sports or to take a cruise. Black and Hispanic respondents tended to prefer several similar types of trips, including trips to theme parks, trips to experience art, music or other cultural activities, trips to a casino, or trips to a spa or resort.
8. **Leisure activities preferred.** Different racial and ethnic groups tend to enjoy different types of activities. For example, the leisure activity most enjoyed by respondents was a trip to visit friends and relatives, however, Hispanic respondents were less likely to

indicate that they enjoyed that activity than white or black respondents. White respondents tended to enjoy trips to experience nature more than the Hispanic or black respondents. Hispanic respondents were more likely to indicate that they enjoyed trips to another country than either black or white respondents. Black respondents were more likely to indicate that they enjoyed activities like a trip on a cruise ship, a trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities, or taking a trip to an out-of-town sporting event than either white or Hispanic respondents.

9. **Car and bike ownership.** There are significant differences between racial/ethnic groups with regard to ownership of cars and bicycles. In the on-site surveys, 84% of white respondents reported owning/leasing a car compared to 68% of blacks and 58% of Hispanics; 74% of whites reported owning a bicycle compared to 49% of Hispanics and 42% of blacks. In the general population survey of New York City residents, 57% of whites reported owning/leasing a car compared to 45% of blacks; however, 41% of Hispanics reported owning a bicycle compared to 28% of whites and 26% of blacks. These findings tend to support the marginality hypothesis that minority racial/ethnic groups have less access to transportation facilities/services because of historic discrimination. Less access to transportation facilities/services may present a barrier to minority racial/ethnic groups for visiting national parks.
10. **Activities participated in at national parks.** There are significant differences among racial/ethnic groups with regard to activities participated in national parks. In the on-site survey, white respondents reported the highest rate of attending a ranger-led activities, talking informally with a ranger, viewing outdoor exhibits, going to the visitor center, and being involved with the Junior Ranger program, whereas black respondents reported the highest rate of viewing indoor exhibits, attending a cultural demonstration/performance, and watching movies/videos about the park. In the CSAP study, black respondents were more likely than Hispanic or white respondents to attend a cultural demonstration/performance, which was true with respondents to the on-site survey.
11. **Participation in park activities.** Urban parks tend to have lower rates of activities traditionally associated with rural and wilderness landscapes (hiking, viewing and photographing plants and animals, and water activities), although camping breaks this trend, with similar rates of visitors reporting camping across all parks except Acadia.

Camping had the highest participation rate among all races, which is especially interesting, as this activity was not seen as particularly popular when observed across all visitors as a single group. Percentages of participation by race had most participation from white visitors for all activities except snow sports, which was not statistically different between races. New York residents were statistically less likely to hike or view and photograph animals and plants. Camping may need to be considered separately from other types of activities in attracting a diverse user population. This differential treatment may take into account that, for example, camping inherently requires a longer time commitment than the other activities (i.e., overnight versus one-day) and/or that there may be opportunities to camp at non-NPS unit locations (e.g., state parks, county parks, other federal lands). Factors such as these may be important to consider in attracting a diverse user population to NPS units for camping in particular.

12. **Visitation to other NPS areas.** White park visitors tended to visit a wider variety of parks than black visitors. All the five study parks had at least some crossover visitation among white visitors, while only black visitors to AFBG and GEGR visited other study parks.
13. **Visits to national parks as a child.** Residence in an urban area appears to be related to non-visitation of parks as children. In other words, people who live in the city now did not visit many national parks as children. Results of the New York general population survey show that 62% of NYC residents of all racial and ethnic backgrounds seldom or never visited national parks as children. There are no significant differences by racial or ethnic group. Fire Island, of all the on-site surveys conducted, exhibits the greatest visitation by individuals who visited national parks frequently as children, with 57% reporting more than infrequent visits to parks. Likewise, white respondents report more frequent national park visits as children than Hispanics and blacks, with 20% reporting frequent visits as opposed to 12% and 7% of Hispanics and blacks reporting frequent visits, respectively. Visitors to AFBG and GRCA, a minority oriented and a national icon park, report the least frequent childhood visits to national parks (41% and 48% reporting never visiting national parks as children, respectively).
14. **Comfort in the national parks.** Hispanic visitors tended to report less comfort around others at or near NPS areas. Overall, respondents' reported comfort around other groups

of people in and around NPS areas was generally high. However, the difference between Hispanic respondents and black and white respondents was noticeable, with Hispanic respondents reporting the lowest levels of comfort for each of the measures, especially with regard to NPS uniformed rangers. This lends support to the discrimination hypothesis, in that Hispanic visitors may not feel as comfortable around other groups as do black or, in particular, white respondents. However, there is some ambiguity about the word “comfort” as used in this study. We used this word because it was used in CSAP2 and we wanted to replicate this question to enable comparison across studies.

15. **Desirable qualities for driving in national parks.** Scenic views were the most desirable characteristic for driving in NPS areas. This tended to be less important with visitors to urban parks and black visitors (who tended to visit urban parks). Frequent safety patrols were more important to visitors to urban parks. White visitors tended to find few development structures, and fewer vehicles on the road more desirable than black visitors, while black visitors found frequent safety patrols and being close to civilization more desirable.
16. **Desirable qualities for biking in national parks.** Differences exist between racial/ethnic groups of visitors in their preferences for bicycle riding in NPS areas. The scenery for a bicycle ride is the most desirable characteristic across racial/ethnic groups. However, white respondents reported that scenic views, being away from motorized vehicles, and having a bicycle lane were more desirable than did the other respondents, especially black respondents. As white respondents also indicated higher rates of bicycle ownership, this may indicate that white visitors perceive bicycling as a more accessible leisure activity and have different expectations and priorities of the bicycling experience in NPS areas than do Hispanic and black visitors. These findings lend support to the marginality and subcultural hypotheses.
17. **Desirable qualities of shuttle buses in national parks.** Little variation in the desirability of shuttle bus system features is found among visitors to different parks or among visitors of different racial and ethnic groups. However, white visitors and visitors to ACAD and GRCA have a stronger preference for limited development along shuttle bus routes than Hispanics, blacks, and visitors to urban parks. While these differences are statistically

significant, they may be insubstantial. All visitors to all parks express desires for shuttle busses to transport them by both the quickest and most scenic routes possible.

18. **Group size and type.** There are significant difference between racial/ethnic groups with regard to visitation group size and type. Black respondents reported an average group size of 4.3, which is larger than the group sizes of Hispanic and White respondents. Hispanic respondents reported the highest rate of visitation with family and friends, whereas Black respondents had the highest rate of reporting visiting alone or with friends.
19. **Gender.** Gender differences in parks are related to race, with white male and female visitors attending at a more equal rate than minorities. White park visitors at the five NPS study parks were the mostly evenly split racial group by gender, while black and Hispanic visitors were both over 60% female. A statistically significant gender difference in park visitors overall was only observed at AFBG, where 64% of visitors were female, linked to the higher percentage of black attendees at AFBG and their larger gender split. This split suggests that minorities may view parks as gendered spaces more than whites do. The New York City general population survey had fairly even gender distributions for white and Hispanic participants, but had significantly more black female (66%) respondents than males, indicating that a different sampling technique may be required to achieve a representative study group. In the CSAP survey, white and black respondents were more evenly distributed than Hispanic respondents, but no group had more than a 5% deviation from 50%, showing a more representative gender distribution than the New York City general population survey.
20. **Age.** White respondents tended to be older than blacks and Hispanics. Across all three surveys, white respondents tended to be in their late 40s and early 50s, black respondents tended to be in their mid 40s, and Hispanic respondents tended to be in their late 30s.
21. **Country of residence.** Almost all respondents from both the on-site and general population surveys reside in the United States. In the onsite survey, some variation exists across parks. For example, nearly all the respondents at FIIS indicated they reside in the United States (99%), while 71% of respondents at GRCA reside in the United States. Approximately nine out of ten respondents from the remaining three study parks indicated they reside in the United States.

22. **Household size.** The household size of black and Hispanic visitors varied from those in the general population. Visitors to AFBG and GEGR reported larger family sizes, indicating that urban parks may be perceived as more accessible to larger families. Black visitors reported higher numbers of adults (2.20) and children (1.08) in their households than did black NYC general population (2.05 and 0.57, respectively) and CSAP respondents (2.16 and 0.76, respectively), indicating that NPS areas attract larger black households. Comparing the same data sources, NPS areas attract Hispanic households with both fewer adults (2.21 versus 2.26 and 2.75) and fewer children (0.69 versus 1.25 and 1.09). These findings lend support to both the marginality and subcultural hypotheses, in that there may be barriers to or cultural differences in larger Hispanic families and smaller black families (or individuals) visiting NPS areas.
23. **Education.** The formal education levels among all respondents tended to be high, and white respondents tending to have higher education level than black and Hispanic respondents. In the on-site surveys, 79% of white respondents reported having obtained at least a Bachelor's degree and 12% having obtained a Ph.D., M.D., or J.D. Nearly 70% of Hispanic and black respondents reported having Bachelor's or a higher degree. Similar patterns were evident in the NYC general population survey and the CSAP study. In the NYC general population survey, 59% of white respondents reported having at least a Bachelor's degree compared to 39% of blacks and 49% of Hispanics. In the CSAP survey, 49% of white respondents reported having at least a Bachelor's degree compared to 32% of blacks and 28% of Hispanics. Lower education level may present a barrier to minority racial/ethnic groups for visiting national parks because education is strongly correlated with income and may also limit awareness of national parks.
24. **Income.** White respondents tended to have higher incomes than blacks and Hispanics. In the on-site surveys, 49% of whites reported an annual household income of \$100,000 or more compared to 43% of blacks and 27% of Hispanics. In the general population survey of New York City residents, 29% of whites reported an annual household income of \$100,000 or more compared to 12% of blacks and 21% of Hispanics. In the CSAP survey, 27% of respondents reported an annual household income of \$100,000 or more compared to 13% of blacks and 16% of Hispanics. These findings tend to support the marginality hypothesis that minority racial/ethnic groups have lower incomes because of

historic discrimination. Lower incomes may present a barrier to minority racial/ethnic groups for visiting national parks.

25. **Market segments.** Four market segments were identified in this study: local visitors, non-local visitors, local non-visitors, and non-local non-visitors. Local visitors were respondents to the on-site questionnaire who reported a New York City home zip code. Non-local visitors were respondents to the on-site questionnaire who reported a home zip code outside of New York City. Local non-visitors were respondents to the New York City general population study who had not visited a NPS unit in the past two years. Non-local non-visitors were respondents to the CSAP study who did not report a New York City home telephone area code and had not visited a NPS unit in the past two years. The four groups all have characteristics particular to their group, as detailed in Chapter 5. For the questions common across these four groups, comparisons can be made about where the groups share commonalities and exhibit differences. Some questions are common to two or three of the four groups, with the non-local non-visitor group usually being the limiting factor. However, comparisons can still be made across groups, whether all four of the groups are represented or not. The questions for which comparisons of all four groups can be made are: sample numbers, gender, age, household size, education level, income level, and enjoyment of types of vacation trips, and two reasons why respondents do not take more trips to NPS areas (“it takes too long to get to NPS areas”, and “it is difficult to find a parking space in NPS areas”). Comparisons can be made for three of the four groups (i.e., non-local non-visitors excluded) for awareness about NPS site designation, reasons as to why they do not visit NPS units more often, frequency of childhood visits to NPS units, and owning/leasing a car or bicycle. Finally, comparisons can be made between local and non-local visitors for many variables. However, results highlighted in this section pertain to transportation modes used to visit NPS units, experiences that added to their enjoyment of the visit, experiences that they reported participation in in NPS units, and programs/services they reported using in NPS units.
- a. All four market segments had higher representation of white respondents than of Hispanic or black respondents. Within each group, Hispanic and black respondents tended to comprise similar percentages, ranging from a low of about 5% to a high of about 30%.

- b. In all four market segments, gender split was similar or tended toward more females. For all of the market segments except the non-local non-visitors, black respondents reported the highest percentage of female respondents and white respondents reported the lowest.
- c. Average age of respondents for all four market segments was in the 40s. Local visitors reported the youngest (40), followed by local non-visitors (46), non-local visitors (48), and non-local non-visitors (49). Across all of the groups, Hispanic respondents reported the youngest average age and white respondents reported the oldest.
- d. Average household size across the market segments was two or more adults and less than one child. For the two visitor market segments, black respondents reported the largest household sizes and white respondents reported the smallest. This differed from the non-visitor market segments, as Hispanic respondents reported the largest household sizes and white respondents reported the smallest.
- e. Educational attainment was higher across the visitor than the non-visitor market segments. Rates of attaining at least a four-year college degree were 83% of local visitors, 76% of non-local visitors, 40% of local non-visitors, and 35% of non-local non-visitors. Overall, white respondents reported the highest frequencies of at least a four-year college degree attained.
- f. Income levels varied by market segment, with white respondents consistently reporting the highest incomes. For local visitors, black respondents reported the lowest incomes. For non-local visitors and both non-visitor market segments, Hispanic respondents reported the lowest incomes.
- g. Preferred vacation trip type differed across the four market segments. Local visitors expressed the most favor for a trip to another country and the least for a trip to a casino or other gaming place. Non-local visitors also expressed the least favor for a trip to a casino or other gaming place but expressed the most favor for a trip to experience nature. Among non-visitors, respondents reported the most favor with a trip to visit friends or relatives.
- h. Awareness of being in an area managed by the NPS varied among visitors and local non-visitors. A pattern among the market segments, however, is that white

respondents reported the highest rates of awareness about the site designation. An exception to this is black local non-visitors reporting the highest rates of awareness about AFBG's designation.

- i. When asked why they did not visit NPS areas more often, visitors and local non-visitors expressed different reasons. Visitors agreed the most with the statement "I don't have enough time to visit NPS areas," whereas local non-visitors agreed the most with that transportation costs to the park are too high and that they did not know that much about NPS areas. Among visitors, Hispanic and black respondents also had high levels of agreement with not knowing much about NPS areas. This reason was also the one agreed with the most for black and white local non-visitors. Across all three market segments, "I don't feel welcome in NPS areas because of who I am" was agreed with the least as a reason for not visiting more often.
- j. Among visitors and local non-visitors, respondents reported various transportation-related reasons for what would make them more likely to visit NPS areas more often. All of the listed measures would make respondents slightly more likely to visit NPS units, with greater agreement reported by Hispanic and black than white respondents. Local visitors expressed the highest agreement with more/better forms of public transportation to and from parks and non-local visitors and local non-visitors expressed the highest agreement with less expensive means of transportation to/from parks and more opportunities to walk and bike within parks as making them more likely to visit NPS areas. Visitors reported the least agreement with more parking at parks making them more likely to visit NPS areas.
- k. Automobile and bicycle ownership varied among visitors and local non-visitors. Although less than half of local visitors and local non-visitors reported owning an automobile or bicycle, almost all of non-local visitors reported owning an automobile and three-quarters owning a bicycle. Among local visitors, white respondents reported the lowest rate of automobile ownership. This differed from non-local visitors and local non-visitors, where Hispanic and black respondents, respectively, reported the lowest rates of automobile ownership. Among visitors,

black respondents reported the lowest rate of bicycle ownership; among local non-visitors, white respondents reported the lowest rate.

- l. Transportation modes to NPS areas varied between local and non-local visitors. Both market segments of visitors reported high rates of use of private vehicles and walking. In addition, local visitors reported high rates of subway transportation and non-local visitors reported high rates of airplane transportation. For both market segments, Hispanic and black respondents reported subway transportation more often than did white respondents. Whereas Hispanic local visitors had the highest rate of private vehicle usage and white and black local visitors had a similar, lower rate of private vehicle usage, among non-local visitors, white respondents had the highest rate of private vehicle use and both white and Hispanic non-local visitors had rates more than double that of black respondents.
- m. When asked about what experiences added to their enjoyment of NPS areas, visitors reported similar response patterns. Both groups reported that “learning more about history and culture” added the most and “getting away from the bright lights back home” added the least to their enjoyment of NPS areas. Although this pattern was the same among Hispanic, black, and white local visitors, “relaxing physically” was tied for adding the most for white non-local visitors and “getting exercise” added the least for Hispanic non-local respondents.
- n. Visitors reported participating the most in hiking or viewing/photographing scenery and the least in snow sports on their visits to NPS areas. For both local and non-local visitor market segments, and for all activities, reported participation rates were higher for Hispanic and white respondents than for black respondents.
- o. Differences were seen in what programs/services visitors used in NPS areas. Involvement in the Junior Ranger Program was the least frequently reported program/service. For local visitors, viewing indoor exhibits was the most frequently used. For non-local visitors, viewing outdoor exhibits was the most frequently used. White visitors in both market segments reported the most use of the listed programs/services, with the exception of black visitors in both market segments reporting the most frequent rate of attending a cultural performance and

watching park movies. Additionally, black non-local visitors also reported the most frequent rate of viewing indoor exhibits.

Implications

1. As noted in the conclusions section above, historic patterns of underrepresentation of minority racial/ethnic groups in the national parks persist. This is an important and increasingly urgent issue for both philosophical/ethical and pragmatic reasons. In the best tradition of our democratic society, national parks were established for all members of the population. If racial/ethnic minorities do not have equal access to the national parks, then this violates the democratic foundation of the national park system. Moreover, the population of racial/ethnic minorities is increasing at a faster rate than majority whites and will constitute the majority of the population in just a few decades. If national parks are not visited and valued by the majority of the population, then they are in danger of losing their relevancy. The NPS must resolve to address this issue, and the Facilities Planning Branch of NPS has a potentially important role to play in this process through helping to ensure that transportation is not a barrier to visiting national parks and by working with and catalyzing other organizational entities in the NPS and other stakeholder groups.
2. Findings from this program of research provide support for all three of the hypotheses that have been advanced to explain traditional underrepresentation of racial/ethnic minorities in the national parks, as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The marginality hypothesis is supported by the fact that, compared to whites, blacks and Hispanics tend to 1) have lower educational levels and lower incomes, 2) have less knowledge about national parks, and 3) have lower rates of car and bicycle ownership. The subcultural hypothesis is supported by the fact that, compared to whites, blacks and Hispanics tend to 1) have somewhat different motivations for visiting national parks (for example, are less interested in learning about nature), 2) visit urban and minority-oriented national parks more often, 3) express less enthusiasm for traditional outdoor recreation activities such as hiking and camping, 4) express more enthusiasm for trips to sporting events, historical places/exhibits, and take a cruise, 5) have taken fewer trips to national parks as a child,

and 6) prefer somewhat different qualities in scenic driving and bicycle riding in national parks. The discrimination hypothesis is supported by the fact that, compared to whites, blacks and Hispanics tend to 1) feel less safe in national parks, and 2) feel less comfortable in national parks, especially around uniformed rangers. However, these measures of potential discrimination are indirect and uncertain. Given the apparent support for all of these hypotheses, efforts to attract minority racial/ethnic groups to national parks will have to address all these issues, and will be more powerful and potentially effective in doing so. As the findings of this study suggest, underrepresentation of racial/ethnic minorities in the national parks is a complex issue and it can be more successfully addressed through multiple potential solutions. Accordingly, changes in transportation planning, management and policy can contribute to addressing this issue, but other components of the NPS and even entities outside the NPS will also be needed to more fully resolve this issue. This program of study was supported by the NPS Facilities Planning Branch, but the findings of the study should be shared and discussed with other NPS offices and other stakeholders as the basis of a broad program of action.

3. The very high visitation rate of blacks to African Burial Ground National Monument suggests that establishing new minority-oriented units of the national park system, particularly in urban areas, may be an especially effective way of attracting more visits to the national park system by racial/ethnic minorities. From a more practical and immediate standpoint, existing units of the national park system can be “reinterpreted” to tell a diversity of stories that may appeal to a broader segment of society. A very successful example of this latter approach is the story of the Buffalo Soldiers that has supplemented more traditional interpretive themes at national parks such as Yellowstone and Yosemite. These interpretive themes could be advanced through programing on public transportation that serves units of the national park system and on in-park public transit, where possible.
4. Better “branding” of the national parks is imperative and this is especially important at urban and minority-oriented NPS areas. Fully half of visitors to urban and minority-

oriented parks included in this program of research didn't know these parks were managed by the NPS. This problem is magnified by the fact that many racial/ethnic minorities report that they are not strongly interested in visiting national parks (when in actuality, they are – many simply don't know they are visiting units of the national park system). It's logical to think that this attitude might change if respondents understood that they actually do visit areas managed by the NPS. Better NPS branding might encourage racial/ethnic minorities who already visit some national parks to visit more and a greater diversity of national parks. The importance of better branding urban and minority-oriented national parks is reinforced by the fact that this is where large populations of minority racial/ethnic visitors can be effectively reached. Branding can include messaging about these areas as units of the national park system and suggestions about other proximate units of the national park system. A potentially important component of this messaging should include information on transportation to and within these proximate NPS areas, and might even include NPS sponsored transportation opportunities where possible.

5. Following on the above, public transit options that serve urban and urban proximate units of the national park system should be exploited as fully as possible, including creating new options where feasible. This approach is related to lower car ownership among racial/ethnic minorities and greater use of public transit to visit national parks by racial/ethnic minorities. The NPS Facilities Planning Branch should work with local public transit providers to define the easiest, quickest and least cost public transit options to visit local NPS areas, and this information should be broadcast through brochures, public service announcements, and other means. This information might be posted at transit providers, including on subway cars and at bus stations and stops. Where feasible, public transit service might be modified to better serve NPS areas. Commercial tour bus companies that need a commercial use permit to visit national parks might be required to provide a minimum level of subsidized service to neighborhoods with large minority racial/ethnic group populations. The recent film, “The Way Home: Returning to Our National Parks”, telling the story of a bus trip to Yosemite National Park by a group of older black residents of Los Angeles, is suggestive of the way in which public transit can

facilitate appreciation of national parks by racial/ethnic minorities. These are just a few of the options that might be feasible and effective.

6. Several batteries of the questions used in the program of research identified a number of barriers to visiting national parks by racial/ethnic minorities as well as a number of incentives that might be used to attract more racial/ethnic minorities to visit the national parks. The time and cost of travel was rated as more important to minority racial/ethnic groups than white respondents. This reinforces the potential effectiveness of enhancing public transit serving national parks, subsidizing the cost of public transit, and providing more information on cost and time-efficient public transit opportunities as noted as above. Public transit to and within national parks was also a higher priority among racial/ethnic minorities, probably due to a lower rate of car ownership. NPS transportation-related funding might give a higher priority to public transit opportunities as opposed to more conventional automobile-related travel such as road and parking lot improvements. Entrance fees were also rated as a potential barrier, and the NPS should work to lower the cost of these fees where possible. For example, free or reduced entrance might be provided to urban and urban proximate parks for local residents or first-time visitors.
7. It was noted above that public transit to and within units of the national park system may be effective in attracting more racial/ethnic minorities, along with more diverse educational and interpretive programing on these forms of public transit (buses, vans, ferries, etc.). Consideration should be given to staffing these transit services with minority racial/ethnic employees and offering programing in multiple languages.
8. Public transit might be provided that conveniently connects units of the national park system, especially those in urban and urban proximate areas. For example, shuttle bus or van service might be provided from African Burial Ground National Monument to other national parks in New York City as a means of encouraging blacks to visit a greater number and diversity of national parks.

9. Several batteries of the questions used in the program of research explored the motivations for visiting national parks and the types of recreation activities participated in and preferred. Compared to white respondents, minority racial/ethnic groups were generally less interested in participating in conventional outdoor recreation activities (e.g., hiking, camping), in learning about nature, and in getting away from the lights and noise back home. Minority racial/ethnic groups were generally more interested in learning about history and culture and visiting family and friends. This suggests that facilities and programing in national parks be expanded to serve the types of motivations and recreation preferences of minority racial/ethnic groups. Moreover, many of the existing facilities and programing in the national parks can serve these motivations and preferences, and these opportunities need to be communicated more effectively to minority racial/ethnic groups. Finally, facilities and services in the national parks should be designed to appeal to and accommodate large groups of extended family and friends.

10. Lower bicycle ownership among minority racial/ethnic groups suggests that bicycle rental/loaner opportunities in national parks should be expanded.

11. A lower percentage of racial/ethnic minority groups have visited a national park as a child. This suggests that it may be especially important to provide opportunities to visit national parks to youth. It may be especially effective for the NPS to provide transit service and associated interpretive programing to schools and youth groups in residential areas with large populations of minority racial/ethnic groups. This might help “socialize” minority racial/ethnic groups to visiting national parks, with this pattern being carried on to later life and ultimately passed down to subsequent generations.

12. Minority racial/ethnic groups tend to feel less “comfortable” with other people in the national parks, especially uniformed rangers, than do whites. Care should be exercised in ensuring that NPS and concession employees are made aware of this issue and are given training to ensure that they are as “approachable” as possible. Moreover, as noted above, a concerted effort might be made to include a higher percentage of NPS staff that are representative of minority racial/ethnic groups.

13. Scenic driving is often an especially popular and important recreation activity and means of transportation in many national parks. Conventional values associated with scenic driving include views of the landscape, limited development, and limited automobile traffic. However, minority racial/ethnic groups tend to place a relatively high priority on frequent safety patrols and being close to civilization. These less conventional values should be given consideration in designing and managing park roads.

14. Bicycling is a popular recreation activity and means of transportation in some national parks. While all respondents in this program of study reported that scenic views were the most important quality of biking opportunities, minority racial/ethnic groups tended to place less emphasis than whites on being away from motorized traffic and having a bicycle lane. These less conventional values should be given consideration in designing and managing biking opportunities in national parks.

15. There were few and only small differences between minority racial/ethnic groups and whites on the desirable properties of shuttle bus service in national parks. However, as noted above, this and other forms of public transit to and within national parks may be especially important to minority racial/ethnic groups.

16. Most respondents in this program of research reported that they preferred that shuttle buses be routed in ways that provide efficient transportation through national parks, but they also desired following the most scenic route possible. There was little difference among racial/ethnic groups on these items. This points out the dual mission of transit in national parks: it is both a means of transportation and a form of recreation. This tends to differentiate transportation in national parks from more conventional point-to-point or utility transit. Generally, transportation opportunities in national parks should be designed and managed to provide visitors a way to experience the important features and values of the parks.

17. Racial/ethnic minorities in this program of research tend to have distinctive socio-economic characteristics when compared to their white counterparts. Compared to whites, racial/ethnic minorities are 1) less well educated, 2) more likely to be female, 3) be younger, 4) have a larger household size, 5) have lower incomes.
18. Findings from this program of research have been grouped into the four market segments – local visitors, non-local visitors, non-local visitors, and non-local non-visitors – used in developing Long Range Transportation Plans. Differences among racial/ethnic groups have been incorporated into this analysis and presentation. Conclusion number 24 earlier in this chapter summarizes the similarities and differences among these four market segments, and these similarities and differences can be used to target these markets, with special attention to racial/ethnic differences. Examples include:
- a. National park visitors tend to be more educated than non-visitors.
 - b. Non-visitors more highly preferred to take a trip to visit friends or relatives.
 - c. Non-local visitors agreed most strongly that transportation costs and lack of knowledge about national parks were barriers to visiting national parks.
 - d. Local visitors expressed the highest level of agreement that more/better forms of public transit to and from national parks would allow them to visit national parks more often.
 - e. Non-local visitors and local non-visitors expressed the highest level of agreement that less expensive means of transportation to and from national parks would allow them to visit national parks more often.
 - f. Non-local visitors and local non-visitors expressed the highest level of agreement that more opportunities to walk or bike in parks would cause them to visit national parks more often.

- g. Local visitors reported high rates of using public transit (subway, buses) to visit national parks while non-local visitors reported high rates of using airplanes to visit national parks.
- h. Viewing indoor exhibits was the most frequently reported NPS program participated in by local visitors, while viewing outdoor exhibits was the most frequently reported NPS program participated in by non-local visitors.
- i. Among local and non-local visitors, white respondents reported the greatest use of all NPS programs with the exception of blacks reporting the greatest participation in cultural performances and watching movies.

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Appendix A: Annotated Bibliography

Papers on transportation as a barrier to minority participation in outdoor recreation in national parks

Byrne, J., Wolch, J., and Zhang, J. (2009). Planning for environmental justice in an urban national park. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 52(3), 365-392.

This study seeks to understand why all people do not have good access to parks from an environmental justice perspective with a focus on Los Angeles' Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. A primary objective of this study was to "establish whether observed differences were attributable to variations in socio-demographic characteristics, park accessibility, cultural preferences or visitors' attitudes towards the park." A recreational trail use survey was administered to park visitors. No respondents indicated that they reached the park via public transportation. Regarding culture, significant differences were found among ethno-racial groups such as group size and with whom they were visiting the park. Different groups had different motivations for visiting the park, where whites significantly differed from other groups in their quest to experience nature. Significant differences in the activities preferred by Latinos, Asians, and whites were observed, as well as activities that might be perceived as problematic. All groups demonstrated no significant difference regarding their attitudes toward the park. The study's findings suggest that the park does not serve the wider community for which it's intended. Rather, it serves more as a neighborhood park to those living in nearby affluent communities.

Carr, D.S., and Williams, D.R. (1993). Understanding the role of ethnicity in outdoor recreation experiences. *Journal of Leisure Research* 25, 22-38.

This study examines "the influences of ancestral, generational, and acculturational differences on meanings and preferences related to outdoor recreation experiences and forest use." Visitors to four recreation sites of varying ethnic composition were surveyed. Results suggest that two of the sites were primarily used by less acculturated Hispanic immigrants while the other two sites were used by larger numbers of more

acculturated Anglos and Hispanics. The latter groups were more likely to visit these areas with friends than extended family and indicated "escaping the city" as the primary reason for their visit.

Chavez, D. (2000). Invite, include, and involve! Racial groups, ethnic groups, and leisure.

In M. Allison and I. Schneider (Eds.) *Diversity and the Recreation Profession*. State College, PA: Venture Publishing.

This book chapter discusses the importance of delivering recreation services to a diverse population with a changing demographic profile. As a message to recreation managers, the author promotes an "I-Triad" to invite racial/ethnic groups to participate by, for example, making information materials relevant to these groups, include them by welcoming them to participate in discussion on decisions, and involve them by getting members on decision making committees. This chapter lends itself well to brainstorming ways to put the I-Triad to use, where another way to invite these groups could be to offer transportation means to recreation areas to facilitate their participation in recreation.

Chavez, D. (2005). Natural areas and urban populations: Communication and

environmental education challenges and actions in outdoor recreation. *Journal of Forestry*, 103(8), 407-410.

Communication is the primary issue of concern for Chavez as she shares applied research results and the actions taken by resource managers to address the issues of barriers, complex information, and environmental education for Latinos in Southern California. Latinos have expressed that not knowing where to go or what to do one in a recreation area will lead to a shortened stay or no visit at all to a particular area. Two programs were developed to remedy this: the Forest Information Van (bringing information to those outside the rec. area) and Eco-Teams (those who forged educational visitor contacts in the rec. area). One natural area offers transportation to nearby natural areas to improve access. In sum, the article emphasizes the need for good communications between resource managers and their diverse visitor base in Southern California.

Chieh-Lu, L., Chick, G.E., Zinn, H.C., Absher, J.D., and Graefe, A.R. (2007). Ethnicity as a variable in leisure research. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 39, 514–545.

The purpose of this study is to examine the usefulness of ethnicity as a construct in leisure research, especially examining to what extent ethnic groups exhibit internal cultural homogeneity. Visitors to the Angeles National Forest near Los Angeles were surveyed, resulting in a sample of 444 Anglos, 312 Hispanics, and 319 Asians. Subgroups within these three ethnicities were also examined. After using a cultural consensus analysis, the data suggests that there was very little consensus among people belonging to a single ethnic group. None of the ethnic groups or subgroups were homogeneous in terms of cultural values.

Cordell, H. K., Green, G.T., and Betz, C.J. (2002). Recreation and the environment as cultural dimensions in contemporary American society. *Leisure Sciences*, 24, 13-41.

The purpose of this study is to explore changing outdoor recreation demands, environmental opinions, and demographics in the United States. Using national survey data, differences in recreation participation and environmental attitudes nationwide across six socio-demographic factors were examined. These factors included: race, country of birth, rural-urban residence, region of the country, age, and income. The results suggest that demographic differences, recreation activity choices, and people's environmental opinions are linked. The study found that, as leisure activities became increasingly specialized, expensive, and/or skill based, greater differences could be seen between races, with whites tending to engage in these activities more often than other races. Blacks tended to be under represented across all activities except outdoor team sports, while whites are over represented, American Indians were slightly to substantially over represented, Hispanics were under represented in all activities except for hiking, and Asians/Pacific Islanders were over represented for everything except motor boating and hunting. Whites disproportionately favored motor boating, canoeing, and big game hunting; Hispanics favored hiking; Asian/Pacific Islanders favored downhill skiing and surfing; and American Indians favored off-road driving, downhill skiing, and big game hunting. In terms of environmental opinions, whites tended to feel that humans do not have the right to rule over

nature, while blacks tended to believe that humans have a right to modify, control and rule over nature. American Indians tended to feel more strongly that humans were abusing the environment, and Asian/Pacific Islanders tend to feel that humans will ultimately be able to control nature. Hispanics, more than other groups, tended to feel that humans have a right to control nature.

Covelli, E., Burns, R., Graefe, A., and Dong, E. *A Multiple-Methods Examination of Ethnically/Racially Diverse Outdoor Recreation Users Needs and Constraints in the Pacific Northwest*. The thirteenth International Symposium on Society and Resource Management. Proceedings. June 19, 2007. Abstract.

This paper discusses three studies which share the purpose of understanding the constraints ethnic/racial users face in participating in outdoor recreation. One study surveyed non-traditional users on site in Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (Washington), another targeted ethnic/racial minorities in Seattle, and the third used focus groups in Oregon. Managing facilities to appeal to a diverse user population, removal of transportation barriers, and better methods to disperse recreation information tended to be agreed upon by ethnic/racial minorities as suggested foci of natural resource managers.

Dunning, A. (2005). Impacts of Transit in National Parks and Gateway Communities. *Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board*, 1931, 129-136.

This paper develops a comprehensive understanding of the effects on national parks and gateway communities where transit systems were implemented. The author used interviews, public documents, archival visitation and travel pattern data, and direct observations of transit systems of seven parks with small, nonmetropolitan gateway communities. Effects on visitation, ridership (local commuters included), traffic congestion, local businesses, and economic development were assessed. The findings help to understand how well transit systems serve the needs of both visitors to the parks and the gateway communities near them.

Erickson, B., Johnson, C., and Kivel, B. (2009). Rocky Mountain National Park: History and culture as factors in African-American park visitation. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 41(4), 529-545.

Of interest to the authors of this paper are the experiences of Denver African-American residents in Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO) in order to explore reasons for small visitation numbers. Thirty-six in person interviews were conducted with Denver residents in which the authors looked for commonalities in historical and cultural factors that might limit park use. Several participants supported the notion of marginalization when they said that traveling to the park was not an affordable activity and that the capital resources necessary to participate in recreation (minimally: transportation) were historically and current unavailable to African-Americans in the area. This qualitative study represents a platform from which to build a larger study of transportation as a barrier to recreation in ROMO to African-Americans and other communities of color in the Denver area.

Floyd, J., and Johnson, C. (2002). Coming to terms with environmental justice in outdoor recreation: A conceptual discussion with research implications. *Leisure Sciences*, 24, 59-77.

This piece provides an overview of the rise of environmental justice issues in outdoor recreation management and research. Most research in the field of environmental justice focuses on the distribution of environmental hazards or disamenities more so near communities of low socioeconomic status. At the time of writing, there were few studies that explored environmental justice in the context of recreation. Findings related to access focus primarily on the spatial distribution of natural resource amenities in relation to communities of lower socioeconomic status. The authors suggest guiding future research toward characterizing discrimination in outdoor recreation and tourism, exploring the dimensions of environmental justice (beyond spatial distribution, perhaps more on services provided for access?), and “characterize the nature of environmental costs and benefits in outdoor recreation and tourism.”

Floyd, M.F., and Gramann, J.H. (1993). Effects of acculturation and structural assimilation in resource-based recreation: The case of Mexican Americans. *Journal of Leisure Research* 25, 6-21.

This study examines "the effects of Mexican American acculturation and structural assimilation on outdoor recreation patterns." The primary objective of this study was to test the ethnic assimilation theory to see if greater acculturation or primary structural assimilation would cause the outdoor recreation behavior of Mexican Americans to more closely resemble that of their Anglo-American counterparts. A telephone survey was administered to 1,057 households in Maricopa and Gila counties, Arizona. Although the data showed that both acculturation and primary structural assimilation impacted Mexican American recreation, primary structural assimilation generally had more effect on site visitation, while acculturation was reflected most clearly in activity participation patterns.

Floyd, M.F., and Shiness, K.J. (1999). Convergence and divergence in leisure style among whites and African Americans: toward an interracial contact hypothesis. *Journal of Leisure Research* 31, 359-384.

The purpose of this study is to examine two propositions developed to explain the relationship between interracial contact and leisure preferences among African Americans and whites. The first proposition states that as interracial contact increases, the greater the probability of observing similarity in the leisure preferences of the two racial groups, while the second states that the probability of observing similarity in the leisure preferences will be greater among whites with high or low interracial contact than observing similarity among African Americans with high or low interracial contact. Chicago park users were surveyed and resulting data shows that black and white respondents with high interracial contact reported very similar leisure preferences. There was little similarity in leisure preferences between blacks with high interracial contact and those with low interracial contact. Whites had high leisure preference similarities regardless of whether their interracial contact was high or low.

Floyd, M.F., Shinew, K.J., McGuire, F.A., and Noe, F.P. (1994). Race, class and leisure activity preferences: Marginality and ethnicity revisited. *Journal of Leisure Research* 26, 158-173.

This study examines "the relationship between race, leisure preferences and class awareness." A national random telephone survey was conducted in which 1,607 interviews were completed out of 2,148 attempts, resulting in a 66.5 percent completion rate. In the survey, subjects were asked to self-identify their race, class, and asked an open ended question: "What is your favorite leisure or free-time activity?" The results showed a higher association between leisure activities of whites who identified themselves as middle class and poor or working class while the weakest association was observed for the rankings of activities between blacks and whites who identified themselves as poor or working class.

Gobster, P. (2002). Managing urban parks for a racially and ethnically diverse clientele. *Leisure Sciences*, 24, 143-159.

Producing an assessment of the preferences and outdoor recreational use patterns of visitors to Chicago's lakefront Lincoln Park was the goal of this paper. An on-site survey was administered to park users. Differences between racial and ethnic groups were found in relation to use patterns, activity participation, and reports of discrimination but transportation as a barrier is not referenced in this piece. The Park is accessible by public transportation yet the majority of minority respondents drove to the park (although Latinos were the only group to who used public transportation as a significant way to reach the Park). The findings have implications related more to the facilities and services provided within the Park rather than increasing accessibility for a diverse clientele.

He, X.Z., and Baker, D.W. (2005). Differences in leisure-time, household, and work-related physical activity by race, ethnicity, and education. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 20, 259-266.

The purpose of this study was to examine differences in leisure-time physical activity, work-related physical activity, and total physical activity by race, ethnicity, and education. Physical activity scores were recorded based on self-reported frequency of light or vigorous recreational activities, heavy household chores, and strenuous job-related physical activities. The results show that leisure-time physical activity tended to be lower for blacks and Hispanics when compared to whites, and also declined with lower levels of education. Work-related physical activity was just the opposite, with whites and those with higher levels of education participating less than blacks, Hispanics, and people with lower education levels, suggesting that education was more important in determining leisure-time physical activity and work-related physical activity than race. Total physical activity scores were similar across racial and educational categories.

Johnson, C., Bowker, J., and Cordell, H. (2001). Outdoor recreation constraints: an examination of race, gender, and rural dwelling. *Southern Rural Sociology*, 17, 111-133.

In this paper the authors assess whether African Americans, women, and rural dwellers perceive more constraints to recreation as traditionally marginalized groups than others. Data from the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment were used in the analysis, where respondents were read a list of constraints and asked to indicate if those constraints affected their participation in outdoor recreation. The authors controlled for age, income, and types of activities. African Americans significantly differed when it came to listing personal safety and no companion as constraints, women for personal safety and inadequate facilities, and rural dwellers did not perceive items listed in the survey as constraints. Regarding inadequate transportation, per capita income was found to be significant in that respondents with higher per capita income were less likely to feel constrained by lack of funds and inadequate transportation.

Johnson, C. Y., Bowker, J.M., and Cordell, H.K. (2004). Ethnic variation in environmental belief and behavior: an examination of the new ecological paradigm in a social psychological context. *Environment & Behavior*, 36, 157-186.

The purpose of this study is to test a modified version of Stern, Dietz, and Guagnano's causal model of environmental belief and behavior. National-level data was used to measure ethnicity variation in environmental belief, as measured by the New Ecological Paradigm (NEP), and ethnic variation for four environmental behaviors: environmental reading, household recycling, environmental group joining, and participation in nature based outdoor recreation. In general, whites scored higher on the NEP. Asian Americans and U.S. born Latinos held most similar environmental beliefs to whites while black concern and behavior was least similar.

Payne, L., Mowen, A., and Orsega-Smith, E. (2002). An examination of park preferences and behaviors among urban residents: The role of residential location, race, and age. *Leisure Sciences*, 24(2), 181-198.

This study evaluates the role of residential location, race, and age in four issues: 1) citizen's perceived need for recreational lands, 2) preferences for desired function of those lands, 3) preference for style (developed v. nature-based) of recreation, and 4) existing visitation levels to local parks. Telephone interviews were conducted for a sample of residents living near Cleveland Metroparks' Ohio & Erie Canal Reservation. Age was the strongest predictor for support/nonsupport of more park lands, older adults and blacks were more in favor of conservation as opposed to recreation, race was the strongest predictor of preference for activity type, and older adults and blacks were more likely to be non-visitors to park lands. The authors posit that "lack of transportation due to limitations of the regional transportation system, and the disconnect between the current character of parks and the recreation needs/preferences of the black population" may attribute to lower visitation levels by these groups.

Philipp, S. F. (1995). Race and leisure constraints. *Leisure Sciences*, 17, 109-120.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between race and two measures of measure constraint: appeal and comfort. 136 middle-class African-American households and 108 middle-class European-American white households from a southern coastal city were randomly sampled and asked to rate the appeal and comfort of participation in 20 different leisure activities, including camping in the mountains, fishing, going to movies, going to a dog track, going to a museum, etc. The resulting data suggests that, while there were similarities between the leisure ratings of middle-class blacks and whites, race is an important leisure constraint for numerous leisure activities.

Philipp, S. F. (1997). Race, gender, and leisure benefits. *Leisure Sciences*, 19, 191-207

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between race, gender, and 7 leisure benefits based on a Benefits Approach to Leisure framework: relaxation, diversion, social interaction, education, physiological fitness, self-esteem, and self-expression or creativity. A random sample from a racially integrated middle-class southern neighborhood yielded 99 African-American and 107 European-American households who were then asked to rate statements representing the 7 leisure benefits. Significant differences were found between middle-class African-Americans and middle class European-Americans on relaxation, diversion, self-expression, and social interaction. When gender was considered, there were significant differences on relaxation and self-expression scales between African-American and European-American men, while middle-class women differed significantly on social interaction and self-esteem scales. Black men rated relaxation and self-expression as the most important leisure benefits while black women rated social interaction and self-esteem. Blacks were more likely to rate relaxation, self-expression, social interaction, and self-esteem than whites as the most important leisure benefits. Whites and blacks both included self-esteem, relaxation, and physiological leisure benefits in their top three leisure benefits.

Scott, D., and Munson W. (1994). Perceived constraints to park usage among individuals with low incomes. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 12, 79-96.

This paper focuses on what constraints limited non-users with low incomes to participation in outdoor recreation, looking specifically at the use of public parks in the Greater Cleveland area. A phone survey was administered randomly to residents of the greater area. Low visitation levels were noted by African Americans, older adults, females, and those with lower education. Among non-users, income was found to be the best predictor of perceived constraints. The most important constraints were fear of crime, lack of companionship, poor health, transportation problems, and costs. Non-users indicated that their use of parks would increase if they were closer to home, travel time to them was reduced, transportation to the park is provided, costs are reduced, and they were made safer.

Shinew, K., Floyd, M., and Parry, D. (2004). Understanding the relationship between race and leisure activities and constraints: Exploring an alternative framework. *Leisure Sciences*, 26, 181-199.

The purpose of this study is to assess the effects of race on leisure constraints. A survey was administered to users of six Chicago parks. African Americans did not cite significantly more constraints than Caucasians, rather the findings suggest that African Americans felt less constrained. Specific to a lack of transportation, the findings also suggest that Caucasians felt this was more constraining than African-Americans. These findings do not support those of Washburne and Wall (1980). Although it does not concern access to a national park, this study provides an interesting case of transportation not perceived as a barrier to leisure activities.

Shinew, K., Floyd, M., McGuire, F., and Noe, F. (1995). Gender, race, and subjective social class and their association with leisure preferences. *Leisure Sciences*, 17, 75-89.

The purpose of this study is to examine the leisure preferences of subgroups defined by gender, race, and subjective social class through the lens of the multiple hierarchy stratification perspective and the class polarization perspective. Telephone interviews about the leisure preferences of adults age 21 to 65 resulted in 1,711 interviews from an original 2,148 contacts. The results suggest that poor, working-class black women were distinct from white men and

women and middle-class black men, but were similar to other black groups. The leisure preferences of middle-class black and white men were similar, while black men of different classes had greater leisure preference similarity than black women of different classes.

Shores, K., Scott, D., Floyd, M. (2007). Constraints to outdoor recreation: a multiple hierarchy stratification perspective. *Leisure Sciences*, 29, 227-246.

This study connects gender, age, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status (rather than simply looking at each characteristic individually) to assess the outdoor recreational constraints experienced by a sample of Texas residents. Data from phone interviews from 1998 were used in the analyses in which respondents were asked about different constraints and their importance. Constraints were most important to respondents who identified as elderly, female, or minority and had a lower socioeconomic status. Transportation, safety, economic, health, or disapproval of others constraints were significantly tied to race. When respondents identified with more than one of the characteristics, their likelihood of experiencing constraints increased, illustrating a compounding effect. Their findings suggest that previous studies focusing on individual characteristics may underestimate the amount of constraints experienced by different social groups.

Solop, F., Hagen, K., and Ostergren, D. (2003). Ethnic and racial diversity of national park system visitors and non-visitors. *NPS Social Science Program, Comprehensive Survey of the American Public, Diversity Report*. 1-13.

The purpose of this technical report is to describe racial and ethnic patterns in visitor and non-visitor use of the National Park System using data from the *2000 National Park Service Comprehensive Survey of the American Public*, with the goal of better understanding why members of some racial and ethnic groups visit NPS units less frequently than white non-Hispanic Americans. Respondents were asked to answer questions regarding barriers to their visitation of park units. Travel distance to a unit was cited as an important barrier that was significantly more likely to be cited by Hispanic Americans and African Americans than whites. 63% of African American and 67% Hispanics non-visitors to park units cited that travel distance

as a barrier. The report acknowledges that lack of transportation may be a reason why distances are perceived as too far. Crowding/parking difficulties were also cited as a barrier, although not as prominently as distance to travel. Other important barriers across all racial and ethnic groups were being "too busy", lack of information/knowledge, crowding, and needing reservations too far in advance.

Stodolska, M., Acevedo, J.C., and Shinew, K.J. (2009). Gangs of Chicago: perceptions of crime and its effects on recreation behavior of Latino residents in urban communities. *Leisure Sciences*, 31 (5), 466-482.

The purpose of this study is to examine how gangs operate in recreation spaces in Latino neighborhoods, how these gangs affect the use of outdoor recreation environments and how Latinos respond to these issues. Latino residents in Chicago were asked to take part in focus groups; this data was used in the findings. The study suggests that gang members are almost constantly present in parks, using them for drug distribution and other illicit activities. They are also present in other areas of the neighborhood, making park access unsafe.

Walker, G.J., Deng, J., and Dierker, R.B. (2001): Ethnicity, Acculturation, Self-Conceptualization, and Motivations for Outdoor Recreation, *Leisure Sciences*, 23 (4), 263-283

The purpose of this study is to compare the motivations of outdoor recreationists who self-identify as Chinese with the motivations of Euro-North Americans at the same outdoor setting. Consideration was given to the construct of independent and interdependent self-construals (valuing uniqueness, self-expression, and promotion of one's own goals versus valuing belonging, fitting in, and the promotion of the goals of others, respectively). People from Western Europe and North America are more likely to have an independent self-construal while those from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Southern Europe are more likely to have an interdependent self-construal. A self-administered questionnaire was given to park visitors, asking them about trip characteristics; the importance of various park programs, services, and facilities; sociodemographic characteristics; and their ethnic background, acculturation level, and their motivations for being at the park that day. The data suggests that ethnicity affects both

types of self-construal; directly affects four outdoor recreational motivations; affects four other outdoor recreational motivations indirectly; and with Chinese respondents, acculturation affected one recreation motivation directly and, through the independent self-construal, two other motivations indirectly. Chinese park visitors were more likely to report viewing wildlife and scenery as their most important reasons for visiting while Euro-North Americans were more likely to report camping and walking/day-hiking. Chinese park visitors were also more likely to be visiting the park for the second or third time, while Euro-North Americans were more likely to be visiting the park for their fourth or more time. Self-construal was measured and entered into statistical models; results suggested that Euro-North Americans were significantly more independent than their Chinese counterparts, while Chinese respondents were more likely to be interdependent.

Washburne, R.F., and Wall, P. (1980). Black-white ethnic differences in outdoor recreation. *U.S. Department of Agriculture Research Paper INT-249. Ogden, Utah: U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.*

The purpose of this study was to "clarify theoretically the nature of ethnic differences in participation rates using the HCRS (Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service) national sample." The HCRS conducted a telephone survey with a sample of 4,029 households, 131 of which were omitted from the analysis because their ethnicity was neither white nor black. The results showed that blacks and whites have similar participation rates in those activities typically done in urban settings, like picnicking, tennis, and sunbathing. Black participation rates were significantly lower than those of the white group in activities associated with wildland settings like hiking, camping, and hunting. Blacks were significantly more likely to cite "areas poorly maintained, areas had personal safety problems, and lack of transportation" as factors preventing their use of outdoor recreation areas, while whites were significantly more likely to cite "lack of time."

West, P.C. (1989). Urban region parks and black minorities: Subculture, marginality, and interracial relations in park use in the Detroit metropolitan area. *Leisure Sciences*, 11, 11-28.

This paper looks at differences in participation in Detroit city parks and regional parks by black and white Detroit residents, and explores the barriers to participation. A telephone survey was administered. The results show that blacks used city parks more than whites, while whites used regional parks more than blacks. Both black and white non-users of regional parks indicated lack of transportation as a major barrier to their participation, yet there was no significant difference between the two races in this regard. The percentage of blacks was slightly greater, addressing the marginality hypothesis as the primary explanation for underrepresentation. Regional parks are also located further away from black residents who are mostly concentrated in inner-city communities, suggesting geography and distance as a barrier to their participation.

Appendix B: On-Site Visitor Questionnaires

Grand Canyon National Park Transportation and Visitation to National Parks 2013 Survey (Onsite)

We are interested in why and how you are visiting this area that is managed by the National Park Service. We are also interested in knowing if you have visited several other areas managed by the National Park Service and why or why not. Please accept our thanks for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

The National Park Service manages more than 400 parks and related areas around the country. These areas include large, well-known national parks such as Yellowstone National Park and Grand Canyon National Park and smaller, historical and cultural sites and monuments like Statue of Liberty National Monument and Gettysburg National Battlefield. This survey asks about your visits to some of these areas.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: The National Park Service is authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1a-7 to collect this information. This information will be used by park managers to understand how current transportation systems are used to facilitate visitor movement, provide for quality visitor experiences. Your response to this request is voluntary and anonymous. No action may be taken against you for refusing to supply the information requested. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

BURDEN ESTIMATE statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to be 15 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: Jennifer_Kovarik@nps.gov (email)

1a. Were you aware that Grand Canyon National Park is managed by the National Park Service?
(Check one.)

- Yes
- No

b. Have you visited Grand Canyon National Park before today? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

If **YES**, about how many times have you visited, including this visit?

_____ Number of visits **OR** _____ Don't know/Not sure

We are interested in all of the types of transportation you used to get to the park on this visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate "walk" and "city bus" below.

c. How did you travel on this visit between your home and Grand Canyon National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

2. Thinking about your visits to areas managed by the National Park Service (including today's visit to Grand Canyon National Park), how much have the following experiences added to your enjoyment? (Circle one number for each of the following experiences.)

	Added nothing to my enjoyment	Added very little to my enjoyment	Added pretty much to my enjoyment	Added a lot to my enjoyment
Learning more about history and culture	1	2	3	4
Learning more about nature	1	2	3	4
Getting exercise	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the noise back home	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the bright lights back home	1	2	3	4
Relaxing physically	1	2	3	4

3a. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park(s)? (Check all of the following that you or any members of your personal group participated in.)

- Hiking
- Biking
- Camping
- Viewing or photographing animals or plants
- Snow sports, such as skiing, snowmobiling, or sledding
- Water activities, such as swimming or boating

b. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? (Check all of the following programs or services you or any members of your personal group used.)

- Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk
- Talk informally with a ranger
- View outdoor exhibits
- View indoor exhibits
- Attend a cultural demonstration or performance
- Go to the visitor center
- Watch movies or videos about the park
- Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program

Questions 4 through 7 ask you about several areas managed by the National Park Service that you may have visited in the past. For each area you visited, we would like to know the types of transportation you used to get to the park on your most recent visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate “walk” and “city bus” below.

4a. Have you ever visited African Burial Ground National Monument that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 5)

b. On your last visit to African Burial Ground National Monument, how did you travel from your home to African Burial Ground National Monument and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

5a. Have you ever visited General Grant National Memorial that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 6)

b. On your last visit to General Grant National Memorial, how did you travel from your home to General Grant National Memorial and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

6a. Have you ever visited Fire Island National Seashore managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 7)

b. On your last visit to Fire Island National Seashore, how did you travel from your home to Fire Island National Seashore? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

7a. Have you ever visited Acadia National Park managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 8)

b. On your last trip to Acadia National Park, how did you travel from your home to Acadia National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

8. Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often? (Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements below).

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
I have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often because:					
Entrance fees are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Lodging costs are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the National Park Service	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not safe places to visit	1	2	3	4	5
It takes too long to get to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are too crowded	1	2	3	4	5
It is difficult to find a parking space in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	1	2	3	4	5
I am physically unable to visit National Park System areas more often	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't know that much about National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Reservations at National Park Service areas have to be made too far in advance	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service employees give poor service to visitors	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1	2	3	4	5
There isn't enough information available about what to do at National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1	2	3	4	5
I don't have enough time to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Travel to National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
Travel within National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I don't feel welcome in National Park Service areas because of who I am	1	2	3	4	5
My friends and family don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

9. Did you ever visit National Park Service areas with parents or friends as a child? (Check one.)

- Yes, frequently
- Yes, sometimes
- Yes, but very seldom
- No, never

10. Please indicate how comfortable you feel around the following. (Circle one number of each item.)

	Not at all comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Pretty comfortable	Very comfortable	Extremely comfortable
Other visitors to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service uniformed rangers	1	2	3	4	5
The communities traveled through to get to and from National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
The communities near National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Other riders on public transit (e.g. shuttle buses, ferries) in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

11. Please indicate what kinds of vacation trips you like to take when you spend at least one night away from home. (Circle one number for each of the following types of vacation trips.)

	Don't like this at all	Like it a little	Like it pretty much	Like it a lot
A trip to visit friends or relatives	1	2	3	4
A trip to a sporting event (e.g., football game, horse racing)	1	2	3	4
A trip to a theme park (e.g., Disney, Six Flags)	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience nature	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in outdoor recreation (e.g., hiking, camping)	1	2	3	4
A trip to see historical places or exhibits	1	2	3	4
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	1	2	3	4
A trip to another country	1	2	3	4
A trip to a spa or resort	1	2	3	4
A trip on a cruise ship	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in sports (e.g., golf, tennis)	1	2	3	4

12. To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit National Park Service areas? (Circle one number for each item.)

	No more likely	More likely	Much more likely
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More parking at parks	1	2	3

13a. Do you own/lease an automobile? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No

b. Do you own a bicycle? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No

14. Please rate the desirability of the following items for driving in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (houses, businesses) along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Signs for tourist attractions, commercial services	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being close to "civilization" (i.e., access to roadside assistance, local businesses)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Low speed limit (to slow traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
High speed limit (to speed up traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Seeing wildlife	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Ability to maneuver as you drive (change lanes, slow/stop)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few vehicles on the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Guard rails along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Lack of litter/graffiti	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

15. Please rate the desirability of the following items for riding a shuttle bus in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to facilities and services like visitor centers and shops	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreational facilities like trails and scenic vistas	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hearing educational announcements about the park while riding a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being able to access the park's highlights via a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the quickest route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the most scenic route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having plenty of room on a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (buildings, parking lots, etc.) along the route	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
The shuttle bus arrives at stops frequently	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

16. Please rate how desirable each of the following items would be if you were riding a bicycle in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Select one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreation/tourism attractions	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hills	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Curves	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being away from motorized forms of transportation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of defined travel lanes (i.e., center stripe)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of lane designated for bike use only	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a healthy form of transportation/recreation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation/recreation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few people are encountered	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

The last few questions are about you and will help us better understand visitors to areas managed by the National Park Service.

17a. How many people are in your personal group today, including you?

Number of people _____

b. On this visit, what kind of personal group (not guided tour/school group) were you with?
(Check one.)

- Alone
- Family
- Friends
- Family and friends
- Other (Please specify) _____

18. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

19. In what year were you born? _____

20. Do you live in the United States?

- Yes (What is your Zip Code? _____)
- No (What country do you live in? _____)

21. How many people currently live in your household?

_____Adults _____Children (under the age of 18)

22. What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? (Select one.)

- Less than high school
- Some high school
- High school graduate or GED certificate
- Vocational/trade school certificate
- Some college
- Two-year college degree
- Four-year college degree
- Some graduate school
- Master's Degree
- Ph.D, M.D., J.D., or equivalent

23. Are you Hispanic or Latino? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

24. Which of following best describes your race? (Check one or more.)

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- White

25. Which category best represents your annual household income? (Check one.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$99,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$74,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 or more |

Thank you for your help with this survey. Please return the completed questionnaire to the survey attendant.

Acadia National Park Transportation and Visitation to National Parks 2013 Survey (Onsite)

We are interested in why and how you are visiting this area that is managed by the National Park Service. We are also interested in knowing if you have visited several other areas managed by the National Park Service and why or why not. Please accept our thanks for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

The National Park Service manages more than 400 parks and related areas around the country. These areas include large, well-known national parks such as Yellowstone National Park and Grand Canyon National Park and smaller, historical and cultural sites and monuments like Statue of Liberty National Monument and Gettysburg National Battlefield. This survey asks about your visits to some of these areas.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: The National Park Service is authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1a-7 to collect this information. This information will be used by park managers to understand how current transportation systems are used to facilitate visitor movement, provide for quality visitor experiences. Your response to this request is voluntary and anonymous. No action may be taken against you for refusing to supply the information requested. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

BURDEN ESTIMATE statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to be 15 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: Jennifer_Kovarik@nps.gov (email)

1a. Were you aware that Acadia National Park is managed by the National Park Service? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

b. Have you visited Acadia National Park before today? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

If **YES**, about how many times have you visited, including this visit?

_____ Number of visits **OR** _____ Don't know/Not sure

We are interested in all of the types of transportation you used to get to the park on this visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate "walk" and "city bus" below.

c. How did you travel on this visit between your home and Acadia National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

2. Thinking about your visits to areas managed by the National Park Service (including today's visit to Acadia National Park), how much have the following experiences added to your enjoyment? (Circle one number for each of the following experiences.)

	Added nothing to my enjoyment	Added very little to my enjoyment	Added pretty much to my enjoyment	Added a lot to my enjoyment
Learning more about history and culture	1	2	3	4
Learning more about nature	1	2	3	4
Getting exercise	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the noise back home	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the bright lights back home	1	2	3	4
Relaxing physically	1	2	3	4

- 3a. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park(s)? (Check all of the following that you or any members of your personal group participated in.)

- Hiking
- Biking
- Camping
- Viewing or photographing animals or plants
- Snow sports, such as skiing, snowmobiling, or sledding
- Water activities, such as swimming or boating

- b. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? (Check all of the following programs or services you or any members of your personal group used.)

- Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk
- Talk informally with a ranger
- View outdoor exhibits
- View indoor exhibits
- Attend a cultural demonstration or performance
- Go to the visitor center
- Watch movies or videos about the park
- Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program

Questions 4 through 7 ask you about several areas managed by the National Park Service that you may have visited in the past. For each area you visited, we would like to know the types of transportation you used to get to the park on your most recent visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate “walk” and “city bus” below.

4a. Have you ever visited African Burial Ground National Monument that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 5)

b. On your last visit to African Burial Ground National Monument, how did you travel from your home to African Burial Ground National Monument and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

5a. Have you ever visited General Grant National Memorial that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 6)

b. On your last visit to General Grant National Memorial, how did you travel from your home to General Grant National Memorial and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

6a. Have you ever visited Fire Island National Seashore managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 7)

b. On your last visit to Fire Island National Seashore, how did you travel from your home to Fire Island National Seashore? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

7a. Have you ever visited Grand Canyon National Park managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 8)

b. On your last trip to Grand Canyon National Park, how did you travel from your home to Grand Canyon National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

8. Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often? (Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements below).

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
I have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often because:					
Entrance fees are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Lodging costs are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the National Park Service	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not safe places to visit	1	2	3	4	5
It takes too long to get to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are too crowded	1	2	3	4	5
It is difficult to find a parking space in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	1	2	3	4	5
I am physically unable to visit National Park System areas more often	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't know that much about National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Reservations at National Park Service areas have to be made too far in advance	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service employees give poor service to visitors	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1	2	3	4	5
There isn't enough information available about what to do at National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1	2	3	4	5
I don't have enough time to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Travel to National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
Travel within National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I don't feel welcome in National Park Service areas because of who I am	1	2	3	4	5
My friends and family don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

9. Did you ever visit National Park Service areas with parents or friends as a child? (Check one.)

- Yes, frequently
- Yes, sometimes
- Yes, but very seldom
- No, never

10. Please indicate how comfortable you feel around the following. (Circle one number of each item.)

	Not at all comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Pretty comfortable	Very comfortable	Extremely comfortable
Other visitors to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service uniformed rangers	1	2	3	4	5
The communities traveled through to get to and from National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
The communities near National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Other riders on public transit (e.g. shuttle buses, ferries) in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

11. Please indicate what kinds of vacation trips you like to take when you spend at least one night away from home. (Circle one number for each of the following types of vacation trips.)

	Don't like this at all	Like it a little	Like it pretty much	Like it a lot
A trip to visit friends or relatives	1	2	3	4
A trip to a sporting event (e.g., football game, horse racing)	1	2	3	4
A trip to a theme park (e.g., Disney, Six Flags)	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience nature	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in outdoor recreation (e.g., hiking, camping)	1	2	3	4
A trip to see historical places or exhibits	1	2	3	4
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	1	2	3	4
A trip to another country	1	2	3	4
A trip to a spa or resort	1	2	3	4
A trip on a cruise ship	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in sports (e.g., golf, tennis)	1	2	3	4

12. To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit National Park Service areas? (Circle one number for each item.)

	No more likely	More likely	Much more likely
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More parking at parks	1	2	3

13a. Do you own/lease an automobile? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No

b. Do you own a bicycle? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No

14. Please rate the desirability of the following items for driving in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (houses, businesses) along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Signs for tourist attractions, commercial services	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being close to "civilization" (i.e., access to roadside assistance, local businesses)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Low speed limit (to slow traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
High speed limit (to speed up traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Seeing wildlife	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Ability to maneuver as you drive (change lanes, slow/stop)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few vehicles on the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Guard rails along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Lack of litter/graffiti	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

15. Please rate the desirability of the following items for riding a shuttle bus in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to facilities and services like visitor centers and shops	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreational facilities like trails and scenic vistas	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hearing educational announcements about the park while riding a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being able to access the park's highlights via a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the quickest route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the most scenic route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having plenty of room on a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (buildings, parking lots, etc.) along the route	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
The shuttle bus arrives at stops frequently	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

16. Please rate how desirable each of the following items would be if you were riding a bicycle in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Select one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreation/tourism attractions	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hills	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Curves	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being away from motorized forms of transportation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of defined travel lanes (i.e., center stripe)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of lane designated for bike use only	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a healthy form of transportation/recreation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation/recreation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few people are encountered	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

The last few questions are about you and will help us better understand visitors to areas managed by the National Park Service.

17a. How many people are in your personal group today, including you?

Number of people _____

b. On this visit, what kind of personal group (not guided tour/school group) were you with?
(Check one.)

- Alone
- Family
- Friends
- Family and friends
- Other (Please specify) _____

18. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

19. In what year were you born? _____

20. Do you live in the United States?

- Yes (What is your Zip Code? _____)
- No (What country do you live in? _____)

21. How many people currently live in your household?

_____ Adults _____ Children (under the age of 18)

22. What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? (Select one.)

- Less than high school
- Some high school
- High school graduate or GED certificate
- Vocational/trade school certificate
- Some college
- Two-year college degree
- Four-year college degree
- Some graduate school
- Master's Degree
- Ph.D, M.D., J.D., or equivalent

23. Are you Hispanic or Latino? (Check one.)

Yes No

24. Which of following best describes your race? (Check one or more.)

American Indian or Alaska Native
 Asian
 Black or African American
 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
 White

25. Which category best represents your annual household income? (Check one.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$24,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$99,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$149,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$74,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 or more

Thank you for your help with this survey. Please return the completed questionnaire to the survey attendant.

Fire Island National Seashore Transportation and Visitation to National Parks 2013 Survey (Onsite)

We are interested in why and how you are visiting this area that is managed by the National Park Service. We are also interested in knowing if you have visited several other areas managed by the National Park Service and why or why not. Please accept our thanks for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

The National Park Service manages more than 400 parks and related areas around the country. These areas include large, well-known national parks such as Yellowstone National Park and Grand Canyon National Park and smaller, historical and cultural sites and monuments like Statue of Liberty National Monument and Gettysburg National Battlefield. This survey asks about your visits to some of these areas.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: The National Park Service is authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1a-7 to collect this information. This information will be used by park managers to understand how current transportation systems are used to facilitate visitor movement, provide for quality visitor experiences. Your response to this request is voluntary and anonymous. No action may be taken against you for refusing to supply the information requested. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

BURDEN ESTIMATE statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to be 15 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: Jennifer_Kovarik@nps.gov (email)

1a. Were you aware that Fire Island National Seashore is managed by the National Park Service?
(Check one.)

- Yes
- No

b. Have you visited Fire Island National Seashore before today? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

If **YES**, about how many times have you visited, including this visit?

_____ Number of visits **OR** _____ Don't know/Not sure

We are interested in all of the types of transportation you used to get to the park on this visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate "walk" and "city bus" below.

c. How did you travel on this visit between your home and Fire Island National Seashore? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

2. Thinking about your visits to areas managed by the National Park Service (including today's visit to Fire Island National Seashore), how much have the following experiences added to your enjoyment? (Circle one number for each of the following experiences.)

	Added nothing to my enjoyment	Added very little to my enjoyment	Added pretty much to my enjoyment	Added a lot to my enjoyment
Learning more about history and culture	1	2	3	4
Learning more about nature	1	2	3	4
Getting exercise	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the noise back home	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the bright lights back home	1	2	3	4
Relaxing physically	1	2	3	4

3a. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park(s)? (Check all of the following that you or any members of your personal group participated in.)

- Hiking
- Biking
- Camping
- Viewing or photographing animals or plants
- Snow sports, such as skiing, snowmobiling, or sledding
- Water activities, such as swimming or boating

b. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? (Check all of the following programs or services you or any members of your personal group used.)

- Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk
- Talk informally with a ranger
- View outdoor exhibits
- View indoor exhibits
- Attend a cultural demonstration or performance
- Go to the visitor center
- Watch movies or videos about the park
- Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program

Questions 4 through 7 ask you about several areas managed by the National Park Service that you may have visited in the past. For each area you visited, we would like to know the types of transportation you used to get to the park on your most recent visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate “walk” and “city bus” below.

4a. Have you ever visited African Burial Ground National Monument that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 5)

b. On your last visit to African Burial Ground National Monument, how did you travel from your home to African Burial Ground National Monument and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

5a. Have you ever visited General Grant National Memorial that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 6)

b. On your last visit to General Grant National Memorial, how did you travel from your home to General Grant National Memorial and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

6a. Have you ever visited Acadia National Park managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 7)

b. On your last visit to Acadia National Park, how did you travel from your home to Acadia National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

7a. Have you ever visited Grand Canyon National Park managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 8)

b. On your last trip to Grand Canyon National Park, how did you travel from your home to Grand Canyon National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

8. Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often? (Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements below).

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
I have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often because:					
Entrance fees are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Lodging costs are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the National Park Service	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not safe places to visit	1	2	3	4	5
It takes too long to get to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are too crowded	1	2	3	4	5
It is difficult to find a parking space in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	1	2	3	4	5
I am physically unable to visit National Park System areas more often	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't know that much about National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Reservations at National Park Service areas have to be made too far in advance	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service employees give poor service to visitors	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1	2	3	4	5
There isn't enough information available about what to do at National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1	2	3	4	5
I don't have enough time to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Travel to National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
Travel within National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I don't feel welcome in National Park Service areas because of who I am	1	2	3	4	5
My friends and family don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

9. Did you ever visit National Park Service areas with parents or friends as a child? (Check one.)

- Yes, frequently
- Yes, sometimes
- Yes, but very seldom
- No, never

10. Please indicate how comfortable you feel around the following. (Circle one number of each item.)

	Not at all comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Pretty comfortable	Very comfortable	Extremely comfortable
Other visitors to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service uniformed rangers	1	2	3	4	5
The communities traveled through to get to and from National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
The communities near National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Other riders on public transit (e.g. shuttle buses, ferries) in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

11. Please indicate what kinds of vacation trips you like to take when you spend at least one night away from home. (Circle one number for each of the following types of vacation trips.)

	Don't like this at all	Like it a little	Like it pretty much	Like it a lot
A trip to visit friends or relatives	1	2	3	4
A trip to a sporting event (e.g., football game, horse racing)	1	2	3	4
A trip to a theme park (e.g., Disney, Six Flags)	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience nature	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in outdoor recreation (e.g., hiking, camping)	1	2	3	4
A trip to see historical places or exhibits	1	2	3	4
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	1	2	3	4
A trip to another country	1	2	3	4
A trip to a spa or resort	1	2	3	4
A trip on a cruise ship	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in sports (e.g., golf, tennis)	1	2	3	4

12. To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit National Park Service areas? (Circle one number for each item.)

	No more likely	More likely	Much more likely
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More parking at parks	1	2	3

13a. Do you own/lease an automobile? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No

b. Do you own a bicycle? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No

14. Please rate the desirability of the following items for driving in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (houses, businesses) along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Signs for tourist attractions, commercial services	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being close to "civilization" (i.e., access to roadside assistance, local businesses)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Low speed limit (to slow traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
High speed limit (to speed up traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Seeing wildlife	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Ability to maneuver as you drive (change lanes, slow/stop)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few vehicles on the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Guard rails along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Lack of litter/graffiti	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

15. Please rate the desirability of the following items for riding a shuttle bus in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to facilities and services like visitor centers and shops	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreational facilities like trails and scenic vistas	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hearing educational announcements about the park while riding a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being able to access the park's highlights via a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the quickest route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the most scenic route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having plenty of room on a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (buildings, parking lots, etc.) along the route	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
The shuttle bus arrives at stops frequently	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

16. Please rate how desirable each of the following items would be if you were riding a bicycle in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Select one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreation/tourism attractions	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hills	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Curves	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being away from motorized forms of transportation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of defined travel lanes (i.e., center stripe)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of lane designated for bike use only	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a healthy form of transportation/recreation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation/recreation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few people are encountered	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

The last few questions are about you and will help us better understand visitors to areas managed by the National Park Service.

17a. How many people are in your personal group today, including you?

Number of people _____

b. On this visit, what kind of personal group (not guided tour/school group) were you with?
(Check one.)

- Alone
- Family
- Friends
- Family and friends
- Other (Please specify) _____

18. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

19. In what year were you born? _____

20. Do you live in the United States?

- Yes (What is your Zip Code? _____)
- No (What country do you live in? _____)

21. How many people currently live in your household?

_____ Adults _____ Children (under the age of 18)

22. What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? (Select one.)

- Less than high school
- Some high school
- High school graduate or GED certificate
- Vocational/trade school certificate
- Some college
- Two-year college degree
- Four-year college degree
- Some graduate school
- Master's Degree
- Ph.D, M.D., J.D., or equivalent

23. Are you Hispanic or Latino? (Check one.)

Yes No

24. Which of following best describes your race? (Check one or more.)

American Indian or Alaska Native
 Asian
 Black or African American
 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
 White

25. Which category best represents your annual household income? (Check one.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$24,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$99,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$149,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$74,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 or more

Thank you for your help with this survey. Please return the completed questionnaire to the survey attendant.

General Grant National Memorial Transportation and Visitation to National Parks 2013 Survey (Onsite)

We are interested in why and how you are visiting this area that is managed by the National Park Service. We are also interested in knowing if you have visited several other areas managed by the National Park Service and why or why not. Please accept our thanks for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

The National Park Service manages more than 400 parks and related areas around the country. These areas include large, well-known national parks such as Yellowstone National Park and Grand Canyon National Park and smaller, historical and cultural sites and monuments like Statue of Liberty National Monument and Gettysburg National Battlefield. This survey asks about your visits to some of these areas.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: The National Park Service is authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1a-7 to collect this information. This information will be used by park managers to understand how current transportation systems are used to facilitate visitor movement, provide for quality visitor experiences. Your response to this request is voluntary and anonymous. No action may be taken against you for refusing to supply the information requested. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

BURDEN ESTIMATE statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to be 15 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: Jennifer_Kovarik@nps.gov (email)

1a. Were you aware that General Grant National Memorial is managed by the National Park Service?
(Check one.)

- Yes
- No

b. Have you visited General Grant National Memorial before today? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

If **YES**, about how many times have you visited, including this visit?

_____ Number of visits **OR** _____ Don't know/Not sure

We are interested in all of the types of transportation you used to get to the park on this visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate "walk" and "city bus" below.

c. How did you travel on this visit between your home and General Grant National Memorial?
(Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

2. Thinking about your visits to areas managed by the National Park Service (including today's visit to General Grant National Memorial), how much have the following experiences added to your enjoyment? (Circle one number for each of the following experiences.)

	Added nothing to my enjoyment	Added very little to my enjoyment	Added pretty much to my enjoyment	Added a lot to my enjoyment
Learning more about history and culture	1	2	3	4
Learning more about nature	1	2	3	4
Getting exercise	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the noise back home	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the bright lights back home	1	2	3	4
Relaxing physically	1	2	3	4

3a. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park(s)? (Check all of the following that you or any members of your personal group participated in.)

- Hiking
- Biking
- Camping
- Viewing or photographing animals or plants
- Snow sports, such as skiing, snowmobiling, or sledding
- Water activities, such as swimming or boating

b. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? (Check all of the following programs or services you or any members of your personal group used.)

- Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk
- Talk informally with a ranger
- View outdoor exhibits
- View indoor exhibits
- Attend a cultural demonstration or performance
- Go to the visitor center
- Watch movies or videos about the park
- Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program

Questions 4 through 7 ask you about several areas managed by the National Park Service that you may have visited in the past. For each area you visited, we would like to know the types of transportation you used to get to the park on your most recent visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate “walk” and “city bus” below.

4a. Have you ever visited African Burial Ground National Monument that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 5)

b. On your last visit to African Burial Ground National Monument, how did you travel from your home to African Burial Ground National Monument and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

5a. Have you ever visited Fire Island National Seashore that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 6)

b. On your last visit to Fire Island National Seashore, how did you travel from your home to Fire Island National Seashore and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

6a. Have you ever visited Acadia National Park managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 7)

b. On your last visit to Acadia National Park, how did you travel from your home to Acadia National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

7a. Have you ever visited Grand Canyon National Park managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 8)

b. On your last trip to Grand Canyon National Park, how did you travel from your home to Grand Canyon National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

8. Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often? (Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements below).

I have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often because:	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Entrance fees are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Lodging costs are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the National Park Service	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not safe places to visit	1	2	3	4	5
It takes too long to get to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are too crowded	1	2	3	4	5
It is difficult to find a parking space in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	1	2	3	4	5
I am physically unable to visit National Park System areas more often	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't know that much about National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Reservations at National Park Service areas have to be made too far in advance	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service employees give poor service to visitors	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1	2	3	4	5
There isn't enough information available about what to do at National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1	2	3	4	5
I don't have enough time to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Travel to National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
Travel within National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I don't feel welcome in National Park Service areas because of who I am	1	2	3	4	5
My friends and family don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

9. Did you ever visit National Park Service areas with parents or friends as a child? (Check one.)

- Yes, frequently
- Yes, sometimes
- Yes, but very seldom
- No, never

10. Please indicate how comfortable you feel around the following. (Circle one number of each item.)

	Not at all comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Pretty comfortable	Very comfortable	Extremely comfortable
Other visitors to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service uniformed rangers	1	2	3	4	5
The communities traveled through to get to and from National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
The communities near National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Other riders on public transit (e.g. shuttle buses, ferries) in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

11. Please indicate what kinds of vacation trips you like to take when you spend at least one night away from home. (Circle one number for each of the following types of vacation trips.)

	Don't like this at all	Like it a little	Like it pretty much	Like it a lot
A trip to visit friends or relatives	1	2	3	4
A trip to a sporting event (e.g., football game, horse racing)	1	2	3	4
A trip to a theme park (e.g., Disney, Six Flags)	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience nature	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in outdoor recreation (e.g., hiking, camping)	1	2	3	4
A trip to see historical places or exhibits	1	2	3	4
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	1	2	3	4
A trip to another country	1	2	3	4
A trip to a spa or resort	1	2	3	4
A trip on a cruise ship	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in sports (e.g., golf, tennis)	1	2	3	4

12. To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit National Park Service areas? (Circle one number for each item.)

	No more likely	More likely	Much more likely
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More parking at parks	1	2	3

13a. Do you own/lease an automobile? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No

b. Do you own a bicycle? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No

14. Please rate the desirability of the following items for driving in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (houses, businesses) along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Signs for tourist attractions, commercial services	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being close to "civilization" (i.e., access to roadside assistance, local businesses)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Low speed limit (to slow traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
High speed limit (to speed up traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Seeing wildlife	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Ability to maneuver as you drive (change lanes, slow/stop)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few vehicles on the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Guard rails along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Lack of litter/graffiti	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

15. Please rate the desirability of the following items for riding a shuttle bus in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to facilities and services like visitor centers and shops	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreational facilities like trails and scenic vistas	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hearing educational announcements about the park while riding a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being able to access the park's highlights via a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the quickest route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the most scenic route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having plenty of room on a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (buildings, parking lots, etc.) along the route	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
The shuttle bus arrives at stops frequently	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

16. Please rate how desirable each of the following items would be if you were riding a bicycle in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Select one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreation/tourism attractions	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hills	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Curves	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being away from motorized forms of transportation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of defined travel lanes (i.e., center stripe)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of lane designated for bike use only	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a healthy form of transportation/recreation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation/recreation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few people are encountered	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

The last few questions are about you and will help us better understand visitors to areas managed by the National Park Service.

17a. How many people are in your personal group today, including you?

Number of people _____

b. On this visit, what kind of personal group (not guided tour/school group) were you with?
(Check one.)

- Alone
- Family
- Friends
- Family and friends
- Other (Please specify) _____

18. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

19. In what year were you born? _____

20. Do you live in the United States?

- Yes (What is your Zip Code? _____)
- No (What country do you live in? _____)

21. How many people currently live in your household?

_____ Adults _____ Children (under the age of 18)

22. What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? (Select one.)

- Less than high school
- Some high school
- High school graduate or GED certificate
- Vocational/trade school certificate
- Some college
- Two-year college degree
- Four-year college degree
- Some graduate school
- Master's Degree
- Ph.D, M.D., J.D., or equivalent

23. Are you Hispanic or Latino? (Check one.)

Yes No

24. Which of following best describes your race? (Check one or more.)

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- White

25. Which category best represents your annual household income? (Check one.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$99,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$74,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 or more |

Thank you for your help with this survey. Please return the completed questionnaire to the survey attendant.

African Burial Ground National Monument Transportation and Visitation to National Parks 2013 Survey (Onsite)

We are interested in why and how you are visiting this area that is managed by the National Park Service. We are also interested in knowing if you have visited several other areas managed by the National Park Service and why or why not. Please accept our thanks for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

The National Park Service manages more than 400 parks and related areas around the country. These areas include large, well-known national parks such as Yellowstone National Park and Grand Canyon National Park and smaller, historical and cultural sites and monuments like Statue of Liberty National Monument and Gettysburg National Battlefield. This survey asks about your visits to some of these areas.

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BURDEN ESTIMATE statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to be 15 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: Jennifer_Kovarik@nps.gov (email)

1a. Were you aware that African Burial Ground National Monument is managed by the National Park Service? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

b. Have you visited African Burial Ground National Monument before today? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

If **YES**, about how many times have you visited, including this visit?

_____ Number of visits **OR** _____ Don't know/Not sure

We are interested in all of the types of transportation you used to get to the park on this visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate "walk" and "city bus" below.

c. How did you travel on this visit between your home and African Burial Ground National Monument? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

2. Thinking about your visits to areas managed by the National Park Service (including today's visit to African Burial Ground National Monument), how much have the following experiences added to your enjoyment? (Circle one number for each of the following experiences.)

	Added nothing to my enjoyment	Added very little to my enjoyment	Added pretty much to my enjoyment	Added a lot to my enjoyment
Learning more about history and culture	1	2	3	4
Learning more about nature	1	2	3	4
Getting exercise	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the noise back home	1	2	3	4
Getting away from the bright lights back home	1	2	3	4
Relaxing physically	1	2	3	4

3a. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group participate in any of the following in the park(s)? (Check all of the following that you or any members of your personal group participated in.)

- Hiking
- Biking
- Camping
- Viewing or photographing animals or plants
- Snow sports, such as skiing, snowmobiling, or sledding
- Water activities, such as swimming or boating

b. On your visit(s) to areas managed by the National Park Service, did you or any members of your personal group use any of the following programs or services? (Check all of the following programs or services you or any members of your personal group used.)

- Attend a ranger-led activity, such as a tour or talk
- Talk informally with a ranger
- View outdoor exhibits
- View indoor exhibits
- Attend a cultural demonstration or performance
- Go to the visitor center
- Watch movies or videos about the park
- Have any involvement with the Junior Ranger Program

Questions 4 through 7 ask you about several areas managed by the National Park Service that you may have visited in the past. For each area you visited, we would like to know the types of transportation you used to get to the park on your most recent visit. For example, if you walked a substantial distance (more than 15 minutes) to catch a bus to get to the park, you would indicate “walk” and “city bus” below.

4a. Have you ever visited General Grant National Memorial that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 5)

b. On your last visit to General Grant National Memorial, how did you travel from your home to General Grant National Memorial and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

5a. Have you ever visited Fire Island National Seashore that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 6)

b. On your last visit to Fire Island National Seashore, how did you travel from your home to Fire Island National Seashore and back again? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

6a. Have you ever visited Acadia National Park managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 7)

b. On your last visit to Acadia National Park, how did you travel from your home to Acadia National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

7a. Have you ever visited Grand Canyon National Park managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 8)

b. On your last trip to Grand Canyon National Park, how did you travel from your home to Grand Canyon National Park? (Please check all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus
- Subway
- Train
- Long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

8. Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often? (Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements below).

I have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often because:	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Entrance fees are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Lodging costs are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the National Park Service	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not safe places to visit	1	2	3	4	5
It takes too long to get to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are too crowded	1	2	3	4	5
It is difficult to find a parking space in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	1	2	3	4	5
I am physically unable to visit National Park System areas more often	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't know that much about National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Reservations at National Park Service areas have to be made too far in advance	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service employees give poor service to visitors	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1	2	3	4	5
There isn't enough information available about what to do at National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1	2	3	4	5
I don't have enough time to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Travel to National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
Travel within National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I don't feel welcome in National Park Service areas because of who I am	1	2	3	4	5
My friends and family don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

9. Did you ever visit National Park Service areas with parents or friends as a child? (Check one.)

- Yes, frequently
- Yes, sometimes
- Yes, but very seldom
- No, never

10. Please indicate how comfortable you feel around the following. (Circle one number of each item.)

	Not at all comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Pretty comfortable	Very comfortable	Extremely comfortable
Other visitors to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service uniformed rangers	1	2	3	4	5
The communities traveled through to get to and from National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
The communities near National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Other riders on public transit (e.g. shuttle buses, ferries) in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

11. Please indicate what kinds of vacation trips you like to take when you spend at least one night away from home. (Circle one number for each of the following types of vacation trips.)

	Don't like this at all	Like it a little	Like it pretty much	Like it a lot
A trip to visit friends or relatives	1	2	3	4
A trip to a sporting event (e.g., football game, horse racing)	1	2	3	4
A trip to a theme park (e.g., Disney, Six Flags)	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience art, music, or other cultural activities	1	2	3	4
A trip to experience nature	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in outdoor recreation (e.g., hiking, camping)	1	2	3	4
A trip to see historical places or exhibits	1	2	3	4
A trip to a casino or other gaming place	1	2	3	4
A trip to another country	1	2	3	4
A trip to a spa or resort	1	2	3	4
A trip on a cruise ship	1	2	3	4
A trip to participate in sports (e.g., golf, tennis)	1	2	3	4

12. To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit National Park Service areas?
 (Circle one number for each item.)

	No more likely	More likely	Much more likely
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More parking at parks	1	2	3

13a. Do you own/lease an automobile? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

b. Do you own a bicycle? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

14. Please rate the desirability of the following items for driving in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (houses, businesses) along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Signs for tourist attractions, commercial services	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being close to "civilization" (i.e., access to roadside assistance, local businesses)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Low speed limit (to slow traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
High speed limit (to speed up traffic)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Seeing wildlife	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Ability to maneuver as you drive (change lanes, slow/stop)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few vehicles on the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Guard rails along the road	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Lack of litter/graffiti	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

15. Please rate the desirability of the following items for riding a shuttle bus in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Circle one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to facilities and services like visitor centers and shops	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreational facilities like trails and scenic vistas	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hearing educational announcements about the park while riding a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being able to access the park's highlights via a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the quickest route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having a shuttle bus take me between stops by the most scenic route possible	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having plenty of room on a shuttle bus	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Limited development (buildings, parking lots, etc.) along the route	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
The shuttle bus arrives at stops frequently	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

16. Please rate how desirable each of the following items would be if you were riding a bicycle in areas managed by the National Park Service. (Select one number for each item.)

	Very Undesirable	Undesirable	Neither	Desirable	Very Desirable
Having the opportunity to see scenic views	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Having access to recreation/tourism attractions	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Hills	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Curves	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Being away from motorized forms of transportation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of defined travel lanes (i.e., center stripe)	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Presence of lane designated for bike use only	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a healthy form of transportation/recreation	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Participating in a form of transportation/recreation that is "better" for the environment	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Frequent police/safety patrols	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Few people are encountered	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

The last few questions are about you and will help us better understand visitors to areas managed by the National Park Service.

17a. How many people are in your personal group today, including you?

Number of people _____

b. On this visit, what kind of personal group (not guided tour/school group) were you with? (Check one.)

- Alone
- Family
- Friends
- Family and friends
- Other (Please specify) _____

18. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

19. In what year were you born? _____

20. Do you live in the United States?

- Yes (What is your Zip Code? _____)
- No (What country do you live in? _____)

21. How many people currently live in your household?
_____Adults _____Children (under the age of 18)
22. What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? (Select one.)
- Less than high school
 - Some high school
 - High school graduate or GED certificate
 - Vocational/trade school certificate
 - Some college
 - Two-year college degree
 - Four-year college degree
 - Some graduate school
 - Master's Degree
 - Ph.D, M.D., J.D., or equivalent
23. Are you Hispanic or Latino? (Check one.)
- Yes No
24. Which of following best describes your race? (Check one or more.)
- American Indian or Alaska Native
 - Asian
 - Black or African American
 - Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
 - White
25. Which category best represents your annual household income? (Check one.)
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$99,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$74,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 or more |

Thank you for your help with this survey. Please return the completed questionnaire to the survey attendant.

Appendix C: New York City General Population Questionnaire

Please tell us which borough of New York City you live in:

- Manhattan
- Brooklyn
- Queens
- The Bronx
- Staten Island

Are you Hispanic or Latino? (Select one.)

- Yes
- No

Which of following best describes your race? (Select all that apply.)

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- White

The National Park Service is conducting this survey to understand more about the visitation patterns of residents living in and around large cities. You have been selected for this survey because you live in the New York metropolitan region. We are interested in whether or not residents of this region visit areas managed by the National Park Service.

The National Park Service manages more than 400 parks and related areas around the country. This survey asks you about visiting these areas. These areas include large, well-known national parks such as Yellowstone National Park and Grand Canyon National Park and smaller, historical and cultural sites like Statue of Liberty National Monument and Gettysburg National Battlefield.

1. The following areas in the New York metropolitan region are managed by the National Park Service. Please indicate if 1) you knew about these areas, and 2) you've visited these areas. (Select two numbers for each area.)

Area	Did you know about this area?		Have you visited this area?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Statue of Liberty National Monument (including Ellis Island)	1	2	1	2
African Burial Ground National Monument	1	2	1	2
Castle Clinton National Monument	1	2	1	2
Federal Hall National Memorial	1	2	1	2
Lower East Side Tenement Museum National Historic Site	1	2	1	2
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site	1	2	1	2
Fire Island National Seashore	1	2	1	2
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site	1	2	1	2
General Grant National Memorial	1	2	1	2
Hamilton Grange National Memorial	1	2	1	2
St. Paul's Church National Historic Site	1	2	1	2
Governors Island National Monument	1	2	1	2
Gateway National Recreation Area				
Floyd Bennett Field	1	2	1	2
Jacob Riis Park/Fort Tilden	1	2	1	2
Canarsie Pier	1	2	1	2
Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge	1	2	1	2
Fort Wadsworth	1	2	1	2
Miller Field, World War Veterans Park	1	2	1	2
Great Kills Park	1	2	1	2
Sandy Hook	1	2	1	2
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey	1	2	1	2
Thomas Edison National Historical Park, New Jersey	1	2	1	2

2a. Have you ever visited an area outside the New York Metropolitan region that is managed by the National Park Service?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 3.)

b. Please list the names of some of the National Park Service areas outside the New York metropolitan area that you have visited.

3a. Have you visited an area that is managed by the National Park Service (inside or outside the New York metropolitan region) in the last two years?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 4.)

b. Please list the names of some of the areas managed by the National Park Service (inside or outside the New York metropolitan region) that you've visited in the last two years.

Questions 4 through 8 ask you about several areas managed by the National Park Service that you may have visited in the past. For each area you have visited, we would like to know all of the types of transportation you used to get to and from the site on your most recent visit. For example, if you walked several blocks to catch a bus to get to the site, you would indicate “walk” and “city bus or subway” below. If you drove to the site, you would indicate what type of vehicle you drove.

4a. Have you ever visited **General Grant National Memorial** (a small site in Manhattan that is managed by the National Park Service)?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 5.)

b. On your last visit to **General Grant National Memorial**, how did you travel to and from the site? (Please select all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus or subway
- Train or long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

5a. Have you ever visited **African Burial Ground National Monument**? (a small site in Manhattan that is managed by the National Park Service)?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 6.)

b. On your last visit to **African Burial Ground National Monument**, how did you travel to and from the site (Please select all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus or subway
- Train or long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

6a. Have you ever visited **Fire Island National Seashore** (an area on Long Island that is managed by the National Park Service)?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 7.)

b. On your last visit to **Fire Island National Seashore**, how did you travel to and from the area? (Please select all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus or subway
- Train or long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

7a. Have you ever visited **Acadia National Park** (an area in Maine that is managed by the National Park Service)?

- Yes
- No (Please skip to question 8.)

b. On your last visit to **Acadia National Park**, how did you travel to and from the area? (Please select all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus or subway
- Train or long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

8a. Have you ever visited **Grand Canyon National Park** (an area in Arizona that is managed by the National Park Service)?

- Yes
- No (Skip to question 9.)

b. On your last trip to **Grand Canyon National Park**, how did you travel to and from the area?
(Please select all forms of transportation you used.)

- Car, truck, or SUV
 - Owned/leased
 - Rented
 - Car share program
- Motorcycle
- Recreational vehicle or motor home
 - Owned
 - Rented
- Airplane
- Tour bus or tour van
- City bus or subway
- Train or long-distance passenger bus
- Ferry
- Cruise ship
- Walk (more than 15 minutes at one time)
- Bike
- Any other means of transportation
(Please specify: _____)

9. Please tell us why you have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service **more often**?
 (Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements below.)

I have not visited areas managed by the National Park Service more often because:	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Entrance fees are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Lodging costs are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Food costs are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation costs getting to the park are too high	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, it is too expensive to visit areas managed by the National Park Service	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not safe places to visit	1	2	3	4	5
It takes too long to get to National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are too crowded	1	2	3	4	5
It is difficult to find a parking space in National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are not accessible to persons with physical disabilities	1	2	3	4	5
I am physically unable to visit National Park System areas	1	2	3	4	5
I just don't know that much about National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
Reservations at National Park Service areas have to be made too far in advance	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service employees give poor service to visitors	1	2	3	4	5
National Park Service areas are unpleasant places for me to be	1	2	3	4	5
There isn't enough information available about what to do at National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer to spend my free time doing electronic activities, like watching videos, enjoying computer games, or surfing the Internet	1	2	3	4	5
I don't have enough time to visit National Park System areas	1	2	3	4	5
I don't have anyone to visit National Park Service areas with	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer to visit other places in my free time	1	2	3	4	5
Getting to National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5
Travel within National Park Service areas is too difficult	1	2	3	4	5

I just don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5
I don't feel welcome in National Park Service areas because of who I am	1	2	3	4	5
I don't feel comfortable visiting National Park Service areas because I'm afraid of wild animals	1	2	3	4	5
My friends and family don't like to visit National Park Service areas	1	2	3	4	5

10. Did you ever visit National Park Service areas with parents or friends as a child? (Select one.)

- Yes, frequently
- Yes, sometimes
- Yes, but very seldom
- No, never

11. To what extent would the following make you more likely to visit National Park Service areas? (Select one number for each item.)

	No more likely	More likely	Much more likely
Faster means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
Less expensive means of transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., buses) to and from parks	1	2	3
More/better forms of public transportation (e.g., shuttle buses) within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike within parks	1	2	3
More opportunities to walk and bike to and from parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about parks	1	2	3
More information (brochures, maps, on-line, apps) about transportation to and from parks	1	2	3
More parking at parks	1	2	3

12. We are interested in what kinds of leisure activities you enjoy. Please choose one response for each of the following leisure activities.

	Don't like this at all	Like it a little	Like it pretty much	Like it a lot
Taking a trip to visit friends or relatives	1	2	3	4
Taking an out-of-town trip to experience nature	1	2	3	4
Participating in sports	1	2	3	4
Listening to rap or hip-hop music	1	2	3	4
Taking a trip to see historical places or exhibits	1	2	3	4

13a. Do you own/lease an automobile? (Select one.)

- Yes
- No

b. Do you own a bicycle? (Select one.)

- Yes
- No

14. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

15. In what year were you born? _____

16. Do you live in the United States?

- Yes (What is your Zip Code? _____)
- No (What country do you live in? _____)

17. How many people currently live in your household?

_____ Adults _____ Children (under the age of 18)

18. What is the highest level of formal education you have completed? (Select one.)

- Less than high school
- Some high school
- High school graduate or GED certificate
- Vocational/trade school certificate
- Some college
- Two-year college degree
- Four-year college degree
- Some graduate school
- Master's Degree
- Ph.D, M.D., J.D., or equivalent

19. Which category best represents your annual household income? (Select one.)

- Less than \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$34,999
- \$35,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$149,999
- \$150,000 to \$199,999
- \$200,000 or more