



Visitor Survey of Day-use and Overnight Visitors at Valley of the Rogue State Park

Final Report

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Nature
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objectives

Understanding opinions of park users about issues such as the quality of facilities, social and resource conditions, and how they use these parks is critical to providing adequate programs and services. Project objectives were to describe day and overnight user activities, demographic characteristics, and opinions about conditions and management at this park and provide recommendations for maintaining or improving conditions at this park.

Methods

Data were obtained from questionnaires administered to random samples of day users and overnight visitors to the park between July 4 and August 18, 2014. Separate methods were used for each of these visitor types. The total number of completed questionnaires was $n = 844$ with a response rate of 61%. Completed questionnaires were received from $n = 261$ day users (63% response rate) and $n = 583$ overnight users (60% response rate). These combined sample sizes across survey methods allow generalizations about the population of day users at Valley of the Rogue State Park at a margin of $\pm 6.1\%$, overnight users at $\pm 4.0\%$, and both day and overnight users at $\pm 3.4\%$ at the 95% confidence level. The day-use visitor survey involved on-site intercepts. The overnight visitor survey involved an internet survey of visitors who stayed overnight at the park during the survey period and made a reservation through Reservations Northwest. Data were weighted by day-use and overnight user population proportions calculated from a three year average of park visitation statistics to ensure that responses were representative of the total population of all users at this park.

Results

Personal and Visit Characteristics

- The most popular activities were picnicking or barbecuing (64%), sightseeing (25%), and hiking or walking (19%). The least popular activities were boating (motor, canoe, kayak; 1%), fishing (2%), running or jogging (3%), and biking on local roads or trails (3%). Overnight users were more likely to participate in most activities, which is not surprising given that they had more time at the park.
- The most common main activity groups were picnicking or barbecuing (54%) and camping (30%). The least common activity groups were running or jogging, fishing, bird or wildlife watching, biking on local roads, and boating (all $< 1\%$). Day users were more likely to consider picnicking or barbecuing as their primary activities, whereas overnight users were much more likely to consider camping, hiking or walking, or dog walking as their primary activity.
- Day users spent an average of almost an hour and a half in the park, with 78% of users spending just one hour in the park. Overnight users spent an average of almost two and a half nights at the park, although the largest proportions spent one (43%) or two (23%) nights at the park. An additional 15% spent three nights at the park, and 19% spent four or more nights.
- 11% of visitors were local (driving 30 miles or less to reach the park) and another 12% originated 31 to 120 miles from the park. A higher percentage of day-use visitors (12%) than overnight visitors (10%) were local. Overnight users, however, on average traveled farther ($M = 403.57$ miles) to visit the park than day visitors ($M = 395.94$ miles).

- In total, 52% of respondents had visited this park before, whereas 48% had not visited previously. Although users had visited an average of over two and a half times in the past 12 months, the highest proportion (29%) had visited the park once before, with 24% making just two trips in the past year. On average, day users had visited slightly significantly more times ($M = 2.73$) than overnight users ($M = 1.78$).
- Average group size was almost four people. Groups most commonly consisted of two (33%) and three to four people (30%). Overnight users, on average, visited in smaller groups ($M = 3.75$ people), than day users ($M = 3.81$).
- In total, 74% of park users did not bring dogs with them; 26% brought dogs. Overnight users (43%) were significantly more likely than day users (25%) to bring dogs.
- Most users arrived at the park in their family's personal vehicle (86%), 6% arrived in somebody else's vehicle, and 8% arrived in another form of transportation. On average, there were 3.00 people in each personal family vehicle, 3.23 people in somebody else's vehicle, and 2.77 people in other forms of transportation. For all day-use vehicles, there was an average of 3.02 people in the vehicle. For all overnight vehicles, there was an average of 2.65 people in the vehicle.
- Only 12% of users considered this park their main destination with 30% of overnight users and 11% of day users considering it the main reason for their trip.
- If they had been unable to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, most park visitors would have gone somewhere else for the same activity (60%).
- If they had been unable to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, many day users would have gone to the next rest stop, and overnight users indicated they would visit Seven Feathers RV Resort, Indian Mary Park, Joseph Stewart State Park, KOA, and private RV parks.

Physical Activity

- 28% of all visitors indicated that they did participate in moderate physical activity, while 11% indicated participating in vigorous physical activity. Overnight users were significantly more likely to participate in moderate physical activity (71%) than day users (25%) and spent more minutes ($M = 118$) than day users ($M = 49$) participating in moderate physical activity. Overnight users ($M = 99$) also spent significantly more minutes participating in vigorous physical activity than day users ($M = 44$) during their visit.
- 50% of all visitors indicated that their level of physical activity during their visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park was about the same as their daily life, whereas 36% indicated it was about less, and 14% indicated it was more.
- Park visitors reported their visit helped to reduce stress (76%), reduce anxiety (66%), and improve mental health (62%). Day users reported about the same physical and mental benefits from their visit as overnight users.

Visitor Spending

- The majority of local day users reported spending no money (29%), \$1- \$25 (29%) and \$351-\$550 (29%), while the largest percentage of local overnight users reported spending \$151-\$350 (41%) and \$51-\$150 (38%).

- The majority of non-local day users reported spending no money (34%) and \$51-\$150 (20%), while the majority of non-local overnight users reported spending \$151-\$350 (34%) and \$51-\$150 (29%).
- Most reported spending some money on gasoline and oil (57%), groceries (43%), and restaurants and bars (43%). Most local overnight visitors reported spending money on gasoline and oil (54%), and groceries (34%).
- Most visitors reported spending some money on gasoline and oil (55%), and groceries (35%).
- Only 14% of all visitors were staying away from home within 30 miles of the park with significantly more overnight users (66%) than day users (11%) staying away from home. Of those users staying away from home within 30 miles of the park, respondents indicated staying an average of two and a half nights (2.53), with day users (2.53) staying about the same nights on average than overnight users (2.57).

Obtaining Information about the Parks

- Almost all users (88%) were able to find the information they needed when planning their visit to this park, and the few (12%) who did not find it would like better information about campsites, the reservation system, access to the river, day-use area facilities/activities, and activities for youth and children.
- The most heavily used sources of information were highway signs (73%), previous visits (68%), friends and family (54%), and official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon; 50%). The least used sources were videos or DVDs (13%), health care providers (14%), community organizations or church (17%), and television (17%). Day users and overnight users differed significantly on three information sources, with day users (74%), more likely than overnight users (48%) to obtain information from highway signs, and radio (21%). Overnight users, however, were significantly more likely than day users to obtain information from official internet websites (93%).
- Official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon; 51%) was overwhelmingly the first primary source used by most respondents, followed by highway signs (19%), friends and family (9%), and previous visits (5%). Few people used other sources when obtaining information. There was a significant difference between day and overnight users, with overnight users almost entirely dependent on official internet websites as their primary source (87%). Day users were also dependent on these websites (49%), but also used other sources such highway signs (20%) and family and friends (10%).

Satisfaction with Experiences and Conditions

- Users considered the most important characteristics were the park's cleanliness (e.g., lawn care, lack of graffiti; 95%), cleanliness of toilets (95%), and absence of litter (92%). The least important attributes were the number of information / education programs or materials (41%), facilities for groups to gather (42%), quality of information / education programs or materials (46%), and number of park trails (48%). There were differences among day users and overnight users for 9 of the 20 possible comparisons. Overnight users felt that absence of litter, courteousness of rangers/ personnel, condition/ maintenance of trails, presence of park rangers/ personnel, and number of park trails were more important at this state park. Day users felt that number of toilets/ bathrooms,

amount of educational information, ease of movement/ access, and facilities for groups to gather were more important than overnight users. Responses for two additional items that were asked in the questionnaires administered only to overnight users showed that 96% of overnight users considered the comfort of campsites to be important and 94% believed that shading provided by trees and other structures was important.

- Overall satisfaction among users was high, as 89% were satisfied and a few respondents (11%) were dissatisfied. In addition, the highest proportion of users was “satisfied” (54%). Users were most satisfied with the park cleanliness (80%), personal safety (77%), parking for vehicles (77%), and number of toilets / bathrooms (75%). Users were least satisfied with the amount and quality of educational information (46% and 47%), and number of park trails (47%). Overnight users were significantly more satisfied with the cleanliness of the park, personal safety, absence of litter, cleanliness of toilets / bathrooms, courteousness of rangers, presence of park rangers, condition and maintenance of trails, and number of park trails. Overnight users were also satisfied with the comfort of campsites (91%), value for fee paid (88%), and shading provided by trees (82%).
- Most respondents were also satisfied with the natural environment (90%), and facilities and services (78%). Overnight users were significantly more satisfied with the park’s facilities and services.
- Most respondents (77%) said they were likely to return to this park in the future.
- An Importance – Performance analysis showed that all park attributes were in the “keep up the good work” category, indicating that users thought that staff were doing a good job managing conditions and experiences. There were, however, five attributes that were important to day users, but these users were only slightly satisfied with these attributes. These attributes fell into the “concentrate here” category and included cleanliness/ condition of toilets/ bathrooms, absence of litter, number of toilets/ bathrooms, overall cleanliness of the park, and courteousness of park rangers/ personnel.
- Almost all visitors (93%) to Valley of the Rogue State Park would recommend the park to their friends or family, with more overnight users (93%) willing to recommend the park than day users (87%). Reasons respondents indicated they would not recommend the park were because it did not have good river access and the heat.
- The most commonly reported outstanding features and things to do at Valley of the Rogue State Park involved: (a) hiking opportunities; (b) the river; (c) close to highway; (d) scenery; and (e) picnic tables.
- 36% of all park users felt some degree of crowding on their visit, with 35% of day users feeling crowded and 57% of overnight users feeling crowded. According to Shelby, Vaske, and Heberlein (1989) and Vaske and Shelby (2008), these results suggest that crowding in the overnight-use areas are at “high normal”, where carrying capacity may not be exceeded, but may be trending in that direction. However, crowding in the day-use area is at “low normal”, and access, displacement, or crowding problems are not likely to exist at this time and may lead to unique low density experiences.

Attitudes About Programs and Management Strategies

- About a third (34%) of both day and overnight users would consider participating in a Let’s Go program. From those who indicated overall interest in Let’s Go programs, the

most popular programs were camping (19%), hiking (18%), fishing (17%), rafting (16%), and kayaking (16%). The least supported Let's Go program was geocaching (5%). Overnight and day users were similarly interested in each of the programs.

- Users most strongly supported strategies were to provide more recycling containers (71%), improve maintenance of facilities / services (70%), opportunities for viewing wildlife (69%), and more opportunities for escaping crowds (68%). The least supported strategies were to close park to all recreation / tourism activities (16%), and limit the number of people allowed per day (26%). Day users were significantly more supportive of three management options.
- A majority of overnight users supported campsites with both RV and tent camping (53%). They were least supportive of providing more walk in / cart in campsites (13%), more group camping areas (18%), and more tent camping in campgrounds (24%).
- There was overall low support for service reductions in the park. The highest support was for reducing ranger-led programs (22%), and fewer ranger patrols (17%), with the lowest support for reducing janitorial services (4%), and scaled down facilities (7%).
- The most popular type of campsite was an RV site (76%). In addition, 21% of overnight users stayed in the tent campsites, and 7% in a yurt. Few overnight users (i.e., 1% or less) stayed in the group tent or RV sites, cabins, and the hiker / biker sites.
- Overnight users reported that if they were to stay at an RV or tent campsite (59%) would need 30 amps, (28%) would need 50 amps, and (11%) would need no electrical power. Few users (2%) would need 100 amps. The availability of electric (90%) and water (85%) hookups was more important than sewer (64%) hookups.
- In total, 70% of overnight users reserved their visit using the internet reservation system, 15% used the telephone reservation system, and 15% had someone else make the reservation. Second, users were asked to report their satisfaction with the reservation system, which was high with 88% satisfied and only 12% not. In addition, the highest proportion of users was "very satisfied" (55%).

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Users

- There were a few more male (51%) than female (49%) users at this park.
- The average age of users was approximately 52 years old, and the largest proportions of users were 60 to 69 years old (26%) and 50 to 59 years old (21%). There was no significant difference in age between day (51) and overnight users (56 years).
- The average annual household income before taxes of respondents was \$64,400, and the largest proportion of users had incomes from \$50,000 to \$69,999 (21%) and \$30,000 to \$49,999 (17%). Visitors to Valley of the Rogue State Park are generally wealthier than the Oregon population at large (Oregon median household income in 2010 was \$51,994). The average annual household income of overnight users (\$78,600) was larger than day users (\$63,800).
- Most respondents were white (i.e., Caucasian; 82%) with few Asian (7%), and Hispanic / Latinos (5%).
- There was a slight significant difference in ethnicity between day and overnight users' ethnicity with more diversity in day users.

- Almost all respondents (96%) reported English as their primary language spoken in their homes.
- 37% of users lived in Oregon, 42% resided in California, and 10% were from Washington State. Among park users, 10% resided in the Southern region of Oregon, 10% resided in the Portland Metro region, and 7% or fewer lived in each of the other regions of the state (i.e., Coastal, Southern, Eastern, Central, and Mt. Hood / Gorge). The largest percentage of overnight users was from the Southern (13%), Portland Metro (9%), and Willamette Valley (8%) regions, whereas day users came primarily from the Southern (14%), Portland Metro (13%), and Willamette Valley (9%) regions. A majority of day users lived in California (42%), Oregon (37%), and Washington State (10%). Overnight users resided in California (41%), Oregon (41%), and Washington State (12%).
- In total, 81% of users said that nobody in their group had a disability, whereas 19% had at least one group member with a disability. Of those who had a disability, the most common was associated with walking (17% of park users), while 5% had a hearing disability, 1% had a learning disability, and 1% had impaired sight.

Recommendations

Management Recommendations

- Almost all day and overnight users traveled to this park in their own vehicles (86%), so adequate parking is important and should be considered in planning and management.
- Almost half of overnight users (43%) and 25% of day users brought dogs with them to this park, so it will be important to ensure adequate facilities to accommodate dogs and their owners (e.g., pick up bags, signs specifying regulations or restrictions), especially in the overnight camping areas. Managers may want to consider examining enforcement of existing pet regulations in the day and overnight areas as 62% of all visitors supported requiring dogs be on leash at all times.
- Most users (89%) were satisfied with their experiences and the conditions at this park. Satisfaction, however, was consistently lower for the amount and quality of information and education materials and programs (46% and 47%) and number of park trails (47%). Managers may wish to evaluate these services to users to ensure they are meeting visitor needs.
- Approximately 57% of overnight users felt crowded at the park. These results suggest that crowding in the overnight-use area is at “high normal”, where carrying capacity may not be exceeded, but may be trending in that direction. Monitoring and management of park overnight use levels should be considered, especially given that 70% of overnight users supported the provision of more opportunities for escaping crowds.
- Users most strongly supported strategies to provide more recycling containers (71%), improve maintenance of facilities / services (70%), opportunities for viewing wildlife (69%), and more opportunities for escaping crowds (68%). A majority of overnight users also supported providing more campsites with both RV and tent camping (53%). Managers may want to consider some or all of these strategies.
- An Importance – Performance analysis showed that all park attributes were in the “keep up the good work” category, indicating that users thought that staff were doing a good job

managing conditions and experiences. There were, however, five attributes that were important to day users, but these users were only slightly satisfied with these attributes. These attributes fell into the “concentrate here” category and included cleanliness/ condition of toilets/ bathrooms, absence of litter, number of toilets/ bathrooms, overall cleanliness of the park, and courteousness of park rangers/ personnel.

- The visitor spending analysis showed that non-local overnight visitor party spending was substantial, with the highest percentage (34%) reporting spending \$150-\$350 on their trip (within 30 miles of the park). Most visitors reported spending some money on gasoline and oil, groceries, and restaurants and bars. A more extensive visitor spending analysis of this data set is being conducted by Oregon State University (OSU) and will be available in a separate report. Park managers may want to use the OSU report findings to help inform local community leaders about the positive impact of Valley of the Rogue State Park visitor spending on the local economies.
- The largest proportion of users (51%) depended on official internet websites as the first primary source of obtaining information about state parks such as Valley of the Rogue State Park, and the majority of overnight users (70%) reserved their spot at this park using the online / internet reservation system. Given these findings, it is imperative for staff to ensure that agency and park internet websites are easy to navigate, up to date, and provide comprehensive information.
- Almost all park visitors (88%) were able to find the information they needed when planning their visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park. However, some visitors (12%) were not able to find all information needed. The most popular information needed was better information about campsites, the reservation system, access to the river, day-use area facilities/activities, and activities for youth and children.
- Users also provided 59 verbatim open ended comments on what they found to be the most outstanding features or things to do at Valley of the Rogue State Park. The most common outstanding features and things to do involved: (a) hiking opportunities; (b) the river; (c) close to highway; (d) scenery; and (e) picnic tables. This information could be added to the Valley of the Rogue State Park website to inform future visitors regarding what other visitors feel are the most outstanding features at the park.
- The demographic analysis shows more ethnic diversity among day-use visitors than overnight visitors. Park managers might consider enacting strategies intended to increase ethnic diversity among overnight visitors at Valley of the Rogue State Park.
- Users provided 124 verbatim open ended positive and negative comments, and suggestions for possible improvement of Valley of the Rogue State Park and other park related issues. The most common concerns raised involved: (a) lack of clean or updated bathrooms; (b) no soap in bathrooms; (c) more covered picnic tables; and (d) more trash and recycling receptacles.

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

The Oregon State Parks system provides public access to a collection of the state's outstanding natural, cultural, scenic, and outdoor recreation resources. Understanding the opinions of park users regarding issues such as the quality of facilities, recreational opportunities, social and resource conditions, and how they use these parks is critical to providing effective facilities, programs, and services. Project objectives were to describe day and overnight user activities, demographic characteristics, and opinions about conditions and management at this park and provide recommendations for maintaining or improving conditions at this park.

METHODS

Data were obtained from questionnaires (see Appendix B) administered to randomly selected samples of day and overnight users at Valley of the Rogue State Park between July and August 2014. Separate survey methods were used for each of these visitor types — on-site (face to face) for day users and electronic (email, internet) for overnight users. Questionnaires administered to overnight users were basically identical to those administered to day users, but contained a few additional questions specific to overnight activities (e.g., camping). Each day user or overnight user contacted only completed the full length questionnaire once using only one of these methods, not multiple times using more than one approach.

Onsite Survey of Day Users

Day users 18 years of age and older who visited Valley of the Rogue State Park between July 4 and August 17, 2014 were approached in person (face to face) and asked to complete the six page questionnaire onsite at this park. Onsite questionnaires were necessary because personal contact information (e.g., home mail and email addresses, telephone numbers) required for alternative approaches such as telephone or mail surveys are not available from day users, as OPRD does not regularly collect this information from these users. Day users were asked if they would be willing to complete the questionnaire and asked to immediately complete and return the full length questionnaire onsite. Questionnaires were printed on both sides of two legal sized (8 ½ x 14) pages and folded into a small booklet, and took most respondents approximately 15 to 20 minutes to complete. Respondents were provided with a clipboard and pen to complete the questionnaire onsite. Two volunteers (e.g., Camp Hosts) administered these questionnaires to reduce costs.

Internet Survey of Overnight Users

Random samples of overnight users 18 years of age and older were contacted via email and directed to complete the questionnaire on the SurveyMonkey internet website (<http://www.surveymonkey.com/>). OPRD and Reservations Northwest collect contact information such as email addresses from overnight users when these users reserve their camping spot through the agency telephone or internet reservation systems. A single completion option on the SurveyMonkey website was used to ensure that respondents did not complete the full length questionnaire more than once.

Users were sent a first email letter that requested their participation by completing an internet questionnaire, provided standard verbiage regarding recruitment / consent and length. A week after this initial email, a second email letter was sent to those who had not yet completed the internet questionnaire stressing the importance of the study, emphasizing anonymity and confidentiality, and requesting participation. A third final email letter was sent to those that had not yet completed the questionnaire. No further email letters were sent, so users were considered a nonresponse if they did not complete the internet questionnaire following these three email letters. Email letters requesting participation were sent between July 24 and August 18, 2014. These emails and internet questionnaires were administered by researchers at the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

Sample Sizes and Response Rates

As shown in Table 1, the total number of completed questionnaires across all survey approaches was $n = 844$ with an estimated total response rate of 61%. Completed questionnaires were received from $n = 261$ day users (63% response rate) and $n = 583$ overnight users (60% response rate). These combined sample sizes across survey methods allow generalizations about the population of day users at Valley of the Rogue State Park at a margin of $\pm 6.1\%$, overnight users at $\pm 4.0\%$, and day and overnight users at $\pm 3.4\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

Table 1. Sample sizes and response rates for each survey approach

	Initial contacts	Completed surveys (<i>n</i>)	Response rate (%)
Day Users	417	261	63
Overnight Users	977	583	60
Total	1394	844	61

Table 1 also shows that the total number of completed questionnaires for overnight users ($n = 583$) was higher than day users ($n = 261$). Between 2012 and 2014, however, a much larger proportion of the total population of users at Valley of the Rogue State Park consisted of day users. Actual population estimates for day users, for example, ranged from 1,545,536 in 2012, 1,686,376 in 2013, and 1,685,152 in 2014 compared to just 76,449 overnight users in 2012, 76,804 in 2013, and 76,259 overnight users in 2014. These average use levels across the three years from 2012 to 2014 show that approximately 95.5% of users at Valley of the Rogue State Park were day users and 4.5% were overnight users. The sample for this project, however, consisted of 30.9% day users and 69.1% overnight users. Consequently, in the results sections reporting findings only for all users taken together (i.e., total users at Valley of the Rogue), the data were weighted by population proportions calculated from the three year average using the following formula (Vaske, 2008) to ensure that questionnaire responses were statistically representative of the total population of all users at this park:

$$\text{Weight} = \frac{\text{Population \%}}{\text{Sample \%}}$$

$$\text{Weight (day users)} = \frac{0.955}{0.309} = 3.091$$

$$\text{Weight (overnight users)} = \frac{0.045}{0.691} = 0.065$$

Questionnaires administered to both the day users and overnight users included questions on a range of topics such as prior visitation, activity participation, visitor spending, satisfaction, support of management, and demographic characteristics. Results in this report are grouped into subsections according to these questions. Within each subsection, analysis is conducted on potential differences between day users and overnight users. Percentages, crosstabulations, and bivariate statistical tests were used to analyze and present results. These tests produce p -values and when a p -value associated with any statistical tests (i.e., χ^2 , F) presented in this report is $p \leq .05$, a statistically significant relationship or difference was observed between groups or variables. In addition to these tests of statistical significance, effect size statistics (e.g., Cramer’s V , eta η) were used to compare the strength of relationships. In general, a value of .10 for effect sizes can be considered a “minimal” (Vaske, 2008) or “weak” (Cohen, 1988) relationship or difference. An effect size of .30 is considered “medium” or “typical,” and .50 or greater is a

“large” or “substantial” relationship or difference; larger effect sizes imply stronger relationships or differences. To highlight key findings, data were often recoded into major response categories (e.g., agree, disagree; support, oppose), but basic descriptive findings of uncollapsed questions (i.e., strongly, slightly agree) are provided in Appendix C.

RESULTS

Personal and Visit Characteristics

Activity Groups. The questionnaires asked respondents to check all of the activities in which they participated at Valley of the Rogue State Park on their most recent trip. Table 2 shows that the most popular activities at this park were picnicking or barbecuing (64%), sightseeing (25%), and hiking or walking (19%). The least popular activities were boating (motor, canoe, kayak; 1%), fishing (2%), running or jogging (3%), and biking on local roads or trails (3%). Participation rates did differ moderately between day users and overnight users for 4 of these 12 activities; picnicking or barbecuing, hiking or walking, swimming/ wading and bicycling on trails. In many cases, overnight users were significantly more likely to participate in the various activities, which is not surprising given that they had much more time at the park to engage in activities.

Table 2. Comparison of day and overnight users for recreation activities at the park

	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Picnicking or barbecuing	65	31	64	16.06	< .001	0.15
Other ^c	37	9	36	12.87	< .001	0.12
Sightseeing	25	37	25	2.05	0.153	0.05
Hiking or walking	17	65	19	35.41	< .001	0.25
Dog walking	17	36	18	6.51	0.011	0.10
Bird or wildlife watching	11	14	11	0.53	0.469	0.03
Outdoor photography	10	14	10	0.83	0.362	0.04
Bicycling on trails	3	17	3	12.42	< .001	0.18
Swimming/ wading	0	26	3	12.98	< .001	0.18
Bicycling on local roads	3	9	3	3.18	0.075	0.08
Running or jogging	3	4	3	0.02	0.876	0.01
Rafting	3	0	3	2.50	0.855	0.03
Fishing	2	5	2	1.42	0.234	0.05
Boating (motor, canoe, kayak)	1	5	1	2.94	0.087	0.08
Volleyball	--	2				
	--	2				
Camping	--	87	--			
Ranger-led programs	--	7	--			

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who reported participating in the activity at the park on their most recent visit. Percentages do not sum to 100% because respondents could check more than one activity from the list.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c The most popular “other” activities were: use restroom, driving break, lunch/picnic, relax/ driving break, and berry picking.

Respondents were then asked to specify the one primary activity in which they participated most often during their recent visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park. Table 3 shows that the most common primary activity groups were picnicking or barbecuing (54%) and camping (30%). The least common activity groups were running or jogging, fishing, bird or wildlife watching, biking on local roads, and boating (all < 1%). There was, however, a statistically significant and “substantial” difference between primary activities of day users and overnight users. Day users, for example, were more likely to consider picnicking or barbecuing as their primary activities, whereas overnight users were much more likely to consider camping, hiking or walking, or dog walking as their primary activity.

Table 3. Comparison of day and overnight users for primary activity at the park ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Picnicking or barbecuing	57	2	54
Camping	0	67	30
Other	25	<1	23
Hiking or walking	5	11	6
Sightseeing	5	5	6
Dog walking	4	9	4
Outdoor photography	2	0	2
Bicycling on trails	1	4	1
Boating (motor, canoe, kayak)	<1	1	1
Biking on local roads	<1	1	<1
Bird watching	0	1	< 1
Fishing	0	1	< 1
Running or jogging	0	1	< 1

^a $\chi^2 = 183.86, p < .001, V = .83$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Duration of Visit. Day users were asked to report how many *hours* they spent at Valley of the Rogue State Park on their recent trip and overnight users were asked how many *nights* in a row they spent at the park on their trip. Table 4 shows that, on average, day users spent almost an hour and a half in the park, with 78% of users spending just one hour in the park.

Overnight users spent an average of almost two and a half nights at the park, although the largest proportions spent one (43%) or two (23%) nights at the park (Table 4). An additional 15% spent three nights at the park, and 19% spent four or more nights.

Table 4. Duration of visit at the park

Day Users (Hours)	
1 hour	78
2 hours	10
3 hours	6
4 to 5 hours	5
6 to 9 hours	1
10 or more hours	0
Mean / average hours	1.43
Overnight Users (Nights)	
1 night	43
2 night	23
3 night	15
4 night	8
5 night	5
6 or more nights	6
Mean / average nights	2.43

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) unless specified as means / averages

Distance Traveled. Respondents were also asked to report about how far from home they traveled to get to the park. Table 5 shows that 11% of visitors were local (driving 30 miles or less to reach the park) and another 12% originated 31 to 120 miles from the park. A higher percentage of day-use visitors (12%) than overnight visitors (10%) were local. Overnight users, however, on average traveled farther ($M = 403.57$ miles) to visit the park than day visitors ($M = 395.94$ miles).

Table 5. Comparison of day and overnight user distance traveled to the park ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
30 miles or less	12	10	11
31 to 60 miles	3	2	3
61 to 90 miles	5	2	5
91 to 120 miles	4	3	4
121 to 150 miles	4	4	4
151 to 250 miles	14	19	14
251 to 500 miles	37	40	37
501 or more miles	21	20	21
Mean / average ^c	395.94	403.57	384.27

^a $\chi^2 = 36.58, p = 1.00, V = .28.$

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c $t = 0.73, p = .942, rpb = .003$

Previous Visitation. Users were asked if they had ever visited Valley of the Rogue State Park before their most recent trip. Table 6 shows that 52% of respondents had visited this park before, whereas 48% had not visited previously. There was no significant difference, however, between day users and overnight users with previous visitation.

Table 6. Comparison of day and overnight user previous visitation to the park ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Yes, visited park before	52	56	52
No, not visited park before	48	44	48

^a $\chi^2 = 0.17, p = .680, \phi = .015.$

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Users who had previously visited this park were then asked how many trips they had made to this park in the past 12 months. Table 7 shows that although users had visited an average of over two and a half times in the past 12 months, the highest proportion (29%) had visited the park once before, with 24% making just two trips in the past year. On average, day users had visited

slightly significantly more times ($M = 2.73$) than overnight users ($M = 1.78$). For example, 14% of day users had visited six or more times in the past 12 months while less than 4% of overnight users had visited six or more times.

Table 7. Comparison of day and overnight user number of previous visits to the park in the last 12 months ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
0 Trips	19	19	19
1 Trip	28	38	29
2 Trips	24	22	24
3 to 5 Trips	15	17	15
6 to 12 Trips	11	3	10
13 to 24 Trips	2	1	2
More than 24 Trips	1	0	1
Mean / average trips ^c	2.73	1.78	2.69

^a $\chi^2 = 6.09, p = .987, V = .103$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c $t = 1.06, p = .289, rpb = .06$.

Group Size. Respondents were asked to report how many people, including themselves, accompanied them at Valley of the Rogue State Park on their most recent trip. Table 8 shows that the average group size was almost four people. Groups most commonly consisted of two (33%) and three to four people (30%). Overnight users, on average, visited in smaller groups ($M = 3.75$ people) than day users ($M = 3.81$). Day users were about as likely to visit alone (16%) than overnight users (10%).

Table 8. Comparison of day and overnight user group size at the park ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
1 Person (alone)	16	10	16
2 People	32	44	33
3 or 4 People	30	26	30
5 to 10 People	18	18	17
11 to 25 People	3	2	3
More than 25 People	1	1	1
Mean / average ^c	3.81	3.75	3.81

^a $\chi^2 = 8.75, p = .997, V = .10$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c $t = 0.07, p = .947, rpb = .003$.

Bringing Dogs to the Park. The questionnaires asked day users and overnight users if they or anyone else in their group brought dog(s) with them to Valley of the Rogue State Park. Table 9 shows that 74% of park users did not bring dogs with them and 26% brought dogs. Overnight users (43%) were more likely than day users (25%) to bring dogs.

Table 9. Comparison of day and overnight users bringing dogs with them to the park ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
No, did not bring dog(s)	75	57	74
Yes, brought dog(s)	25	43	26

^a $\chi^2 = 4.54, p = .033, \phi = .089$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Transportation to the Park. Respondents were asked how they got to Valley of the Rogue State Park on their most recent trip. Table 10 shows that almost all users arrived at the park in their family’s personal vehicle (86%), 6% arrived in somebody else’s vehicle, and 8% arrived in another form of transportation. On average, there were 3.00 people in each personal family vehicle, 3.23 people in somebody else’s vehicle, and 2.77 people in other forms of transportation. For all day-use vehicles, there was an average of 3.02 people in the vehicle. For all overnight vehicles, there was an average of 2.65 people in the vehicle. There was a no significant difference between day users and overnight users, with almost all overnight users arriving in their own vehicles (96%) compared to day users (86%). Day users (6%) were slightly more likely than overnight users (2%) to use somebody else’s personal vehicle.

Table 10. Comparison of day and overnight user transportation to the park ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
My family’s personal vehicle ^c	86	96	86
Somebody else’s personal vehicle ^d	6	2	6
Other ^e	8	2	8

^a $\chi^2 = 4.53, p = .104, V = .07$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c Number of people in vehicle: mean / average = 3.00 (1-2 people = 52%, 3-4 people = 31%), day user = 3.03, overnight = 2.64.

^d Number of people in vehicle: mean / average = 3.23 (1-4 people = 89%), day user = 3.22, overnight = 3.50.

^e Number of people in vehicle: mean / average = 2.77 (1-4 people = 89%), day user = 2.78, overnight = 2.33.

Reasons for Visiting. Visitors were asked if this park was the main reason for their trip. Table 11 shows that only 12% of users considered this park their main destination with 30% of overnight users and 11% of day users considering it the main reason for their trip.

Table 11. Comparison of day and overnight users in whether the park was their main destination ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Primarily for recreation – this park was main destination	11	30	12
Primarily for recreation – main destination was not this park	38	51	38
Primarily for business, family, or other reasons – park was side trip	28	11	27
Some other reason	23	7	23

^a $\chi^2 = 17.30, p = .001, V = .15$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Alternatives to Visit. Respondents were then asked what things they would have considered doing if they were not able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit. As shown in Table 12, most users responded that, if unable to go to the park for this visit, they would have gone somewhere else for the same activity (60%). Overnight users (71%) were more likely than day users (60%) to go somewhere else for the same activity. Furthermore, overnight users reported that they would travel farther for the same activity ($M = 271.98$) than day users ($M = 114.90$), and would also travel farther for a different activity ($M = 296.18$) than day users ($M = 27.50$).

Table 12. Comparison of day and overnight user alternatives to park visit ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Gone somewhere else for same activity ^c	60	71	60
Something else (none of these)	21	12	21
Come back another time	10	6	10
Gone somewhere else for a different activity ^d	3	8	4
Stayed home	3	3	3
Gone to work at my regular job	3	<1	2

^a $\chi^2 = 4.74, p = .448, V = .09$

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c If gone somewhere else for same activity, how far from home is the place you would have gone instead: mean / average = 132.56 miles, day user = 114.90, overnight = 271.98.

^d If gone somewhere else for different activity, how far from home is the place you would have gone instead: mean / average = 90.77 miles, day user = 27.50, overnight = 296.18.

Respondents were also asked to specify what other park they would consider going to if they had not been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park. Many day users indicated that they would visit the next rest stop, and overnight users indicated they would visit Seven Feathers RV Resort, Indian Mary Park, Joseph Stewart State Park, KOA, and private RV parks.

Section Summary. Taken together, results in this section showed that:

- The most popular activities were picnicking or barbecuing (64%), sightseeing (25%), and hiking or walking (19%). The least popular activities were boating (motor, canoe, kayak; 1%), fishing (2%), running or jogging (3%), and biking on local roads or trails (3%). Overnight users were more likely to participate in most activities, which is not surprising given that they had more time at the park.
- The most common main activity groups were picnicking or barbecuing (54%) and camping (30%). The least common activity groups were running or jogging, fishing, bird or wildlife watching, biking on local roads, and boating (all < 1%). Day users were more likely to consider picnicking or barbecuing as their primary activities, whereas overnight users were much more likely to consider camping, hiking or walking, or dog walking as their primary activity.
- Day users spent an average of almost an hour and a half in the park, with 78% of users spending just one hour in the park. Overnight users spent an average of almost two and a half nights at the park, although the largest proportions spent one (43%) or two (23%) nights at the park. An additional 15% spent three nights at the park, and 19% spent four or more nights.
- 11% of visitors were local (driving 30 miles or less to reach the park) and another 12% originated 31 to 120 miles from the park. A higher percentage of day-use visitors (12%) than overnight visitors (10%) were local. Overnight users, however, on average traveled farther ($M = 403.57$ miles) to visit the park than day visitors ($M = 395.94$ miles).
- In total, 52% of respondents had visited this park before, whereas 48% had not visited previously. Although users had visited an average of over two and a half times in the past 12 months, the highest proportion (29%) had visited the park once before, with 24% making just two trips in the past year. On average, day users had visited slightly significantly more times ($M = 2.73$) than overnight users ($M = 1.78$).

- Average group size was almost four people. Groups most commonly consisted of two (33%) and three to four people (30%). Overnight users, on average, visited in smaller groups ($M = 3.75$ people), than day users ($M = 3.81$).
- In total, 74% of park users did not bring dogs with them; 26% brought dogs. Overnight users (43%) were significantly more likely than day users (25%) to bring dogs.
- Most users arrived at the park in their family's personal vehicle (86%), 6% arrived in somebody else's vehicle, and 8% arrived in another form of transportation. On average, there were 3.00 people in each personal family vehicle, 3.23 people in somebody else's vehicle, and 2.77 people in other forms of transportation. For all day-use vehicles, there was an average of 3.02 people in the vehicle. For all overnight vehicles, there was an average of 2.65 people in the vehicle.
- Only 12% of users considered this park their main destination with 30% of overnight users and 11% of day users considering it the main reason for their trip.
- If they had been unable to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, most park visitors would have either gone somewhere else for the same activity (60%).
- If they had been unable to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, many day users would have gone to the next rest stop, and overnight users indicated they would visit Seven Feathers RV Resort, Indian Mary Park, Joseph Stewart State Park, KOA, and private RV parks.

Physical Activity and Other Health Benefits

Day and overnight visitors were asked their extent of participation in moderate physical activity (e.g., walking, bicycling, canoeing at a moderate pace), and vigorous physical activity (e.g., jogging, walking, or bicycling at a vigorous pace, breaking a sweat, heart beating rapidly) during their trip to Valley of the Rogue State Park (Table 13). 28% of all visitors indicated that they did participated in moderate physical activity, while 11% indicated participating in vigorous physical activity. Overnight users were significantly more likely to participate in moderate physical activity (71%) than day users (25%) and spent more minutes ($M = 118$) than day users ($M = 49$) participating in moderate physical activity. Overnight users ($M = 99$) also spent significantly more minutes participating in vigorous physical activity than day users ($M = 44$) during their visit.

Table 13. Comparison of day and overnight user participation in moderate and vigorous physical activity during visit

	User Group ^a			χ^2 or <i>t</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Effect size ϕ or <i>r</i> _{pb}
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Moderate Physical Activity				24.57	< .001	.23
No	75	29	72			
Yes	25	71	28			
Avg (min)	48.69	118.05	58.57			
Vigorous Physical Activity				1.40	.236	.06
No	90	82	89			
Yes	10	18	11			
Avg (min)	43.94	99.08	47.93			

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who reported participating in physical activity unless otherwise specified as average minutes participating in moderate or vigorous physical activity.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Furthermore, 50% of all visitors indicated that their level of physical activity during their visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park was about the same as their daily life, whereas 36% indicated it was about less, and 14% indicated it was more (Table 14). There were no significant differences between day and overnight users when comparing their level of physical activity to their daily life.

Table 14. Comparison of day and overnight user level of physical activity at Valley of the Rogue to daily life ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Physical activity ABOUT THE SAME than daily life	50	54	50
Physical activity LESS as daily life	37	25	36
Physical activity MORE than daily life	14	21	14

^a $\chi^2 = 2.22, p = .330, V = .07$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Park visitors were asked to rate the degree that their visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park had improved their mental and physical health. Table 15 shows that, overall, park visitors reported their visit helped to reduce stress (76%), reduce anxiety (66%), and improve mental health (62%). Day users reported about the same physical and mental benefits from their visit as overnight users.

Table 15. Comparison of day and overnight user health benefits related to park visitation

	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	<i>p</i> value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Reducing stress	76	70	76	1.37	0.85	0.06
Reducing anxiety	66	62	66	0.46	0.98	0.03
Improving mental health	63	62	62	1.02	0.906	0.05
Improving physical health	38	32	37	2.23	0.693	0.07
Improving level of physical fitness	29	26	29	1.55	0.818	0.06

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who reported benefiting “much” or “a great deal” from visit to park.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Section Summary. Taken together, results in this section showed that:

- 28% of all visitors indicated that they did participate in moderate physical activity, while 11% indicated participating in vigorous physical activity. Overnight users were significantly more likely to participate in moderate physical activity (71%) than day users (25%) and spent more minutes ($M = 118$) than day users ($M = 49$) participating in moderate physical activity. Overnight users ($M = 99$) also spent significantly more minutes participating in vigorous physical activity than day users ($M = 44$) during their visit.
- 50% of all visitors indicated that their level of physical activity during their visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park was about the same as their daily life, whereas 36% indicated it was about less, and 14% indicated it was more.
- Park visitors reported their visit helped to reduce stress (76%), reduce anxiety (66%), and improve mental health (62%). Day users reported about the same physical and mental benefits from their visit as overnight users.

Visitor Spending

Park visitors were asked to estimate how much they and the other members of their party spent on their trip within 30 miles of Valley of the Rogue State Park on eight spending categories. The information included in this section of the report summarizes basic visitor spending results from the survey. A more extensive visitor spending analysis will be conducted by Oregon State University and available in a separate report.

For this analysis, “local” visitors are defined as those visitors reporting traveling 30 miles or less from home to get to the park. “Non-local” visitors are those respondents living 31 or more miles from the park. All foreign visitors were classified as “non-local” visitors. Visitor responses were excluded under the following conditions:

- The number of nights spent away from home in the local area was greater than 30,
- The reported size of the group was greater than 10 individuals,
- Spending per day/night was greater or equal to \$500 or spending on recreation and equipment rental was greater or equal to \$500 in total.

Table 16 includes the percentages of all park day users and overnight users that are local and non-local visitors. Most visitors to the park are non-local (living 31 or more miles from the park) visitors (89%). About the same percentage of overnight users (91%) are non-local as day users (89%). Based on previous year visitation estimates, approximately 95.6% of all users at Valley of the Rogue State Park are day users and 4.4% are overnight users.

Table 16. Comparison of day and overnight users, local / non-local ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Local	11	9	11
Non-Local ^c	89	91	89

^a $\chi^2 = .09, p = .767, \phi = .01$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Table 17 shows the proportion of total spending for each visitor profile type and reported on a party trip basis. The majority of local day users reported spending no money (29%), \$1- \$25 (29%) and \$351-\$550 (29%), while the largest percentage of local overnight users reported spending \$151-\$350 (41%) and \$51-\$150 (38%). The majority of non-local day users reported spending no money (34%) and \$51-\$150 (20%), while the majority of non-local overnight users reported spending \$151-\$350 (34%) and \$51-\$150 (29%).

Table 17. Comparison of day and overnight total local spending, dollars per party per trip ^a

	<u>Local</u>		<u>Non-Local</u>		All ^b (%)
	Day (%)	Overnight (%)	Day (%)	Overnight (%)	
Spent no money	29	0	34	1	33
\$1 - \$25	29	3	8	2	10
\$26 - \$50	0	6	13	8	12
\$51 - \$150	0	38	20	29	20
\$151 - \$350	14	41	11	34	12
\$351 - \$550	29	1	8	15	9
\$551 - \$1,000	0	11	6	11	5

^a $\chi^2 = 25.52, p < .001, V = .26$

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Table 18 includes the proportion of visitor parties that reported spending any dollars on the eight spending categories (e.g., motel, camping, restaurants and bars, groceries, etc.). For local day use visitors, most reported spending some money on gasoline and oil (57%), groceries (43%), and restaurants and bars (43%). Most local overnight visitors reported spending money on groceries (88%), gasoline and oil (83%), and camping (77%). For non-local day use visitors, most reported spending some money on gasoline and oil (54%). Most non-local overnight visitors reported spending money on gasoline and oil (80%), camping (75%), and groceries (62%). The “All” spending average is estimated as a weighted average for spending by day-user and overnight visitors. Most visitors to Valley of the Rogue State Park reported spending some money on gasoline and oil (55%), and groceries (35%).

Table 18. Comparison of percent of day and overnight party spending of any dollars in eight spending categories

Spending Categories	<u>Local</u>		<u>Non-Local</u>		All ^a (%)
	Day (%)	Overnight (%)	Day (%)	Overnight (%)	
Gasoline and oil	57	83	54	80	55
Groceries	43	88	34	62	35
Restaurants and bars	43	31	27	53	27
Camping	14	77	14	75	16
Park entry, parking, or recreation user fees	14	33	16	29	14
Souvenirs, clothing, and other miscellaneous	43	8	13	26	14
Motel, lodge, cabin, B&B, other lodging	29	5	13	6	12
Recreation and equipment (guide fees, equipment rental)	14	3	5	12	4

^a Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Respondents were asked to indicate if they were staying away from home within 30 miles of Valley of the Rogue State Park, and the number of nights they were staying if they were. Table 19 shows that 14% of all visitors were staying away from home within 30 miles of the park with significantly more overnight users (66%) than day users (11%) staying away from home. Of those users staying away from home within 30 miles of the park, respondents indicated staying an average of two and a half nights (2.53), with day users (2.53) staying about the same nights on average than overnight users (2.57).

Table 19. Comparison of day and overnight user nights staying away from home within 30 miles of park

	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total (%) ^a
Staying away from home ^b	11	66	14
Mean number of nights ^c	2.53	2.57	2.53

^a Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^b Cell entries in this row are percentages (%) of visitors staying away from home within 30 miles $\chi^2 = 42.78, p < .001, \phi = .36$.

^c Cell entries in this row are mean (avg) nights. $t = .04, p = .966, r_{pb} = .01$.

Section Summary. Taken together, results in this section showed that:

- The majority of local day users reported spending no money (29%), \$1- \$25 (29%) and \$351-\$550 (29%), while the largest percentage of local overnight users reported spending \$151-\$350 (41%) and \$51-\$150 (38%).
- The majority of non-local day users reported spending no money (34%) and \$51-\$150 (20%), while the majority of non-local overnight users reported spending \$151-\$350 (34%) and \$51-\$150 (29%).
- Most reported spending some money on gasoline and oil (57%), groceries (43%), and restaurants and bars (43%). Most local overnight visitors reported spending money on gasoline and oil (54%), and groceries (34%).
- Most visitors reported spending some money on gasoline and oil (55%), and groceries (35%).
- Only 14% of all visitors were staying away from home within 30 miles of the park with significantly more overnight users (66%) than day users (11%) staying away from home. Of those users staying away from home within 30 miles of the park, respondents indicated staying an average of two and a half nights (2.53), with day users (2.53) staying about the same nights on average than overnight users (2.57).

Obtaining Information About the Park

The questionnaires contained several questions examining how users obtained information about state parks such as Valley of the Rogue State Park and whether they were able to obtain the information they needed. Table 20 shows that almost all users (88%) were able to find the information they needed when planning their visit to this state park, and the few (12%) who did not find the information they needed would like: better information about campsites, the reservation system, access to the river, day-use area facilities/activities, and activities for youth and children.

Table 20. Comparison of day and overnight users in whether they found the information needed ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Yes, found the information needed	88	97	88
No, did not find the information needed ^c	12	3	12

^a $\chi^2 = 2.56, p = .110, \phi = .06$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c The most popular information needed was: better information about campsites, reservation information, access to the river, more information about day-use areas, and activities for youth and children.

Table 21. Comparison of day and overnight user use of information sources

	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Highway signs	74	48	73	7.50	0.006	.13
Previous visit	67	69	68	0.04	0.843	.01
Friends/ Family	54	55	54	0.001	0.977	.001
Official internet websites (OPRD)	48	93	50	7.50	0.006	.13
Brochures	40	44	40	0.16	0.686	.02
Other ^c	37	19	37	0.52	0.473	.05
Magazines	28	22	28	0.33	0.568	.03
Social media websites	25	26	25	0.03	0.856	.01
Books	25	21	25	0.38	0.540	.03
Newspapers	23	11	23	2.25	0.133	.06
Work	23	8	22	3.73	0.053	.08
Radio	21	6	20	5.90	0.015	.10
Television	17	10	17	0.59	0.443	.03
Community organizations or church	17	6	17	4.01	0.045	.08
Health care providers	14	3	14	3.02	0.082	.07
Videos / DVDs	13	5	13	2.32	0.128	.06

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who used the information source “sometimes” to “often.”

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c The most popular “other” ways were: Reserve America website and campground guides.

Respondents were also presented with a list of 16 possible sources for finding information and asked how often they obtained information from these sources when thinking about visiting an Oregon State Park such as Valley of the Rogue State Park. Table 21 shows that the most heavily used sources of information were highway signs (73%), previous visits (68%), friends and family (54%), and official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon; 50%). The least used sources were videos or DVDs (13%), health care providers (14%), community organizations or church (17%), and television (17%). Day users and overnight users differed significantly on three information sources, with day users (74%), more likely than overnight users (48%) to obtain information from highway signs, and radio (21%). Overnight users, however, were significantly more likely than day users to obtain information from official internet websites (93%).

Respondents were then asked to specify from this list of information sources what one source they would first use when obtaining information about an Oregon State Park such as Valley of the Rogue State Park. Table 22 shows that official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon; 51%) was overwhelmingly the first primary source used by most respondents, followed by highway signs (19%), friends and family (9%), and previous visits (5%). Few people used other sources when obtaining information. There was a significant difference between day and overnight users, with overnight users almost entirely dependent on official internet websites as their primary source (87%). Day users were also dependent on these websites (49%), but also used other sources such highway signs (20%) and family and friends (10%).

Table 22. Comparison of day and overnight users for primary information source ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Official internet websites (OPRD)	49	87	51
Highway signs	20	1	19
Friends / family	10	4	9
Previous visit	5	3	5
Other	4	2	4
Brochures	4	2	3
Social media websites	3	1	3
Radio	2	0	2
Television	1	0	1
Magazines	1	<1	1
Videos/DVDs	1	0	1
Books	1	<1	1

^a $\chi^2 = 27.21, p = .004, V = .21$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Section Summary. Taken together, results in this section showed that:

- Almost all users (88%) were able to find the information they needed when planning their visit to this park, and the few (12%) who did not find it would like better information about campsites, the reservation system, access to the river, day-use area facilities/activities, and activities for youth and children.
- The most heavily used sources of information were highway signs (73%), previous visits (68%), friends and family (54%), and official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon; 50%). The least used sources were videos or DVDs (13%), health care providers (14%), community organizations or church (17%), and television (17%). Day users and overnight users differed significantly on three information sources, with day users (74%), more likely than overnight users (48%) to obtain information from highway signs, and radio (21%). Overnight users, however, were significantly more likely than day users to obtain information from official internet websites (93%).
- Official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon; 51%) was overwhelmingly the first primary source used by most respondents, followed by highway signs (19%), friends and family (9%), and previous visits (5%). Few people used other sources when obtaining information. There was a significant difference between day and overnight users, with overnight users almost entirely dependent on official internet websites as their primary source (87%). Day users were also dependent on these websites (49%), but also used other sources such highway signs (20%) and family and friends (10%).

Satisfaction with Experiences and Conditions

Overall Satisfaction. Respondents were asked “overall, how dissatisfied or satisfied were you with your *overall experience* at Valley of the Rogue State Park?” Table 23 shows that overall satisfaction was high, as 89% were satisfied and few respondents (11%) were dissatisfied. In addition, the highest proportion of users was “satisfied” (54%).

Table 23. Comparison of day and overnight user overall satisfaction ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Very Satisfied	34	52	35
Satisfied	55	40	54
Dissatisfied or Neutral	11	8	11

^a $\chi^2 = 4.05, p = .132, V = .07$.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Satisfaction and Expectations with Specific Characteristics. Although most users were satisfied with their overall visit at Valley of the Rogue State Park, this does not indicate that they were satisfied with every aspect of this park. This project, therefore, first measured respondent *expectations* by asking them the extent they believed that several attributes of Valley of the Rogue State Park were *important* to their visit (e.g., absence of litter, personal safety, signs, parking). Then, respondents reported their *satisfaction* of these same attributes at this park to measure *performance* of these attributes.

Table 24 shows that the most important characteristics were the park’s cleanliness (e.g., lawn care, lack of graffiti; 95%), cleanliness of toilets (95%), and absence of litter (92%). The least important attributes were the number of information / education programs or materials (41%), facilities for groups to gather (42%), quality of information / education programs or materials (46%), and number of park trails (48%). There were differences among day users and overnight users for 9 of the 20 possible comparisons. Overnight users felt that absence of litter, courteousness of rangers/ personnel, condition/ maintenance of trails, presence of park rangers/ personnel, and number of park trails were more important at this state park. Day users felt that number of toilets/ bathrooms, amount of educational information, ease of movement/ access, and facilities for groups to gather were more important than overnight users. Responses for two additional items that were asked in the questionnaires administered only to overnight users showed that 96% of overnight users considered the comfort of campsites to be important and 94% believed that shading provided by trees and other structures was important.

Table 24. Comparison of day and overnight user specific *expectations* at the park

	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Cleanliness of park (graffiti, lawns)	95	99	95	3.43	0.064	.05
Cleanliness of toilets / bathrooms	95	89	95	1.26	0.262	.05
Absence of litter	92	99	92	5.34	0.021	.07
Number of toilets / bathrooms	88	76	88	4.04	0.044	.08
Parking for vehicles	86	81	86	0.45	0.504	.03
Personal safety	82	93	82	3.73	0.053	.07
Courteousness of rangers / personnel	80	95	81	4.61	0.032	.07
Signs with directions <i>to</i> the park	77	77	77	0.02	0.879	.01
Opportunities to escape crowds	74	78	74	0.30	0.582	.02
Signs with directions <i>in</i> the park	69	82	70	2.26	0.133	.06
Information about conditions / hazards	63	70	64	0.41	0.522	.03
Condition / maintenance of trails	57	79	58	6.08	0.014	.10
Amount of educational information	57	49	56	4.83	0.028	.07
Presence of park rangers / personnel	54	84	55	13.06	< .001	.13
Ease of movement / access (wheelchair, elderly, stroller)	56	36	55	5.79	0.016	.09
Variety of things to do	49	56	50	0.60	0.44	.03
Number of park trails	47	69	48	5.73	0.017	.09
Quality of educational information	46	49	46	0.21	0.643	.02
Facilities for groups to gather	43	24	42	4.21	0.04	.08
Number of educational information	41	43	41	0.88	0.766	.01
Comfort of campsites	--	96	--	--	--	--
Shading provided by trees or other structures	--	94	--	--	--	--

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who rated the characteristic as “somewhat” or “extremely important.”

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c Only asked in questionnaires of overnight users, not day users.

Table 25 shows that the majority of users were satisfied with most of these characteristics at Valley of the Rogue State Park. Users were most satisfied with park cleanliness (80%), personal safety (77%), parking for vehicles (77%), and number of toilets / bathrooms (75%). Users were least satisfied with the amount and quality of educational information (46% and 47%), and number of park trails (47%). Overnight users were significantly more satisfied with the cleanliness of the park, personal safety, absence of litter, cleanliness of toilets / bathrooms, courteousness of rangers, presence of park rangers, condition and maintenance of trails, and number of park trails. Overnight users were also satisfied with the comfort of campsites (91%), value for fee paid (88%), and shading provided by trees (82%).

Table 25. Comparison of day and overnight user specific *satisfactions* at the park

	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Cleanliness of park (graffiti, lawns)	79	94	80	4.24	0.040	0.07
Personal safety	76	93	77	5.47	0.019	0.09
Parking for vehicles	77	86	77	1.63	0.202	0.05
Number of toilets / bathrooms	75	85	75	1.99	0.158	0.05
Absence of litter	71	96	73	12.28	<.001	0.12
Cleanliness of toilets / bathrooms	70	86	71	3.90	0.048	0.07
Courteousness of rangers / personnel	69	94	70	9.65	0.002	0.11
Signs with directions <i>to</i> the park	68	84	69	3.04	0.081	0.07
Opportunities to escape crowds	68	75	68	0.63	0.426	0.03
Presence of park rangers / personnel	60	92	62	15.99	<.001	0.14
Signs with directions <i>in</i> the park	56	80	58	6.47	0.11	0.10
Ease of movement / access (wheelchair, elderly, stroller)	55	56	55	0.07	0.792	0.01
Information about conditions / hazards	50	65	51	2.10	0.148	0.06
Variety of things to do	50	62	50	1.72	0.190	0.05
Condition / maintenance of trails	49	76	50	7.79	0.005	0.11
Facilities for groups to gather	50	45	50	0.36	0.548	0.03
Number of park trails	45	74	47	9.75	0.002	0.13
Number of educational information	47	58	47	1.19	0.275	0.05
Quality of educational information	46	59	46	1.35	0.245	0.05
Comfort of campsites ^c	--	91	--	--	--	--
Being a good value for fee paid	--	88	--	--	--	--
Shading provided by trees / structures ^c	--	82	--	--	--	--

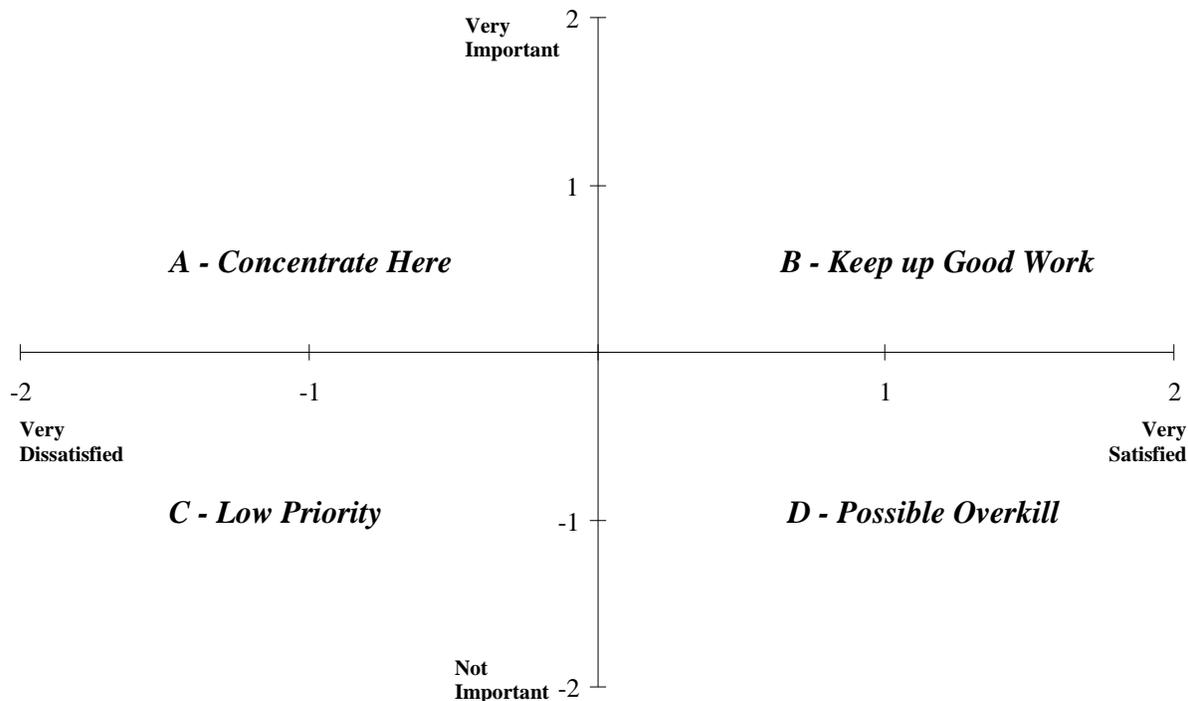
^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who rated the characteristic as “satisfied” or “very satisfied.”

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c Only asked in questionnaires of overnight users, not day users.

Importance – Performance Analysis.

Figure 1. Importance-performance (I-P) analysis matrix



One approach for visualizing relationships between expectations (i.e., importance of attributes) and satisfaction (i.e., performance of these attributes) is Importance – Performance (I-P) analysis (Figure 1). Importance or expectations are represented as averages (i.e., means) on the vertical axis (i.e., y-axis) and average performance or experiences (i.e., satisfaction) are measured on the horizontal axis (i.e., x-axis). When combined, these axes intersect and produce a matrix of four quadrants that can be interpreted as “concentrate here” (high importance or expectation, low satisfaction or poor experiences; Quadrant A), “keep up the good work” (high importance or expectation and high satisfaction or good experiences; Quadrant B), “low priority” (low importance or expectation and low satisfaction or poor experiences; Quadrant C), and “possible overkill” (low importance or expectation, high satisfaction or good experiences; Quadrant D). This matrix provides managers with an easily understandable picture of the status of services, facilities, and conditions as perceived by users, and reveals conditions that may or may not need attention (Bruyere, Rodriguez, & Vaske, 2002; Vaske, Beaman, Stanley, & Grenier, 1996).

Figure 2. Importance-performance (I-P) analysis matrix for *day users*

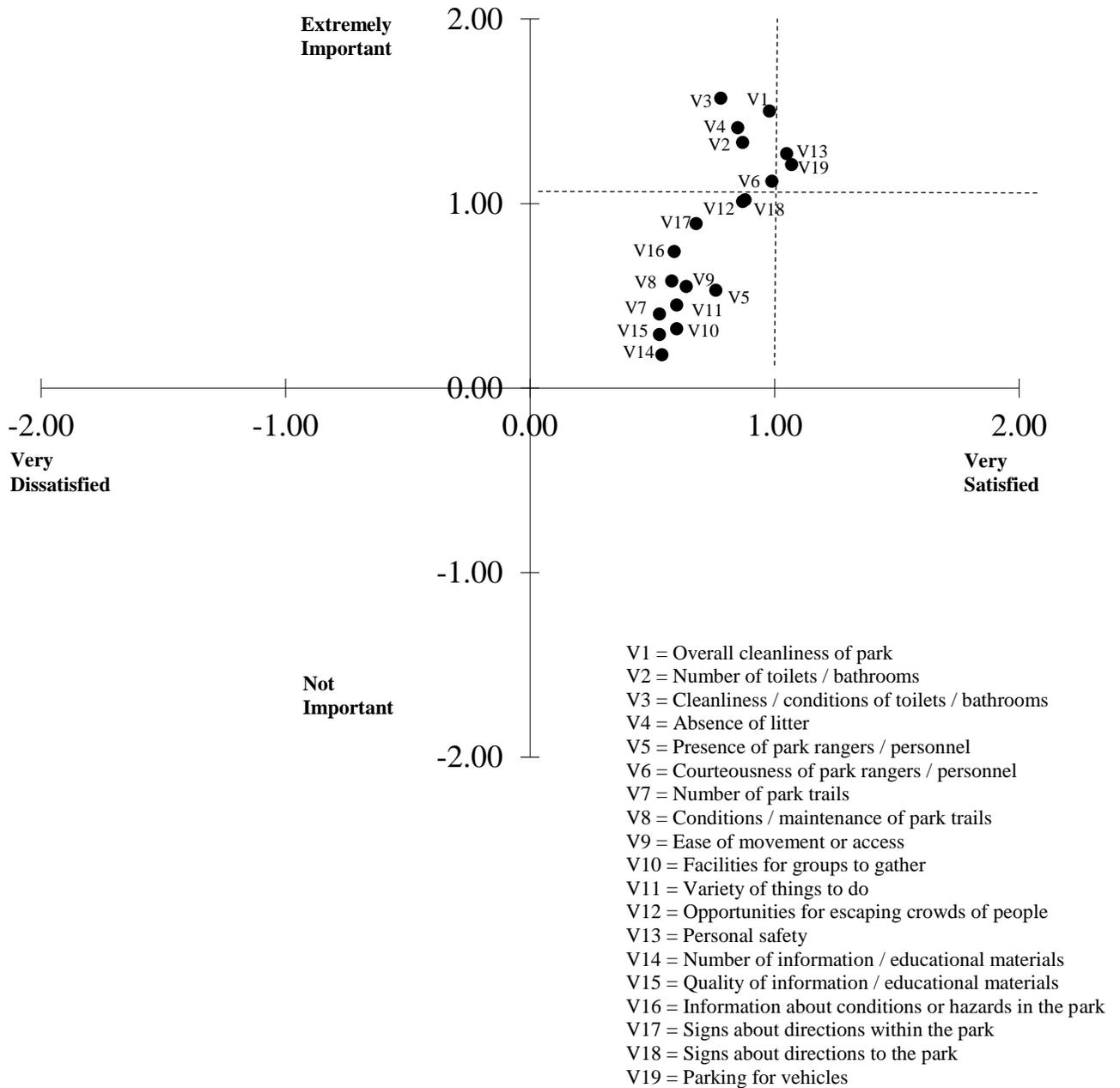


Figure 3. Importance-performance (I-P) analysis matrix for *overnight users*

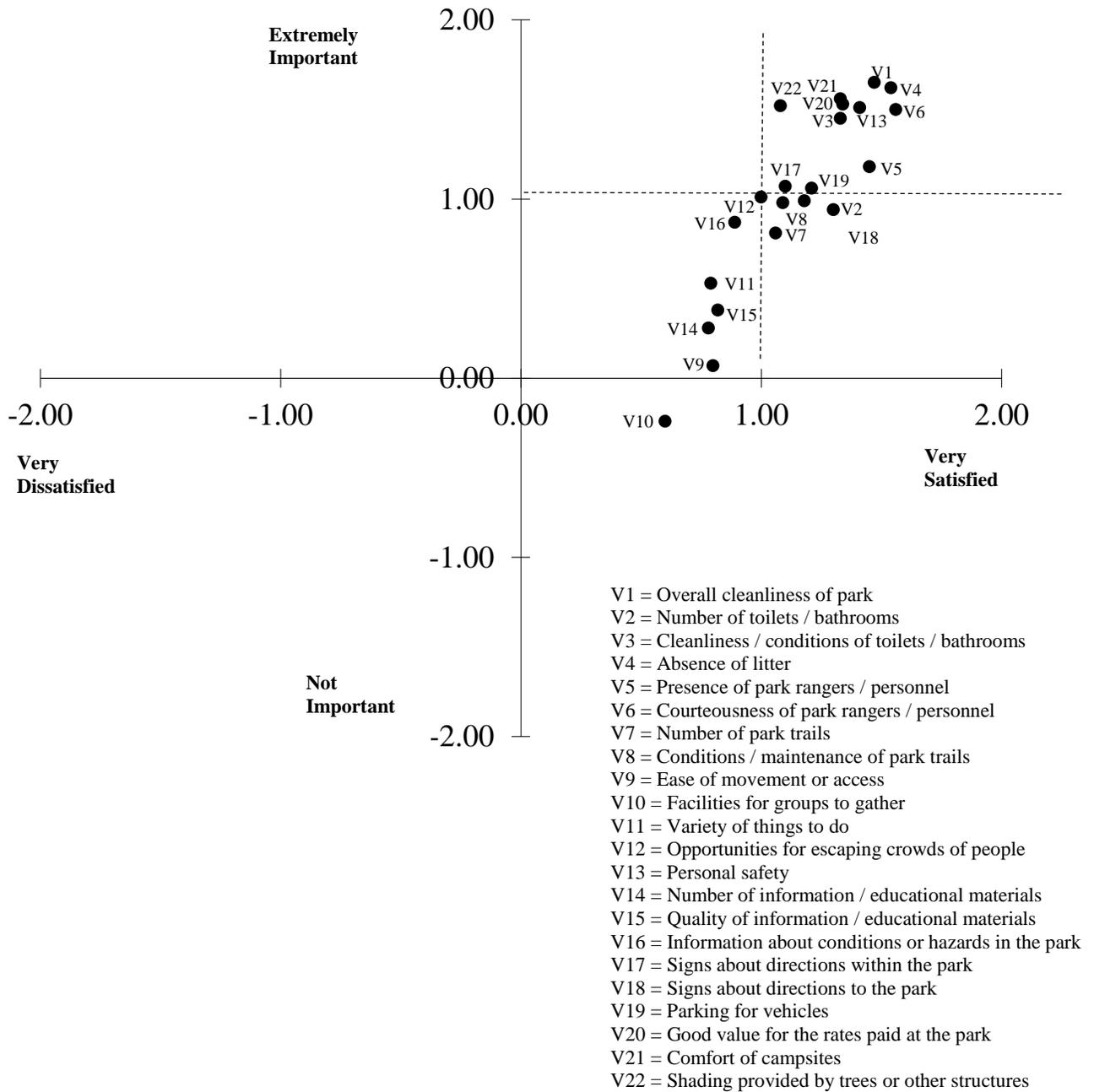


Figure 2 is the I-P matrix for day users and Figure 3 is the matrix for overnight users. Both matrices show that all attributes were in the “keep up the good work” quadrant, indicating that users thought that park staff were doing a good job managing conditions and experiences at Valley of the Rogue State Park. For this state park visitor survey project, we are also taking a closer examination of I-P scores in the “keep up the good work” quadrant within the dashed lines included in Figures 2 and 3. These results reveal that managers should consider monitoring

attributes such as the cleanliness/ condition of toilets/ bathrooms (V3), absence of litter (V4), number of toilets/ bathrooms (V2), overall cleanliness of the park (V1), and courteousness of park rangers/ personnel (V6) in the day-use areas (Figure 2). For overnight areas, there were no attributes that fell into the “concentrate here” quadrant (Figure 3).

Respondents were asked several additional questions about their satisfaction with Valley of the Rogue State Park, including this park’s natural environment, facilities and services, and fees. Users were also asked how likely they would return to this state park. Table 26 shows high user satisfaction with the environment (90%) and facilities and services (78%). Overnight visitors were asked about their satisfaction with fees at this park (89%). Overnight users were significantly more satisfied with the park’s facilities and services. In total, 77% of respondents said they were likely to return to this park in the future.

Table 26. Comparison of day and overnight user likelihood of returning and satisfaction with the park fees, facilities, and environment

	User Group			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^a			
Satisfaction with natural environment ^b	90	86	90	0.84	0.36	0.04
Satisfaction with facilities and services ^b	77	91	78	4.13	0.042	0.07
Satisfaction with fee paid ^b	--	89	--	--	--	--
Likelihood of returning ^c	76	81	77	0.55	0.457	0.03

^a Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^b Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who rated the characteristic as “satisfied” or “very satisfied.”

^c Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who said they were “likely” or “very likely” to return to the park in the future.

Table 27 shows that almost all visitors (93%) to Valley of the Rogue State Park would recommend the park to their friends or family, with more overnight users (93%) willing to recommend the park than day users (87%). Reasons respondents indicated they would not recommend the park were because it did not have good river access and the heat.

Table 27. Comparison of day and overnight user recommendation of park to friends and family ^a

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^b
Yes, recommend park	87	93	93
No, would not recommend park	13	7	7

^a $\chi^2 = 19.41, p < .001, \phi = .27.$

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Outstanding Features. Users also provided 59 verbatim open ended comments on what they found to be the most outstanding features or things to do at Valley of the Rogue State Park. The most common outstanding features and things to do involved (a) hiking opportunities; (b) the river; (c) close to highway; (d) scenery; and (e) picnic tables.

Perceived Crowding. *Perceived crowding* is a subjective and negative evaluation that this reported number of encounters or people observed in an area is too many. Research suggests that when users perceived an area to be crowded, they likely encountered more than their maximum acceptance (i.e., their norm) of impacts (e.g., use levels) for the particular setting (Manning, 2010; Needham & Rollins, 2009).

Table 28 shows that, on average, both day users and overnight users felt slightly crowded. More specifically, 36% of all park users felt some degree of crowding on their visit, with 35% of day users feeling crowded and 57% of overnight users feeling crowded. According to Shelby, Vaske, and Heberlein (1989) and Vaske and Shelby (2008), these results suggest that crowding in the overnight-use areas are at “high normal”, where carrying capacity may not be exceeded, but may be trending in that direction. However, crowding in the day-use area is at “low normal”, and access, displacement, or crowding problems are not likely to exist at this time and may lead to unique low density experiences.

Table 28. Comparison of day and overnight crowding evaluations

	User Group			<i>t</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Effect size <i>r</i> _{pb}
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^a			
Perception of crowding ^c	2.49	3.79	2.55	3.79	<.001	.15

^a Cell entries are means on 9 point crowding scale of 1-2 “not at all crowded” to 3-4 “slightly crowded” to 5-7 “moderately crowded” to 8-9 “extremely crowded.” Median = 2, Mode = 1, Percent crowded =36% (35% Day Users, 57% Overnight).

Section Summary. Taken together, results in this section showed that:

- Users considered the most important characteristics were the park’s cleanliness (e.g., lawn care, lack of graffiti; 95%), cleanliness of toilets (95%), and absence of litter (92%). The least important attributes were the number of information / education programs or materials (41%), facilities for groups to gather (42%), quality of information / education programs or materials (46%), and number of park trails (48%). There were differences among day users and overnight users for 9 of the 20 possible comparisons. Overnight users felt that absence of litter, courteousness of rangers/ personnel, condition/

maintenance of trails, presence of park rangers/ personnel, and number of park trails were more important at this state park. Day users felt that number of toilets/ bathrooms, amount of educational information, ease of movement/ access, and facilities for groups to gather were more important than overnight users. Responses for two additional items that were asked in the questionnaires administered only to overnight users showed that 96% of overnight users considered the comfort of campsites to be important and 94% believed that shading provided by trees and other structures was important.

- Overall satisfaction among users was high, as 89% were satisfied and almost no respondents (11%) were dissatisfied. In addition, the highest proportion of users was “satisfied” (54%). Users were most satisfied with the park cleanliness (80%), personal safety (77%), parking for vehicles (77%), and number of toilets / bathrooms (75%). Users were least satisfied with the amount and quality of educational information (46% and 47%), and number of park trails (47%). Overnight users were significantly more satisfied with the cleanliness of the park, personal safety, absence of litter, cleanliness of toilets / bathrooms, courteousness of rangers, presence of park rangers, condition and maintenance of trails, and number of park trails. Overnight users were also satisfied with the comfort of campsites (91%), value for fee paid (88%), and shading provided by trees (82%).
- Most respondents were also satisfied with the natural environment (90%), and facilities and services (78%). Overnight users were significantly more satisfied with the park’s facilities and services.
- Most respondents (77%) said they were likely to return to this park in the future.
- An Importance – Performance analysis showed that all park attributes were in the “keep up the good work” category, indicating that users thought that staff were doing a good job managing conditions and experiences. There were, however, five attributes that were important to day users, but these users were only slightly satisfied with these attributes. These attributes fell into the “concentrate here” category and included cleanliness/ condition of toilets/ bathrooms, absence of litter, number of toilets/ bathrooms, overall cleanliness of the park, and courteousness of park rangers/ personnel.
- Almost all visitors (93%) to Valley of the Rogue State Park would recommend the park to their friends or family, with more overnight users (93%) willing to recommend the

park than day users (87%). Reasons respondents indicated they would not recommend the park were because it did not have good river access and the heat.

- The most commonly reported outstanding features and things to do at Valley of the Rogue State Park involved: (a) hiking opportunities; (b) the river; (c) close to highway; (d) scenery; and (e) picnic tables.
- 36% of all park users felt some degree of crowding on their visit, with 35% of day users feeling crowded and 57% of overnight users feeling crowded. According to Shelby, Vaske, and Heberlein (1989) and Vaske and Shelby (2008), these results suggest that crowding in the overnight-use areas are at “high normal”, where carrying capacity may not be exceeded, but may be trending in that direction. However, crowding in the day-use area is at “low normal”, and access, displacement, or crowding problems are not likely to exist at this time and may lead to unique low density experiences.

Attitudes About Programs and Management Strategies

Let's Go Program Interest. The questionnaires asked respondents to indicate if they, or their family members, would consider participating in a weekend program (i.e., Let's Go program) for beginners to learn basic outdoor skills and to identify all of the skills they would be interested in learning about. Table 29 indicates that 34% of both day and overnight users would consider participating in such a program at a nearby park. From those who indicated overall interest in Let's Go programs, the most popular programs were camping (19%), hiking (18%), fishing (17%), rafting (16%), and kayaking (16%). The least supported Let's Go program was geocaching (5%). Overnight and day users were similarly interested in each of the programs.

Table 29. Comparison of day and overnight user consideration of participating in “Let’s Go” programs

	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Overall Interest						
Yes	34	34	34	0.01	0.918	.004
Specific Program Interest						
Camping	20	13	19	1.02	0.314	0.07
Hiking	18	18	18	0.11	0.744	0.02
Fishing	17	16	17	0.05	0.823	0.02
Rafting	16	15	16	0.002	0.963	0.003
Kayaking	16	17	16	0.23	0.629	0.03
Canoeing	14	13	14	0.20	0.656	0.03
Birding	14	15	14	0.98	0.754	0.02
Stargazing	12	19	13	1.61	0.204	0.09
Scenic biking on roads	12	11	12	0.004	0.950	0.004
Mountain biking	9	8	9	0.04	0.842	0.01
Horseback riding	7	7	7	< .001	0.988	0.001
Rock climbing	7	6	7	< .001	0.988	0.001
Disc golfing	7	6	7	0.01	0.912	0.01
Geocaching	4	11	5	2.45	0.117	0.12
Other	5	1	4	2.67	0.103	0.08

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users who reported interest in “Let’s Go” programs. Percentages do not sum to 100% because respondents could check more than one program from the list.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c The most popular “other” programs were: wilderness survival, native culture, and native plants and animals.

Attitudes About Management Strategies. Several items in the questionnaires examined user attitudes about possible management strategies at Valley of the Rogue State Park. Users were asked, for example, the extent they opposed or supported several potential new strategies for this park. Table 30 shows that the most strongly supported strategies were to provide more recycling containers (71%), improve maintenance of facilities / services (70%), opportunities for viewing wildlife (69%), and more opportunities for escaping crowds (68%). The least supported strategies were to close park to all recreation / tourism activities (16%), and limit the number of people allowed per day (26%). Day users were significantly more supportive of three management options (Table 32). Overnight users were also asked to rate their support of six additional strategies specifically related to lodging and camping in the park. The majority of these users supported campsites with both RV and tent camping (53%). They were least supportive of providing more walk in / cart in campsites (13%), more group camping areas (18%), and more tent camping in campgrounds (24%).

Table 30. Comparison of day and overnight user attitudes about management at the park

	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
More recycling containers	71	68	71	0.10	0.749	0.01
Improve maintenance of facilities / services	70	54	70	3.03	0.082	0.08
More opportunities for viewing wildlife	69	71	69	0.10	0.752	0.013
More opportunities for escaping crowds	68	70	68	0.004	0.948	0.003
More trash cans	64	49	63	2.06	0.151	0.06
More information / education	63	54	63	1.07	0.301	0.05
Require all dogs be kept on leash at all times	62	68	62	0.443	0.506	0.03
More opportunities for hiking	59	60	59	0.05	0.828	0.01
Natural buffers to block view of development	56	70	57	2.22	0.136	0.06
More group picnic areas	57	19	55	16.98	< .001	0.17
Make park more pet friendly	53	46	53	0.48	0.491	0.03
Restore to historical conditions	54	39	53	2.30	0.130	0.07
Wireless internet access in park	51	67	52	2.99	0.084	0.07
More enclosed shelters	51	24	50	7.67	0.006	0.12
More paved trails	42	40	42	0.06	0.800	0.01
Do not change anything / keep as is	42	41	42	0.01	0.921	0.004
More programs led by park rangers	39	40	39	< .001	0.992	< .001
Limit the number of large groups allowed	39	39	39	< .001	0.988	0.001
Food for sale	38	23	37	3.37	0.066	0.08
Downloadable mobile phone applications	38	33	37	0.36	0.550	0.03
Limit the number of people allowed per day	27	28	26	0.11	0.737	0.02
Close park to all recreation/tourism activities	17	5	16	4.77	0.029	0.08
Campsites with both RV and tent camping ^c	--	53	--	--	--	--
More space between campsites ^c	--	47	--	--	--	--
Increase enforcement of quiet hours ^c	--	47	--	--	--	--
More tent camping in campgrounds ^c	--	24	--	--	--	--
More group camping areas ^c	--	18	--	--	--	--
More walk in / cart in campsites ^c	--	13	--	--	--	--

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users whose response was “support” or “strongly support.”

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c Only asked in questionnaires of overnight users, not day users.

Park users were also asked the extent that they would oppose or support possible service reductions at Valley of the Rogue State Park. Table 31 shows overall low support for service reductions with the highest support was for reducing ranger-led programs (22%), and fewer ranger patrols (17%), with the lowest support for reducing janitorial services (4%), and scaled down facilities (7%).

Table 31. Comparison of day and overnight user support of possible service reductions at the park

	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size Phi (ϕ)
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Fewer ranger-led programs	23	20	22	0.05	0.821	0.01
Fewer ranger patrols	17	8	17	2.60	0.273	0.06
Reduced ground maintenance (e.g. mowing)	12	8	12	0.75	0.387	0.03
Fewer hours open	10	5	9	1.49	0.223	0.05
Scaled down facilities (e.g., restrooms, shelters)	8	5	7	0.74	0.389	0.03
Reduced janitorial services	4	2	4	0.03	0.861	0.01

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of users whose response was “support” or “strongly support.”

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Overnight Campsite Use. The questionnaires completed *only by overnight users* asked what type of campsite(s) they used on their most recent trip to Valley of the Rogue State Park. Table 32 shows that the most popular type of campsite was an RV site (76%). In addition, 21% of overnight users stayed in the tent campsites, and 7% in a yurt. Few overnight users (i.e., 1% or less) stayed in the group tent or RV sites, cabins, and the hiker / biker sites.

Table 32. Overnight campsite use at Silver Fall State Park

RV Campsite	76
Tent Campsite	21
Yurt	7
Other	1
Group Tent Camp	1
Cabin	<1
Group RV Camp	<1
Hiker/ Biker Campsite	0

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of overnight users who reported using the campsite type at the park on their most recent visit.

Percentages do not sum to 100% because respondents could check more than one campsite type from the list.

Overnight User Requirements. A number of additional questions related to management of facilities and services were asked in questionnaires completed *only by overnight users*. One questions, for example, asked overnight users what power supply they would require if they were to stay at an RV or tent campsite. Table 33 shows that the majority of these users (59%) would need 30 amps, (28%) would need 50 amps, and (11%) would need no electrical power. Few users (2%) would need 100 amps.

Table 33. Overnight user power supply needs

30 amps	59
50 amps	28
No electric power needed	11
100 amps	2

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of overnight users who require this type of power supply.

Overnight users were also asked about the importance of electric, water, and sewer hookups.

Table 34 shows electric (90%) and water (85%) hookups to be more important than sewer (64%) hookups.

Table 34. Overnight user importance of RV hookups

Electric hookups	90
Water hookups	85
Sewer hookups	64

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) of overnight users who indicated that hookup was “somewhat” to “extremely” important.

Overnight users were also asked several questions about the Oregon State Parks reservation systems. First, these users were asked what reservation systems they used for their most recent overnight trip to Valley of the Rogue State Park. Table 35 shows that 70% of overnight users reserved their visit using the internet reservation system, 15% used the telephone reservation system, and 15% had someone else make the reservation. Second, users were asked to report their satisfaction with the reservation system, which was high with 88% satisfied and only 12% not satisfied (Table 35). In addition, the highest proportion of users was “very satisfied” (55%).

Table 35. Overnight user reactions to the reservation systems

Type of reservation system used	
Internet reservation system	70
Telephone reservation system	15
Did not make the reservation	15
Satisfaction with reservation system	
Very Satisfied	55
Satisfied	33
Dissatisfied or Neutral	12

¹ Cell entries are percentages (%) unless specified as means / averages

Section Summary. Taken together, results in this section showed that:

- About a third (34%) of both day and overnight users would consider participating in a Let's Go program. From those who indicated overall interest in Let's Go programs, the most popular programs were camping (19%), hiking (18%), fishing (17%), rafting (16%), and kayaking (16%). The least supported Let's Go program was geocaching (5%). Overnight and day users were similarly interested in each of the programs.
- Users most strongly supported strategies were to provide more recycling containers (71%), improve maintenance of facilities / services (70%), opportunities for viewing wildlife (69%), and more opportunities for escaping crowds (68%). The least supported strategies were to close park to all recreation / tourism activities (16%), and limit the number of people allowed per day (26%). Day users were significantly more supportive of three management options.
- A majority of overnight users supported campsites with both RV and tent camping (53%). They were least supportive of providing more walk in / cart in campsites (13%), more group camping areas (18%), and more tent camping in campgrounds (24%).
- There was overall low support for service reductions in the park. The highest support was for reducing ranger-led programs (22%), and fewer ranger patrols (17%), with the lowest support for reducing janitorial services (4%), and scaled down facilities (7%).
- The most popular type of campsite was an RV site (76%). In addition, 21% of overnight users stayed in the tent campsites, and 7% in a yurt. Few overnight users (i.e., 1% or less) stayed in the group tent or RV sites, cabins, and the hiker / biker sites.
- Overnight users reported that if they were to stay at an RV or tent campsite (59%) would need 30 amps, (28%) would need 50 amps, and (11%) would need no electrical power. Few users (2%) would need 100 amps. The availability of electric (90%) and water (85%) hookups was more important than sewer (64%) hookups.
- In total, 70% of overnight users reserved their visit using the internet reservation system, 15% used the telephone reservation system, and 15% had someone else make the reservation. Second, users were asked to report their satisfaction with the reservation system, which was high with 88% satisfied and only 12%. In addition, the highest proportion of users was "very satisfied" (55%).

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Users

Table 36 shows demographic characteristics of users. There were a few more male (51%) than female (49%) users at Valley of the Rogue State Park. There was no significant difference in the gender of overnight and day users. The average age of respondents was 52 years old, and the largest proportions of users were 60 to 69 years old (26%) and 50 to 59 years old (21%). There was no significant difference in age between day (51) and overnight users (56 years). Almost all respondents were white (i.e., Caucasian; 82%) with few Asian (7%), and Hispanic / Latinos (5%). The average annual household income before taxes of respondents was \$64,400, and the largest proportion of users had incomes from \$50,000 to \$69,999 (21%) and \$30,000 to \$49,999 (17%). Visitors to Valley of the Rogue State Park are generally wealthier than the Oregon population at large (Oregon median household income in 2010 was \$51,994). The average annual household income of overnight users (\$78,600) was larger than day users (\$63,800). Almost all users (96%) considered English as the primary language spoken in their homes. There was a slight difference in ethnicity between day and overnight users, with more Hispanic/Latinos, Asian, and other day users. Finally, there was no significant difference between the language spoken most often at home between day and overnight users, with almost all (98%) overnight users speaking English and 96% of day users speaking English.

Table 36. Comparison of day and overnight user demographic characteristics

	User Group ^a			χ^2 or <i>t</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Effect size ϕ or r_{pb}
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
Gender				0.01	0.929	0.003
Female	49	48	49			
Male	51	52	51			
Age						
Less than 20 years old	2	<1	2			
20 – 29 years	7	3	7			
30 – 39 years	18	9	18			
40 – 49 years	13	19	13			
50 – 59 years	21	22	21			
60 – 69 years	26	32	26			
70 – 79 years	10	13	10			
80+ years old	2	1	2			
Average age (mean years)	51.36	56.05	51.54	6.62	0.47	0.09
Household income (before taxes)				5.71	0.768	0.09
Less than \$10,000	8	1	8			
\$10,000 – \$29,999	9	4	9			
\$30,000 – \$49,999	17	15	17			
\$50,000 – \$69,999	21	22	21			
\$70,000 – \$89,999	12	17	12			
\$90,000 – \$109,999	15	13	15			
\$110,000 – \$129,999	7	10	7			
\$130,000 – \$149,999	3	5	3			
\$150,000 – \$169,999	2	5	2			
\$170,000 or more	7	9	7			
Average income (mean dollars)	63,800	78,600	64,400	1.44	0.149	0.06
Ethnicity				6.06	0.417	0.07
White (Caucasian)	81	92	82			
Asian	7	2	7			
Hispanic / Latino	5	2	5			
Other	2	2	3			
American Indian / Alaska Native	2	2	2			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2	< 1	2			
Black / African American	1	< 1	< 1			
Language spoken most often at home				1.92	0.383	0.04
English	96	98	96			
Spanish	2	<1	2			
Other	2	2	2			

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) unless specified as means or averages.

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

Table 37 shows that 37% of users lived in Oregon, 42% resided in California, and 10% were from Washington State. Among park users, 10% resided in the Southern region of Oregon (<http://www.guidetooregon.com/regions/map.html>), 10% resided in the Portland Metro region, and 7% or fewer lived in each of the other regions of the state (i.e., Coastal, Southern, Eastern, Central, and Mt. Hood / Gorge). The largest percentage of overnight users was from the Southern (13%), Portland Metro (9%), and Willamette Valley (8%) regions, whereas day users came primarily from the Southern (14%), Portland Metro (13%), and Willamette Valley (9%) regions. A majority of day users lived in California (42%), Oregon (37%), and Washington State (10%). Overnight users resided in California (41%), Oregon (41%), and Washington State (12%).

Table 37. Respondent location of residence

	Day Users (%)	Overnight Users (%)	Total (%) ^a
Country			
USA	97	98	97
Canada	3	2	3
Germany	0	< 1	<1
United Kingdom	0	< 1	<1
State			
Oregon ^b	37	36	37
California	42	40	42
Washington	10	12	10
Arizona	2	2	2
Other	9	10	9

^a Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^b In total, 14% of park users resided in the Southern, 11% resided in the Portland Metro region of Oregon, 9% lived in the Willamette Valley, 3% lived in the Coastal and 1% or fewer lived in other regions of the state (Central, Eastern and Mt. Hood / Gorge). Around 63% of users came from out of state. The largest percentage of overnight users was from the Southern (13%), Portland Metro (9%), and Willamette Valley (8%) regions, whereas day users came primarily from the Southern (14%), Portland Metro (13%), and Willamette Valley regions (9%).

Table 38 shows that 81% of users said that nobody in their group had a disability, whereas 19% had at least one group member with a disability. There were no significant differences between day and overnight users. Of those who had a disability, the most common was associated with walking (17% of park users), while 5% had a hearing disability, 1% had a learning disability, and 1% had impaired sight.

Table 38. Comparison of day and overnight user disabilities

Disability in group	User Group ^a			χ^2 value	p value	Effect size ϕ
	Day Users	Overnight Users	Total ^b			
No	81	81	81	0.01	0.945	0.003
Yes ^c	19	19	19			

^a Cell entries are percentages (%).

^b Cell entries in this column based on data weighted by population proportions to represent total population of all park users.

^c Types of disabilities: walking = 17%, hearing = 5%, learning = 1%, sight = 1%, other = 4%

Section Summary. Taken together, results in this section showed that:

- There were a few more male (51%) than female (49%) users at this park.
- The average age of users was approximately 52 years old, and the largest proportions of users were 60 to 69 years old (26%) and 50 to 59 years old (21%). There was no significant difference in age between day (51) and overnight users (56 years).
- The average annual household income before taxes of respondents was \$64,400, and the largest proportion of users had incomes from \$50,000 to \$69,999 (21%) and \$30,000 to \$49,999 (17%). Visitors to Valley of the Rogue State Park are generally wealthier than the Oregon population at large (Oregon median household income in 2010 was \$51,994). The average annual household income of overnight users (\$78,600) was larger than day users (\$63,800).
- Most respondents were white (i.e., Caucasian; 82%) with few Asian (7%), and Hispanic / Latinos (5%).
- There was a slight significant difference in ethnicity between day and overnight users' ethnicity with more diversity in day users.
- Almost all respondents (96%) reported English as their primary language spoken in their homes.
- 37% of users lived in Oregon, 42% resided in California, and 10% were from Washington State. Among park users, 10% resided in the Southern region of Oregon, 10% resided in the Portland Metro region, and 7% or fewer lived in each of the other regions of the state (i.e., Coastal, Southern, Eastern, Central, and Mt. Hood / Gorge). The largest percentage of overnight users was from the Southern (13%), Portland Metro (9%), and Willamette Valley (8%) regions, whereas day users came primarily from the Southern (14%), Portland Metro (13%), and Willamette Valley (9%) regions. A majority

of day users lived in California (42%), Oregon (37%), and Washington State (10%). Overnight users resided in California (41%), Oregon (41%), and Washington State (12%).

- In total, 81% of users said that nobody in their group had a disability, whereas 19% had at least one group member with a disability. Of those who had a disability, the most common was associated with walking (17% of park users), while 5% had a hearing disability, 1% had a learning disability, and 1% had impaired sight.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Recommendations

Based on these results from surveys of day and overnight users, the following recommendations, in no particular order, are proposed for management of Valley of the Rogue State Park:

- Almost all day and overnight users traveled to this park in their own vehicles (86%), so adequate parking is important and should be considered in planning and management.
- Almost half of overnight users (43%) and 25% of day users brought dogs with them to this park, so it will be important to ensure adequate facilities to accommodate dogs and their owners (e.g., pick up bags, signs specifying regulations or restrictions), especially in the overnight camping areas. Managers may want to consider examining enforcement of existing pet regulations in the day and overnight areas as 62% of all visitors supported requiring dogs be on leash at all times.
- Most users (89%) were satisfied with their experiences and the conditions at this park. Satisfaction, however, was consistently lower for the amount and quality of information and education materials and programs (46% and 47%) and number of park trails (47%). Managers may wish to evaluate these services to users to ensure they are meeting visitor needs.
- Approximately 57% of overnight users felt crowded at the park. These results suggest that crowding in the overnight-use area is at “high normal”, where carrying capacity may not be exceeded, but may be trending in that direction. Monitoring and management of park overnight use levels should be considered, especially given that 70% of overnight users supported the provision of more opportunities for escaping crowds.

- Users most strongly supported strategies to provide more recycling containers (71%), improve maintenance of facilities / services (70%), opportunities for viewing wildlife (69%), and more opportunities for escaping crowds (68%). A majority of overnight users also supported providing more campsites with both RV and tent camping (53%). Managers may want to consider some or all of these strategies.
- An Importance – Performance analysis showed that all park attributes were in the “keep up the good work” category, indicating that users thought that staff were doing a good job managing conditions and experiences. There were, however, five attributes that were important to day users, but these users were only slightly satisfied with these attributes. These attributes fell into the “concentrate here” category and included cleanliness/ condition of toilets/ bathrooms, absence of litter, number of toilets/ bathrooms, overall cleanliness of the park, and courteousness of park rangers/ personnel.
- The visitor spending analysis showed that non-local overnight visitor party spending was substantial, with the highest percentage (34%) reporting spending \$150-\$350 on their trip (within 30 miles of the park). Most visitors reported spending some money on gasoline and oil, groceries, and restaurants and bars. A more extensive visitor spending analysis of this data set is being conducted by Oregon State University (OSU) and will be available in a separate report. Park managers may want to use the OSU report findings to help inform local community leaders about the positive impact of Valley of the Rogue State Park visitor spending on the local economies.
- The largest proportion of users (51%) depended on official internet websites as the first primary source of obtaining information about state parks such as Valley of the Rogue State Park, and the majority of overnight users (70%) reserved their spot at this park using the online / internet reservation system. Given these findings, it is imperative for staff to ensure that agency and park internet websites are easy to navigate, up to date, and provide comprehensive information.
- Almost all park visitors (88%) were able to find the information they needed when planning their visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park. However, some visitors (12%) were not able to find all information needed. The most popular information needed was better information about campsites, the reservation system, access to the river, day-use area facilities/activities, and activities for youth and children.

- Users also provided 59 verbatim open ended comments on what they found to be the most outstanding features or things to do at Valley of the Rogue State Park. The most common outstanding features and things to do involved: (a) hiking opportunities; (b) the river; (c) close to highway; (d) scenery; and (e) picnic tables. This information could be added to the Valley of the Rogue State Park website to inform future visitors regarding what other visitors feel are the most outstanding features at the park.
- The demographic analysis shows more ethnic diversity among day-use visitors than overnight visitors. Park managers might consider enacting strategies intended to increase ethnic diversity among overnight visitors at Valley of the Rogue State Park.
- Users provided 124 verbatim open ended positive and negative comments, and suggestions for possible improvement of Valley of the Rogue State Park and other park related issues. The most common concerns raised involved: (a) lack of clean or updated bathrooms; (b) no soap in bathrooms; (c) more covered picnic tables; and (d) more trash and recycling receptacles.

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APPENDIX A: OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS

Positive Comments

- Always enjoyed it here as a stop-over driving through.
- Always stop here for extended "rest area" visit (both ways) between Eugene and San Francisco. A trip I make about 4 times a year.
- Appreciate signs for rest stop from freeway.
- Awesome!
- Can't really answer all these questions in a helpful way. We were just stopping long enough to eat our lunch.
- Continue to provide quality camping. Love this place! It's awesome!
- Didn't use park for anything but to stop and eat lunch, so I am not familiar with it at all.
- Do what it takes to keep it open. It's a great stop over for people traveling. It's also great for people with pets and kids and we love the shaded areas and picnic opportunities.
- Everything ok!!
- I come to use the restrooms and a picnic table as a rest from freeway travel. It's great. I wouldn't change anything
- I have always liked this park we stop here and have a picnic.
- It doesn't seem to need improvement! Thank you.
- It was nice.
- It's a great place! The staff and visitors very friendly.
- Its okay the way it is.
- Keep it open.
- Keep it simple, safe, natural
- Keep it up!
- Leave it exactly as it is....some things don't need improving.
- Leave it natural! That covers it!
- Looks good to us! Just stopped by to picnic on way to lake selmac for family reunion
- Park very clean. Not a lot of traffic. Well maintained.
- Saw rest area sign on I-5N.
- The picnic area was really clean and nice.
- This was a rest stop after hiking 260 miles on the John Muir trail in California. Good place to have lunch but not a destination.
- Was great! No suggestions!!
- We just stop at the rest stops, so don't have much input.
- We love it like it is.
- We stopped in for a picnic while traveling from Bakersfield, CA to Snohomish, WA.
- Wife and I like stopping here going and coming from our daughters place. Nice way it is. Just was a rest stop! Very nice rest stop!!

Negative Comments and / or Issues for Improvement

- 1. You could put in a swimming pool lol. 2. Let people stay a little longer than 4 hrs.
- Keep it relaxing and commercial free. (A food truck would be ok from 10am-4pm) access to river.
- Add soap in bathrooms, upgrade picnic tables.

- Allocate a percentage of property tax to improve and maintain park.
- Bathrooms were the worst (not clean) on our trip. Would like for you to water (turn sprinklers) on early in the morning so that we could use picnic tables at mid day! Thanks for your volunteers!
- Better access to river!
- Better access to the river
- Better trail access to river?
- Better waterfront area to play.
- Children play area.
- Chin up bar by restroom.
- Clean the bathroom.
- Clean up litter in day use area and weeds in parking lot.
- Clean, we just went through to look for a camping site. Stopped and ate lunch very nice. Would like to see better way to river for handicapped.
- Clearer definition between state park and rest area. Focus on meeting fewer recreational opportunities and meeting them as well as possible. (e.g., Avoid spreading yourself too thin.)
- Coffee and cold drinks.
- Conduct lot and ramp maintenance at night.
- Cultural literature and activities.
- Don't turn sprinklers on during day. Turn on at dusk! Pick up litter in the parking lot!
- Door on men's bathroom stall more shade.
- Enlarge parking for RVs
- Exercise area, play area for children.
- Filthy bathrooms-worse I have seen how expensive is soap!
- Fireplaces, horseshoes
- Have a few more garbage cans. Could stand a little better cleaning plus soap or hand sanitizer.
- Have local food vendors and crafts not major chains. We can get that on the freeway.
- I love this part of Oregon and rafted here hiked, etc. And travel through many times touring! Would like to see cleaner bathrooms.
- I think that the grass should be better maintained, because there are many bugs and flies. Also there should be better clean up like there was many chunks of dog poop, and the grass wasn't the best quality grass.
- I'll let you know when the IRS decides what I'm allowed to deduct. Slingshots...crows...
- Improve cleanliness of restrooms. Should be soap in restroom.
- It would be wonderful if a way to reduce the freeway noise could be found!! This is a wonderful park, thank you for keeping it natural.
- It's great as is. Would like to see more vending machines or allow food truck or hot dog stand to park here. But no fast food. Keep it natural as possible.
- Just keep bathroom clean and the rest of area around. Thank you very much.
- Keep it clean-keep it natural plant more trees.
- Litter on men's room floor was awful. Need more pottable water faucets. Every other aspect is wonderful.
- Litter removal needs improvement.
- Little bit cleaner restrooms and fix hand dryer at rest area and fix toileted it wobbles.

- Make lawn more accessible to handicapped, elderly, strollers etc. More recycling and trash containers. Add a compost container, electric vehicle charging stations. More rangers present. More tables, benches, etc.
- Many of the questions were not relative because we only used the park as a rest stop. Make surveys shorter. I used an individual bathroom...and had trouble with the lock, both locking and unlocking the door!
- Men's hand dryers not working and no soap in men's room.
- More bike camping areas
- More handicapped accessible
- More picnic tables, soap in restroom, grass getting watered more, on second thought-some equipment for stretching exercise.
- More sign boards whatever is happen and direction
- More signs for water, we keep coming to camp in the summer!
- More tables, wifi, more trash bins, bathroom mirrors.
- More toilet restraint paint benches chain?
- Need doggie bags.
- Nice place to stop for picnic lunch. Upgrade picnic tables, refrigerated candy machines. Up keep of bathrooms. If camping here disk golf course, maybe cage by rest area too for practice.
- Nicer picnic tables and lawn area less traffic noise
- No trash cans
- Permanent table and bench set (they seem to be indestructible). Cannot be carve on-weather well and easily cleaned (could also be cost effective over time.)
- Pet area. Doggie "poop" bags.
- Playground equipment.
- Please clear poison oak from trails especially ones closet to parking and river.
- Please put soap in the bathrooms
- Provide working water fountains when water vending is out of order. July 13th 14
- Put in kid's park
- Soap in restrooms!
- Since this is a larger rest stop area, I'm recommending a self directed (guided) exercise path along the sidewalk for either/or adults and children i.e. pull-up, step up, step, balance etc. I feel that near the bathrooms/buildings signs would draw many people in a "break" with driving. Using up pent up energy in children. Barbara Holmes; chuck Holmes-thank you there are many clubs/organizations that would love to donate time/\$\$ to assist.
- Soap in bathroom. Play area for kids. Bathroom renovation. Keep garbage emptied.
- Soap in bathrooms
- Soap in restroom
- Soap in restrooms more picnic tables in south area (seem to have gravitated to north area) shady trees for more tables
- Soap in the bathrooms please
- Soap in the bathrooms! Hard to have a picnic and eat my sandwich after using the bathroom and not being able to wash hands!
- Soap in washrooms! Please.
- Soaps in the bathrooms/or sanitizing wipes) play area for small children (even a swing set)

- Sprinkler should run in am or afternoon
- Stargazing areas for people.
- Stopped for picnic lunch on way to Portland. Bathrooms have no soap and smelled bad. Otherwise had good experience. Need recycling for paper and cans.
- Swimming opportunities, replace shade trees.
- Tell us the next rest area with a sign.
- Thanks for having a great spot for us to stop, snack and stretch our legs on our road trip. You could use a recycle can for bottles and cans.
- Great stop/loved the trees and picnic tables
- Too much litter, cigarette butts, weeds in parking lot, paths are bumpy it would be good to have gym bars for exercising.
- Too many bees, need soap in bathroom, no shade, sprinklers for grass.
- Trail from Medford to Grants Pass.
- Trash cans by tables
- Update bathrooms, no soap
- Updated picnic benches. Soap and non push water in bathrooms. Non push hand dryers
- Vending machines drinking fountain green grass no surveys!
- Water at day use area shade trees for parking lot
- Water faucet runs more than necessary. Should shut off quicker seemed like it took 15 seconds 3 sec to get hands cleaned.
- We stopped at the rest area for lunch and to use the restroom. It was a perfect place to stop and enjoy a peaceful lunch together. I might suggest a couple of covered picnic tables for protection from the rain or sun. I wouldn't change much here. Update restrooms add a playground/play area
- We used the park as a rest stop. Our answers reflect this. Wish there were more picnic tables.
- We wanted to recycle our soda and water bottles but didn't find a receptacle for that.
- Would need more green grass and toiletries or dryer in the washroom. Need a feminine hygiene dispenser machine. More hand soap
- You can put rides!! Thank you!
- You need soap in your bathrooms!!!!

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRES

Day Visitor Experiences and Perceptions at Valley of the Rogue State Park



Please Complete this Survey and Return it as Soon as Possible

Participation is Voluntary and Responses are Anonymous

Thank You for Your Participation

A Study Conducted by:



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

We are conducting this survey to learn about your experiences at Valley of the Rogue State Park. Your input is important and will assist managers improve your experiences at this park. **Once you have completed this survey, please return it as soon as possible.**

1. Before this trip, had you ever visited Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check **ONE**)
 - No
 - Yes → if yes, how many day trips have you made to this park in the past 12 months? (write number) _____ trip(s)

2. How many hours did you spend at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (write number) _____ hour(s)

3. Please check **all** recreation activities you did at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip. (check **ALL THAT APPLY**)

<input type="checkbox"/> A. Hiking or walking	<input type="checkbox"/> F. Sightseeing	<input type="checkbox"/> K. Boating (motor, canoe, kayak)
<input type="checkbox"/> B. Dog walking	<input type="checkbox"/> G. Picnicking or barbecuing	<input type="checkbox"/> L. Fishing
<input type="checkbox"/> C. Running or jogging	<input type="checkbox"/> H. Outdoor photography	<input type="checkbox"/> M. Other (write response) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> D. Bicycling on local roads	<input type="checkbox"/> I. Bird or wildlife watching	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> E. Bicycling on trails	<input type="checkbox"/> J. Rafting	

4. From activities in Question 3 above, what **ONE primary activity** did you do at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (write a letter that matches your response)
 Letter for primary activity _____

5. Which of the following best describes the purpose of your trip? (check **ONE**)
 - Primarily for recreation – this park was my main destination
 - Primarily for recreation – my main destination was NOT this park
 - Primarily for business, family, or other reasons – this park was a side trip
 - Some other reason

6. About how far from your home did you travel to get to this park? (write number of miles) _____ mile(s)

7. Overall, how dissatisfied or satisfied were you with your **overall experience** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check **ONE**)
 - Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither Satisfied Very Satisfied

8. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **natural environment** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check **ONE**)
 - Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither Satisfied Very Satisfied

9. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **facilities / services** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check **ONE**)
 - Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither Satisfied Very Satisfied

10. How unlikely or likely are you to return to Valley of the Rogue State Park in the future? (check **ONE**)
 - Very Unlikely Unlikely Neither Likely Very Likely

11. How **important** is it to you that each of the following is at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Not Important		Neither		Extremely Important
Overall cleanliness of park (e.g., graffiti, lawn care).	1	2	3	4	5
Number of toilets / bathrooms.	1	2	3	4	5
Cleanliness / conditions of toilets / bathrooms.	1	2	3	4	5
Absence of litter.	1	2	3	4	5
Presence of park rangers / personnel.	1	2	3	4	5
Courteousness of park rangers / personnel.	1	2	3	4	5
Number of park trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Condition / maintenance of park trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of movement or access (e.g., wheelchair, elderly, baby stroller).	1	2	3	4	5
Facilities for groups to gather.	1	2	3	4	5
Variety of things to do.	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to escape crowds of people.	1	2	3	4	5
Personal safety.	1	2	3	4	5
Number of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	3	4	5
Information specifically about conditions or hazards in the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Signs about directions within the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Signs about directions to the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Parking for vehicles.	1	2	3	4	5

12. Now, how **dissatisfied or satisfied** were you with the following at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**circle a number for EACH**)

	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Overall cleanliness of park (e.g., graffiti, lawn care).	1	2	3	4	5
Number of toilets / bathrooms.	1	2	3	4	5
Cleanliness / conditions of toilets / bathrooms.	1	2	3	4	5
Absence of litter.	1	2	3	4	5
Presence of park rangers / personnel.	1	2	3	4	5
Courteousness of park rangers / personnel.	1	2	3	4	5
Number of park trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Condition / maintenance of park trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of movement or access (e.g., wheelchair, elderly, stroller).	1	2	3	4	5
Facilities for groups to gather.	1	2	3	4	5
Variety of things to do.	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to escape crowds of people.	1	2	3	4	5
Personal safety.	1	2	3	4	5
Number of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	3	4	5
Information specifically about conditions or hazards in the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Signs about directions within the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Signs about directions to the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Parking for vehicles.	1	2	3	4	5

13. To what extent do you **oppose or support** each of the following possible management actions at Valley of the Rogue State Park? **(circle one number for EACH)**

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither	Support	Strongly Support
Provide more opportunities for escaping crowds of people.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more opportunities for viewing wildlife.	1	2	3	4	5
Food for sale (restaurants, snack shops, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more group picnic areas.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more opportunities for hiking.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more paved trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more trash cans.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more recycling containers.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more information / education about nature, history, or archeology.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more programs led by park rangers.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide wireless internet access within the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide downloadable mobile phone applications.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more enclosed shelters.	1	2	3	4	5
Improve maintenance or upkeep of facilities / services.	1	2	3	4	5
Require all dogs be kept on leash at all times.	1	2	3	4	5
Make the park more pet friendly.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide natural buffers to block views of development outside the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Restore it to historical conditions (e.g., replace non-native with native plants)	1	2	3	4	5
Limit the number of people allowed per day.	1	2	3	4	5
Limit the number of large groups allowed (e.g., no more than 10-20 people).	1	2	3	4	5
Close this park to all recreation / tourism activities.	1	2	3	4	5
Do not change anything / keep things as they are now.	1	2	3	4	5

As agency budgets for management of this park decrease over time, we may be faced with difficult decisions related to service reductions. Before making any changes, however, we feel that it is important to know what changes would be supported or opposed by current visitors. As a result, the following questions list various hypothetical changes that managers could make in the future. Please indicate your level of opposition or support to these possible changes.

14. To what extent would you **oppose or support** each of the following possible service reductions at Valley of the Rogue State Park?

(circle one number for EACH)

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither	Support	Strongly Support
Fewer hours open.	1	2	3	4	5
Fewer ranger patrols.	1	2	3	4	5
Fewer ranger-led programs.	1	2	3	4	5
Scaled down facilities (e.g., fewer restrooms, picnic shelters).	1	2	3	4	5
Reduced janitorial services.	1	2	3	4	5
Reduced ground maintenance (e.g., mowing, landscaping).	1	2	3	4	5

15. To what extent did you feel crowded at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? **(circle a number)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not at all Crowded		Slightly Crowded			Moderately Crowded		Extremely Crowded	

16. **Including yourself**, how many people accompanied you at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? _____ person(s)

17. Did you or anyone in your group bring dog(s) with you to Valley of the Rogue State Park? **(check ONE)** No Yes

18. Did anyone in your group have a disability?

- No
 Yes → if yes, what are these disabilities? (**check ALL THAT APPLY**)
 Hearing Sight Walking
 Learning Other _____

19. When you were thinking about visiting an Oregon State Park such as Valley of the Rogue State Park, about how often did you obtain information from each of the following sources when making your decision? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Never		Sometimes		Often
A. Official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon).	1	2	3	4	5
B. Social media internet websites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter).	1	2	3	4	5
C. Brochures.	1	2	3	4	5
D. Newspapers.	1	2	3	4	5
E. Magazines.	1	2	3	4	5
F. Books.	1	2	3	4	5
G. Television.	1	2	3	4	5
H. Videos / DVDs.	1	2	3	4	5
I. Radio.	1	2	3	4	5
J. Community organization or church.	1	2	3	4	5
K. Health care providers.	1	2	3	4	5
L. Work.	1	2	3	4	5
M. Friends or family members.	1	2	3	4	5
N. Highway signs.	1	2	3	4	5
O. Previous visit.	1	2	3	4	5
P. Other (write response) _____	1	2	3	4	5

20. From the list of sources in question 19 above, which **ONE** would you use **FIRST** when obtaining information about an Oregon State Park? (**write letter**)

Letter _____

21. When planning your visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park, were you able to find the information you needed? (**check ONE**)

- Yes
 No → if no, what additional information did you need? (**write response**) _____

22. How did you get to Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**check ONE**)

- My family's personal vehicle → how many total people were in the vehicle? _____ person(s)
 Somebody else's personal vehicle → how many total people were in the vehicle? _____ person(s)
 Other (write response) _____
 _____ → how many total people were in the vehicle? _____ person(s)

23. If you had NOT been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, what would you have done? (**check ONE**)

- Gone somewhere else for the same activity → how far from home is the place you would go instead? _____ miles(s)
 Gone somewhere else for a different activity → how far from home is the place you would go instead? _____ miles(s)
 Come back another time
 Stayed home
 Gone to work at my regular job
 Something else (none of these)

24. If you had NOT been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, what other park(s) would you have considered going to instead? (**list park names**)

25. Would you recommend a Valley of the Rogue State Park visit to friends or family members? (**check ONE**)

- Yes
 No → if no, why not? (**write response**) _____

26. What do you feel are the most outstanding features or things to do at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**write response**)

27. If Oregon State Parks offered weekend programs for beginners to learn basic outdoor skills, would you/your family consider participating in such a program at a nearby park?

- No
 Yes → if yes, what types of activities would you/your family be interested in learning about? (**check ALL THAT APPLY**)

- Birding Disc golfing Hiking Mountain biking Scenic bicycling on roads
 Camping Fishing Horseback riding Rafting Stargazing
 Canoeing Geocaching Kayaking Rock climbing Other _____

28. Did you participate in any moderate physical activity during this trip (for example walking, bicycling, canoeing at a moderate pace)? (**check ONE**)

- No
 Yes → if yes, how much time did you spend in moderate physical activity for this trip? _____ minutes

29. Did you participate in any vigorous physical activity during this trip (for example jogging, walking, or bicycling at a vigorous pace, breaking a sweat, heart beating rapidly)? (**check ONE**)

- No
 Yes → if yes, how much time did you spend in vigorous physical activity for this trip? _____ minutes

30. Is your level of physical activity at Valley of the Rogue State Park more than, less than, or about the same as your level of physical activity in your day-to-day life? (**check ONE**)

- My physical activity is MORE at Valley of the Rogue State Park than my daily life.
 My physical activity is LESS at Valley of the Rogue State Park than in my daily life.
 My physical activity is ABOUT THE SAME at Valley of the Rogue State Park as it is in my daily life.

31. To what degree did this Valley of the Rogue State Park visit result in the following health benefits for you? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Not at all				A great deal
A. Reducing your stress.	1	2	3	4	5
B. Improving your level of physical fitness.	1	2	3	4	5
C. Improving your physical health.	1	2	3	4	5
D. Improving your mental health.	1	2	3	4	5
E. Reducing your anxiety.	1	2	3	4	5

32. For each of the following categories, please estimate how much you and other members of your party spent and plan to spend on this trip both inside the Park and within **30 miles** of Valley of the Rogue State Park. *Please round off to the nearest dollar.*

Motel, lodge, cabin, B&B, other lodging: \$ _____ .00
 Camping: \$ _____ .00
 Restaurants and bars: \$ _____ .00
 Groceries: \$ _____ .00
 Gasoline and oil: \$ _____ .00
 Park entry, parking, or recreation use fees: \$ _____ .00
 Recreation and equipment (guide fees, equipment rental): \$ _____ .00
 Souvenirs, clothing, and other miscellaneous: \$ _____ .00

33. Are you staying away from home either inside the Park or within 30 miles of Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**check ONE**)

No
 Yes → if yes, how many nights are you staying away from home inside the Park or within 30 miles of this Park?
 _____ night(s)

34. Are you: (**check ONE**) Male Female

35. How old are you? (**write response**) _____ years old

36. Which of the following best describes you? (**check ONE**)

White (Caucasian) Hispanic / Latino American Indian or Alaskan Native Other (write response)
 Black / African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander _____

37. What language is spoken most often at your home? (**check ONE**)

English Spanish Russian Other (write response) _____

38. Where do you live? (**write responses**) City / town _____ State _____ Country _____ Zipcode _____

39. Which of these broad categories best describes your *current annual household income before taxes*? (check ONE)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$109,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$29,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$110,000 to \$129,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$130,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$69,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$169,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$89,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$170,000 or more |

Please tell us how we can improve Valley of the Rogue State Park:

Thank you, your input is important! ***Please return this survey as soon as possible.***

Overnight Visitor Experiences and Perceptions at Valley of the Rogue State Park



Please Complete this Survey and Return it as Soon as Possible

Participation is Voluntary and Responses are Anonymous

Thank You for Your Participation

A Study Conducted by:



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

We are conducting this survey to learn about your experiences at Valley of the Rogue State Park. Your input is important and will assist managers improve your experiences at this park. **Once you complete this survey, please return it as soon as possible.**

1. Before this trip, had you ever visited Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)
 - No
 - Yes → if yes, how many trips have you made to this park in the past 12 months? (**write number**) _____ trip(s)

2. How many nights in a row did you spend at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**write number**) _____ night(s)

3. Please check **all** recreation activities you did at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip. (**check ALL THAT APPLY**)

<input type="checkbox"/> A. Hiking or walking	<input type="checkbox"/> G. Camping	<input type="checkbox"/> L. Boating (motor, canoe, kayak)
<input type="checkbox"/> B. Dog walking	<input type="checkbox"/> H. Picnicking or barbecuing	<input type="checkbox"/> M. Fishing
<input type="checkbox"/> C. Running or jogging	<input type="checkbox"/> I. Outdoor photography	<input type="checkbox"/> N. Ranger-led program(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> D. Bicycling on local roads	<input type="checkbox"/> J. Bird or wildlife watching	<input type="checkbox"/> O. Other (write response) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> E. Bicycling on trails	<input type="checkbox"/> K. Rafting	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> F. Sightseeing		

4. From activities in Question 3 above, what **ONE primary activity** did you do at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**write a letter that matches your response**)
Letter for primary activity _____

5. Which of the following best describes the purpose of your trip? (**check ONE**)
 - Primarily for recreation – this park was my main destination
 - Primarily for recreation – my main destination was NOT this park
 - Primarily for business, family, or other reasons – this park was a side trip
 - Some other reason

6. About how far from your home did you travel to get to this park? (**write number of miles**) _____ mile(s)

7. Overall, how dissatisfied or satisfied were you with your **overall experience** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)
 - Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither Satisfied Very Satisfied

8. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **natural environment** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)
 - Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither Satisfied Very Satisfied

9. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **facilities / services** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)
 - Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither Satisfied Very Satisfied

10. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **rates that you paid** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)
 - Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither Satisfied Very Satisfied

11. How unlikely or likely are you to return to Valley of the Rogue State Park in the future? (**check ONE**)
 - Very Unlikely Unlikely Neither Likely Very Likely

12. How **important** is it to you that each of the following is at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Not Important		Neither		Extremely Important
Overall cleanliness of park (e.g., graffiti, lawn care).	1	2	3	4	5
Number of toilets / bathrooms.	1	2	3	4	5
Cleanliness / conditions of toilets / bathrooms.	1	2	3	4	5
Absence of litter.	1	2	3	4	5
Presence of park rangers / personnel.	1	2	3	4	5
Courteousness of park rangers / personnel.	1	2	3	4	5
Number of park trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Condition / maintenance of park trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of movement or access (e.g., wheelchair, elderly, baby stroller).	1	2	3	4	5
Facilities for groups to gather.	1	2	3	4	5
Variety of things to do.	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to escape crowds of people.	1	2	3	4	5
Personal safety.	1	2	3	4	5
Number of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	3	4	5
Information specifically about conditions or hazards in the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Signs about directions within the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Signs about directions to the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Parking for vehicles.	1	2	3	4	5
Comfort of campsites.	1	2	3	4	5
Shading provided by trees or other structures.	1	2	3	4	5
Good value for the rates that I paid at the park.	1	2	3	4	5

13. Now, how **dissatisfied or satisfied** were you with the following at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**circle a number for EACH**)

	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Overall cleanliness of park (e.g., graffiti, lawn care).	1	2	3	4	5
Number of toilets / bathrooms.	1	2	3	4	5
Cleanliness / conditions of toilets / bathrooms.	1	2	3	4	5
Absence of litter.	1	2	3	4	5
Presence of park rangers / personnel.	1	2	3	4	5
Courteousness of park rangers / personnel.	1	2	3	4	5
Number of park trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Condition / maintenance of park trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of movement or access (e.g., wheelchair, elderly, stroller).	1	2	3	4	5
Facilities for groups to gather.	1	2	3	4	5
Variety of things to do.	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to escape crowds of people.	1	2	3	4	5
Personal safety.	1	2	3	4	5
Number of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	3	4	5
Information specifically about conditions or hazards in the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Signs about directions within the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Signs about directions to the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Parking for vehicles.	1	2	3	4	5
Comfort of campsites.	1	2	3	4	5
Shading provided by trees or other structures.	1	2	3	4	5
Good value for the rates that I paid at the park.	1	2	3	4	5

14. To what extent did you feel crowded at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**circle a number**)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not at all Crowded		Slightly Crowded			Moderately Crowded		Extremely Crowded	

15. To what extent do you **oppose or support** each of the following possible management actions at Valley of the Rogue State Park?

(circle one number for EACH)

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither	Support	Strongly Support
Provide more opportunities for escaping crowds of people.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more opportunities for viewing wildlife.	1	2	3	4	5
Food for sale (restaurants, snack shops, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more group picnic areas.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more opportunities for hiking.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more paved trails.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more trash cans.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more recycling containers.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more information / education about nature, history, or archeology.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more programs led by park rangers.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide wireless internet access within the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide downloadable mobile phone applications.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide enclosed shelters.	1	2	3	4	5
Improve maintenance or upkeep of facilities / services.	1	2	3	4	5
Require all dogs be kept on leash at all times.	1	2	3	4	5
Make the park more pet friendly.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide natural buffers to block views of development outside the park.	1	2	3	4	5
Restore it to historical conditions (e.g., replace non-native with native plants)	1	2	3	4	5
Limit the number of people allowed per day.	1	2	3	4	5
Limit the number of large groups allowed (e.g., no more than 10-20 people).	1	2	3	4	5
Close this park to all recreation / tourism activities.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more space between campsites.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more walk-in / cart-in campsites.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more tent camping in developed campgrounds.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide campsites that accommodate both RV and tent camping.	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more group camping areas.	1	2	3	4	5
Increase enforcement of campground quiet hours (10 p.m. – 7 a.m.)	1	2	3	4	5
Do not change anything / keep things as they are now.	1	2	3	4	5

16. Did you make your reservation for your recent overnight visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park using the Oregon State Parks telephone or internet reservation system? (check ONE)

- Telephone reservation system Internet reservation system I did not make the reservation

17. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the reservation system for your trip to Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check ONE)

- Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither Satisfied Very Satisfied Didn't make reservation

As agency budgets for management of this park decrease over time, we may be faced with difficult decisions related to service reductions. Before making any changes, however, we feel that it is important to know what changes would be supported or opposed by current visitors. As a result, the following questions list various hypothetical changes that managers could make in the future. Please indicate your level of opposition or support to these possible changes.

18. To what extent would you **oppose or support** each of the following possible service reductions at Valley of the Rogue State Park?

(circle one number for EACH)

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither	Support	Strongly Support
Fewer hours open.	1	2	3	4	5
Fewer ranger patrols.	1	2	3	4	5
Fewer ranger-led programs.	1	2	3	4	5
Scaled down facilities (e.g., fewer restrooms, picnic shelters).	1	2	3	4	5
Reduced janitorial services.	1	2	3	4	5
Reduced ground maintenance (e.g., mowing, landscaping).	1	2	3	4	5

19. **Including yourself**, how many people accompanied you at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? _____ person(s)

20. Did you or anyone in your group bring dog(s) with you to Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**) No Yes

21. Did anyone in your group have a disability?

No

Yes → if yes, what are these disabilities? (**check ALL THAT APPLY**) Hearing Sight Walking
 Learning Other _____

22. If you had NOT been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, what would you have done? (**check ONE**)

- Gone somewhere else for the same activity → how far from home is the place you would go instead? _____ miles(s)
- Gone somewhere else for a different activity → how far from home is the place you would go instead? _____ miles(s)
- Come back another time
- Stayed home
- Gone to work at my regular job
- Something else (none of these)

23. If you had NOT been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, what other park(s) would you have considered going to instead? (**list park names**) _____

24. How did you get to Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**check ONE**)

- My family's personal vehicle → how many total people were in the vehicle? _____ person(s)
- Somebody else's personal vehicle → how many total people were in the vehicle? _____ person(s)
- Other (write response) _____
 _____ → how many total people were in the vehicle? _____ person(s)

25. When you were thinking about visiting an Oregon State Park such as Valley of the Rogue State Park, about how often did you obtain information from each of the following sources when making your decision? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Never		Sometimes		Often
A. Official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon).	1	2	3	4	5
B. Social media internet websites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter).	1	2	3	4	5
C. Brochures.	1	2	3	4	5
D. Newspapers.	1	2	3	4	5
E. Magazines.	1	2	3	4	5
F. Books.	1	2	3	4	5
G. Television.	1	2	3	4	5
H. Videos / DVDs.	1	2	3	4	5
I. Radio.	1	2	3	4	5
J. Community organization or church.	1	2	3	4	5
K. Health care providers.	1	2	3	4	5
L. Work.	1	2	3	4	5
M. Friends or family members.	1	2	3	4	5
N. Highway signs.	1	2	3	4	5
O. Previous visit.	1	2	3	4	5
P. Other (write response) _____	1	2	3	4	5

26. From the list of sources in question 25 above, which **ONE** would you use **FIRST** when obtaining information about an Oregon State Park? (**write letter**)

Letter _____

27. When planning your visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park, were you able to find the information you needed? (**check ONE**)

- Yes
- No → if no, what additional information did you need? (**write response**) _____

28. Would you recommend a Valley of the Rogue State Park overnight visit to friends or family members? (**check ONE**)

- Yes
- No → if no, why not? (**write response**) _____

29. What do you feel are the most outstanding features or things to do at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**write response**)

30. What type of campsite(s) did you use on your most recent trip to Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ALL THAT APPLY**)

- RV campsite
- Cabin
- Group RV camp
- Hiker / biker campsite
- Tent campsite
- Yurt
- Group tent camp
- Other (write response) _____

31. If you were to stay at a RV campsite, what type of power supply would you require? (**check ONE**)

- 30 amps
- 50 amps
- 100 amps
- No electric power needed

32. If you were to stay at an RV campsite, how important are electric, water, and sewer hookups? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Not Important		Neither		Extremely Important
Electric hookups.	1	2	3	4	5
Water hookups.	1	2	3	4	5
Sewer hookups.	1	2	3	4	5

33. If Oregon State Parks offered weekend programs for beginners to learn basic outdoor skills, would you/your family consider participating in such a program at a nearby park?

- No
- Yes → if yes, what types of activities would you/your family be interested in learning about? (**check ALL THAT APPLY**)

- Birding Disc golfing Hiking Mountain biking Scenic bicycling on roads
- Camping Fishing Horseback riding Rafting Stargazing
- Canoeing Geocaching Kayaking Rock climbing Other _____

34. Did you participate in any moderate physical activity during this trip (for example walking, bicycling, canoeing at a moderate pace)? (**check ONE**)

- No
- Yes → if yes, how much time did you spend in moderate physical activity for this trip? _____ minutes

35. Did you participate in any vigorous physical activity during this trip (for example jogging, walking, or bicycling at a vigorous pace, breaking a sweat, heart beating rapidly)? (**check ONE**)

- No
- Yes → if yes, how much time did you spend in vigorous physical activity for this trip? _____ minutes

36. Is your level of physical activity at Valley of the Rogue State Park more than, less than, or about the same as your level of physical activity in your day-to-day life? (**check ONE**)

- My physical activity is MORE at Valley of the Rogue State Park than my daily life.
- My physical activity is LESS at Valley of the Rogue State Park than in my daily life.
- My physical activity is ABOUT THE SAME at Valley of the Rogue State Park as it is in my daily life.

37. To what degree did this Valley of the Rogue State Park visit result in the following health benefits for you? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Not at all			A great deal		
A. Reducing your stress.	1	2	3	4	5	
B. Improving your level of physical fitness.	1	2	3	4	5	
C. Improving your physical health.	1	2	3	4	5	
D. Improving your mental health.	1	2	3	4	5	
E. Reducing your anxiety.	1	2	3	4	5	

38. For each of the following categories, please estimate how much you and other members of your party spent on your trip both inside the Park and within **30 miles** of Valley of the Rogue State Park. **Please round off to the nearest dollar.**

- Motel, lodge, cabin, B&B, other lodging: \$ _____ .00
- Camping: \$ _____ .00
- Restaurants and bars: \$ _____ .00
- Groceries: \$ _____ .00
- Gasoline and oil: \$ _____ .00
- Park entry, parking, or recreation use fees: \$ _____ .00
- Recreation and equipment (guide fees, equipment rental): \$ _____ .00
- Souvenirs, clothing, and other miscellaneous: \$ _____ .00

39. Are you staying away from home either inside the Park or within 30 miles of Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? **(check ONE)**

- No
- Yes → if yes, how many nights are you staying away from home inside the Park or within 30 miles of this Park?
_____ night(s)

40. Are you: **(check ONE)** Male Female

41. How old are you? **(write response)** _____ years old

42. Which of the following best describes you? **(check ONE)**

- White (Caucasian) Hispanic / Latino American Indian or Alaskan Native Other (write response)
- Black / African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander _____

43. What language is spoken most often at your home? **(check ONE)**

- English Spanish Russian Other (write response) _____

44. Where do you live? **(write responses)** City / town _____ State _____ Country _____ Zipcode _____

45. Which of these broad categories best describes your **current annual household income before taxes?** **(check ONE)**

- Less than \$10,000 \$90,000 to \$109,999
- \$10,000 to \$29,999 \$110,000 to \$129,999
- \$30,000 to \$49,999 \$130,000 to \$149,999
- \$50,000 to \$69,999 \$150,000 to \$169,999
- \$70,000 to \$89,999 \$170,000 or more

Please tell us how we can improve Valley of the Rogue State Park:

APPENDIX C: UNCOLLAPSED PERCENTAGES

**Day Visitor Experiences and Perceptions
at Valley of the Rogue State Park**



Please Complete this Survey and Return it as Soon as Possible

Participation is Voluntary and Responses are Anonymous

Thank You for Your Participation

A Study Conducted by:



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

We are conducting this survey to learn about your experiences at Valley of the Rogue State Park. Your input is important and will assist managers improve your experiences at this park. **Once you have completed this survey, please return it as soon as possible.**

1. Before this trip, had you ever visited Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check ONE)
 - 47% No
 - 52% Yes → if yes, how many day trips have you made to this park in the past 12 months? (write number) M=2.73 trip(s)

2. How many hours did you spend at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (write number) M=1.43 hour(s)

3. Please check all recreation activities you did at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip. (check **ALL THAT APPLY**)

17% A. Hiking or walking	25% F. Sightseeing	1% K. Boating (motor, canoe, kayak)
17% B. Dog walking	65% G. Picnicking or barbecuing	2% L. Fishing
3% C. Running or jogging	10% H. Outdoor photography	37% M. Other (write response) <u>See report</u>
3% D. Bicycling on local roads	11% I. Bird or wildlife watching	
3% E. Bicycling on trails	0% J. Rafting	

4. From activities in Question 3 above, what ONE primary activity did you do at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (write a letter that matches your response)

Letter for primary activity See report

5. Which of the following best describes the purpose of your trip? (check ONE)
 - 11% Primarily for recreation – this park was my main destination
 - 38% Primarily for recreation – my main destination was NOT this park
 - 28% Primarily for business, family, or other reasons – this park was a side trip
 - 23% Some other reason

6. About how far from your home did you travel to get to this park? (write number of miles) M=395.94 mile(s)

7. Overall, how dissatisfied or satisfied were you with your **overall experience** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check ONE)

2% Very Dissatisfied	3% Dissatisfied	6% Neither	55% Satisfied	34% Very Satisfied
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8. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **natural environment** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check ONE)

1% Very Dissatisfied	2% Dissatisfied	7% Neither	54% Satisfied	36% Very Satisfied
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9. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **facilities / services** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check ONE)

3% Very Dissatisfied	8% Dissatisfied	12% Neither	56% Satisfied	22% Very Satisfied
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10. How unlikely or likely are you to return to Valley of the Rogue State Park in the future? (check ONE)

3% Very Unlikely	7% Unlikely	14% Neither	44% Likely	32% Very Likely
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11. How **important** is it to you that each of the following is at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Not Important		Neither		Extremely Important
Overall cleanliness of park (e.g., graffiti, lawn care).	<1%	0%	5%	37%	56%
Number of toilets / bathrooms.	1	1	11	42	46
Cleanliness / conditions of toilets / bathrooms.	0	1	4	33	63
Absence of litter.	0	1	7	41	51
Presence of park rangers / personnel.	7	8	32	34	20
Courteousness of park rangers / personnel.	2	3	15	41	39
Number of park trails.	9	7	38	31	16
Condition / maintenance of park trails.	6	6	31	37	20
Ease of movement or access (e.g., wheelchair, elderly, baby stroller).	11	7	26	28	28
Facilities for groups to gather.	12	8	38	22	21
Variety of things to do.	9	66	36	30	20
Opportunities to escape crowds of people.	4	2	20	36	38
Personal safety.	3	3	12	29	53
Number of information / education programs or materials.	13	10	36	27	14
Quality of information / education programs or materials.	14	7	34	29	17
Information specifically about conditions or hazards in the park.	4	6	27	39	25
Signs about directions within the park.	4	5	23	38	31
Signs about directions to the park.	3	3	17	44	33
Parking for vehicles.	2	2	10	44	42

12. Now, how **dissatisfied or satisfied** were you with the following at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**circle a number for EACH**)

	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Overall cleanliness of park (e.g., graffiti, lawn care).	1%	6%	14%	53%	26%
Number of toilets / bathrooms.	1	7	18	54	21
Cleanliness / conditions of toilets / bathrooms.	3	11	16	46	24
Absence of litter.	4	6	19	44	28
Presence of park rangers / personnel.	1	3	36	40	20
Courteousness of park rangers / personnel.	1	3	28	36	34
Number of park trails.	1	3	51	34	12
Condition / maintenance of park trails.	1	2	49	35	5
Ease of movement or access (e.g., wheelchair, elderly, stroller).	1	4	41	40	15
Facilities for groups to gather.	1	5	44	34	16
Variety of things to do.	1	3	46	34	16
Opportunities to escape crowds of people.	1	3	28	43	25
Personal safety.	1	2	21	43	32
Number of information / education programs or materials.	1	4	48	33	14
Quality of information / education programs or materials.	1	4	49	33	13
Information specifically about conditions or hazards in the park.	1	2	46	37	14
Signs about directions within the park.	2	3	39	39	18
Signs about directions to the park.	2	2	29	45	23
Parking for vehicles.	1	2	20	42	35

13. To what extent do you **oppose or support** each of the following possible management actions at Valley of the Rogue State Park? **(circle one number for EACH)**

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither	Support	Strongly Support
Provide more opportunities for escaping crowds of people.	1%	1%	30%	42%	26%
Provide more opportunities for viewing wildlife.	1	3	28	37	32
Food for sale (restaurants, snack shops, etc.)	9	18	36	24	14
Provide more group picnic areas.	1	4	38	34	23
Provide more opportunities for hiking.	0	3	38	38	21
Provide more paved trails.	3	7	49	25	17
Provide more trash cans.	0	1	36	39	24
Provide more recycling containers.	0	1	28	40	31
Provide more information / education about nature, history, or archeology.	1	2	34	39	25
Provide more programs led by park rangers.	4	6	52	27	13
Provide wireless internet access within the park.	7	7	35	29	22
Provide downloadable mobile phone applications.	5	11	46	23	15
Provide more enclosed shelters.	3	6	40	37	14
Improve maintenance or upkeep of facilities / services.	1	1	29	42	28
Require all dogs be kept on leash at all times.	4	9	25	32	30
Make the park more pet friendly.	3	3	42	30	23
Provide natural buffers to block views of development outside the park.	2	3	39	32	24
Restore it to historical conditions (e.g., replace non-native with native plants)	3	7	36	29	25
Limit the number of people allowed per day.	15	19	40	17	9
Limit the number of large groups allowed (e.g., no more than 10-20 people).	12	13	36	28	11
Close this park to all recreation / tourism activities.	38	20	16	11	6
Do not change anything / keep things as they are now.	6	8	44	26	15

As agency budgets for management of this park decrease over time, we may be faced with difficult decisions related to service reductions. Before making any changes, however, we feel that it is important to know what changes would be supported or opposed by current visitors. As a result, the following questions list various hypothetical changes that managers could make in the future. Please indicate your level of opposition or support to these possible changes.

14. To what extent would you **oppose or support** each of the following possible service reductions at Valley of the Rogue State Park?

(circle one number for EACH)

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither	Support	Strongly Support
Fewer hours open.	35%	35%	21%	7%	3%
Fewer ranger patrols.	21	25	37	10	1
Fewer ranger-led programs.	16	16	46	13	10
Scaled down facilities (e.g., fewer restrooms, picnic shelters).	35	33	24	5	3
Reduced janitorial services.	40	36	20	2	2
Reduced ground maintenance (e.g., mowing, landscaping).	35	29	23	9	3

15. To what extent did you feel crowded at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? **(circle a number)**

44%	21%	12%	5%	6%	7%	1%	3%	1%
Not at all Crowded		Slightly Crowded			Moderately Crowded		Extremely Crowded	

16. **Including yourself**, how many people accompanied you at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? $M=3.81$ person(s)

17. Did you or anyone in your group bring dog(s) with you to Valley of the Rogue State Park? **(check ONE)** 75% No 25% Yes

18. Did anyone in your group have a disability?

81% No

19% Yes → if yes, what are these disabilities? (**check ALL THAT APPLY**) 5% Hearing 2% Sight 17% Walking
2% Learning 4% Other See report

19. When you were thinking about visiting an Oregon State Park such as Valley of the Rogue State Park, about how often did you obtain information from each of the following sources when making your decision? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Never	Sometimes	Often
A. Official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon).	47%	5%	16%
B. Social media internet websites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter).	65	9	3
C. Brochures.	54	6	4
D. Newspapers.	68	9	3
E. Magazines.	62	10	3
F. Books.	64	11	3
G. Television.	76	8	1
H. Videos / DVDs.	79	8	2
I. Radio.	71	8	1
J. Community organization or church.	74	9	1
K. Health care providers.	80	6	1
L. Work.	73	4	1
M. Friends or family members.	41	5	20
N. Highway signs.	22	4	30
O. Previous visit.	29	4	33
P. Other (write response) <u>See report</u>	60	3	8

20. From the list of sources in question 19 above, which ONE would you use FIRST when obtaining information about an Oregon State Park? (**write letter**)

Letter See report

21. When planning your visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park, were you able to find the information you needed? (**check ONE**)

88% Yes

12% No → if no, what additional information did you need? (**write response**) See report

22. How did you get to Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**check ONE**)

86% My family's personal vehicle → how many total people were in the vehicle? M=3.03 person(s)

6% Somebody else's personal vehicle → how many total people were in the vehicle? M=3.22 person(s)

8% Other (write response) See report → how many total people were in the vehicle? M=2.78 person(s)

23. If you had NOT been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, what would you have done? (**check ONE**)

60% Gone somewhere else for the same activity → how far from home is the place you would go instead? M=114.90 miles(s)

3% Gone somewhere else for a different activity → how far from home is the place you would go instead? M=27.50 miles(s)

10% Come back another time

3% Stayed home

3% Gone to work at my regular job

21% Something else (none of these)

24. If you had NOT been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, what other park(s) would you have considered going to instead? (**list park names**) : See report

Groceries: \$__ see report _____.00
 Gasoline and oil: \$__ see report _____.00
 Park entry, parking, or recreation use fees: \$__ see report _____.00
 Recreation and equipment (guide fees, equipment rental): \$__ see report _____.00
 Souvenirs, clothing, and other miscellaneous: \$__ see report _____.00

33. Are you staying away from home either inside the Park or within 30 miles of Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? **(check ONE)**

89% No

11% Yes → if yes, how many nights are you staying away from home inside the Park or within 30 miles of this Park?
M=2.53 night(s)

34. Are you: **(check ONE)** 51% Male 49% Female

35. How old are you? **(write response)** M=51.36 years old

36. Which of the following best describes you? **(check ONE)**

81% White (Caucasian) 5% Hispanic / Latino 2% American Indian or Alaskan Native 2% Other (write response)
 1% Black / African American 7% Asian 2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander See report

37. What language is spoken most often at your home? **(check ONE)**

96% English 2% Spanish 0% Russian 2% Other (write response) See report

38. Where do you live? **(write responses)** City / town ____ see report ____ State ____ see report ____ Country ____
 see report ____ Zipcode ____ see report ____

39. Which of these broad categories best describes your *current annual household income before taxes*? **(check ONE)**

8% Less than \$10,000	15% \$90,000 to \$109,999
9% \$10,000 to \$29,999	7% \$110,000 to \$129,999
17% \$30,000 to \$49,999	3% \$130,000 to \$149,999
21% \$50,000 to \$69,999	2% \$150,000 to \$169,999
12% \$70,000 to \$89,999	7% \$170,000 or more

Please tell us how we can improve Valley of the Rogue State Park:

See report

Overnight Visitor Experiences and Perceptions at Valley of the Rogue State Park



Please Complete this Survey and Return it as Soon as Possible

Participation is Voluntary and Responses are Anonymous

Thank You for Your Participation

A Study Conducted by:



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

We are conducting this survey to learn about your experiences at Valley of the Rogue State Park. Your input is important and will assist managers improve your experiences at this park. **Once you complete this survey, please return it as soon as possible.**

1. Before this trip, had you ever visited Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)
 - 44% No
 - 56% Yes → if yes, how many trips have you made to this park in the past 12 months? (**write number**) M=1.78 trip(s)

2. How many nights in a row did you spend at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**write number**) M=2.43 night(s)

3. Please check **all** recreation activities you did at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip. (**check ALL THAT APPLY**)

65% A. Hiking or walking	87% G. Camping	5% L. Boating (motor, canoe, kayak)
36% B. Dog walking	31% H. Picnicking or barbecuing	5% M. Fishing
4% C. Running or jogging	14% I. Outdoor photography	7% N. Ranger-led program(s)
9% D. Bicycling on local roads	14% J. Bird or wildlife watching	9% O. Other (write response) <u>See report</u>
17% E. Bicycling on trails	0% K. Rafting	
37% F. Sightseeing		

4. From activities in Question 3 above, what **ONE primary activity** did you do at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**write a letter that matches your response**)

Letter for primary activity See report

5. Which of the following best describes the purpose of your trip? (**check ONE**)
 - 30% Primarily for recreation – this park was my main destination
 - 51% Primarily for recreation – my main destination was NOT this park
 - 11% Primarily for business, family, or other reasons – this park was a side trip
 - 7% Some other reason

6. About how far from your home did you travel to get to this park? (**write number of miles**) M=403.57 mile(s)

7. Overall, how dissatisfied or satisfied were you with your **overall experience** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)

1% Very Dissatisfied	3% Dissatisfied	4% Neither	40% Satisfied	53% Very Satisfied
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8. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **natural environment** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)

1% Very Dissatisfied	5% Dissatisfied	9% Neither	42% Satisfied	44% Very Satisfied
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9. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **facilities / services** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)

1% Very Dissatisfied	3% Dissatisfied	4% Neither	40% Satisfied	52% Very Satisfied
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10. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the **rates that you paid** at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**)

1% Very Dissatisfied	4% Dissatisfied	7% Neither	46% Satisfied	43% Very Satisfied
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11. How unlikely or likely are you to return to Valley of the Rogue State Park in the future? (**check ONE**)

3% Very Unlikely	7% Unlikely	9% Neither	32% Likely	49% Very Likely
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12. How **important** is it to you that each of the following is at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Not Important		Neither		Extremely Important
Overall cleanliness of park (e.g., graffiti, lawn care).	<1%	<1%	1%	31%	68%
Number of toilets / bathrooms.	5	2	17	45	31
Cleanliness / conditions of toilets / bathrooms.	4	1	6	26	64
Absence of litter.	0	0	1	36	63
Presence of park rangers / personnel.	1	1	15	47	37
Courteousness of park rangers / personnel.	0	1	5	39	56
Number of park trails.	3	2	26	50	20
Condition / maintenance of park trails.	2	3	16	53	26
Ease of movement or access (e.g., wheelchair, elderly, baby stroller).	16	10	38	22	13
Facilities for groups to gather.	23	11	43	16	8
Variety of things to do.	8	5	32	38	17
Opportunities to escape crowds of people.	3	2	17	48	30
Personal safety.	1	0	6	35	59
Number of information / education programs or materials.	7	8	42	35	7
Quality of information / education programs or materials.	7	7	36	39	10
Information specifically about conditions or hazards in the park.	3	4	24	43	27
Signs about directions within the park.	1	1	16	53	29
Signs about directions to the park.	2	3	18	49	29
Parking for vehicles.	2	2	16	51	30
Comfort of campsites.	<1	1	3	38	58
Shading provided by trees or other structures.	<1	1	4	35	59
Good value for the rates that I paid at the park.	0	<1	3	36	60

13. Now, how **dissatisfied or satisfied** were you with the following at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**circle a number for EACH**)

	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Overall cleanliness of park (e.g., graffiti, lawn care).	1%	2%	3%	36%	58%
Number of toilets / bathrooms.	0	1	14	40	46
Cleanliness / conditions of toilets / bathrooms.	0	3	12	36	50
Absence of litter.	<1	1	2	37	59
Presence of park rangers / personnel.	0	1	7	39	53
Courteousness of park rangers / personnel.	<1	1	5	30	64
Number of park trails.	<1	2	23	39	35
Condition / maintenance of park trails.	1	2	22	40	36
Ease of movement or access (e.g., wheelchair, elderly, stroller).	2	1	41	28	28
Facilities for groups to gather.	2	2	51	24	21
Variety of things to do.	1	5	31	38	25
Opportunities to escape crowds of people.	1	3	21	44	31
Personal safety.	0	1	6	44	49
Number of information / education programs or materials.	1	2	40	35	24
Quality of information / education programs or materials.	<1	2	39	33	26
Information specifically about conditions or hazards in the park.	1	2	32	37	28
Signs about directions within the park.	<1	3	17	47	33
Signs about directions to the park.	1	2	14	47	37
Parking for vehicles.	<1	1	12	49	38
Comfort of campsites.	1	4	5	43	48
Shading provided by trees or other structures.	2	7	9	42	40
Good value for the rates that I paid at the park.	1	2	9	39	49

14. To what extent did you feel crowded at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**circle a number**)

26%	18%	14%	6%	7%	14%	4%	1%	11%
Not at all Crowded		Slightly Crowded			Moderately Crowded			Extremely Crowded

15. To what extent do you **oppose or support** each of the following possible management actions at Valley of the Rogue State Park?

(circle one number for EACH)

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither	Support	Strongly Support
Provide more opportunities for escaping crowds of people.	<1%	<1%	30%	48%	21%
Provide more opportunities for viewing wildlife.	<1	<1	28	51	20
Food for sale (restaurants, snack shops, etc.)	13	24	41	17	5
Provide more group picnic areas.	2	8	72	17	2
Provide more opportunities for hiking.	0	1	39	48	12
Provide more paved trails.	1	7	53	32	8
Provide more trash cans.	<1	1	49	37	12
Provide more recycling containers.	<1	0	31	42	26
Provide more information / education about nature, history, or archeology.	<1	1	45	46	9
Provide more programs led by park rangers.	<1	2	58	32	8
Provide wireless internet access within the park.	4	5	24	30	37
Provide downloadable mobile phone applications.	3	8	57	21	12
Provide enclosed shelters.	3	9	65	19	4
Improve maintenance or upkeep of facilities / services.	1	2	44	38	16
Require all dogs be kept on leash at all times.	3	5	25	28	40
Make the park more pet friendly.	3	6	46	30	15
Provide natural buffers to block views of development outside the park.	<1	1	29	42	28
Restore it to historical conditions (e.g., replace non-native with native plants)	3	6	46	30	15
Limit the number of people allowed per day.	2	11	59	22	6
Limit the number of large groups allowed (e.g., no more than 10-20 people).	4	9	48	27	12
Close this park to all recreation / tourism activities.	50	21	24	3	1
Provide more space between campsites.	1	4	47	36	12
Provide more walk-in / cart-in campsites.	4	10	72	11	3
Provide more tent camping in developed campgrounds.	5	9	62	19	6
Provide campsites that accommodate both RV and tent camping.	4	6	37	37	16
Provide more group camping areas.	4	13	65	14	4
Increase enforcement of campground quiet hours (10 p.m. – 7 a.m.)	1	4	48	33	14
Do not change anything / keep things as they are now.	4	9	46	27	14

16. Did you make your reservation for your recent overnight visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park using the Oregon State Parks telephone or internet reservation system? (check ONE)

15% Telephone reservation system

15% Internet reservation system

70% I did not make the reservation

17. How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the reservation system for your trip to Valley of the Rogue State Park? (check ONE)

2% Very Dissatisfied

3% Dissatisfied

6% Neither

33% Satisfied

55% Very Satisfied

4% Didn't make reservation

As agency budgets for management of this park decrease over time, we may be faced with difficult decisions related to service reductions. Before making any changes, however, we feel that it is important to know what changes would be supported or opposed by current visitors. As a result, the following questions list various hypothetical changes that managers could make in the future. Please indicate your level of opposition or support to these possible changes.

18. To what extent would you **oppose or support** each of the following possible service reductions at Valley of the Rogue State Park?

(circle one number for EACH)

	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neither	Support	Strongly Support
Fewer hours open.	31%	29%	24%	5%	0%
Fewer ranger patrols.	27	39	27	7	<1
Fewer ranger-led programs.	13	22	45	18	3
Scaled down facilities (e.g., fewer restrooms, picnic shelters).	36	41	18	5	<1
Reduced janitorial services.	46	39	13	2	<1
Reduced ground maintenance (e.g., mowing, landscaping).	34	42	17	7	<1

19. **Including yourself**, how many people accompanied you at Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? M=3.75 person(s)

20. Did you or anyone in your group bring dog(s) with you to Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ONE**) 57% No
43% Yes

21. Did anyone in your group have a disability?

81% No

19% Yes → if yes, what are these disabilities? (**check ALL THAT APPLY**) 7% Hearing 1% Sight 14% Walking
<1% Learning 2% Other See report

22. If you had NOT been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, what would you have done? (**check ONE**)

71% Gone somewhere else for the same activity → how far from home is the place you would go instead? M=271.98 miles(s)

8% Gone somewhere else for a different activity → how far from home is the place you would go instead? M=296.18 miles(s)

6% Come back another time

3% Stayed home

1% Gone to work at my regular job

12% Something else (none of these)

23. If you had NOT been able to go to Valley of the Rogue State Park for this visit, what other park(s) would you have considered going to instead? (**list park names**) See report _

24. How did you get to Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? (**check ONE**)

96% My family's personal vehicle → how many total people were in the vehicle? M=2.64 person(s)

2% Somebody else's personal vehicle → how many total people were in the vehicle? M=3.50 person(s)

2% Other (write response) See report → how many total people were in the vehicle? M=2.33 person(s)

25. When you were thinking about visiting an Oregon State Park such as Valley of the Rogue State Park, about how often did you obtain information from each of the following sources when making your decision? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Never		Sometimes		Often
A. Official internet websites (e.g., Oregon State Parks, Travel Oregon).	5%	2%	18%	17%	59%
B. Social media internet websites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter).	63	12	15	4	7
C. Brochures.	43	13	31	9	5
D. Newspapers.	76	13	10	2	0
E. Magazines.	65	13	18	4	<1
F. Books.	65	15	16	3	2
G. Television.	78	12	9	<1	0
H. Videos / DVDs.	84	11	5	<1	0
I. Radio.	81	13	5	1	0
J. Community organization or church.	83	12	5	1	0
K. Health care providers.	88	9	3	<1	0
L. Work.	81	11	7	1	<1
M. Friends or family members.	37	7	26	18	12
N. Highway signs.	40	12	30	13	5
O. Previous visit.	28	3	13	18	38
P. Other (write response) <u>See report</u>	79	2	10	3	6

26. From the list of sources in question 25 above, which **ONE** would you use **FIRST** when obtaining information about an Oregon State Park? (**write letter**)

Letter See report

27. When planning your visit to Valley of the Rogue State Park, were you able to find the information you needed? (**check ONE**)

3% Yes

97% No → if no, what additional information did you need? (**write response**) See report

28. Would you recommend a Valley of the Rogue State Park overnight visit to friends or family members? (**check ONE**)

93% Yes

7% No → if no, why not? (**write response**) See report

29. What do you feel are the most outstanding features or things to do at Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**write response**)

See report

30. What type of campsite(s) did you use on your most recent trip to Valley of the Rogue State Park? (**check ALL THAT APPLY**)

76% RV campsite <1% Cabin <1% Group RV camp 0% Hiker / biker campsite
 21% Tent campsite 7% Yurt 1% Group tent camp 1% Other (write response) See report

31. If you were to stay at a RV campsite, what type of power supply would you require? (**check ONE**)

59% 30 amps 28% 50 amps 2% 100 amps 11% No electric power needed

32. If you were to stay at an RV campsite, how important are electric, water, and sewer hookups? (**circle one number for EACH**)

	Not Important		Neither		Extremely Important
Electric hookups.	5%	1%	5%	19%	71%
Water hookups.	6	2	8	22	63
Sewer hookups.	14	7	15	28	36

39. Are you staying away from home either inside the Park or within 30 miles of Valley of the Rogue State Park on this trip? **(check ONE)**

34% No

66% Yes → if yes, how many nights are you staying away from home inside the Park or within 30 miles of this Park?

M=2.57 night(s)

40. Are you: **(check ONE)** 52% Male 48% Female

41. How old are you? **(write response)** M=56.05 years old

42. Which of the following best describes you? **(check ONE)**

92% White (Caucasian) 2% Hispanic / Latino 2% American Indian or Alaskan Native 2% Other (write response)

<1% Black / African 2% Asian <1% Native Hawaiian or Pacific See report

American Islander

43. What language is spoken most often at your home? **(check ONE)**

98% English <1% Spanish 0% Russian 2% Other (write response) See report

44. Where do you live? **(write responses)** City / town See report State See report Country See report Zipcode See report

45. Which of these broad categories best describes your *current annual household income before taxes*? **(check ONE)**

1% Less than \$10,000	13% \$90,000 to \$109,999
4% \$10,000 to \$29,999	10% \$110,000 to \$129,999
15% \$30,000 to \$49,999	5% \$130,000 to \$149,999
22% \$50,000 to \$69,999	5% \$150,000 to \$169,999
17% \$70,000 to \$89,999	9% \$170,000 or more

Please tell us how we can improve Valley of the Rogue State Park:

See report

Thank you, your input is important! *Please return this survey as soon as possible.*