

A SURVEY OF COLORADO RECREATION TRENDS, ISSUES, AND NEEDS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of Colorado State Parks, the Business Research Division (BRD) in the Leeds School of Business conducted a study that examined recreational activity, demand, facility and service preferences, expectations, and motivations of recreation participants. In addition, the study assessed the receptivity of the public to various funding strategies for local, state, and federal lands. Outdoor recreation was defined as any form of outdoor activity pursued during leisure time that provides personal enjoyment and satisfaction. Examples of these activities include, but are not limited to, camping, hiking, biking, swimming, boating, mountaineering, picnicking, outdoor team sports, and off-road motorized vehicle use.

A telephone survey was conducted of Colorado residents age 15 and older; a total of 300 surveys were completed. Compared to the characteristics of the overall state population, survey respondents were more likely to be female and of white ethnic background. The survey population had an annual household income more than \$10,000 higher than the state average of \$50,652.

According to survey results, more than three-quarters of respondents participated in outdoor recreational activities at least once a week during the past year. Nearly 20% engaged in outdoor activity more than four times per week.

Nearly half of the respondents desired basic services where they recreated, but not overdeveloped facilities. These basic services include toilets, shelter, water, and picnic areas. When spending the night away from home while participating in outdoor recreation, 42% preferred to spend their nights in a hotel or motel, but 34% also favored camping. On average, respondents traveled 16.8 miles for recreation during the week, increasing their travel distance to 41.0 miles on weekends.

Approximately 50% of respondents ranked “large parks with a wide range of camping, hiking, and fishing opportunities,” “wilderness areas with little or no development,” or “forests and/or lakes with limited trails, camping, boating, and fishing opportunities” as the outdoor recreation destinations that they most prefer to visit. However, 33% also ranked “wilderness areas with little or no development” as a destination that they least prefer.

Regarding concerns related to outdoor recreation experiences, 76% of respondents indicated that park cleanliness is of highest concern and 66% are highly concerned about overuse/overcrowding.

More than 60% of respondents believe that additional funding is needed to maintain local, state, and federal lands and facilities that are open to recreation. Roughly 86% support either a returnable bottle deposit or a voluntary contribution on state tax forms as funding strategies.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

In response to a request from Colorado State Parks, the Business Research Division (BRD) in the Leeds School of Business conducted a study to examine recreational activity, demand, facility and service preferences, expectations, and motivations of recreation participants. In addition, the study assessed the receptivity of the public to various funding strategies for recreation resources on local, state, and federal lands. The BRD met with Colorado State Parks staff to define the guidelines under which the study would be conducted and to design the survey questionnaire. Once the survey instrument was refined and finalized, a telephone survey of individuals across the state was conducted to identify recreation preferences, behaviors, motivations, and expectations.

METHODOLOGY

The BRD received a survey “wish list” from Colorado State Parks as a guide for the initial survey draft. The final survey instrument was a product of discussions within the BRD survey team, the Parks staff responsible for completing the survey, and discussions between the two groups. Aspen Media and Market Research was contracted to complete the calls. A total of 300 completed surveys were gathered between June 19 and 27, 2007. Calls were made between 5:00 and 9:00 p.m. Survey interviews were conducted according to a population quota in which a proportionate number of surveys were gathered from each of the MSAs and from the rural community. In total, 57% (171 responses) were collected from the seven-county Denver Metro area, which includes the Denver MSA and the Boulder MSA, 16% (48 responses) from the Colorado Springs and Pueblo MSAs, 13% (39 responses) from all rural locations (locations within areas not defined by the MSAs), 11% (33 responses) from the Greeley and Fort Collins/Loveland MSAs, and 3% (6 responses) from the Grand Junction MSA.

The gender of the respondents was noted during surveying.

The calling process did not use any type of predictive dialer or clean “known responder” lists to maintain true random respondents for the statistical analysis. A sample size of 300 at the 95% level of confidence yields a margin of error of +/- 5%.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Profile of Respondents

On the whole, a higher percentage of females completed the survey than males. Eighty-six percent of responses came from people who characterized themselves as white. The average respondent was 48 years old. Additionally, respondents had a relatively high household income.

A profile of the respondents as they compare to the population of the state follows.

- The ethnic makeup of respondents was less diverse than the population of the state as a whole, with a greater proportion of white respondents, 86% versus 72.1% for the state and only 7% of respondents from the Hispanic/Latino population, compared to the 19% of the overall population.
- Of the total 300 respondents, 176 (59%) were female and 124 (41%) were male. The state population is split evenly between males and females.
- The average age of respondents was just under 48 years. See details in the table that follows.

Age Category	Survey	
	Population ^a	State ^b
15-24	8.3%	13.4%
25-34	11.3	15.5
35-44	19.0	15.4
45-54	22.3	14.7
55-64	18.3	9.7
65 and Over	19.3	9.7

^aPercentage of responses from age category.

^bPercentage of population in age category.

- Twenty percent of respondents had a household income less than \$40,000, and 19.3% above \$100,000. The average annual household income, \$61,772, was significantly higher than the state's, at \$50,652.

- Using the U.S. Census Bureau’s ethnic classifications, more than 86% of respondents characterized themselves as white, followed by Hispanic/Latino, with nearly 7% of responses, and black or African American, with approximately 2%.
- The average respondent spends approximately \$120.50 annually on passes, permits, and fees, and approximately 83% of respondents spend less than \$200 on recreation passes, permits, and fees.

National and State Outdoor Recreation Trends

Colorado has an active population, ranking as the leanest state in a 2006 report by *Trust for America’s Health*.

A survey of Colorado visitors conducted in 2006 by Longwoods International on behalf of the Colorado Tourism Office found that the state ranked 9th in the nation as a destination for outdoor trips. Moreover, outdoor trips are the largest segment among those visiting Colorado. (<http://www.colorado.com/data/docs/2006LongwoodsVisitorProfile.pdf>)

Results of the *2005 Outdoor Recreation Participation Study*, released in 2006, reveal that participation in outdoor activities increased. Approximately 2 million more Americans participated in active outdoor activities compared to the previous year. Participation was tracked in 22 core activities, including backpacking, bicycling, camping, fishing, and kayaking. The findings also reveal that although the number of participants increased, the number of actual outings decreased. Participants appear to focus on low commitment activities that may be completed in a day near their home. (<http://www.funoutdoors.com/>)

The Outdoor Industry Association’s 2006 *State of the Industry Report* shows that sales of outdoor products increased 8% in 2004. Retail sales reached \$33 billion in 2005. The largest two segments of Americans who participate in outdoor recreation are Baby Boomers (born 1946-1964) and Millennials (born 1978-2003). The 159 million Americans that participated in outdoor recreation in 2004 averaged 52 outdoor activity outings each, representing more than 8.3 billion total outdoor activity outings. (http://www.outdoorindustry.org/research.php?action=detail&research_id=29)

According to the Outdoor Industry Association’s report “*The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy*,” the recreation economy:

- Contributes \$730 billion annually to the U.S. economy
- Supports nearly 6.5 million jobs across the U.S.
- Generates \$88 billion in annual state and national tax revenue

- Provides sustainable growth in rural communities
- Generates \$289 billion annually in retail sales and services across the United States
- Touches over 8% of America's personal consumption expenditures
(http://www.outdoorindustry.org/research.php?action=detail&research_id=26)

The publication *Getting Women Active* reveals that 61% of women currently participate in outdoor recreation. The average woman participant takes part in more than two different outdoor activities a year. Thirty-three percent of women introduce others to their favorite sport. Additionally, the average woman spends \$295 on outdoor apparel and equipment. (<http://www.outdoorindustry.org/research.social.php>)

A report titled "*The Hispanic Community and Outdoor Recreation*" by the UCLA Anderson School of Management shows that the Hispanic population tends to have fewer leisure hours available, nearly one hour less per day. Only 34% of Hispanics engage in physical activities more than four hours per week. Hispanic males are more physically active than Hispanic females, with 40% exercising more than four times per week compared to 29% of females. (<http://www.outdoorindustry.org/research.social.php>)

Outdoor Recreation Activity Frequency

According to the survey results, more than three-quarters of Coloradans participate in outdoor recreational activities during a given week. Outdoor recreation includes many activities such as hiking, picnicking, camping, boating, biking, and other open space activities. Key results follow:

- Seventy-six percent of respondents participated in outdoor recreation activities at least once per week during the past year.
- On average, female respondents recreated outdoors 2.1 times per week, while males recreated 1.9 times per week.
- Hispanic/Latino respondents recreated outdoors slightly more frequently than white respondents, averaging 2.3 times per week compared to 2.1.
- More than 32% engaged in outdoor recreational activities two to four times per week and approximately 20% participated more than four times per week.
- Within the past 12 months, respondents used recreation centers in their communities less frequently than trails, open spaces, or parks. A total of 48% of respondents never used a recreation center; 7% did not use trails, open spaces, or parks.

- During the last year, respondents used trails, parks, and open spaces approximately 1.5 times per week, whereas they used community recreation centers about 0.7 times per week.
- People who categorized themselves as Hispanic or Latino used community recreation centers more frequently than white respondents.
- A total of 46.6% of those surveyed reported that they used trails, open spaces, or parks one to four times per week in the past year, compared to 23.6% that used community recreation centers.
- Respondents were asked about their prospects for recreating in the future. Looking toward the future, 46% of respondents see themselves spending about the same amount of time recreating and 44% envision spending more time.
- Forty-four percent of men and women see themselves recreating more often in the next five years.
- Eleven percent of women surveyed envision themselves spending less time recreating outdoors five years from now, while only 5.6% of males see themselves recreating less.

Table 2			
FREQUENCY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION DURING PAST YEAR ^a			
	Recreated Outdoors	Used Parks, Open Space, or Trails	Used Community Recreation Centers
Never	0.0%	6.7%	48.0%
Less than once per week	24.0	36.0	24.7
Once per week	24.3	22.3	11.3
Two to four times per week	32.3	24.3	12.3
More than four times per week	19.3	9.7	3.3
Don't know/no response	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total ^b	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

^aPercentage of respondents indicating response category.

^bSum may not equal total due to rounding.

Recreation Preferences

The survey instrument assessed what destinations, services, and activities Coloradans typically use and to better understand what types of recreation amenities are desired. Generally, respondents desire basic services, but not overdeveloped facilities. Many prefer to spend their

nights in a hotel or motel while recreating outdoors, but a large portion also favor camping. During the weekends, respondents are much more likely to travel a greater distance from home to recreate than during the week. See details below.

Destinations

Respondents were asked to rank five outdoor recreational destinations—wilderness areas with little to no development; large parks with a wide range of camping, trails, boating, and fishing opportunities; forests and/or lakes with limited trails, camping, boating, and fishing opportunities; rivers with boating and fishing opportunities; and community trails and/or parks with ball or soccer fields and recreation center opportunities—on a scale from 1-5, where 1 equaled least prefer to visit and 5 equaled most prefer to visit.

- Approximately 52% of respondents ranked “large parks with a wide range of camping, trails, boating, and fishing” as the type of destination that they most prefer to visit. This category also received the fewest “least prefer” responses (25%).
- More than 50% of respondents ranked “wilderness areas with little to no development” as the type of area they most prefer to visit. However, responses to this item are polarized, with 33% ranking it “least prefer.”
- Male respondents tended to prefer wilderness areas with little development more than females did, 54% compared to 48%.
- Roughly 50% of respondents ranked “forests and/or lakes with limited trails, camping, boating, and fishing opportunities” as a location they most prefer to visit.
- Nearly 45% of respondents indicated that “community trails and/or parks with ball or soccer fields and recreation center opportunities” are destinations they most prefer.
- Approximately 80% of Hispanic/Latino respondents indicated that community trails or parks with ball fields are their most preferred destinations, while only 40% of white respondents most prefer these destinations.
- Only 38% of those surveyed indicated that “rivers with boating and fishing opportunities” are destinations that they most prefer to visit.

Table 3						
OUTDOOR RECREATION DESTINATION PREFERENCES ^a						
Destination	Least Prefer (1)	(2)	No Preference (3)	(4)	Most Prefer (5)	Highest Preference (4&5)
Large parks with wide range of camping, trails, boating and fishing	15.1%	9.0%	23.7%	21.1%	31.1%	52.2%
Wilderness areas with little to no development	21.1	12.1	15.8	19.1	31.9	51.0
Forests and/or lakes with limited trails, camping, boating, and fishing	14.1	11.1	24.8	22.5	27.5	50.0
Community trails and/or parks with ball or soccer fields and recreation center opportunities	21.4	9.0	24.7	20.7	24.1	44.8
Rivers with boating and fishing	27.1	13.4	21.4	18.1	20.1	38.1

^aResponses were recorded on a 1-5 scale where 1 means least prefer to visit and 5 means most prefer to visit.

Services

Respondents were asked to indicate their service preferences at outdoor recreation areas from four options: no services, basic services, moderate services, or full services.

- In terms of service preferences at outdoor recreation areas, 49% of those surveyed indicated that they favor basic services, which consist of toilets, shelter, water, and picnicking areas.
- More than one-quarter desire moderate services, and 15% like to recreate at full-service areas, which include basic and moderate services, plus guided tours, a visitor center, food and drink concessions, and so forth.
- Women tend to desire more services where they recreate outdoors; 18% want full services, while only 12% of men prefer full services. Similarly, 64% of men, compared with 53% of women, want either no services or basic services.

Table 4	
PREFERENCES FOR SERVICES AT OUTDOOR RECREATION DESTINATIONS	
Service Type	Percentage of Respondents
No services	8.0%
Basic services. For example, toilets, shelter, water, and picnic areas	49.3
Moderate services, which include the basic services plus washroom and self-guided information	26.3
Full service, which includes the basic and moderate services plus guided-tours, visitor center, snack bar, or food and drink concessions	15.3
Don't know/no response	<u>1.0</u>
Total ^a	100.0%

^aSum may not equal total due to rounding.

Distance

Respondents were given a set of categories to indicate the average distance that they traveled for recreating during the week and on weekends.

- More than 45% of respondents travel fewer than 4 miles from home to recreate during the week (Monday through Thursday), and two-thirds stay within 10 miles of home.
- The average distance traveled for recreation of those surveyed was 16.8 miles during the week.
- Travel distances increased on weekends, with 54% typically traveling at least 20 miles. Nearly 20% travel more than 100 miles on the weekend to recreate.
- The average distance traveled for outdoor recreation increased to 41.0 miles on the weekend.
- Male respondents traveled an average of 2.9 miles more than females to recreate during the week and 4.4 miles more on weekends.
- Whites tend to travel approximately 9 miles further than Hispanic/Latino respondents to recreate during the week, and nearly 14 more miles on weekends.

Table 5		
RECREATION TRAVEL DISTANCE		
	Weekday ^a	Weekend ^a
0-4 Miles	45.3%	20.0%
5-9 Miles	21.0	8.7
10-19 Miles	13.7	16.0
20-49 Miles	9.3	19.7
50-99 Miles	3.7	16.3
100 Miles or more	6.3	18.3
No response	0.7	1.0

^aPercentage of responses indicating distance.

Accommodations

Respondents were asked to identify their accommodation preferences from six options: tent camping, RV camping, hotel/motel, cabin/hurt, bed and breakfast, and luxury accommodations. Their preferences are outlined below.

- Forty-two percent of survey participants stay in hotels or motels during their overnight recreation trips.
- Approximately one-third camp in tents.
- Only 11% of surveys did not stay overnight during a trip in the last year while recreating.

Table 6	
ACCOMMODATION PREFERENCES FOR OVERNIGHT STAYS	
Accommodation Type	Percentage of Responses ^a
Tent camping	34.3%
Hotel/motel	42.3
RV camping	22.0
Cabin/yurt	16.7
Luxury accommodations	8.0
Bed and breakfast	6.3
Other	0.3
Did not stay overnight	11.3

^aSum will not equal 100.0% because multiple responses were accepted.

Sources of Outdoor Recreation Information

The survey inquired in an unaided format how people find out about recreation activities.

- Around 44% of those surveyed learn about their outdoor recreation activities from friends or family, and one-third find out about recreation opportunities from magazines or newspapers. Nearly 20% use the Internet to obtain recreation information.
- In the “other” category, many respondents reported that they obtained information about outdoor recreation activities from living in the area and through experience.

User Issues and Concerns about Recreation

Respondents were asked to rank issues related to recreation in the state on a 1 to 5 scale where 1 equaled lowest concern and 5 was highest concern. Cleanliness and crowding were the top concerns about outdoor recreation in the state. Additional details follow.

- Of highest concern to respondents was the “cleanliness and condition of park facilities,” with approximately 76% indicating that cleanliness was of high or highest concern.
- Overuse and overcrowding was also a great concern, with 66% of respondents ranking the issue high or highest concern.
- Availability of desired recreation opportunities, and travel time and congestion were of high or highest concern for roughly 60% and 56% of respondents, respectively.
- Of relatively little concern were educational activities (campfire programs, guided hikes, etc.), conflicts between user groups, consumer expense for passes and equipment, the ability to bring dogs, and the prevalence of off-leash dogs.
- On average, women were more concerned about the ability to bring their dog with them during when they recreate outdoors; 48% ranked it as an issue of high or highest concern, while only 35% of males ranked it as a high or highest concern.

Table 7						
SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGARDING COLORADO RECREATION ^a						
Issue/Concern	Lowest Concern (1)	(2)	No Preference (3)	(4)	Highest Concern (5)	High and Highest Concern (4&5)
Cleanliness and condition of park facilities	5.7%	4.7%	14.0%	28.0%	47.7%	75.7%
Overuse/overcrowding	9.4	6.7	18.1	21.1	44.8	65.9
Availability of desired recreation opportunities	9.4	7.7	22.2	27.9	32.7	60.6
Travel time and congestion	10.8	6.1	26.3	25.3	31.6	56.9
Accessible information and adequate signage	8.8	12.2	27.7	27.0	24.3	51.4
Prevalence of off-leash dogs	27.5	12.9	16.9	15.3	27.5	42.7
Ability to bring your dog	32.2	8.1	14.6	13.9	27.5	41.4
Consumer expense for passes and equipment	14.9	10.8	35.9	20.0	18.3	38.3
Conflicts between user groups	25.6	17.3	25.6	15.2	16.3	31.5
Educational activities (campfire programs, guided hikes, etc.)	26.1	20.2	22.6	14.6	16.4	31.0

^aResponses were recorded on a scale from 1-5 where 1 means lowest concern and 5 means highest concern.

Funding Adequacy and Strategies

The study asked survey respondents about the adequacy of funding for recreation land and how funding should be distributed.

Funding Adequacy

- Over sixty percent believe local, state, and federal lands need more money to maintain and improve facilities. Only 1% responded that local, state, and federal recreation lands receive more than enough funding.
- A slightly higher percentage of Hispanic/Latino respondents indicated that local, state, and federal lands that are open for recreation need additional funding (72% compared to 65% for white respondents).

Table 8	
FUNDING FOR RECREATION AREAS	
Perception of Funding	Percentage of Responses
Need additional public funding	62.0%
Receive adequate public funding	29.0
Receive more than enough public funding	1.3
Don't know/no response	<u>7.7</u>
Total	100.0%

Future Funding Priorities

Respondents were asked to identify potential future funding priorities from a list of six items: programs and visitor services; operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities; acquisition of new parks and open space; development of new facilities at existing recreation sites; local, regional, and statewide trails; and long-term planning and management.

- Survey respondents indicated that the highest priority for future funding should be for long-term planning and management. High priority should also be given to the operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities.
- The items receiving the lowest priority ratings for future funding are programs and visitor services, and development of new facilities at existing recreation sites.
- No significant differences in responses for future funding priorities were observed for Hispanic/Latino and white respondents.

Table 9					
FUTURE FUNDING PRIORITIES ^a					
Services	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Total ^b
Operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities	4.0%	29.7%	63.3%	3.0%	100.0%
Long-term planning and management	5.0	26.3	62.0	6.7	100.0%
Acquisition of new parks and open space	10.7	34.0	50.0	5.3	100.0%
Local, regional, and statewide trails	5.0	43.7	44.7	6.7	100.0%
Development of new facilities at existing recreation sites	14.7	55.7	25.7	4.0	100.0%
Programs and visitor services	19.7	53.7	23.0	3.7	100.0%

^a Responses were recorded on a scale from 1-5 where 1 means lowest funding priority and 5 means highest funding priority.

^b Sum may not equal total due to rounding.

Future Funding Mechanisms

Respondents were asked about their support for various future funding strategies for recreation lands. The choices were: returnable bottle deposit, increased parking or day use fees at recreation sites, and voluntary contribution on Colorado state income tax form.

- Results show that 85% of respondents would support a returnable bottle deposit as a funding strategy, and more than 87% would support a voluntary contribution line on Colorado tax forms. Roughly 46% would support increasing day-use or parking fees.
- A higher portion of Hispanic/Latino surveys indicated that they would support increased parking or day use fees at recreation sites (60% compared to 45% for white respondents).

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

A copy of the survey instrument that was used to gather data is in the Appendix.

APPENDIX

CO Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan-- Supplemental Public Survey on Recreation Trends, Issues, and Needs

Hello, my name is _____. The University of Colorado is conducting a 7 to 10 minute survey on what people do in their free time. Your responses will be completely confidential. May I speak with someone 15 or older?

1. **During the past year**, did you participate in any outdoor recreation activities? Using, for example, trails, parks, recreation centers, or open space? (*Read as Necessary: Outdoor recreation is any form of outdoor activity pursued during leisure time that provides personal enjoyment and satisfaction, including camping, hiking, biking, picnicking, and playing softball.*)
 1. Yes
 2. No (Thank and Terminate)
 3. Don't Know/Refused (Thank and Terminate)

2. **During the past year**, on average how often did you recreate outdoors? (Read List, record only one)
 1. Less than once per week.
 2. Once per week.
 3. 2-4 times per week
 4. More than 4 times per week
 5. Don't Know/Refused (Thank and Terminate)

- 3a. **During the past year**, on average how often did you use the **Parks, open space, or trails** in your local community?
 1. Never
 2. Fewer than once per week.
 3. Once per week.
 4. 2-4 times per week
 5. More than 4 times per week
 6. Don't Know/Refused

3b. During the past year, on average how often did you use the **Community recreation centers** in your local community?

1. Never
2. Fewer than once per week.
3. Once per week.
4. 2-4 times per week
5. More than 4 times per week
6. Don't Know/Refused

4. Please rank the following outdoor destinations on a scale of 1-5, where 1 means least prefer to visit and 5 means most prefer to visit: [Rotate List]

5. Most Prefer to Visit
- 4.
- 3.
- 2.
1. Least Prefer to Visit
6. Don't Know/Refused

- Wilderness areas with little to no development.
- Large parks with wide range of camping, trails, boating and fishing opportunities.
- Forests and/or lakes with limited trails, camping, boating, and fishing opportunities.
- Rivers with boating and fishing opportunities.
- Community trails and/or parks with ball or soccer fields and recreation center opportunities.

5. What kind of services do you like to see offered where you **typically** recreate? (Read list, record all that apply)

1. No services
2. Basic services. For example, toilets, shelter, water, and picnic areas
3. Moderate services, which include the basic services plus washroom and self-guided information etc
4. Full service, which includes the basic and moderate services plus guided-tours, visitor center, snack bar, or food and drink concessions etc.
5. Don't Know/Refused

6. How do you normally find out about outdoor recreation activities (Do not read list, check all that apply, probe for additional responses)
 1. Call for information
 2. Chamber of Commerce
 3. Friend/family member
 4. Guidebook or brochure
 5. Magazines or newspapers
 6. Other web site
 7. Public agency web site
 8. Radio
 9. Television
 10. Tour operator/travel agent
 11. Other _____
 12. Don't Know/Refused

7. During the past year, how far did you usually travel to participate in recreation activities during the week (Monday through Thursday)? (Read List, record only one)
 1. 0-4 miles
 2. 5-9 miles
 3. 10-19 miles
 4. 20-49 miles
 5. 50-99 miles
 6. 100 miles or more
 7. Don't Know/Refused

8. During the past year, how far did you usually travel to participate in recreation activities on the weekend (Friday through Sunday)? (Read list, record only one)
 1. 0-4 miles
 2. 5-9 miles
 3. 10-19 miles
 4. 20-49 miles
 5. 50-99 miles
 6. 100 miles or more
 7. Don't Know/Refused

9. During the past year, when spending the night away from home to participate in outdoor recreation activities, what accommodations did you use? (Read list, check all that apply)

1. Tent camping
2. RV camping
3. Hotel/motel
4. Cabin/yurt
5. Bed and breakfast
6. Luxury accommodations (for example, high-end hotel or resort)
7. Other _____ (Specify)
8. Did not stay overnight
9. Don't Know/Refused

10. Five years from now, do you see yourself spending:

1. More time,
2. Less time, or
3. About the same amount of time participating in outdoor recreation
4. Don't Know/Refused

11. Please rank the following issues related to recreation in Colorado on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being of lowest concern and 5 being of highest concern: [ROTATE]

5. Highest Concern

4.

3.

2.

1. Lowest Concern

6. Don't Know/Refused

Overuse/overcrowding

Conflicts between user groups (mountain bikers, hikers, etc.)

Travel time and congestion

Ability to bring your dog

Prevalence of off-leash dogs

Consumer expense for passes and equipment

Cleanliness and condition of park facilities

Accessible information and adequate signage

Educational activities (campfire programs, guided hikes, etc.)

Availability of desired recreation opportunities

12. Which of the following statements do you most agree with?

Local, state, and federal lands that are open to recreation...

1. *Receive more than enough public funding*
2. *Receive adequate public funding, or*
3. *Need additional public funding to maintain lands and facilities.*
4. Don't Know/Refused

13. For future funding, what priority level should the following services have? For each service, please tell me whether it should receive high, medium, or low priority, or if you have no opinion.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	No Opinion	Refused
Programs and visitor services					
Operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities					
Acquisition of new parks and open space					
Development of new facilities at existing recreation sites					
Local, regional, and statewide trails					
Long-term planning and management					

14. Please tell me if you would support the following strategies to fund recreation, parks, and open space in Colorado.

Returnable bottle deposit

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

Increased parking or day use fees at recreation sites

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

Voluntary contribution on Colorado state income tax form

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

15. What would you estimate you spend annually on outdoor recreation passes, permits, and fees? (Read as necessary)

1. Less than \$25/year
2. \$25 to \$99/year
3. \$100 - \$199/year
4. \$200 - \$499/year
5. \$500 or more/year
6. Don't Know/Refused

16. What ethnicity best characterizes you? (Do not read, check all that apply)

1. White
2. Hispanic or Latino
3. Black or African American
4. American Indian and Alaska Native
5. Asian
6. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
7. Some other race
8. Don't Know/Refused (DNR)

17. What category best describes your annual household income? (Read list, check only one)

1. Under \$40,000
2. \$40,000 to less than \$50,000
3. \$50,000 to less than \$60,000
4. \$60,000 to less than \$75,000
5. \$75,000 to less than \$100,000
6. \$100,00 or more
7. Don't Know/Refused

18. What age category are you in? (Read list as needed)

1. Younger than 15
2. 15 – 24
3. 25 – 34
4. 35 – 44
5. 45 – 54
6. 55 – 64
7. 65 and over
8. Refused

Thank you for your help!