M E T R O P O L I T A N C O U N C I L

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DATA SUMMARY REPORT

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

1978 ON-SITE SURVEYS (Summer Phase)

Including:

General Park Areas
Water Accesses
Trail Corridors
Nature Centers
Campgrounds

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The 1978 summer, on-site phase of the Metropolitan Recreation Demand Study was conducted at 35 sites. Use was surveyed at 39 facilities in five groups for a minimum of five days each between June 3 and September 4, 1978 (see Figure 1, Appendix 1). Information was collected from more than 6,000 visitors by means of a six-minute personal interview questionnaire (see Appendix 2). The data collected was entered on the Council's computer system and analyzed by means of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

A summary of all the data is presented in this report, along with a brief discussion of results and implications. The most significant results of the study are:

1. Social Profiles: Users are most likely to be young, white adults, with median incomes at or above the regional median. They live in single family homes, have moved within the Metropolitan Area during the last six years, but have lived in the area more than ten years. Their occupations are mostly in the white-collar category (professional, clerical, sales and services).

2. Visitor Origin: Most of the facilities surveyed display a distinct sub-regional service area. Of course, measurement of regional importance with visitor origin data must be modified by population patterns before any strong conclusions can be drawn. However, four parks (Como, Minnehaha, Square Lake and Morris Baker) and two campgrounds (Ramblin'Rum and Morris Baker) appear to have significantly more regional drawing power than the other facilities surveyed. Overall, 25 of the 33 locally administered facilities surveyed drew more than 25 percent of their users from outside the jurisdiction of the administering agency. None of the four state facilities draws more than five percent of its users from outside the Metropolitan Area.

3. Awareness: There seems to be an awareness problem. Overall, 62 percent of the respondents at parks had not heard of the other parks in the short "awareness test". The "most heard of" parks were Lake Nokomis and Lake Phalen; the "least heard of" were Baylor and Lebanon Hills. Corresponding percentages were 67 at water accesses, 56 for trails, 66 at nature centers, and 76 for campgrounds.

4. Visitor Preferences: It appears that recreation facilities and natural features are the major components of visitor preference. When combined, they equal convenience as the major reason for choosing a facility. They are the most often cited positive attributes of an area. Recreation facilities and support facilities are the main things needing improvement at most sites. When comparing one facility to another, recreation facilities are most important, followed by natural features and crowding.

5. Trip Characteristics: In general, rural parks exhibit "family outing" trip characteristics (larger group sizes, larger proportion of family groups, longer lengths of stay, larger variety of activities). Urban parks exhibit a more individual, spontaneous use pattern.

6. Time-Distribution of Use: In general, about 45 percent of the total number of visitors for a given day are in a park at the peak time. The figure is the same for water accesses, but falls to 20 percent for trail corridors and 15 percent for nature centers. Turnover and capacity analysis will build on these data.

7. Main Activities: In general, boating, fishing, picnicking, swimming-sunbathing, trail use and nature observation account for 90 percent of the main activities cited by respondents. When all activities are specified, there appears to be little mixing with some of the other activities that occur within the parks (e.g., golf, archery, athletics). The main exception is Como, where Zoo and Conservatory visits appear as significant activities.

8. Lakes in Need of Access: According to survey participants living on the east side of the Metropolitan Area, Minnetonka, Forest, White Bear and Prior are the lakes most in need of additional access. Those living on the west side say Minnetonka, Medicine and Prior are most in need.

The reader is advised to consult the more complete discussions and data presentations provided within before making any widespread application of this summary. This is especially true concerning study methodology.

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes visitor data collected as part of the Metropolitan Recreation Demand Study (MRDS) at 35 recreation sites during the 1978 summer season. Twenty-four of the sites are units of the Regional Recreation Open Space System. The other eleven sites are either privately operated or administered by non-regional park agencies. Figure 1, Appendix 1, gives the location and administration of each site

Five types of facilities were surveyed:

1. General Park Areas (various combinations of picnic, swimming and boat launching facilities)
2. Water Accesses (free-standing)
3. Trail Corridors (multi-use)
4. Nature Centers
5. Campgrounds

The information collected for all facility types was basically the same with minor modifications depending on the activity being surveyed. The report consists of brief narrative descriptions and implications of the data contained in Appendix 1. However, before one can begin to use the data, the background, purpose, and methodology of the MRDS must be understood. The next three sections deal with these topics.

BACKGROUND

The summer of 1978 saw completion of the major data gathering efforts of the Metropolitan Recreation Demand Study (MRDS). The MRDS is the Metropolitan Council's first comprehensive attempt at assessing the Regional Recreation Open Space needs of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. It is divided into two major components:

1. A recreation participation and attitude survey of the general population in the seven-county Metropolitan Area. This component was contracted to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and done as part of the Department's preparation for the 1979 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). It involved a combination of telephone and mail surveys and was done in winter and summer phases (1978). Under provisions of this contract, the DNR is required to provide the Council with a clean computer tape of the data collected so as to allow convenient analysis by Council staff. To date, the DNR has forwarded data on winter activity, participation, perception of "most needed" recreation facilities, and attitudes concerning snowmobile and ski touring trails. The remaining data is expected shortly and consists of summer activity participation as well as attitudes toward camping facilities and park development. In total, this information will be used to gain insight into the overall outdoor recreation needs of the population, including those who do not presently use the Regional System or any other outdoor recreation facilities.

2. A current user survey of several units of the Regional System and selected other recreation facilities that have, from time to time, been thought of as serving a regional audience. It was an on-site survey and involved the monitoring of recreation use at each site as well as a personal interview of a sample of the visitors at each site. This survey was conducted by Council staff and consisted of winter and summer phases (1978). Results of this winter phase were presented in Report Number 1.01 - Data Summary Report (Winter Phase), dated August 15, 1978. The summer phase is reported in this document.

PURPOSE

A. Metropolitan Recreation Demand Study - the MRDS has four goals:

1. Develop an increasingly reliable capability for forecasting the use of proposed additions to or changes in the Regional Recreation Open Space System.

2. Implementation of a user behavior-based data system of specific demand-supply balances of recreation open space in terms of facilities or facility combinations.

3. A continual and consistent comparison of actual facility use with forecast use in order to improve the performance of both the forecasting methods and the facilities themselves.

4. Effective integration in the planning process of the relative value placed on recreation open space and other possible public services by the metropolitan population.

The information collected by the DNR will be used in achieving Goal 1. Trip origin, destination, and frequency data will be used in a trip choice model for recreation trips. Facility and visitor characteristics will be used as explanatory variables.

The data collected on-site will be used, to a certain extent, in achieving the first three goals of the study. Some of the facility characteristics will be determined on-site (e.g., indices of public awareness or regional market). Therefore, the on-site data will be valuable in forecasting use. However, the most important applications will be toward Goals 2 and 3. A user behavior-based data system requires information on what people do at a recreation site. Information on length of stay, group size and composition, means of transportation, and recreation activities will be used to analyze recreation use in terms of facility and resource combinations. The more subjective data (e.g., reasons for choice, good and poor aspects of an area) will be used to get at why a visitor comes to a certain facility and what he or she gets out of it. We will eventually obtain a capability for specific demand-supply balances of certain kinds of facilities. The methods used to attain this capability will be of use in achieving Goal 3, the monitoring system for use and user satisfaction.

Progress toward Goal 4 will begin when the first three goals have been fully addressed by one round of data collection and analysis. Meanwhile, Parks and Open Space staff will be working with other Council staff, most notably Investment Framework, in seeing how Regional Recreation Open Space fits with the other services, being provided at a metropolitan level.

B. User Surveys - the on-site user surveys have three specific objectives:

1. Collection of reliable and comparable data on the behavior and characteristics of recreation facility users, especially as it concerns:

   a. Experience in a given activity.
   b. The exact areas used and numbers of users.
   c. General facility satisfaction.
   d. Reasons for choosing particular facilities.
   e. Awareness and evaluation of alternative areas.
   f. Organization membership.
   g. Activity participation.
   h. Socio-demographic information.
   i. Visitor origin.

2. Sample the range of facilities in the Metropolitan Area that offer the kinds of recreational opportunities that may be appropriate in the Regional Recreation Open Space System.

3. Develop and maintain a mutual working relationship with all public agencies and private firms involved so as to enhance the possibility of future cooperation in providing for the recreation needs of metropolitan area residents.

Overall, these objectives have been achieved. However, there are specific deficiencies in the data which will be dealt with in the narrative section of this report. Reasons for the deficiencies and suggestions for improvement are offered where possible. In general, all the data required under Objective 1 has been collected with the exception of experience and organization membership. They were in the winter survey but were pushed out of the summer survey by interview time pressure. The range of facilities (Objective 2) was adequately sampled, but there may still be a few problems with inferring conditions at a site not specifically covered in the study. Funding constraints were the basic problem here. Objective 3 was achieved very nicely. There were few problems or complaints indicated by either the users or administrators at the sites surveyed. The cooperation received at non-Regional System sites, both public and private, bodes well for future efforts.

C. Data Summary Report - this report has three objectives:

1. Provide general summary data for each facility and facility type surveyed during summer, 1978. The tables and figures in Appendix 1 report all of the data collected by means of personal interviews at each facility. The reader is advised to remember that the "total" row for each facility type represents only those facilities which were surveyed. To the extent they represent the full range of facilities concerning a specific variable, inference can be made to the whole population of facilities.

2. Provide the reader and potential user with an idea of the data contained in the user information system and the possible cross-tabulations and analyses available using this information system. The reader should note that the information was collected in an individual user basis, so virtually any correlation/cross-tabulation is possible.

3. Provide a brief narrative summary of the data in each table or figure so as to highlight differences between facilities and facility types, suggest reasons for results, indicate uses that will be made of the data, and provoke thought on questions unanswered. No attempt at exhaustive analyses or listing of implications will be attempted. These analyses will come out in later reports on specific topics and in a technical appendix to the revised Regional Recreation Open Space Development Guide/Policy Plan.

An index of tables and figures is provided on page 1 of Appendix 1. While each table or figure should be able to stand on its own, the reader is cautioned to consult the narrative summaries before drawing conclusions. The questionnaires used in the survey are provided in Appendix 2.

METHODOLOGY

1. Site Selection - sites were selected according to two criteria:

   1. Facilities available, and

   2. Location

The general park area selection revolved around varying combinations of picnic, swimming beach and boat launching facilities. There were four basic groups:

1. Those that offered all three facilities, in one form or another (7 areas). People using the boat launch were interviewed with the water access questionnaire. These data are not reported here.

2. Those offering picnic and swimming beach facilities (3 areas).

3. Those offering picnic and boat launching facilities of various kinds (5 areas). People using the boat launch were interviewed with the water access questionnaire. These data are not reported here.

4. Those offering picnic area alone (4 areas). These facilities often provided other attractions (e.g., scenic resources, trails, stables) but were basically picnic areas for the purposes of this study.

The four groups are separated in each data table. However, no summary statistics were compiled by group. These areas were spread around the Metropolitan Area as much as possible to account for sub-regional differences.

Water access site selection involved lake size and location. All accesses surveyed were on lakes of greater than 1,000 acres with the exception of Lake Marion (489 acres), which was chosen to represent Dakota County in the study. If and when the Council and its Implementing Agencies get involved in providing water access, the larger lakes will probably be of highest priority. Therefore, the limited funds were used for information about them.

Trail corridor site selection involved presence of continuous recreational treadways separated from automobile traffic. This criterion eliminated all but a few sites and confined the sample to the western side of the region. Sites were selected to cover a wide range of natural resource areas so as to give the most information possible for future regional trail corridor development.

Nature centers were selected on location and facilities. Sites had to have an interpretive building and trails. The three sites were chosen so as to show any possible relation that may exist between three centers serving the same general area of the Region.

Campgrounds were chosen on the basis of facilities and clientele. They ranged from small (27 sites at Bunker Hills) to large (over 200 at KOA-Minneapolis Northwest), and relatively primitive (pit toilets and pumps) to fully developed (store, pool, and hookups at KOA). However, of all the facility types surveyed, campgrounds is the one most lacking in the range of facilities available. Notable deficiencies include the absence of the campground at William O'Brien State Park and any representative of the camping facilities operated by some of the resorts in the area.

There were certain areas omitted on certain of the sites surveyed. The reader is asked to consult the key to Figure 1 before any inference is made from the data.

2. Sample Selection

The data reported here were obtained by interviewing a sample of the population of users at the recreation facilities surveyed. Therefore, a brief description of how this sample was selected is in order. A more complete analysis of survey methodology will be reported sometime during summer, 1979.

The study consisted of a personal interview, approximately 5-7 minutes long. The sample at each site was selected so as to be as close to a random sample as possible under the conditions. In other words, surveyors followed detailed written instructions so as to insure that no member of the population had a greater or lesser chance of being chosen for interview, and furthermore, that the surveyor had little or no immediate control over who was selected next. The sample selection methods varied as follows with the type of facility being surveyed:

1. General Park Areas: Park users were contacted as they were using the area. The portion of the on-site survey not reported here involved a physical count of the users at the facility at least every other hour. The results of this count were divided by ten to arrive at a sampling rate which would insure full coverage of the area within an hour's time. For example, a count of 350 would result in a sampling rate of 35. The interviewer was then instructed to pass through the area on a predetermined course, selecting every 35th person he or she encountered. The average interview time of six minutes generally meant the whole area was covered within the hour. Then the results of another count were available, and the process began again. The interviewer talked to visitors of all ages. Only children too young to go through the procedure were not sampled (generally less than 10 years old). The sampling period was between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

2. Water Accesses: Boaters were contacted as they took their boats out of the water. To insure maximum sample size, the interviewer was instructed to select the next boat out of the water after completing an interview. The boat owner was interviewed. The interview generally took place while the boat was being tied down. The sampling period was between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

3. Trail Corridors: Trail users were contacted as they were using the trails. Sample points were selected where walking and biking paths came close together. Interviewers were instructed to select the next trail user past the sample point in order to maximize sample size. The sampling period was between 6:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

4. Nature Centers: Visitors were contacted as they were preparing to leave the nature center area. The next visitor past a predetermined point was selected for interview. The sampling period was between 6:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

5. Campgrounds: An attempt was made to interview all camping parties during the course of a sample day. In some cases, campers occupied a site but weren't there during the sample period. This resulted in some missed interviews. The head of the camping party was chosen for interview, when possible. The sampling period was between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

The summer phase of the study was conducted between June 3 and September 4, 1978. Each facility was sampled a minimum of five randomly selected days (two weekend days, three weekdays). Survey crews varied from two to six people, depending on the size of an area and its expected use. Sample sizes ranged from six to 403 and are detailed for each facility in Table 1A, Appendix 1. Based on previous analyses of such data as length of stay, group size and travel time, a sample of approximately 150 was necessary to insure accuracy at the 0.1 level. In general, sample sizes of less than 100 must be viewed with caution depending on the variable in question. Due to the wide variation in sample size between areas, all totals in the tables have been weighted so as to represent an average sample size at each area.

NARRATIVE DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The data contained in Appendix 1 of this Report will be discussed in the order of the tables and figures presented there. The tables and figures are ordered so as to follow the general pattern of the questionnaire in Appendix 2. Each discussion paragraph will address, in order, the following items:

1. What is presented in the table or figure and any important qualifications concerning inference from the data.
2. Variation in data between facility types, where meaningful.
3. Variation in data within the "general park areas" and other areas, where meaningful.
4. Uses that will be made of the data in planning the Regional Recreation Open Space System.

A brief summary and conclusions section is offered at the end of the data discussion. However, it is not meant to be a full explanation of implications and possible recommendations. This will be done as part of the upcoming Policy/System Plan review.

FIGURE 1 - Site Locations

See Methodology, Section 1 for the reasoning behind the selection of the site. Note that four sites (2, 8, 9 and 17) have two facility types sampled, thereby bringing the total facility sample to thirty-nine. In all subsequent tables, up to thirty-nine facilities will be presented.

TABLE 1 (A) - Sample Parameters

This table presents the sample size for each facility broken down by month, type of day and time of day. The overall sample size represents the number of usable responses obtained. In other words, half-done or partially voided questionnaires are not included here. This will be the basic sample size reported in most of the data tables.

On the monthly breakdown, the three most important months are each represented by more than twenty percent of the sample except for August at Water Accesses and June at Campgrounds. The study was initially set up to sample evenly across these three months. Weather conditions were the main reason for the odd distribution of the sample at some sites. The percent of the sample obtained on weekends ranged from 44 percent for trail corridors to 73 percent for water accesses. A rule of thumb for park use is that an equivalent number of people use a park on the five weekdays as on the two weekend days. This is generally shown by the park, trail corridor and nature center surveys, while it is not apparent for water accesses and campgrounds. The time-of-day breakdown shows a pattern not unlike that of use, although there may be some bias toward the afternoon due to the overlap of survey shifts. The campground survey shows a predominance of early interviews due to the survey crew attempting to get as many people as possible before they broke camp and moved on.

While the overall park sample distribution is relatively even between the three major months, some months contain as much as 66 percent of the sample at some sites (Lake Rebecca) and as little as 0 percent at others (Baylor). Weather, the resultant rescheduling and the complexity of the sample procedure are the major causes. A problem could exist in inferring to the population of users, particularly at swimming areas where use is generally heavier in the early part of the summer. The same problem may exist for water access sites where several sites were oversampled during the "dog-days" of August. The weekday=weekend breakdown may cause problems wherever the split is wider than 30 vs. 70 percent either way. Some variables, such as length of stay and travel time, are related to the type of day and may have to be handled separately if this range is exceeded. The sample distribution by time of day does not appear to pose any significant problems, i.e., it is as expected by use pattern at most park sites. The same can be said of water accesses where the greatest proportion of the sample was in the evening with only Lake Waconia having a high morning sample due to its high percentage of fishermen (see Table 23).

This data will be of primary use in judging the validity of the overall sample and in adjusting certain measures according to season and type of day.

TABLE 1 (B) - Sample Parameters

Each interviewer was asked to rate respondents as to their reaction to the survey, i.e., did they freely cooperate and give answers to the questions or not. Although it was a subjective measure and somewhat open to bias by the interviewer, it is felt the results give a good picture of the acceptance/rejection of the procedure by the public.

Generally positive reactions were exhibited by between 82 and 91 percent of the respondents to the five types of surveys. The lowest percentage, 82, was obtained at water access sites where the interview was often conducted under hectic circumstances.

The parks sample varied little with generally cooperative reaction from over 85% of the sample at most parks. Hidden Falls was the most notable exception and this may be due in part to the small sample. Other facility types vary generally on their totals.

In general, this is a central variable. In analyzing attitude or opinion data it may be of importance. The most important use, however, is in getting a "feel" for data quality and evaluating survey procedure.

TABLE 1 (C) - Sample Parameters

Interviewers were provided with a space to indicate anything about the interview that was different than normal. They were also given a list of standard items to record if they occurred (e.g., respondent drunk, in a big hurry, asked to be interviewed, etc.). Nine general categories of these special circumstances are reported here although a greater level of detail was coded. As the categories show, not all special circumstances were of a negative nature.

Interviews with no special conditions comprised between 76 and 83 of the total samples for each of the five facility types. The park survey had problems with interviews of questionable value (drunks, young children, etc.) and influence by other members of the respondent's party. The water access survey was similar with an increased incidence of hurried respondents. Trail corridor interviews showed no significant pattern other than a relatively high percentage of people using the trail for non-recreational purposes. Nature center interviews showed influence by others and higher than average non-random selection (i.e., more people "wanted" to be interviewed.). Campground interviews exhibited influence by others, a not surprising fact when one member of a large party is chosen.

There does not appear to be any major variation within the facility type that cannot be explained by the user population of the site. Interviews of questionable value and influence of the respondent by others came up most frequently and were due mostly to young children and large groups, respectively.

Again, this variable will be used as a central and an indicator for future survey efforts.

TABLE 2 - Time Distribution of Use

This table concerns the four facility types that serve a day-use audience. The percentages represent the proportion of total daily use that is at the facility at each hour of the day. It is obtained by adding arrivals during an hour and subtracting departures during that same hour and dividing the result by the total sample for the day. To the extent that use occurs outside the sample period (see footnotes), the table may understate early and late proportions. Also, the relationship between the early afternoon peaks and the overlap of survey shifts has not been fully explored. This may result in some overstatement of midday peaks. A special note is in order concerning water accesses. The figure in parenthesis at 9:00 p.m. represents the average (n=5) number of cars left in the lot at 8:00 p.m. This average should be multiplied by five and divided by the sample size to get an idea of what proportion of the population was missed. In some cases (e.g., Lake Marion, nearly half the population was missed. This definitely means problems for the late evening use percentage and could have implications for other parts of the study as well.)

Not surprisingly, all of the facility types peak between noon and 4:00 p.m. However, the magnitude and duration of the peaks are different. Park facilities peak at close to 50 percent of total use around 3:00 p.m. This high proportion is present for about two hours. Water accesses peak slightly lower, but sustain this flat 40 percent peak for about

four hours. Trail corridor use peaks much lower (20 percent at 2:00 p.m.) and is between 10 and 20 percent for eight hours. Nature centers exhibit a pattern similar to trails but with an even lower peak.

Within the park survey, it is interesting to note that the picnic-swimming-boating facility combinations peak higher than the other facilities, as high as 66 percent in some cases. There then appears to be a steady trend downward in peaks as one goes further down the table. The two notable exceptions are Nokomis-Hiawatha and Bunker Hills. Nokomis may be lower than expected due to the large areas covered by the survey crew, i.e., a lot of time was spent walking instead of interviewing, thereby lowering the relative numbers of interviews during peak periods. Bunker Hill's pattern may be explained by its large group use pattern. All the groups are there at about the same time. The other surveys appear to have a less apparent pattern of variation. Undoubtedly of importance are resource location (Lake Minnetonka) and recreation activity (fishing accounting for high early day proportions at Lake Waconia). St. Anthony Parkway is low among trail corridors, perhaps as a result of a more or less steady neighborhood pattern of use. Nature center peaks may be related to distance traveled and facility size.

This information has direct application for capacity planning in the Regional System. Say, for example, that a facility is meant to serve a population of 2,000 park users (determined by other methods - use projections from DNR data, basically). The facility may need to have a capacity of 1,000 to adequately serve their population if the use peak is 50 percent of the total use. As the System matures, this data may gradually replace capacities based on the maximum amount of resource or money currently available. The use projections will give how many people will show up at the gate in a day. This information will show how they distribute themselves throughout the day.

TABLE 3, FIGURE 2 - Time Distribution of Use (Campgrounds)

Since campgrounds involve overnight use, it was necessary to present their use distribution picture in a weekly framework at a minimum. That is what has been done in this table and the accompanying figures for the Baker and KOA campgrounds. Data are arranged from Thursday through Wednesday and give the percentage of camping parties arriving and departing on each day (the figures under the "T" column). Within each day, the morning, afternoon and evening percentages add up to the total. This gives an overall picture of the use pattern at the campgrounds. No attempt was made to convert their data to percent of sites occupied due to some lengths of stay being greater than the one week duration of the table.

The peaks are Friday for arrivals (45 percent - mostly in the evening) and Sunday for departure (48 percent - mostly in the afternoon). The "week-end camper" pattern is not surprising around a major metropolitan center, but it is interesting to note the variation between campgrounds. Baylor, Baker and Ramblin' Rum serve the week-end camper, each having over 50 percent of arrivals or departures on one day. On the other hand, the KOA campground has a much steadier pattern of arrivals and departures - it never reaches 30 percent for any one day. This would seem to indicate that it serves a non-metropolitan, long stay audience that tends to move on the off-peak days.

This information will be used to establish campground capacity as dictated by the type of population served. Again, if a certain number of camping trips are forecast, the figures here will translate that number into on-the-ground capacity needs for the System. It may also be useful in defining the private vs. public dividing line that exists in providing camping opportunities.

TABLE 4, FIGURE 3 - Length of Stay

Since length of stay varies significantly by type of day, the mean and median figures for each facility are reported for week-ends and weekdays. Figure 3 reports the full week-end distribution of elapsed times for selected sites. The data was obtained from arrival and departure time estimates by respondents. It awaits testing against data obtained by direct observation, but does not appear grossly different from the other studies. The nature center data contains a bit of a twist. The medians are generally lower than the means, indicating the presence of a few long lengths of stay. Nature center visitors were divided into those making use of the centers' facilities and those there for other purposes (see Table 25). The elapsed time for these two use categories differed greatly. The overall unrelated use elapsed times are reported in parenthesis in the table.

Several differences exist between facility type. The longest week-end lengths of stay occur in the water access survey, about four hours for mean and median. Next follow park areas at around three hours. A large drop occurs for trail corridor users, who stay less than two hours on the average. The shortest overall length of stay occurs at nature centers where a visit of less than 1½ hours is most common. The weekday figures follow the same pattern between the facility type. No full explanation is offered for length of stay variation although it may be related to the extra effort required to participate in certain activities (e.g., boating) and the duration of activity combinations undertaken by users (relatively long for boaters and park users, shorter for trail and nature center users).

Within facility types, the park variation seems to depend on location and facilities available. Those parks having picnic-swimming-boat launching facilities tend to have longer lengths of stay as do facilities that are a long distance from population centers. The presence of large groups and other attractions has an effect also, as shown by the relatively long lengths of stay at Bunker Hills and Minnehaha Park. The other facilities types show similar patterns with a particularly striking relation to water body size in the water access study.

Length of stay data will be used as one measure of benefit in the Regional System. Those facilities that are developed so as to hold more visitors a longer period of time may be of more "benefit" than short stay areas. Other things, such as visitor satisfaction, will have to be brought in here, but time spent has always been one measure of benefit. It may also be of help in defining certain elements of the System and differentiating between local and regional facilities.

TABLE 5, FIGURE 4 - Length of Stay (Campgrounds)

Campground lengths of stay are reported in terms of number of nights stayed and amount of time spent in the campground by those people staying only one night. The data in part B of the Table may be questionable due to the average times assigned to the time blocks. The medians are generally shorter than the means in both parts of the Table, with the exception of Part B for KOA-Northwest. Figure 4 displays the length of stay for the Baker and KOA campgrounds.

Mean and median lengths of stay vary from about 11 and 3 nights, respectively at the KOA to 3 and 2 nights at Morris Baker. The long length of stay at the KOA results from a high percentage of seasonal trailer campers (9 percent stay over 30 days). The pattern at Ramblin' Rum is similar to Baker with a slightly higher distribution due to seasonals. The pattern of week-end campers shown in Table 3 is also shown here. The amount of time spent in the campground by one-nighters is about 24 hours due to the predominance of late afternoon arrivals and early afternoon departures.

Length of stay data can be used to measure benefits as well as giving us some idea as to what types of facilities will attract people for given lengths of time. However, a wider variety of facilities would have to be sampled for good inference here.

TABLE 6 - Means of Transportation Used

Each respondent was asked what means of transportation was used to get to the facility they were currently using. There do not seem to be any problems with this information. Automobile arrivals are broken down as to whether the vehicle remained or left after dropping the respondent off. Campers were not asked this question.

There is a good deal of variation between the facility type on this item. Parks receive 87 percent of their visitors by automobile and water accesses 99 percent (obviously). Nature centers also receive about 80 percent of their use by car. Trails, on the other hand, receive only 12 percent of their users by car, the predominant access mode being bicycle or foot, depending on the use made of the trail. The other categories are insignificant, in general.

There is significant variation between the parks surveyed. The more urban facilities tend to receive a lesser proportion of automobile access, with the difference being made up by pedestrian and bicycles (see Nokomis and Harriet Island). Some rural parks received less automobile access due to their location near a small population center (see Martin-Island). In only four parks does access by public transit show up. Some transit-accessible parks show no access by transit (Theodore Wirth, Keller and Battle Creek). Trail corridors show some variation but they are always dominated by bicycle and pedestrian access. The variation between these two access modes isn't easy to

explain at this point.

Means of transportation used is useful in site planning, i.e., parking capacities, and evaluating the effect of any increased access programs that may be instituted. It has some value in forecasting the effect that transportation problems may have on specific parks (e.g., energy costs, road problems) but more information is necessary to do any detailed analysis here.

TABLE 7 - Types of Equipment Used

This Table involves campers and the equipment they use - both for camping and recreation while they are camping. The percentage of respondents having each type of equipment is given in each part of the Table along with the percentage of campers having more than one type of equipment.

Tents are the predominant camping equipment type in all campgrounds except the KOA, where travel trailers predominate. A large proportion of campers at Ramblin' Rum use pop-up trailers while Baylor has about a third of its campers using travel trailers. It is interesting to note that between a quarter and a third of all campers use more than one kind of equipment at all campgrounds except the KOA. This would be expected since a large proportion of KOA campers are either seasonal or traveler.

This information is of use in site planning as well as in attempting to explain some of the preferences of campers. It will have direct use in planning the capacity of the various types of camping opportunities provided in the System. For example, given a certain number of camping occasions, this data will give an idea of how many of these occasions will involve trailer, tents, or both.

TABLE 8 - Arrival Group Size

Respondents were asked to give the number of people that arrived at the facility with them. This generally meant the number of people in their car, group of bicycles or pedestrians, charter bus, etc. An exception occurred with the campground survey, where this question referred to the numbers of people camping at the respondents site. This may bias the "arrival group" figure upward for campgrounds since 14 percent of the respondents indicated they had more than one vehicle at the site. The arrival group size for trailers may be underestimated a bit due to the fact that fewer individual walkers/bikers refused to be interviewed than did groups of trail users. No adjustment was attempted at this stage of analysis. The mean, median and percent distribution of arrival group sizes are shown in the Table. Overall, the group size is somewhat larger than those determined in previous studies.

Camping arrival groups appear to be largest, averaging over four persons, followed by park and water access groups, nature center and trail corridor groups, which average under two persons. Trail uses and nature center group uses may indicate that these areas are not considered as a "major outing", the same way that park, water access, and camping are.

Within parks, the variation is from just over two persons at Hidden Falls to over five at Clearly Lake. Group size appears to have some correlation with facility type and distance with the picnic-swimming-boat launch areas that are furthest out having the larger group size. The influence of large groups is not strong here due to the emphasis on those who arrived with the respondent. Water access averages tend to be lower for lakes with a large percentage of fishermen(Waconia). St. Anthony Parkway is used mostly by groups of one (69 percent). Nature centers have a distance-oriented pattern, and campgrounds do not vary much from their total, with the exception of the KOA.

This information is important in site planning for such items as parking lot capacity. It may also be of use in comparing relative costs of getting people to close and distant parks. For example, it may be just as economical to move twice as many people per vehicle to a park that is twice as far away as another park. It is also necessary to ask this question to make any sense out of the recreating group and organized group questions asked elsewhere in the survey.

TABLE 9 - Camping Group Age Breakdown

Since the head of the camping party was the person interviewed, it was necessary to get an age breakdown of the group at the campsite in order to have age data on campers.

The percent in each age group is shown for each campground.

All campgrounds have pre-teenage children as their largest age-group with the young adult percentage being next at all campgrounds, except the KOA, where middle aged adults make up as large a proportion of campers as the pre-teens. The KOA also has the only significant percentage of senior citizens (5 percent). Overall, the picture is one of young families making up the majority of users at all campgrounds, with the KOA serving a somewhat older population, in general.

This information is useful in determining the type of facilities that might be necessary for campgrounds serving a certain kind of camper. For example, when combined with activity data, one could determine the proportion of campers that might use a given improvement, say, a swimming pool or recreation hall. Also, it gives a good picture of the public you are serving with a campground. Facilities that change this public will also affect these current users.

TABLE 10 - Group Status

Respondents were asked to give whether their arrival and recreating groups were made up of family members, friends, or both. The results of this question are reported in this table. Recreating group composition was determined by combining the composition of the arrival group and those who joined the party later. There was no group composition data obtained on those joining the party for trail corridors. This was an oversight. Luckily enough it seems to have had little effect (see footnote 3). Also, the campground section includes a parenthetical listing of results about whether any non-camping visitors joined the camping group.

Family arrival groups are the largest category in all surveys except trail corridors. They range from 74 percent at campgrounds to 40 percent at nature centers. Trail corridors are dominated by single person arrival groups. Again, the "outing" nature of other types of facility visits doesn't appear to be there for trail corridors. It's interesting to note that a large proportion of park and camping groups are joined by others, with a lesser amount of this occurring for water access users, and almost none for trail and nature center users. It should be noted that the campground figures for "joined by others" reflect people camped at other sites. Overall, the composition of the recreating group tends to be less dominated by families alone, with combinations of families and friends taking up most of the slack.

Within the park survey, several parks are strongly family oriented. For example, Lake Rebecca's arrival groups are 61% family members. However, the recreating groups are combinations of families and friends. Cleary Lake remains the strongest family park in the survey, with nearly 50% of its recreating groups composed of family members alone. Other parks, such as Hidden Falls, have recreating groups that are mostly friends with relatively few families included. Within the other surveys, camper recreating groups vary generally as the total, with the exception of the KOA, where families make up a very large percentage. There are traveling and seasonal families. Relatively few groups of friends travel together.

This data is very useful in identifying the clientele served by a facility. The problems involved in changing the image of a certain park are made more obvious by this information. The point is that the Regional System should provide opportunities for a wide range of groups. This data shows one dimension of that range.

TABLE 11 - Recreating Group Size

Once the respondent had been led through the process of defining the various groups, a meaningful response to the overall recreating group size could be obtained. Mean, median, and percentage distribution of group sizes are reported in this table. The water access section includes a parenthetical list of the percentage of groups having the various number of boats in them. The same problem discussed in Table 8 occurs here as concerns trail user group size.

Park and campground recreating groups average about eight persons each, water accesses and nature centers follow at less than four, with trail corridors having groups of less than two. The medians are generally a good deal lower than the means indicating the presence of a few large groups. Although the recreating group figures are always higher than those reported in Table 8 - Arrival Group Size, the increase does not appear to be very significant. The medians increase by only one person for parks and campgrounds and hardly at all for the other surveys.

Within the park survey, there are five parks with recreating group sizes greater than six. The highest figure, nearly ten at Baylor, reflects the "family reunion" nature of use at this park, while the group use at Bunker Hills pushes the recreating group size over eight at that park. Parks with fewer facilities and located closer intend to have smaller recreating group sizes. Variation within the other surveys includes larger than average recreating groups at the Lowry Nature Center and Ramblin' Rum Campground. Program groups account for the former while camping-tubing groups help to explain the latter. The water access survey showed an overwhelming predominance of one-boat groups.

This information is useful in determining whether a facility requires larger, more individualized group areas (parks and campgrounds), or individual or group rest stops (trail corridors). This type of information must be kept in mind whenever planning facilities which may tend to aggregate or disperse people at a site.

TABLE 12 - Organized Group Status

The last aspect of group status involved whether the respondent was part of an organized group. The response to this question is reported in this table along with the break-down of group types. Please note that the percentage for each group type refers to the people who responded "Yes" when asked if they were part of an organized group. The percent responding "Yes" is given in column 4 of the table.

Parks average the highest percentage of organized groups (13%), with campgrounds, nature centers, water accesses and trail corridors following in order. Group picnics (employees, reunions, etc.) are the largest category for parks; clubs and associations (fishing, boating) for water accesses; school groups and classes for nature centers and a more diversified group picture for campgrounds.

Within the park survey there is a great deal of variation. Parks such as Baylor and Bunker Hills receive a significant proportion of their use from organized groups (38 and 42 percent respectively). Other parks, such as Nokomis-Hiawatha, Fort Snelling, and Theodore Wirth receive very little organized group use (2, 3 and 5 percent, respectively). Some parks are obviously group picnic parks. Bunker Hills and Baylor fit this mold. Facilities and location play an important part as does the lack of other large park areas nearby. The other surveys show minor intra-facility variation although larger relative percentages of access users at North Arm-Minnetonka and nature center users at Lowry and Richardson are members of an organized group.

This information is useful in showing how much of an area's capacity may be taken up by large, organized groups. It shows that some parks have a very important part of their use coming from these groups and that some other facilities are basically for individual or small group recreators (e.g., trails and water accesses).

FIGURE 5 - Percent of Visitors Using Each Trail Segment

Respondents to the trail corridor survey were asked to indicate how much of the trail corridor they would be using. This was done by handing the respondent a map and having him or her point out the trail segments to be used that day. The trail segments were divided by prominent roads or landmarks and identified by letters on the map. These maps are partially reproduced in Figures 5 a-d. Each figure also contains a diagram showing the percent of respondents using each trail segment and the length of each segment in miles. The trail sample points were located in the segments receiving 100 percent of the use. Sample points are designated by the "You are here" statements on each map. Total distance covered by the trail map is also indicated. The breaks in the diagram indicate the corresponding segment changes on the map. The reader is advised that the maps are not in the same scale and that the diagrams show use either way from the sample point. An average length is not discernible from this information.

There is a good deal of variation between the four trail corridors surveyed. For example, if one uses a 30 percent use figure, one finds that this percent of the respondents went over 6 miles west and east of the sample point on the Luce Line, 2.5 miles east on Minnehaha Parkway, something over three miles north on Theodore Wirth Parkway and about 2 miles west and 1 mile east on St. Anthony Parkway. The last three corridors are all five miles or less in total length. A maximum of 17 percent use the whole five miles of Minnehaha Parkway, while the full 3.4 miles of Wirth Parkway are used by a maximum of 45 percent of the users, and the whole 4.4 miles of St. Anthony Parkway is used by a maximum of about 60 percent of trail users. It is also interesting to note that trail use tends to fall off at about the same rate on either side of the sample point.

This information will be used to estimate the distance that people will go on a trail corridor and the various factors that influence this distance traveled. Obviously, some further analysis needs to be done before any conclusions can be drawn. Items such as average trip length have yet to be calculated. The figures must also be adjusted by the amount of use received to allow comparison between them. The presentation here serves only to give an idea of how use drops off from a given point on a trail.

TABLE 13, FIGURE 6 - Reasons For Choosing Area

There is a need to know why people go to one facility rather than another. We all know that individual recreation facilities are different. What we don't know are all the ways they differ and how much these differences mean to visitors. The first attempt of getting an idea of why people go where they go was handled by means of an open-ended question posed to all respondents. Between 80 and 500 different responses were coded depending on the survey involved. The responses have been placed in ten general groups for reporting purposes. The reader should remember that, since an open-ended question was used, response variation is very wide but percentages of any single response are probably lower than that which would be obtained by a standard list of factors read to each respondent. The percent of total responses in each group is reported in the Table. Figure 6 gives representable data from selected facilities. One word of warning: the data reported in the water access section resulted from a question about the lake, not the access itself.

Overall, proximity or convenience rate highest in all five surveys. However, the proportion of responses in this category is between a quarter and a third of the total. Therefore, other factors also have a lot to do with the trip choice. For example, park visitors say that recreation facilities and activities are important (17 percent) as are specific natural features and the park area, in general. Natural features, particularly those having to do with the size and fishing quality of the lake, have a lot to do with the choice of an access (25 percent). This probably results from the way the question was asked. Facilities and past experiences are of lesser importance here. Trail corridors have the same pattern as parks, while nature centers add past experience to the parks list. It is interesting to note that natural features are of lesser importance in the camping picture than at other areas. Overall convenience, facilities, and specific natural features appear to be the main reason for choosing areas.

The variation is great at park areas. A few areas have others' choice as a significant component (Baylor, Cleary Lake and Square Lake). This may be characteristic of group areas and those famous for a particular activity (e.g., SCUBA diving at Square Lake). Maintenance and operations are important at some parks (Fort Snelling, Lake Rebecca, and Elm Creek). Social aspects are important at eight parks. This includes items such as crowding, people are friendly here, no undesirables, etc. Within the major categories of convenience, specific natural features, and facilities there is also much variation. For example, Como has the highest facility percentage (28), Square Lake the highest specific natural feature percentage (27), and Battle Creek the highest convenience percentage (39). The Zoo, the clarity of the lake and the absence of any alternatives may be the reasons for these three percentages, respectively.

Variation is less at the other facility types. Lake Minnetonka itself is the most important item at Spring Park and North Arm while convenience reaches nearly 50 percent at Lake Marion. Trail corridor variation is minor as is that of nature centers. The campground survey yields some interesting variations, however. The KOA is chosen more often because of past experience. This is generally due to past experience with other KOA's. Morris Baker has a higher than average natural feature attraction and Ramblin' Rum a high facility/activity percentage. Deeper analysis will probably reveal these two campgrounds to have the same basic attraction - a water resource on which certain activities can be done (i.e., swimming at Baker and tubing-canoeing at Ramblin' Rum).

These data are useful in determining what aspects of a facility are important in determining what and how many people show up there. They can be used in conjunction with the results given in Tables 14, 15 and 22 to assign relative values to different parks or groups of parks so as to factor in site quality from the visitors standpoint. The response groups in the table are given for convenience sake only - better and more detailed groupings may be determined by some form of cluster analysis before inference is attempted. In the long run, the data and the methods used to collect them will be used to form a closed-end checklist of park attributes so as to get a full-range of response from all visitors.

TABLE 14 - Positive Attributes of the Area

The data reported in this table were collected to focus the respondents thoughts on the specific area as a place to do the kind of things he or she was doing during the visit as well as to reinforce the data reported in Table 13. The question was open-ended. The data was aggregated in groups from a much larger number of coded responses. The "facilities" category has been split into "recreation" and "support" facilities (roads, parking, restrooms, lighting, etc.). The "maintenance-operations" category has been split into "maintenance" and "other operations" (hours, fees, rules, personnel, etc.). "Social aspects" have been divided into "lack of crowds" and "other social aspects". The percent of total responses is given in the Table. It should be noted that the water access question referred to the access itself, not the lake as was the case in Table 13.

Recreation facilities and/or natural features are the predominant groups for all five surveys. They are very close together in importance for nature centers and trail corridors, where each make up about a third of the responses. Parks and campgrounds are more dominated by recreation facilities percentages while water accesses have 60 percent of the responses in this group. The only other categories rising above 10 percent anywhere are support facilities and maintenance at campgrounds. Perhaps these two items are of more concern to people with a good deal of private equipment staying overnight at an area.

Within parks, maintenance is important at six parks, while other social aspects are important at four. Otherwise, the variation is within the two major attributes: recreation facilities and natural features. Facilities reach their highest importance at Cleary Lake and Como Park (54 and 50 percent of responses, respectively). Lack of similar facilities nearby and the Zoo-Conservatory area are the probable reasons here. Hidden Falls, Minnehaha and Square Lake each have about 30 percent of their responses in the natural features category. Each provides a relatively rare natural feature.

Water accesses show a good portion of their responses in the "Nothing" category. Prior Lake shows 31 percent here. Four of the access sites also have greater than 10 percent of their responses falling under support facilities. Parking is the major problem at these sites. The other facility types show less variation, with the exception of Ramblin' Rum, where recreation facilities account for over half the responses and maintenance very few.

These data will be used to help form the "visitor view" of certain types of facilities. The discussion for Table 13 is applicable here. This type of information can also be useful to managers in determining what visitors like most about an area and what features should be emphasized. However, a more systematic, closed-end questioning approach will have to be developed before this benefit can be fully realized.

TABLE 15 - Things That Could Be Changed or Improved

The data reported here are the reverse of Table 15, i.e., there the emphasis was on what's good about the area, here the concern is with things that could be improved. Again, an open-ended question was used and "rules and regulations" were split off from the "other operations" category. The percent of total responses is given in the table.

It is interesting to note that the number of responses is lower in this table. For example, the 3,130 park survey respondents gave 3,889 responses here versus 6,777 and 6,742 in Tables 14 and 13 respectively. Depending on the survey this resulted from either a high proportion of responses in the "Nothing" category for parks and nature centers to a high proportion of one recreation facility responses for water accesses (i.e., "pave or dredge the ramp"). "No change", "support facilities" and "recreation facilities" are the most important categories at parks, water accesses and campgrounds. "Natural features" displace "support facilities" at nature centers while "maintenance" becomes more important for trail corridors. Detailed listings of responses show that "more wildlife" and "repair of trail surfaces" are the suggested improvements accounting for the differences at these two facility types, respectively.

There is variation within the parks category. Several parks show needed improvement in natural features. The most prevalent responses here are "more shade" and "fewer bugs". Six parks have more than 10 percent of the responses under maintenance. No one answer is prevalent here. Only "rules and regulations" at Square Lake and "other operations" at Hidden Falls contain 10 percent or more of the responses. The former results from lake regulations and the latter from a desire for more police patrol. Other facility type variations include desires for better maintenance at Prior Lake and Lake Waconia and opening the launch on Saturdays at Forest Lake. The only significant trail corridor variation comes from a desire for better enforcement of separate paths at the Luce Line. Nature centers show no great amount of variation. Campgrounds have a generally higher "natural features" response (bugs and shade again) while "maintenance" is higher than the general case at Ramblin' Rum.

This data completes the picture on what people are concerned about at the various parks. The responses here are generally most useful to identify the magnitude of specific problems (poor parking, silted-in access ramps, broken trail surfaces, etc.). Eventually, a close-ended approach will have to be used here, too. Meanwhile, the data from Tables 14 and 15 will be analysed further and together so as to come up with specific good and bad points about certain types of facilities. Then these items can be used in stating assumptions about these facilities for use in forecasting.

TABLE 16 - Characteristics of Ideal Nature Center

The data in this table resulted from an open-ended question about the more important characteristics of an ideal nature center. The question resulted from the feeling that while everyone knows what a nature center is, no one can agree on what one is or should be. The location of the question in the survey was such that the person was required to think a bit about nature centers before the question but wasn't given any really leading questions. The table reports percent of total responses in twelve groups, although up to 100 different answers were coded.

Natural features, either general or specific, made up the bulk of responses. Trails and buildings/exhibits were next and a good deal behind. These last two items became more important as the facility became more rural. Programs followed the same pattern. Other items, such as maintenance and convenience, stayed the same.

This data will be used in conjunction with information on favorite places (Table 17) to develop a picture of an ideal nature center. Three items will be kept in mind:

1. Respondents may not realize the importance of one factor in reaping the benefits of another, i.e., trails are necessary to experience the resources.

2. The natural features response may refer to the "appearance of naturalness," not actually unmanaged nature.

3. There is a limited range of centers in the sample.

However, even with these three problems, a reasonable picture should be available.

TABLE 17 - Favorite Areas in 7-Counties

The data in this table reflects a desire to know if people are going where they want to go to do the thing they want to do. There were no particular problems with this open-ended question, except for the fact that there is a built-in bias due to ignorance of alternatives. All but 37 responses were coded to an identifiable facility or resource. The responses were grouped according to administration if a specific facility was given and type of resource if not. The category "No Specific Place" includes responses that are outside of the Metropolitan Area. The percentages in each group are reported in the table. Only one response was coded. Very few multiple responses were given.

The answer "Here" is an obvious and easy response to this question. It accounts for between one-half and two-thirds of the responses for each facility type. It is interesting to note that another regional facility and no specific place are the next highest categories in all cases except water accesses. For accesses, other county accesses seem to be important, although their response rate is under 10 percent. It's encouraging to note that other Regional System units are so high after parks and trail corridors. Maybe the visitor has a better perception of "regional" than planners do! It is also interesting that campers either liked it where they are at or nowhere else in the Metropolitan Area. Nature center visitors gave the strongest "Here" response.

There is not too much variation in the park survey. In most cases, a loss in the "Here" column turns into a gain for some other regional park. The only exceptions are Hidden Falls and South Washington County, where state parks take up the slack (Fort Snelling and William O'Brien, respectively). Morris Baker has the highest "Here" response (68 percent), Harriet Island the lowest (32 percent). For water accesses, the "Here" responses are greatest at the two Lake Minnetonka accesses (72 percent) and least at Prior Lake and Forest Lake. For trail corridors, users of St. Anthony Parkway say other regional facilities are their favorite while the same is true of users at the Richardson Nature Center. Campground visitors are generally at their most favorite place, with the KOA and Ramblin' Rum having a higher percentage of "no specific place" responses.

This information is of use in two ways. First, the responses can be compared with facilities and other park characteristics so as to determine what makes an area attractive. The bias due to ignorance can be filtered out by use of any "awareness index" developed from the data in Table 20. The second use is in channeling the respondent thoughts into the next two

questions. Some starting point was needed to see if the respondent went where he wanted to as often as he liked. This question pinned him to talking about a specific area.

TABLE 18 - Constraints on Frequency of Visits

Once a favorite place had been determined, the respondent was asked whether he or she visited this place as often as liked. This response is reported in columns 3 and 4 of the table. Thos who answered "No" were asked why not. The answer "Time" was not accepted and the respondent was asked to explain. The answers were grouped in ten categories. The percent of respondents answering with each each category is given in the table.

Overall, visitors to the facilities surveyed go where they want to just about as often as they want to. Affirmative responses account for two-thirds of the visitors at campgrounds and as much as 81 percent for trail corridors. When the "No" responses are explored further, "distance" and "other interests" show the largest percentage of identified reasons. "Distance" is most important to park, nature center and trail users while "other interests" are more important to campers. This may be explained by the notion that camping is a "trip" regardless of where you go or how far. The problem is finding the time block to get away. This, of course, has to balanced with the fact that fewer campers have a favorite Metropolitan Area facility than is true with the other facilities surveyed (see Table 17).

There is some variation in the park data where "Yes" responses vary from 62 to 83 percent. This variation does not appear to be explained by location - some of the highest affirmative responses are in the more urban parks (Como, Minnehaha) while some of the lowest are in rural areas (Morris Baker, Square Lake). In other words, those who travel longer distances to go to rural parks appear to be just as much "constrained" from going where they want in the Metropolitan Area as are those who travel a short distance to visit urban parks. However, the constraints may be of a different nature. For example, four of the five parks in the urban area have a higher than average percent under the distance category. Five out of seven of the parks in the rural area say distance is less important, on the average. For the urban parks, this above average distance constraint comes equally from the "No Reason" and "Other Interest" categories. The rural parks put their lessened distance constraint mostly into the "No Reason" category. The low percentages in any other category would seem to put distance and transportation as the only overall controllable restraints currently.

Major variations from the average percent of "Yes" responses in the other surveys include the Richardson and Lowry nature centers and the Baylor and KOA campgrounds. Both nature centers have a lower than average affirmative responses - Richardson's due to distance constraints, Lowry's due to other interests. Both have a high "No Reason" response rate. Baylor campers like it there and go as often as they like. On the other hand, the KOA campers cite distance as an important constraint within the Metropolitan Area. This is hard to understand.

The data will be used to see if there really are a few well-defined categories of constraints operating on visitors to certain kinds of parks. The most immediate analysis will be conducted on a rural/urban and fee/no fee basis. The major questions to be answered are:

1. Are those users of urban facilities kept from their favorite facilities by distance?

2. Are those users of non-fee areas kept from their favorite areas by the existence of a fee?

In the long run, a close-ended approach to constraints may be developed from this data. In the interim, the information may be useful in inferring the constraints on the general population.

TABLE 19 - Lakes Most In Need of Additional Public Access

Boaters at each of the water accesses surveyed were asked which lake they thought was most in need of additional public access; "additional being defined as some, more, or better public access." The data are reported in the table by access and by residence. The weighting procedure equalizes sample sizes for the overall totals so as to remove bias due to access site surveyed. The top five answers at each site are reported along with eastern and western totals.

Lake Minnetonka is the first priority by a wide margin. It shows up first at six out of the seven sites surveyed. A quarter of the respondents feel it needs better access overall. There is a large gap between Minnetonka and Prior Lake which rises to second place overall due to relatively equal interest on both sides of the dividing line. White Bear is next,

followed by Forest and Medicine Lakes. Overall, a third of the respondents had no response or didn't know which lake was most important.

This data can be used to set priorities between various lake access possibilities if a few things are remembered. First, it represents accesses on large, relatively well-known lakes. The only lake that is in the top five and not on the survey schedule is Medicine. Second, the data should probably be reported by main recreation activity so as to see what the most important accesses are for those people doing each activity. Third, a weighting by any awareness index developed might be helpful to see if the respondent is talking about the only lake he knows. And lastly, it is an open-ended question asked under conditions whereby a particularly bad access experience that day may color the response.

TABLE 20 - Level of Awareness

One of the major problems involved in providing any type of service is making sure that the public knows about it. This is especially important in recreation where convenience, past experience and facility quality play a big part in why people go to certain areas. In addition, peoples' opinions of certain facilities may often be colored by what they know is available elsewhere. In order to provide some measure of each respondent's awareness of other "similar" opportunities, a list of ten facilities was prepared for each survey and respondents were asked if they knew of the areas and, if so, had they visited them. A non-existent facility was included to check validity. Two separate lists with some overlap were used for eastern and western parks and accesses, since there were a wide variety of opportunities for their types of facilities in the Metropolitan Area. The data reported in the table show the percentage that have not heard of an area (1), have heard of an area but haven't visited it (2), and have both heard of and visited an area (3). Separate tables are provided for each list used. The reader should remember that the respondents are all facility users and, all other things being equal, should know more about other aternatives than their non-user counterparts. At water accesses, public access awareness was obtained, not just lake awareness.

Overall, there appears to be a big awareness problem for the facilities surveyed if they are considered in a region-wide basis. Of the 18 parks used for the awareness list (Tables A and B), two-thirds have not been heard of by other park users. However, the situation is worse for water accesses, where 16 out of 18 accesses are unfamiliar to more than half of the users of other accesses. Five and six of nine listed areas were unknown by more than 50 percent of the trail and nature center users contacted, respectively. All nine listed campgrounds exhibited the same situation. It appears that campers and access users are either very satisfied with what they've got or just don't know about any other places.

Some of the figures are easily explained. For example, Baylor (95 percent) is relatively new and a long way away from most users. Cleary Lake is new (92 percent on the western list). On the other hand, Nokomis (20 percent) and Phalen (17 percent) are well-known because they are old established west and east-side parks, respectively. Other parks, such as Bunker Hills (about 75 percent on both sides) are not as easily explained. The park has been there for several years, offers a wide variety of different facilities, and is not that far away from the two cities. A 59 percent figure at Morris Baker is difficult to understand, as well. For all facilities in all surveys, location seems to be a key factor. When a facility is located away from the cities, it takes a long time for people to become familiar with it. The whole set of tables seems to indicate that we do have a good deal of sub-regional areas of awareness. When these are compared to travel patterns, some real tight sub-regional service areas may result.

The data will be used to temper judgments about preferences and priorities that are determined elsewhere. When broken down by sub-region and origin of visitors, some real progress can be made in defining the service area of a regional park. There is also the possibility of developing an "awareness index" that can be used as an attribute of a facility in forecasting the use of that facility. If one has a certain number of camping, swimming, etc., occasions to allocate amongst a group of facilities, an awareness index could be very helpful in determining how many of these occasions ever have a real chance of being satisfied at each of the facilities. This is particularly important when the recreational needs of a population are "assigned" to an area that is remotely located from that population. In the long run, a technique such as used in this question might be useful in judging the effectiveness of a publicity program about the parks.

TABLE 21 - Awareness of Control Area

For each of the surveys, a control area was used to make sure no one simply responded randomly to a list of names. The same three percentages reported for real areas in Table 20 are

reported for these non-existent areas in this table. Overall, park responses need no concern or control. The same can be said for water accesses, campgrounds, and nature centers. Problems here are relatively small, i.e., five percent or less of the respondents indicated knowledge of the central area. In some cases (campgrounds) this was the result of a large proportion of visitors from outside the region. There appears to be a "White Pine" campground somewhere. The only survey that causes concern here is the Trail Corridor Survey. Ten percent of the respondents knew where Corcoran Creek is. Three percent say they've been there! This may cause problems with the overall interpretation of this question and will most certainly have to be factored out of the awareness analysis.

TABLE 22 - Reasons For Rating Other Areas Better or Worse

The data in this table result from additional questioning of those people who indicated they had visited one of the facilities reported in Table 20. If a respondent had visited an area, he or she was asked to compare that area to the area the respondent was at that day. A better-same-worse rating scale was used. In addition, if the respondent rated the other area better or worse, he or she was asked why. The results of that question are reported here. Table 22 is constructed a bit differently from the other tables in this report. Detail as to site is not given. This will be given to facility managers at a later date or upon request. Instead, all better-worse comparisons have been pooled for each facility type. The size of this comparison pool is given in the "Total Sample Size" column of each sub-table. The response pool is then put into ten general categories and divided according to the original better-wrose rating. The data have also been adjusted for differences in sample size. This presents a picture of all comparisons and reasons for each survey. When the proportion of respondents giving a rating based on each reason category is known as well as the better-worse breakdown on each category, one can begin to make inferences about why visitors go some places and not others.

The pattern of better-worse ratings is the same as that in Table 17, Favorite Areas. Campers have the lowest "better" percentage for other areas, thereby indicating a higher level of satisfaction with the place they are at. They are followed in order by nature centers, water accesses, parks and trail corridors. The range of total responses under the "better" column is from 14 to 39 percent. It does appear this question best reaches the reasons why people didn't go to other places.

Within the tables, recreation facilities and natural features are the most often mentioned means of comparison, in general. However, every facility type except water accesses has at least one other category accounting for 10 percent or more of the comparisons. Water access comparisons most often involve recreation facilities (ramps, dredging channels, etc.). Park comparisons involve significant response percentages of "too crowded" (13 percent) and "too far away" (most of the 11% under "other operations"). Crowding also enters trail corridor comparisons (10 percent). Generally negative responses enter the nature center picture (10 percent), while lack of support facilities and crowding affect campers opinions of other campgrounds (16 and 11 percent, respectively).

If one examines the differences between the better and worse percentages within each category of reasons, some interesting ideas arise. For example, the worse minus better differences between the ratings on "natural features" range from 70 percent at campgrounds to a negative 8 percent for trail corridors. In general, park and trail corridor comparisons based on natural features are just as likely to be better as they are to be worse. On the other hand, nature center and campground comparisons are heavily weighted toward disliking other areas because of poorer natural features. When a more detailed breakdown of reasons is available, it may serve to tell planners that for trails and general park areas, variety of resources in the system is what's important. On the other hand, for nature centers and campgrounds there may have to be a certain combination of features or else the area will not attract and satisfy visitors. Similar analysis can be made of comparisons based on recreation facilities, where every facility type but parks has a relatively wide balance toward disliking other areas because of their poorer range or quality of recreation facilities. Incidentally, crowding seems to be an important discriminator for park, trail and campground comparisons. Water access and nature center visitors don't cite it as often and the better-worse gap is not quite as large.

The comparisons made here give perhaps the strongest data we have for visitor preference determination. When the comparisons are cross-tabulated with other factors, such as facility characteristics, some reasonably good planning standards should result. Since the comparisons were obtained from people who had visited the areas in question, an informed opinion resulted. The eventual outcome may well be a sort of "checklist" that can be quickly used to determine the attracting and satisfying power of a proposed facility. For now, information-based rules-of-thumb will be developed. The information could also be of aid to managers in their day-to-day operations of a facility.

TABLE 23 - Main Recreation Activities

The data in this table represent the first level of analysis of what people do at recreation sites. Each respondent was asked what his or her main recreation activity was at that site that day. About 600 activities were coded. They have been aggregated into fewer than 20 groups for reporting purposes. The percentages for the top five groups at each facility are reported in the table. It was an open-ended question. No prompting was done by the interviewer, but the respondent had a list of activity categories on a card. This was not intentional, but occurred because this question was placed between the awareness question and a detailed inventory of activities at the site. Therefore, the response cannot be considered a purely free-form response and the effect of the list cannot be determined. The totals for each facility type must be used with caution. Even though they are weighted to equalize sample sizes, they represent a given set of facilities and should not be used to infer anything to the overall regional system.

Before making any comparisons between the data, a truism should be stated. People don't participate in an activity if you don't provide the facilities for it. A person can't swim at Bunker Hills or waterski at Como. Therefore, the means of comparison here will not be so much on what the main activities are but the differences in their percentages at similar facilities. Analysis between facility types will be limited to the magnitude of the difference between the top five activities. Another very important point relates to the way in which the survey was conducted at parks. If there was a boat access at the park, it was covered using a water access survey form. The results of this part of the access survey are not reported here. Therefore, boating as a major activity is probably understated for these parks. The files will be merged later in order to balance this picture. It's also important to note that the camping and access surveys involve heads of parties only. Therefore, some activities, especially those for children, may be understated.

Parks seem to be less dominated by a single major activity than the other facility types. All of the top five activities are mentioned by more than 10 percent of the respondents. Therefore, it can be said that significant numbers of people come to parks for a variety of specific activities or experiences. Therefore, the park system should include places where each of these activities or experiences can be completely provided. Further analysis of activity and preference data will show which other activities "must" be there, which ones are "nice, but not really necessary" and, perhaps, which ones do not have to be there at all. This picture exists to a lesser extent for the other facility types. The relative overall equality of fishing and other boating-related activities (42 and 54 percent, respectively) seems to indicate that water accesses need to be developed to serve both types of use, at least on larger lakes. The overwhelming predominance of bicycling as a trail corridor use indicates they should be designed with bikers as the first consideration. Nature center activities seem to indicate trails through natural areas are the most important items; other facilities are secondary. Campers, at least those who camp at these facilities, want to swim and relax. It should be remembered that a main activity is the main indication of the recreational reason for a person being at a facility. To the extent that the same activity is provided elsewhere, the less need there is to provide it as a major emphasis at each new facility.

Within the parks category, swimming rises to the top at only four of the ten areas that offer it. However, if sunbathing is checked at these parks and compared to how it occurs at non-swimming parks, it is clear that the two should be lumped together. That is, very few people go to a park to sunbathe if the park doesn't also provide a place for swimming. When the two are combined, they rise to a clear lead at seven out of ten parks. The other three - Lake Rebecca, Theodore Wirth, and Baylor, still have other activities which are equally or more important (picnicking, in all cases). For the other facility combinations at parks, it is interesting to note that on-shore use by boaters does not seem to occur at the parks that offer that facility along with picnicking. The majority of the fishing activity occurring is from the shore. For parks with picnicking without swimming or water access, there seems to be a limited market, i.e., big groups or a special attraction. The cross-over to other activities provided is not strong, even at Bunker Hills where a wide variety of other facilities is provided (e.g., golf, archery, horseback riding).

Other facility types obviously have less variation from their totals. Bicycling dominates all trail corridors except St. Anthony where walking and jogging are relatively more important. Perhaps this adds to the local picture that seems to be emerging for a corridor of this type. At water accesses, fishing is predominant at only one lake - Waconia. Fishing is dominated by other uses, that is, it has less than 25 percent of the main activity responses at only one lake - Coon. The water access picture seems to be one of equal access for all uses, especially on the bigger lakes. The campground picture varies at Baylor and the KOA. However, the reversal of swimming and relaxing that occurs at these two sites may be due to the person interviewed (head of party).

These data will be used to determine two things:

1. What activities have to be provided to make a facility come up to the expectations of visitors and keep them coming back over a time. Unless certain things are provided people may visit a facility or go with a big group, but they won't come there again and again. They will travel elsewhere, thereby breaking down the concept of service area that is essential to most recreation planning efforts.

2. How the pattern of use changes when other facilities are added. For example, what amount of expansion of a picnic area will be needed when a beach or swimming pond is made available. Obviously, this will require some more work.

Even though good use can be made of main activity data, this really important activity information involves the total range of activities undertaken at one area - the concept of activity clustering by individuals and groups. This concept is addressed in the next three figures.

FIGURES 7, 8, and 9 - Main Activities, All Activities, Activity Combinations

Each respondent, after giving a main activity, was lead through a list of activities to try and get an idea of all the things that were done at the facility on that visit. The respondent was further queried as to whether he or she had personally participated or just someone else in the group. This allowed group as well as individual inference. The activity bits varied for each facility type. The actual lists can be seen in Appendix 2. For reporting purposes, a standard list of 16 activity categories is used. An "other activities" slot is also provided and may have special meaning for certain area types. Since the range of activities was large and the facilities sampled many, only selected facilities are graphically portrayed here. The description and analysis will follow the facilities through the three figures and will not make general statements about the overall facility types. These figures are mostly for illustration of the activity clustering concept. Detailed analysis is yet to be done.

Several important items should be understood at this point:

1. The activity lists were not the same for all facilities. For example, "relaxing-socializing" was not in the water access list. It wasn't felt to be as important to know here as elsewhere.

2. The jogging running category is represented by a dashed line in the "other activities" bar on the trail corridor figures. The same is true for the response "camping" on the campground figure.

3. The campground picnic category only refers to picnicking away from the campsite.

4. "Other boating" includes everything from power boating to rafting, i.e., everything not included in the other water use categories. It was predominantly powerboating except the Ramblin' Rum Campground.

5. The "Main Activities" and "Activity Combinations" figures refer to the individual being interviewed. The "All Activities" information refers to the recreating group as previously defined.

6. The "Activity Combinations" figure uses those who gave the indicated main activity as the sample size.

The same sub-figure letters (a through k) are used for each facility. However, they are interspersed (7,8,9a; 7,8,9b; etc.) so as to permit easier description. The reader should pay particular attention to the paragraph written on the Morris Baker Park Reserve. It goes into the most detail. The other ten figures will only have short statements about the number they contain.

Morris Baker (Figures 7a, 8a, 9a)

Figure 7a gives the main activities as relaxing/socializing, picnicking, swimming and sunbathing. When Figure 8a is compared to this, it shows that the biggest percentage gainers are swimming, playground use, relaxing/socializing and sunbathing. Other non-main activities that become relatively important are walking/hiking and casual games. The picture here is: 'the area is most important for swimming but sufficient support areas must be provided for picnicking and playground use. The high amount of relaxing/socializing is well-accomodated with no additional facilities. There are no developed walking/hiking trails or casual game areas but the participation is there anyway. Depending on suggestions for improvement (Table 15) this could mean no special facilities are necessary. When the main

activity "swimming" is broken down in Figure 9a and the results compared to those in Figure 8a, the greatest difference is in playground use. The activity cluster centered around swimming appears to have less playground use, fewer court games, and less picnicking, while sunbathing increases. While this is just rough comparison information, it does give a general idea of the way activity clusters may be developed at park facilities. More sophisticated techniques may be performed on the data to yield more substantial results. However the idea is there: certain activities cluster together more than other activities. Depending on the amount of separation between these clusters, facility planning can benefit from these associations - both on site and system wide.

Nokomis-Hiawatha (Figures 7b, 8b, 9b)

Main activities are swimming, walking, sunbathing, and relaxing/socializing. Figure 8b shows the big gainers to be relaxing/socializing, swimming, and sunbathing. Picnicking, walking, playground use gain less strongly. This could have implications for provision and separation of these types of facilities, particularly in an urban park. When swimming is separated as the main activity in Figure 9b, major differences are more sunbathing and less walking /hiking. The continued high placed relaxing/socializing shows an urban beach where relatively little else is needed,except a lot of sunbathing space. People get together as much to see or talk with each other as to swim.

Bunker Hills (Figures 7c, 8c, 9c)

Picnicking overwhelms everything else as a main activity. Figure 8c shows the biggest gainer to be relaxing/socializing, playground use and walking/hiking. Games, as a group, gain a lot also. A picture of picnic-playground-playfields emerges, perhaps the success formula for a group picnic area. The walking/hiking trails are important, too. However, when Figure 9c is brought in,playground use tends to be a big loser. Perhaps there is a significant playground-games use cluster. Before stating this, however, an analysis of the ages of the respondents should be made.

Spring Park - Lake Minnetonka (Figures 7d, 8d, 9d)

Main activities are fishing, boating, and waterskiing. Figure 8d shows boating, sunbathing, swimming and picnicking (in the boat) to be the big gainers. At Spring Park, the people who came to fish go fishing - nobody else does. When boating and waterskiing are separated out as a main activity, this is substantiated - fishing is not part of the cluster. Waterskiing, boating, sunbathing, swimming, and picnicking are.

North Arm - Lake Minnetonka (Figures 7e, 8e, 9e)

Main activities are fishing, boating and waterskiing. Sunbathing, picnicking, swimming, and other boating are big gainers in Figure 8e. The same pattern as shown at Spring Park emerges - fishing is kind of by itself as an activity. Comparison with Figure 9e, where fishing is isolated, shows that picnicking and other boating are important parts of the fishing cluster. The picnicking, however, is done in the boat. It may also be that the boating use is transportational due to lake size and lack of other access.

Minnehaha Parkway (Figures 7f, 8f, 9f)

Bicycling predominates as a main activity. Figure 8f shows that relaxing/socializing and walking/hiking gain when all activities are considered. The walking/hiking activity by bicyclists is hard to explain. It is substantiated when bicycling is separated out as a main activity in Figure 9f. Overall, it is significant to note that the bicyclists are not too interested in swimming, picnicking and sunbathing even though ample opportunity is provided along this trail.

St. Anthony Parkway (Figures 7g, 8g, 9g)

Bicycling, walking/hiking and jogging predominate. No really big gainers on Figure 8g or Figure 9g. Swimming and sunbathing are slightly higher for bicyclists, but still quite low as a whole. The small sample size doesn't allow us to say much here, however.

Richardson Nature Center (Figures 7h, 8h, 9h)

Walking/hiking and nature study are the main activities here. It should be noted that no differentiation is made between looking at natural things outside, participating in programs or looking at exhibits. Figure 8h shows walking/hiking, and relaxing/socializing to be the big gainers. When walking/hiking is separated out, little change occurs in the pattern. It should be noted that the respondents at nature centers were not limited to just the center area itself, but were asked what they did at the park that day. Small sample size does cause a problem here.

Wood Lake Nature Center (Figures 7i, 8i, 9i)

Walking/hiking and nature study are important here. Nature study picks up the slack in Figure 8i and keeps it in Figure 9i. Nature centers appear to be strongly oriented to walking through a relatively natural setting. Some additional work may have to be done to separate out the facility needs of nature centers.

Morris Baker Campground (Figures 7j, 8j, 9j)

Figure 7; shows swimming and relaxing to be the big main activities. Sunbathing, relaxing/socializing, playground, casual games, and walking/hiking are the big gainers in Figure 8j. When the swimming activity is isolated in Figure 9j, things remain relatively the same. The playground is a loser here, but then, most of the interviewees were adults.

KOA - Minneapolis Northwest (Figures 7k, 8k, 9k)

Relaxing/socializing and swimming are the big activities here again. The same general pattern of increase occurs in Figure 8k as was the case at Morris Baker in Figure 8j. However, swimming and sunbathing don't rise as high as they did at Baker. Neither do most of the other "active" activities. When relaxing/socializing is isolated in Figure 9k, all the active pursuits take a tumble. It appears that there is a significant passive component at this campground, more than likely caused by the relatively older age of its campers (see Table 9) and their residential or traveling situation.

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The two major users of this data have been hinted at in the descriptions, but a brief recounting is in order. First, activity clustering can be used to identify the various types of recreation experiences and the relative numbers of people that are involved. They thereby provide an idea of what has to be in a development. Second, they can be used to determine what facilities can be physically separated or at least do not have to be conveniently located to one another. Of course, the whole study of activity clustering may not show any really well defined clusters. However, the approach used here (a variety of facilities, a wide range of activities, and a beginning measure of preferences) is the only way to approach this problem to see what might be discovered. The ideas of standards or guidelines for development depend on it, at least from the visitors' standpoint.

TABLE 24 - Fishing Success

This table shows the number of groups that went fishing, the percent of those groups that caught any fish at all, and the relative numbers kept by those who kept any fish. Complete information on species and numbers was collected. There really isn't much immediate use for this information. In short, it need not have been collected. Luckily enough, it did not affect the length of the survey much.

TABLE 25 - Nature Center Uses

One of the problems involved in interviewing visitors at a nature center, particularly one that has a building associated with it, is that many visitors drop in for a very short period of time for purposes having little to do with nature interpretation or any other recreational activity. People making these sorts of uses of the center need not be interviewed. Therefore, a "filter" question was inserted at the beginning of the survey to weed out these non-nature related uses. The rest of the data in this report involve only those people who made some nature related use of a center.

Overall, less than a quarter of the visitors to the nature center surveyed made non-related use of the areas. Their stays were rather short (see Table 4) and were spread over a rather wide variety of items. Non-related use seems to be more important in the two HCPRD nature centers where the nature center doubles as park headquarters. The data is useful only as a filter and, possibly, as a method for assessing real user numbers.

TABLE 26 - Number of Camping Trips Taken In Past Year

Each camping respondent was asked how many camping trips he or she took in the last year and how many were at the campground being surveyed. The purpose was to get some kind of an idea of whether the campgrounds served a lot of repeat users or were more of a single trip or transient nature. The means, medians, and percentage distributions of trips are given

for each campground in the table. The respondent was told that a trip was defined as "leaving home to go campgin", regardless of the number of different places camped. However, the figures in the table indicate that this definition may not have been understood. Due to this fact, the median number may be the best measure here.

Half the campers take five or fewer trips per year. The maximum is eight at Baylor. It seems that about a quarter of the trips taken are to the campground being surveyed. This is true of all the campgrounds and is substantiated by the roughly two-thirds of the respondents who said they took only one trip to their campground a year. The highest incidence of multiple trips to one campground is at Morris Baker. Campers appear to get around, but it doesn't appear to be around the 7-county area (see Table 20g). It may well be that we have a group of campers with one spot they use close to home and all other trips are "on the road".

This data will be used mostly as a control variable for camping experience. Any further use will have to be made with caution because the question may have been misunderstood by campers.

TABLE 27 - Previous Visits to This Nature Center

The four-part table reports data on a number of items: previous visits, program participation, and the proportion of visits in the summer. This is an attempt to further direct the components of nature center use. The numbers of visits are represented by means, medians, and percentage distributions. The program and previous visit data are displayed in yes-no frequency distributions. The respondent was told that the last year included everything up to a year before the day of the interview and that the summer season was Memorial Day to Labor Day.

Table A shows that, overall, less than 20 percent of the respondents were making their first visit to the center in question. This proportion increased to a third in the outlying nature centers. Likewise, the proportion having participated in a program is lower at Wood Lake, but not significantly so (Table B). The preponderance of current users are not program participants. The use patterns suggested in Figure 7, 8, and 9 tend to reinforce this (walkers who are looking at the natural environment). Obviously, the data here is not strong enough to say anything about the relative value of the facility vs. the programs, but the data elsewhere in the report may shed some more light here when explored further.

Tables C and D show that one visit a year is more common in the outlying centers. Wood Lake has a larger proportion of "once a week" users due to its convenience to large numbers of people. Lowry and Richardson have nearly identical total and summer season distributions, while visitors to Wood Lake tend to visit in the other seasons somewhat more often.

This data cannot be used to its full extent until it is combined with other season use and an overall look at program participation at nature centers. The eventual aim is to show the relative importance of land and trails vs. facilities vs. programs. The expense involved in nature center provision increases in this three step progression just as it does for any other recreation facility type. The question is: "How many large areas do we need?" Due to the low numbers of users at nature centers, this question may be asked when only five nature centers are provided, whereas it may not be asked until 25 parks are developed. The data here will not show anything hard one way or the other. They only serve as indications and directions for further study.

TABLE 28 - Organization Membership, Nature Center Respondents

This table reports the percentage of nature center survey respondents that belong to environmental groups of one kind or another. The objective is to better define the public served by nature centers, i.e., are they reaching the "general public" or are they used by a "small group" of regular users or the group that is generally interested in environmental issues.

People belonging to environmental groups make up about a fifth of the visitors overall at nature centers. The largest single group type is wildlife groups (National Wildlife Federation, World Wildlife Fund, etc.). The membership in groups is larger for the HCPRD centers than it is for Wood Lake. It appears that the more urban Wood Lake Center is visited more often by regular visitors who are not as often affiliated with any environmental group. Of course, this "hypothesis" awaits testing with more data.

The data, while somewhat weak, will be useful in showing planners and nature center managers the public served by nature centers. This could have a lot to do with where nature centers are located and how they are programmed.

TABLES 29-36, 40 - Socio-Economic Characteristics

The last page of each questionnaire contained a standard set of questions about the socio-economic characteristics of the respondent or his/her household. These data were collected for two reasons:

1. To determine those population groups that are being served by each facility, and those that are not. This is particularly important as it concerns the service area of a facility.

2. To provide some "explanation" of answers given elsewhere in the survey. If certain opinions or preferences can be correlated with socio-economic characteristics, and the correlation makes causal sense, then the future of a particular facility can be forecast with greater certainty. To the extent that some of these characteristics can be forecast or projected, any data model used will be a stronger predictive tool.

The survey methodology involved having each respondent read the list of socio-economic questions and respond with the letter of the answer that fit the best (see Appendix C for the list). The sex and race data was determined by the interviewer. There were specific problems associated with some of the questions. These will be explained below. Overall, it should be remembered that boat owners were interviewed at water accesses and male or female party heads at campgrounds. A further breakdown, particularly by age, will have to be done for real comparability here.

TABLE 29 - Occupation Group

This was an open-ended question dealing with the individual respondent only, not the household. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was used to code the responses. As such they could be aggregated into the nine SIC groups shown in the table. The percentage in each group is reported. The question asked for current or most recent occupation. "Unemployed" and "Retired" accounted for very small percentages here.

Some interesting patterns emerge when facility types are compared. Professional, and those employed in managerial positions, are the largest category for all facility types. The range is from 24 percent at parks to 47 percent at nature centers. Services are next in three of the facility types, followed by clerical and sales related occupations. Miscellaneous occupations constitute between 11 and 21 percent of the responses. The only other groups rising to 10 percent are structural workers at water accesses and campgrounds (14 and 10 percent respectively). This may be a result of talking to the boat owner and the head of the camping party. A decline in miscellaneous and service jobs (students and homemakers) tends to substantiate this.

Within parks, the pattern is much the same at most areas. Areas where many children were interviewed (e.g., Martin - Island) show a large"miscellaneous"and smaller"professional" category. Cleary Lake shows a relatively high "services" category while a few of the parks show relatively large numbers of machine/trade and structural work occupations (Hidden Falls, Martin-Island, South Washington). Within water accesses, only Coon Lake shows a generally lower "professional" category with structural work sharing the second spot with clerical and sales at most sites. Trail Corridor user occupations are rather stable between areas, as are Nature Centers and Campgrounds.

This data, when corrected for age and sex bias at water accesses and campgrounds, will be used to help explain preferences, activity participation and travel patterns. If any correlations are found they will be particularly helpful since this type of data is available in current form for forecasting purposes.

TABLE 30 - Type of Compensation

Respondents were asked how they are paid for their current job in order to see if a certain amount of job flexibility has any effect on preferences or use. Also, this type of data can serve to clarify some of the problems arising with the SIC code used above (e.g., salaried, managers vs. managers in name alone, unpaid service workers, students).

Not surprisingly, No Paying Job, Salaried, and Hourly Wages are the three main categories at all areas except water accesses where self-employed people make up 10 percent of the group. Again, water accesses and campgrounds involved heads of parties. The only notable

variation is the generally higher proportion of salaried individuals at nature centers and the way that salaried people tend to replace those with no paying job at non-park areas.

Within parks, it is interesting to note that the percent of uses in the "Retired" group rises at five urban parks (Harriet Island, Minnehaha, Nokomis-Hiawatha, Como and Keller). Retired people are using the parks. However, accessibility is the key to that use. Otherwise, the proportion of users with no paying job rises at several parks. A great deal of this results from people who are not really in the "work force", e.g., children, mothers with their children, etc.

These data will be used to clarify and explain the occupational categories. These data will be of little use in forecasting visitor preferences.

TABLE 31 - General Work Schedule

To continue the exploration of job flexibility as a determinant of facility use, each respondent was asked to indicate his or her general work schedule.

"Weekday Only" and "not Working" are the major categories at all areas except water accesses, where the boat owner respondent was almost always employed outside the home and in a weekday job. It is interesting to note that the weekday group ranges from 46 percent at parks to 63 percent at water accesses. In most cases, it is about half of the use. Providing the data can be refined a bit, it might go a long way toward telling planners how much of the population can be diverted to weekday use of recreation facilities. It would definitely show the audience for any weekday accessibility program under consideration.

In analyzing the pattern between parks, no strong trends emerge at this level. Higher than average "Weekday Only" proportions occur at rural parks (Lake Rebecca, Baylor) and more urban parks (Battle Creek). However, a general rural-urban distinction can be made. Those working weekdays only are more likely to use the weekend to go to a rural park. Other work schedules are more spread out amongst the rural-urbanizing-urban parks.Other facility types do not show much variation, especially at water accesses where the boat owner may show the real distribution of work patterns among heads of households.

The data will be used to explain use patterns and guage the potential of off-peak use programs, especially for access to facilities.

TABLE 32 - Type of Dwelling Unit

The data in this table involve the type of dwelling units in which the respondents live. There were no particular problems. This question results from an interest in the differing needs and habits of people with more or less space of their own.

Single family dwellings account for between 65 and 82 percent of the respondents, depending on the facility type. Campers, boaters and trail users are generally more likely to be residents of single family homes. Nature center and parks users' proportion of single family homes falls below three-fourths. Before much more can be said the character of the residences in each service area would have to be analyzed. Then the proportion in each group can be compared to the proportion in the service area to see if any patterns emerge. Overall, apartments are second with duplexes providing the third highest proportion for most facilities.

Within parks, the percentage of single family homes ranges from 87 percent at Elm Creek and Martin Island to 47 percent at Hidden Falls. In general, the more urban the park, the less the proportion of single family house respondents. The other facility types do not show as much variation.

When service areas are established, this data can be used to show two things. First, are all segments being served in proportion to their occurence in the area, and if not, why not? Second, if new dwelling units are added to a service area, what will their impact be on existing facilities? Since changes in dwelling unit stocks are reported frequently, this can be very useful data if strong relations can be developed.

TABLE 33 - Years Lived at Present Address

In an effort to explain the awareness in formation obtained earlier and to assess the effect of mobility and previous recreation patterns on current use, the number of years lived at their current address was obtained for each respondent. The proportion of respondents in each of five categories is given in the table.

The proportion of respondents living at their present address for over ten years ranges from 28 to 37 percent. No strong differences exist here between facility types. There is variation, however, as to the proportion having moved within the last year. Twenty-four percent of park respondents have moved within a year. The other facilities are all below 20 percent, campgrounds being low with 13 percent. Overall, there is a tendency for park users to be a bit more mobile than other facility types. However, the relation is not strong enough to make any more positive statements.

Within parks there is little variation. Only Martin-Island has a significantly higher percentage having moved in the last year. No real urban-rural breakdown exists here. At the other facility types minor variations occur. For example, Coon Lake exhibits much the same pattern as Martin-Island for parks. Lake Waconia and Prior Lake have a generally lower percentage of recent movers. Lake Waconia's percentages are shifted to the other end of the table and Prior Lake has a more balanced distribution. Trail corridors show little variation except for the Luce Line where those having moved in the last year is relatively fewer than the average. For nature centers, Wood Lake has the most "permanent" population of any facility in the survey: 76 percent have lived at their current address for more than 10 years. The relative stability of South Minneapolis, Richfield and East Bloomington may have something to do with this (see Figure 10g). There is little variation in the campground survey.

This information will be used to explain the awareness information presented in Table 20 as well as to assess the effect that mobility within the Region has on park usage in both the in and out migration areas.

TABLE 34 - Years Lived in Metro Area

Respondents were also asked how long they have been living in the 7-County Metropolitan Area. This was done to check if there is a tendency for newcomers to be more or less aware of recreation opportunities in the area. In addition, it is of interest to note if those having lived in the area for a longer time have developed stable patterns of use and awareness. The categories are the same as those for Table 33 with the addition of a non-metro category. People at the fringes of the area are sometimes unsure of whether they are, or want to be in the 7-County Area.

By facility type, between 60 and 73 percent of the respondents have lived in the Metropolitan Area for more than 10 years. No other category rises above 10 percent except the non-metro group for campgrounds. It's interesting to note that campers appear to be very much long-term Metropolitan Area residents. Those who have lived here less than 10 years make up a much smaller proportion of Metropolitan Area campers than they do of any other facility type.

Few explainable patterns emerge within parks. Cleary Lake exhibits a generally newer clientele, but so does Theodore Wirth. The more urban parks do not have the more permanent Metropolitan Area resident pattern that may have been expected - i.e., they range above and below the average for longer than 10 year residence. Water accesses and trail corridors show little variation. However, nature center visitors tend to be newer to the area as the facilities get further from town and the campground pattern indicated earlier is substantiated. When the KOA is left out, the campgrounds serving the Region serve people who have been here a long time.

The data will be used to explain awareness and predict the effect of regional in-migration on parks in certain high-migration service areas. This all depends, of course, on whether migration has any effect on use patterns.

TABLE 35 - Age and Sex of Respondents

One of the more important variables in recreation participation is age. Respondents were asked to classify themselves as to five age classes which were chosen to conform to Census breakdown and represent pre-teen, teenage, young adult, middle-aged and senior citizen age groups. Responses have been cross-tabulated with sex. This variable was recorded for each respondent after the interview. There are some problems with the data in this table. In interpreting the data, the reader should remember:

1. The percent of the pre-teen age group is understated. Although children were interviewed, many of them were not due to inapplicability of the survey instrument.

2. The number of females is definitely understated for water accesses since the boat owner was interviewed. The man did the talking even if the boat was jointly owned.

3. The number of females is probably understated for trails and campgrounds. For trails, the male most often led the group and was, therefore, more likely to be the next person past the sample point. For campgrounds, the male was most often interviewed, even though the male or female head of the party was acceptable. This resulted from action taken by the respondents, not the interviewers.

A. The age breakdown of boaters cannot be inferred from this study. As with the camping survey, the general population of boaters was not interviewed. However, the camping group age breakdown was obtained by a separate question (see Table 9). This was not done for boaters. This is a major oversight. The DNR data may be able to fill the gap for descriptive purposes, but explanation of anything in their study according to favorable boaters' ages is impossible. Only boat owner characteristics can be addressed.

The data are presented in an age-sex breakdown format by facility type. In general, it can be said that young adults make up about half of all respondents to the survey. Where there was an unbiased selection of sexes (parks), the male-female breakdown is very close. Senior citizens show up as more than 10 percent of the respondent population only at nature centers. A few parks have significant senior citizen usage (Nokomis-Hiawatha, Harriet Island, Como and Minnehaha). Again, they are the more accessible urban parks. A cross-tabulation with means of access will show whether it is a matter of vehicular or pedestrian access.

Within parks, a few have interesting patterns. The mother with children pattern is substantiated for Elm Creek and Cleary Lake (higher than average female population between ages 20 and 34). There are higher than average proportions of males at Hidden Falls, South Washington County and Battle Creek. Teenagers make up a larger than average percentage at Snail Lake, Elm Creek and Martin-Island. The other surveys show little within-type variation.

The data will be used to explain responses and forecast use and preferences by age cohort where the data is valid enough to do so, i.e., parks, campgrounds and nature centers for sure, trail corridors perhaps, water accesses not at all. This capability for water accesses will depend on the DNR surveys. Again the delineation of service areas will mean a lot to the usefulness of this data, both for evaluation of service and use projection.

TABLE 36 - Household Income

The respondent was asked where his or her total household income fell in the range of categories presented. While the categories "Don't Know" and "Refused" were not on the list, they were given anyway and are reported here. The percentage for each class is reported in the table. Since the data deal with households, not individuals, the problems dealt with for some of the other variables (age, sex, occupation) are not a problem here. The relatively large percentage of "Don't Know" and "Refused" may be a problem. The former resulted mostly from children, the latter from a general desire for privacy on this matter. The reader is cautioned that the figures represent only those areas that were surveyed.

The peak income class is $15,000 - $20,000 for parks, water accesses, and campgrounds. The peak is between $20,000 - $25,000 for trail corridors and $10,000 - $15,000 for nature centers. The median household income for each survey is as follows:

FACILITY TYPE	MEDIAN INCOME (HOUSEHOLD)
Parks	$19,500
Water Accesses	$21,800
Trail Corridors	$22,400
Nature Centers	$19,500
Campgrounds	$21,000
Region, as a whole	$19,400

It can be seen that recreation activities at these facilities are at or above the median household income for the Region. (Regional Income From Council Information Bulletin, 12/5/78). Again, this data will have to be applied on a service area basis before any real conclusions can be drawn. The overall non-response rates may be a problem here. They range from 8 percent at water accesses to 20 percent at parks. Lack of knowledge is the main problem.

Within parks, there appear to be lower than average income classes at Theodore Wirth, Keller, and South Washington County. Higher than average income classes occur at Morris Baker, Cleary Lake, Lake Rebecca and Battle Creek. The others generally fall around the median. For the

other facility types, water access incomes are lower at Lake Waconia and higher at Spring Park. Trail corridor incomes are lower at St. Anthony Parkway and generally higher on the Luce Line. No major variation occurs at nature centers or campgrounds.

The data will be used for two purposes. First, when facility service areas are designated, the data will be used to see if all income classes are being served in proportion to their occurrence in the service area. Second, the data will be used to explain and forecast use within the service area. In general, income has proven to be one of the better recreation predictors. It often serves to replace several others (occupation, education, etc.). If it does correlate with preferences, it would be a useful forecasting tool since income changes are one of the more commonly kept pieces of information.

TABLE 40 - Race of Respondents

This table is being discussed out of sequence to keep it with the other socio-economic variables. Race was determined by the interviewer and recorded after the interview was over. The data in the table are percentages of each of five racial groups as well as one other category (mostly East Indian).

The percent of white respondents ranged from 95 percent at parks to 100 percent at campgrounds, in general. The other three survey types resulted in 97 percent white respondents. The intra-facility type variation was low also, with only Theodore Wirth having less than a 90 percent figure for white respondents. At Wirth, the white to non-white ratio is nearly even. The other urban parks show a slightly higher non-white proportion, but it's not a significant difference. For water accesses, North Arm-Minnetonka is the only place where more than 5 percent of the respondents were non-white. Wirth and Minnehaha Parkways have 5 percent non-white use. Nature centers have minimal non-white use, campgrounds hardly any.

The data will again be used for two purposes: measurement of equity of service, especially within specific service areas and classification of preferences. This latter measure may be particularly important for certain facility types.

TABLE 37 - Visitor Origin

The data in this table result from a desire to know recreation travel patterns in the Metropolitan Area. This information can be displayed in a number of ways. Three ways are used in this Report:

1. Visitor Origin by political sub-division. This is what is done for this table.

2. Visitor Origin by Traffic Analysis Zone. This is done in Figure 10.

3. Visitor travel time and distance. This is done in Tables 38 and 39.

All of this information was collected by asking each respondent for his or her home address. In Table 37, the data for each site is divided according to county, the two central cities, the twelve counties surrounding the Metropolitan Area, and all other origins. Since the data applies only to those facilities surveyed, and the numbers tend to speak for themselves, the description will be relatively brief.

When broken down according to political sub-division, the question of what is a significant percentage from another area is a matter of opinion. For example, is a 10, 25, or 50 percent figure the one that should be used to show that another jurisdiction provides a "significant" amount of use to a facility located in your jurisdiction? The question is not simple, and it can't be answered by means of a survey of one area or one jurisdiction alone. That is, it doesn't make much sense to ask another jurisdiction to foot the bill for part of your facility when you may be accounting for an equal share of their costs, if the whole picture were known. Nor does it make sense to request a larger entity to take over the responsibility for a facility just because a certain percentage of use comes from beyond the borders of that facility's governing agency. A sub-area may be providing all the use or the flow one way may be balanced by a flow the other way at some other facility. This study had a broad base. Previous studies provide even broader origin data. The data will be used to assess the "equity" issue in a relative sense. However, this report will deal with the data in a general sense and will use the criteria of 25 percent of use from another jurisdiction and 10 percent from any other single jurisdiction as the level of use that merits special mention.

The three highest percentages of use from outside the local jurisdiction at parks are at Square Lake (80 percent), Minnehaha (64 percent), and Como (53 percent). Resource quality, resource attraction and special facilities seem to be the reasons. Cleary Lake and Baylor follow with 51 and 50 percent, respectively. Location is the key for these two areas. The four lowest percentages from outside the local jurisdiction are at Elm Creek and Keller (14 percent) and Morris Baker and Martin Island (19 percent). Overall, 13 of the 19 parks meet the 25 percent criterion. The percentage criteria may be a problem for some jurisdictions. However, they can and probably will be adjusted in later analyses.

Five of the six locally administered water accesses have 25 percent more of their use from other jurisdictions. The leader is Forest Lake with 88 percent. The lowest percentage is at Spring Park-Minnetonka (24 percent). The water access percentages shed some light on why local jurisdictions may be reluctant to commit money to accesses on large water bodies. Theodore Wirth Parkway has the highest trail corridor percentage (55 percent). St. Anthony Parkway has the lowest (20 percent). Wood Lake has the highest nature center percentage (64 percent from outside Richfield) while Richardson has the lowest (22 percent). For campgrounds, Baylor is high (65 percent) and Morris Baker, low (35 percent).

There are several "non-jurisdictional" areas involved in the study, i.e., those that are private or have the whole state as their jurisdiction. If these areas are analyzed, the DNR areas show that they receive the vast majority of their use from the Metropolitan Area. This is also true for the Ramblin' Rum Campground, but definitely not true at the KOA-Northwest.

This data will be used to judge the way in which certain types of areas and locations draw use from outside their local jurisdiction. They will also be used to judge the relative merit of claims that a facility has a regional or, at least, a wider than local draw.

FIGURES 10a - 10f - Visitor Origin

As mentioned earlier, visitor origin data can be analyzed from a sub-community level by means of using the Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) network of the Council's Transportation Planning Division. TAZ's were established to allow the analysis of transportation movements along the Twin Cities highway network. A TAZ is a relatively small unit of analysis, much smaller than a census tract. There are 1,058 TAZ's in the 7-County Metropolitan Area. Where there are more people there are more TAZ's. Although most of the analysis of visitor travel patterns will be done at the TAZ level, it was necessary to aggregate the TAZ's for display purposes. This has been done in the figures. The unit of display is the Urban Activity Forecast District.

Districts generally correspond to one or a group of political communities. However, the larger cities - Minneapolis, St. Paul, Bloomington - have more than one District. The origin data is presented in five percentage classes. The lowest class is less than one percent or only one visitor from a District. A dot represents this class to keep the map from being too cluttered with shading. The other classes are given various degrees of shading. The percent of non-metro use is shown as well as the sample size on which the map is based. On each map, the area in question is located by a white star .

The reader is asked to remember that one more step has to be taken before the origin data can really be used with full confidence. That step involves converting the percent of use from each District to a population-weighted origin index so as to show the true regional draw and service area of the facility. This will be done by comparing the percent of visitors from a District to the percent of the regional population that lives in that District. The resulting index will be mapped, giving a good picture of visitor origin for each facility. Data collected in previous years will be analyzed to fill in the gaps in the Regional Park System and give an overall picture of regional park service. Meanwhile, the maps will serve as indicators of the condition at each facility. Only twenty areas are mapped here. The rest are available on request. For the purposes of this report, each map will be mentioned only briefly. The main service areas (10 percent or more of use) and areas of strong draw (between 5 and 9 percent of use) will be mentioned. If a facility has a particularly large number of Districts with lesser concentrations of use, this will also be mentioned.

FIGURE 10a - Nokomis Hiawatha

The main service area is south and central Minneapolis with strong draw coming from Richfield.

FIGURE 10b - Como

The main service area is northwest St. Paul, with strong draw from central St. Paul and Roseville. It has some use from 58 other Districts. This places it first among parks surveyed.

FIGURE 10c - Minnehaha

The main service area is Southeastern Minneapolis, with strong draw from the rest of South Minneapolis and the Macalester-Groveland section of St. Paul. It has some use from 50 other Districts. It is third in the park facility types by this measure.

FIGURE 10d - Bunker Hills

The main service area includes Coon Rapids and Blaine, with strong draw from the Andover-Ham Lake area and Fridley.

FIGURE 10e - Keller

The main service area is the Northeast and East side of St. Paul, with strong draw from Central St. Paul, Maplewood and the White Bear area.

FIGURE 10f - Snail Lake

The main service area is the Shoreview-Roseville area, with strong draw coming from North and Central St. Paul and New Brighton.

FIGURE 10g - Morris Baker

The main service area is Plymouth, with strong draw from the western and southwestern parts of Hennepin County. It has some use from 47 other Districts, making it fourth among parts surveyed in this regard.

FIGURE 10h - Square Lake

By the current definition (Districts with greater than 5 percent of the use) there is no main service area. It has some use from 54 other Districts. It is second only to Como in this category.

FIGURE 10i - Cleary Lake

The main service area is Northeastern Scott County and Burnsville, with strong draw from Rosemount and Lakeville.

FIGURE 10j - Baylor

The main service area is Western Carver County, with strong draw from the Minnetrista portion of Hennepin County. Over a quarter of its use comes from eastern McLeod and northern Sibley Counties.

FIGURE 10k - White Bear Lake

The main service area is the Maplewood area of Ramsey County, with strong draw from Central St. Paul, Northwest Ramsey County, South St. Paul and the Grant Township area of Washington County.

FIGURE 10L - Prior Lake

The main service area is the Northeastern part of Scott County, Burnsville, East Bloomington and Richfield, with strong draw from West Bloomington, Rosemount and the rest of Scott County.

FIGURE 10m - Spring Park-Minnetonka

There is no main service area, but there is strong draw from Mound, Minnetonka and the southwestern suburbs of Minneapolis. It has some use from 41 other Districts, making it first among water accesses, according to this measure.

FIGURE 10n - Minnehaha Parkway

The main service area is South Minneapolis, with strong draw from Central Minneapolis. It has some use from 33 other Districts, making it first among trail corridors in this regard.

FIGURE 10o - Luce Line

The main service area is Plymouth and Orono, with strong draw from Mound.

FIGURE 10p - Richardson Nature Center

The small sample size makes the pattern hard to describe here. Data from previous studies will be needed to fill the gaps.

FIGURE 10q - Wood Lake Nature Center

The main service area is Richfield, Southwest Minneapolis and East Bloomington.

FIGURE 10r - Morris Baker Campground

There is no main service area. There is strong draw from the second tier of northwestern Minneapolis suburbs. It has some use from 47 other Districts, making it a close second to Ramblin' Rum in this regard. Over 10 percent of its use comes from outside the Region.

FIGURE 10s - KOA-Northwest

There is no main service area. Strong draw is scattered among four suburban Minneapolis districts and the New Brighton area of Ramsey County. More than 60 percent of its use comes from outside the Region.

FIGURE 10t - Ramblin' Rum

The main service area is Fridley, with strong draw from Coon Rapids, Blaine and Brooklyn Park. It has some use from 48 other Districts, first in the campground facility type. Over 10 percent of its use comes from outside the Region.

As mentioned earlier, this data will be used, in conjunction with previous origin data, population estimates, and the transportation network, to establish a service area for each facility in the Regional System. In addition to location and access, facilities provided and resource base will be used to define the "facility" around which a service area is established. Within this service area all of the other data can then be used to determine what is necessary for providing regional recreation service to the population.

TABLES 38, 39 - Time and Distance Traveled to Each Area

By tying visitor origin to Traffic Assignment Zones (TAZ), it is possible to mechanically estimate the time and distance traveled by visitors in reaching a recreation site. Each TAZ has a centroid, or central point. Using the Metropolitan Highway Network, the shortest time and distance between any two centroids can be determined. This has been done for every interview in which the visitor gave his or her address. Since fewer than 5 percent refused, the data here is strong for this purpose. The data reported in Tables 38 and 39 are mean, median and percentage distributions of time and distance in 5-minute, 5-mile classes. The two tables are being discussed together because the time measures are very closely related and always rise and fall together. The reader should note that the time and distances are automobile and highway oriented. For parks where walking, bicycling or public transit access are important, the data will have to be analyzed further. The same need arises for population-weighted analysis here as was the case for the District maps of facility service areas. Since the time and distances are so dependent on the location of the facilities sampled, the discussion here will be very short.

The park survey, which was rather well-distributed around the Region, shows mean and median figures of 16 and 12 minutes, respectively, for time and 9 and 6 miles, respectively, for distance. The figures are smaller for trail corridors and nature centers, while they are much larger for water accesses and campgrounds. This is the result of the location of these facilities. The reader is left to peruse the data for each facility type since a discussion of differences with population data would not be very useful.

The data will be used in two ways. First, a population weighted time and distance index will be developed so as to judge the relative efforts that residents of the Metropolitan Area are making to visit sites in the Regional System and elsewhere. This will be a major component of the "equal access" analysis for the System. Just as with service area analysis, facilities provided (current and potential) as well as resource base will be considered here. Secondly, a sort of "reverse analysis" will be done to chart how far people from a given District or

community tend to travel for recreation at sites in the Regional System. Over the past several years, the Council has collected enough data to make some solid statements about these variables. The data will be extremely useful as a check on the use projection method applied to the information collected by the DNR. This will, in turn, form the major data base for determining capital improvement priorities in the future.

TABLE 41 - Craft Type, Motor Type, Means of Hauling Craft

The last item of the water access survey involved the interviewer making a visual determination of craft type, motor type, and means of hauling craft according to a checklist provided (see Appendix B, Water Access Questionnaire). The craft types were carefully defined in the Field Survey Manual and are listed along the left hand side of the table. Across the top of the table, three items are listed for each water access surveyed:

1. The percent of each craft type at that access (column 1). These percentages total to 100 at the bottom of the table.

2. Within each craft type, the percent of that craft type with the various motor types is listed (column 2). These percentages total to 100 within the craft type. For example, the 52 percent of the boats at Coon Lake that were runabouts were 96 percent outboard and 4 percent inboard powered.

3. Within each motor type, the percent of that motor type hauled by the various methods is listed (column 3). These percentages total to 100 within the motor type. For example, 40 percent of Coon Lake boaters used fishing boats. These boats were 100 percent outboard powered. Ninety-four percent were hauled in by trailer, 6 percent on top of the car.

The data, while interesting and of use in explaining preferences of boaters, are really self-explanatory and obvious when one thinks about it. So, no discussion of the data is offered here other than to say:

1. Fishing boats dominate only at Lake Waconia, where they make up 65 percent of the access users. Otherwise, they range between 20 and 40 percent of the boats.

2. Runabouts make up the majority of boats at the other seven accesses surveyed. They range from 27 percent at Lake Waconia to nearly 70 percent at Lake Marion.

3. Sailboats are the only other class rising above 10 percent. They reach 14 percent at Lake Waconia and 32 percent at White Bear Lake.

It will be interesting to cross-tabulate craft type with activities. It is anticipated that there will be no strong correlation, i.e., craft of all types are used for activities of all types.

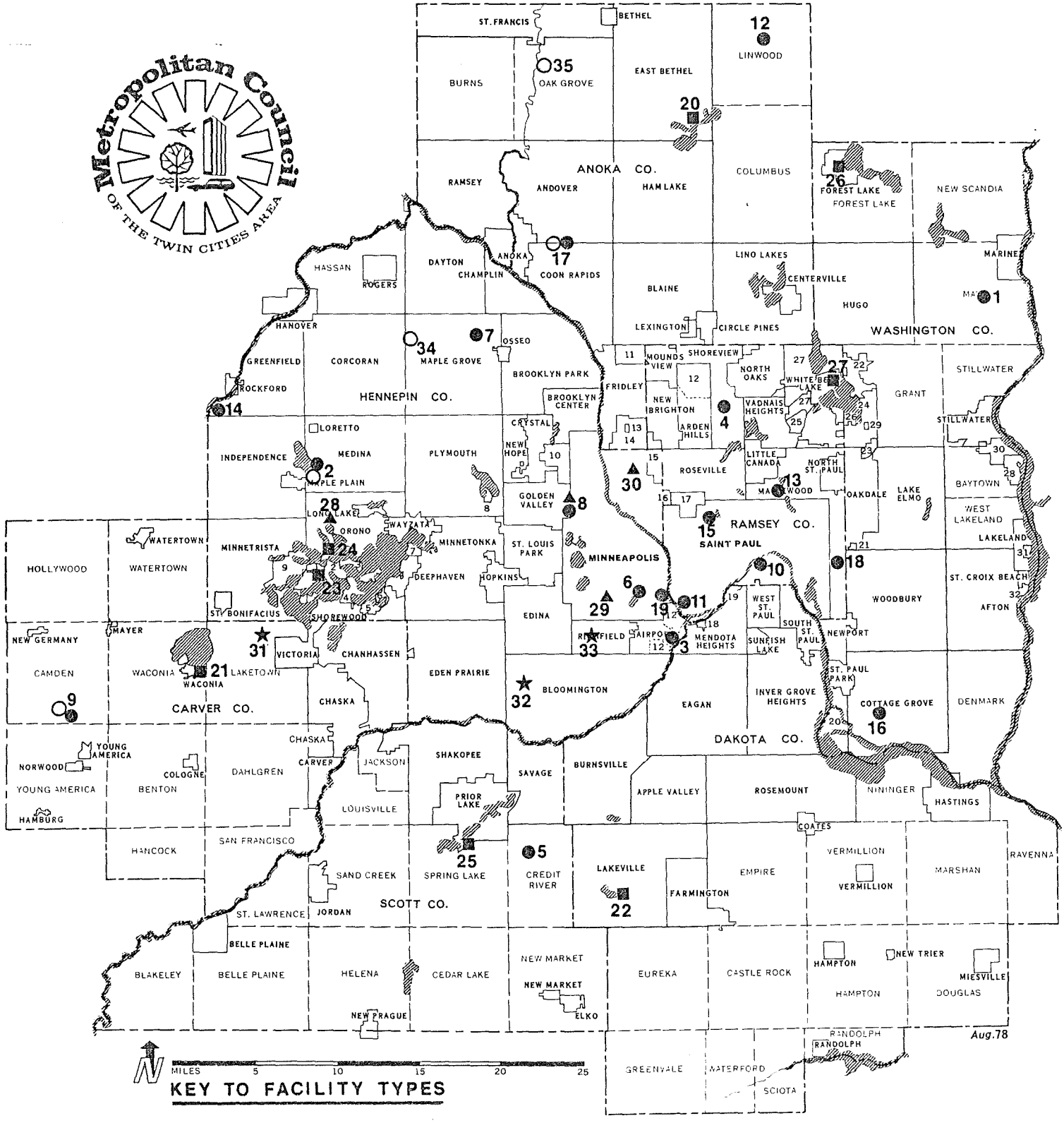
A P P E N D I X 1 : D A T A

L I S T O F T A B L E S

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATIONS

(1978 On-Site Survey, Summer)



KEY TO FIGURE 1

RE #	SITE (REGIONAL UNIT) NAME	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	OMITTED AREAS OR USES
1.	Square Lake RP	Washington County	--
2.	Morris Baker PR	HCPRD	golf, group camps, trails
3.	Fort Snelling SP	DNR	Old Fort, polo grounds, golf,Pike Island
4.	Snail Lake (Grass-Vadnais PR)	Ramsey County	--
5.	Cleary Lake RP	SHPAB	golf, group camps
6.	Nokomis-Hiawatha RP	MPRB	athletic fields, golf, community center
7.	Elm Creek PR	HCPRD	nature center, group camps
8.	Theodore Wirth RP and Parkway	MPRB	Butler Gardens, golf
9.	Baylor RP	Carver County	Farm Museum
10.	Harriet Island (Harriet Island - Cherokee Heights RP)	City of St. Paul	athletic fields
11.	Hidden Falls (Hidden Falls-Crosby Farm RP)	City of St. Paul	--
12.	Martin Lake (Linwood - Island Lake RP)	Anoka County	Camp Sally area
13..	Keller (Phalen - Keller - Gervais RP)	Ramsey County	golf
14.	Lake Rebecca PR	HCPRD	group camps
15.	Como RP	City of St. Paul	golf, zoo-conservatory area, Lake pavilion, athletic fields, swimming pool
16.	South Washington County PR	Washington County	--
17.	Bunker Hills RP	Anoka County	golf, archery, activity center, trails
18.	Battle Creek RP	Ramsey County	trails
19.	Minnehaha RP	MPRB	--
20.	Coon Lake PA	DNR	--
21.	Lake Waconia PA	Carver County	--
22.	Lake Marion PA	City of Lakeville	--
23.	Lake Minnetonka - Spring Park PA	Hennepin County	--
24.	Lake Minnetonka - North Arm PA	Hennepin County	--
25.	Prior Lake PA	DNR	--
26.	Forest Lake PA	City of Forest Lake	--
27.	White Bear Beach PA	Ramsey County	--
28.	Luce Line ST	DNR	--
29.	Minnehaha Parkway	MPRB	vehicles on roadway
30.	St. Anthony Parkway	MPRB	vehicles on roadway
31.	Lowry NC (Carver PR)	HCPRD	vehicles on roadway
32.	Richardson NC (Hyland Lake PR)	HCPRD	--
33.	Wood Lake NC	City of Richfield	--
34.	KOA Minneapolis - Northwest CG	Private	--
35.	Ramblin' Rum CG	Private	--

ABBREVIATIONS

RP	Regional Park
PR	Park Reserve
SP	State Park
PA	Public Access
ST	State Trail
NC	Nature Center
CG	Campground

HCPRD	Hennepin County Park Reserve District
DNR	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
SHPAB	Scott-Hennepin Park Advisory Board
MPRB	Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board

TABLE 1: SAMPLE PARAMETERS [1]

A. Total Sample Size by Facility, Month, Type of Day, Time of Day

Facility Type / Area	Sample Size (n)	PERCENT OF SAMPLE								
		by Month				by Type of Day		by Time of Day [2]		
		June	July	August	September	Weekday	Weekend Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
GENERAL PARK AREAS										
Square Lake	111	5	50	44	0	53	47	17	53	30
Morris T. Baker	342	37	31	15	16	61	39	15	57	28
Fort Snelling	311	18	24	55	3	49	51	11	59	30
Snail Lake	192	39	12	49	0	73	27	16	58	26
Cleary Lake	92	63	22	15	0	55	45	10	65	25
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	12	47	18	22	64	36	26	44	30
Lake Rebecca	131	21	66	12	0	51	49	15	51	34
Elm Creek	238	33	30	37	0	59	41	13	60	27
Theodore Wirth	174	14	9	55	22	39	61	15	56	29
Baylor	84	0	58	35	7	24	76	1	53	46
Harriet Island	66	42	30	28	0	53	47	24	66	10
Hidden Falls	17	29	35	35	0	65	35	12	59	29
Martin-Island	31	35	55	10	0	45	55	6	65	29
Keller	134	49	11	40	0	71	29	18	51	31
Como	307	32	26	19	23	52	48	15	53	32
South Washington	36	36	3	61	0	33	67	22	55	23
Bunker Hills	113	45	38	17	0	24	76	17	50	33
Battle Creek	109	17	28	55	0	64	36	13	54	33
Minnehaha	239	13	16	50	21	52	48	14	51	35
TOTAL	3130	29	31	34	6	52	48	15	56	29
WATER ACCESSES										
Coon Lake	42	64	3	33	0	17	83	0	38	62
Lake Waconia	74	51	49	0	0	16	84	20	53	27
Lake Marion	71	46	46	8	0	14	86	10	42	48
Lake Minnetonka										
Spring Park	172	21	43	36	0	38	62	10	38	52
North Arm	113	82	10	8	0	35	65	11	43	46
Prior Lake	90	31	52	17	0	33	67	9	35	56
Forest Lake	52	10	50	40	0	17	83	8	30	62
White Bear Lake	99	15	74	11	0	45	55	11	35	54
TOTAL	713	40	41	19	0	27	73	10	39	51

TABLE 1: SAMPLE PARAMETERS (cont.)

Facility Type / Area	Sample Size (n)	PERCENT OF SAMPLE								
		by Month				by Type of Day		by Time of Day		
		June	July	August	September	Weekday	Weekend Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
TRAIL CORRIDORS										
Luce Line	43	16	42	42	0	47	53	30	44	26
Minnehaha Parkway	397	37	38	25	0	57	43	23	45	32
Wirth Parkway	230	8	45	25	22	54	46	17	49	34
St. Anthony Parkway	55	53	25	13	9	67	33	36	33	31
TOTAL	725	29	37	26	8	56	44	27	42	31
NATURE CENTERS										
Lowry (Carver)	39	8	38	54	0	41	59	18	54	28
Richardson (Hyland)	28	11	54	36	0	50	50	14	47	39
Wood Lake	163	44	47	9	0	52	48	25	41	34
TOTAL	230	33	47	20	0	50	50	22	44	34
CAMPGROUNDS										
Baylor	34	0	64	21	15	32	68	41	21	38
Morris Baker	182	36	7	43	14	26	74	45	46	9
Bunker Hills	6	50	17	33	0	50	50	100	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	17	38	15	30	48	52	47	40	13
Ramblin' Rum	195	18	74	8	0	49	51	41	51	8
TOTAL	637	18	46	22	15	39	61	44	39	17

[1] Data reported here include only those areas that were in the initial sample design. In some cases there was also park data collected at water accesses, trail data collected at park areas, etc. For brevity's sake these data were omitted from the report. However, they are available in the same detail upon request and will be useful in analyzing use of specific types of facilities. The number of extra samples is as follows: PARK AREAS (287), WATER ACCESSES (316), TRAIL CORRIDORS (40).

[2] Morning: 8 am-noon for Park, Access, Campground Surveys; 6:30 a.m.-noon for Trails and Nature Centers
Afternoon: noon - 4 pm
Evening: 4 pm - 8 pm.

TABLE 1: SAMPLE PARAMETERS

B. Respondent's Reaction to Survey by Facility Type, Area
(by Facility Type, Area)

Facility Type / Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent (1) of Respondents That Were:				
		Hostile	Uncooperative	Neutral	Cooperative	Very Cooperative
GENERAL PARKS AREAS						
Square Lake	111	0	5	14	43	38
Morris Baker	342	1	1	4	35	58
Fort Snelling	311	1	0	4	44	51
Snail Lake	192	1	1	6	34	58
Cleary Lake	92	0	1	4	39	55
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	1	1	5	35	57
Lake Rebecca	131	0	0	5	29	65
Elm Creek	238	0	0	13	34	52
Theo. Wirth	174	1	3	6	23	67
Baylor	84	0	1	2	36	61
Harriet Island	66	2	2	14	42	41
Hidden Falls	17	0	6	35	41	18
Martin-Island	31	0	3	13	48	35
Keller	134	1	2	16	46	36
Como	307	1	2	7	35	55
South Washington	36	0	3	3	58	36
Bunker Hills	113	1	1	8	31	58
Battle Creek	109	1	3	13	32	50
Minnehaha	239	0	3	8	48	40
TOTAL	3130	0	2	10	39	49
WATER ACCESSES						
Coon Lake	42	2	5	26	29	38
Lake Waconia	74	0	0	8	42	50
Lake Marion	71	1	3	7	35	54
Lake Minnetonka						
Spring Park	172	1	2	8	41	49
North Arm	113	0	2	12	39	47
Prior Lake	90	0	4	21	44	30
Forest Lake	52	2	2	12	35	50
White Bear Lake	99	3	4	15	25	53
TOTAL	713	1	3	14	36	46

TABLE 1: SAMPLE PARAMETERS (Cont.)

Facility Type / Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent of Respondents That Were: Hostile	Uncooperative	Neutral	Cooperative	Very Cooperative
TRAIL CORRIDORS						
Luce Line	43	2	0	0	45	53
Minnehaha Parkway	397	1	1	8	38	52
Wirth Parkway	230	2	2	2	33	60
St. Anthony Parkway	55	0	5	13	35	47
TOTAL	725	1	2	6	37	53
NATURE CENTERS						
Lowry(Carver)	39	0	0	5	38	56
Richardson(Hyland)	28	0	4	7	57	32
Wood Lake	163	2	5	7	32	55
TOTAL	230	3	2	7	36	52
CAMPGROUNDS						
Baylor	34	0	0	3	3	94
Morris Baker	182	2	0	4	49	45
Bunker Hills	6	0	0	0	17	83
KOA-Northwest	220	1	2	3	31	63
Ramblin' Rum	195	1	4	14	37	44
TOTAL	637	1	2	6	30	61

(1) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

TABLE 1: SAMPLE PARAMETERS

C. Special Circumstances Surrounding Interview
(by Facility Type, Area)

Facility Type / Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent[1] of Interviews That Were (Had): No Special Conditions	Hurried	Incomplete	Of Quest. Value	Unqual. Respondent	Undesir. Conditions	Influenced By Others	Non-Random Selection	Extra Comments	Other Problems
GENERAL PARKS AREAS											
Square Lake	111	83	2	2	4	0	1	5	5	1	1
Morris Baker	342	78	0	0	7	1	2	11	2	2	3
Fort Snelling	311	86	0	0	4	0	1	6	2	1	0
Snail Lake	192	81	1	1	4	2	1	10	3	2	1
Cleary Lake	92	86	0	1	1	2	0	8	4	0	0
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	77	1	0	10	1	3	4	2	2	1
Lake Rebecca	131	77	0	0	9	4	1	8	2	3	2
Elm Creek	238	91	0	1	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
Theodore Wirth	174	79	2	2	16	1	1	4	1	4	0
Baylor	84	75	2	0	13	0	3	6	2	2	2
Harriet Island	66	89	2	0	11	0	0	2	0	2	0
Hidden Falls	17	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin-Island	31	74	0	0	16	0	6	3	0	3	0
Keller	134	88	0	1	6	1	1	2	1	3	0
Como	307	82	2	1	5	1	0	6	2	2	2
South Washington	36	83	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	0
Bunker Hills	113	70	1	0	11	2	2	13	4	1	2
Battle Creek	109	89	0	2	5	1	0	2	2	0	1
Minnehaha	239	86	1	1	5	3	1	3	3	0	1
TOTAL	3130	83	1	1	7	1	1	6	2	1	1
WATER ACCESSES											
Coon Lake	42	64	0	0	10	5	0	17	2	2	0
Lake Waconia	74	89	3	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Lake Marion	71	61	4	0	7	7	1	7	0	10	3
Lake Minnetonka											
Spring Park	172	69	13	0	6	5	2	2	0	2	1
North Arm	113	73	8	1	7	3	0	5	2	2	0
Prior Lake	90	82	8	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	0
Forest Lake	52	88	2	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	0
White Bear Lake	99	91	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	0
TOTAL	713	77	5	0	5	3	0	6	1	2	1

TABLE 1: SAMPLE PARAMETERS (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent of Interviews That Were (Had): No Special Conditions	Hurried	Incomplete	Of Quest. Value	Unqual. Respondent	Undesir. Conditions	Influenced By Others	Non-Random Selection	Extra Comments	Other Problems
TRAIL CORRIDORS											
Luce Line	43	91	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	5
Minnehaha Parkway	397	82	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	2	3
Wirth Parkway	230	80	2	3	3	0	2	3	2	1	3
St. Anthony Parkway	55	65	0	4	2	2	2	2	4	0	20
TOTAL	725	79	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	8
NATURE CENTERS											
Lowry(Carver)	39	82	3	3	3	5	0	5	0	0	0
Richardson(Hyland)	28	71	4	0	0	0	0	14	10	0	0
Wood Lake	163	75	2	2	4	2	0	6	6	1	2
TOTAL	230	76	3	2	3	2	0	7	5	1	1
CAMPGROUNDS											
Baylor -	34	88	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	0
Morris Baker	182	87	1	1	0	2	0	5	1	0	3
Bunker Hills	6	67	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	78	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	12
Ramblin' Rum	195	78	1	1	2	2	2	8	2	1	5
TOTAL	637	83	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	0	4

(1) Percentages do not total to 100 due to multiple entries.

TABLE 2: TIME DISTRIBUTION OF USE

(by Facility Type, Area)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent of Total Use Remaining in Area at:															
		7am	8	9	10	11am	Noon	1pm	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10pm
GENERAL PARK AREAS																	
Square Lake	111	-	4	12	14	20	29	42	59	63	57	42	31	21	13	4	0
Morris Baker	342	-	1	1	6	14	28	46	62	65	53	37	25	17	12	4	0
Fort Snelling	311	-	0	2	5	9	19	37	51	52	41	31	25	20	11	3	0
Snail Lake	192	-	1	3	6	12	26	37	55	53	46	28	21	20	14	6	1
Cleary Lake	92	-	0	0	2	9	22	43	64	65	59	36	24	20	11	0	0
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	-	1	9	11	13	19	28	33	33	28	19	13	14	14	5	1
Lake Rebecca	131	-	1	4	11	27	36	51	64	66	53	46	40	28	19	4	0
Elm Creek	238	-	0	1	3	10	24	42	56	50	31	18	16	11	5	1	0
Theodore Wirth	174	-	1	5	7	14	19	26	40	44	43	36	29	20	11	4	1
Baylor	84	-	0	0	0	0	8	31	52	57	54	39	35	32	29	15	4
Harriet Island	66	-	0	4	5	15	26	29	38	42	23	15	9	4	2	0	0
Hidden Falls	17	-	0	0	0	12	18	24	53	35	41	29	29	29	12	0	0
Martin-Island	31	-	0	0	0	3	6	13	23	29	29	19	19	19	26	16	0
Keller	134	-	1	3	11	17	22	28	38	47	37	28	26	20	12	2	0
Como	307	-	0	4	5	11	21	31	39	39	33	25	22	18	13	4	2
South Washington	36	-	0	3	14	14	8	14	22	28	17	11	8	14	8	0	0
Bunker Hills	113	-	2	4	12	17	26	41	52	53	55	46	31	17	12	5	3
Battle Creek	109	-	2	1	5	5	24	23	26	27	22	23	17	10	5	0	0
Minnehaha	239	-	0	1	4	8	19	35	44	43	38	32	31	25	18	7	1
TOTAL	3130	-	1	3	6	12	31	32	45	47	40	30	24	19	13	4	1
WATER ACCESSES [1]																	
Coon Lake	42	2	2	5	7	12	19	33	36	31	50	45	36	24	12	(3)	-
Lake Waconia	74	18	34	47	45	47	50	53	39	38	28	24	8	1	0	(13)	-
Lake Marion	71	6	11	13	17	24	27	38	42	46	41	32	24	11	1	(14)	-
Lake Minnetonka																	
Spring Park	172	11	17	23	31	39	44	45	51	54	47	37	26	18	2	(23)	-
North Arm	113	22	27	34	40	46	50	51	48	42	38	35	19	13	1	(15)	-
Prior Lake	90	7	12	16	19	20	29	29	38	44	46	34	22	11	1	(14)	-
Forest Lake	52	2	6	13	15	17	23	27	35	46	52	46	29	25	2	(2)	-
White Bear Lake	99	3	11	15	19	26	32	37	42	44	42	40	30	20	3	(5)	-
TOTAL	713	9	15	21	24	29	34	39	41	43	43	37	24	16	3	-	-

TABLE 2: TIME DISTRIBUTION OF USE (cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Total Use Remaining in Area at:															
		7am	8	9	10	11am	Noon	1pm	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10pm
TRAIL CORRIDORS[2]																	
Luce Line	43	2	9	7	16	16	23	23	23	21	16	7	2	2	2	0	0
Minnehaha Parkway	397	2	4	6	6	11	14	20	23	20	15	12	7	7	7	2	0
Wirth Parkway	230	1	2	3	7	5	13	19	25	24	22	16	14	12	8	2	0
St. Anthony Parkway	55	4	5	9	9	9	13	11	11	9	13	7	9	5	4	0	0
TOTAL	725	1	5	6	10	10	15	19	20	18	16	10	8	6	4	1	0
NATURE CENTERS[2]																	
Lowry(Carver)	39	0	0	5	21	21	15	23	23	21	8	13	5	8	5	0	0
Richardson(Hyland)	28	0	0	7	11	7	18	14	14	11	11	7	0	4	4	0	0
Wood Lake	163	1	4	4	5	6	10	9	10	9	7	7	10	5	1	0	0
TOTAL	230	1	3	4	8	9	12	13	13	11	8	8	7	5	2	0	0

[1]In many cases, there were cars left in the access parking area when the survey period ended (8pm). For each access, the average number of cars left is given in parentheses () under the 9pm time period so the reader can get an idea of the amount of late evening use occuring at these areas.

[2]The sampling period for trail corridors and nature centers began at 6:30am instead of 8:00am as of the other areas. Water accesses also tend to get some early morning use. Therefore, the 7am timeblock is filled in at these areas, whereas it is not at parks due to many of them not being open at 7am.

TABLE 3: TIME DISTRIBUTION OF USE (CAMPGROUNDS)

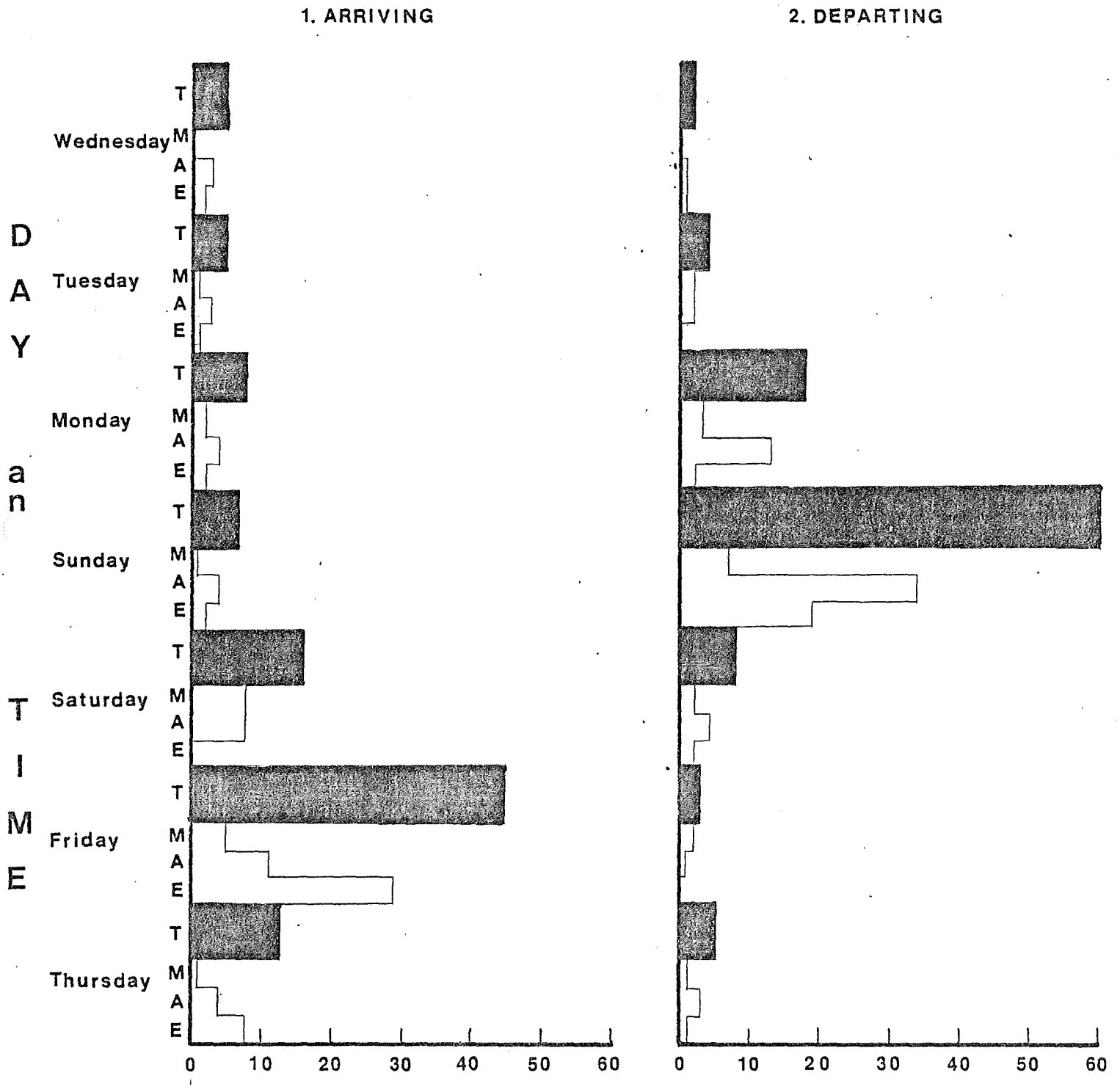
Campground	Sample Size(n)	Day of Week, Time of Day[1]																							
		Thursday				Friday				Saturday				Sunday				Monday				Tuesday				Wednesday			
		M	A	E	T	M	A	E	T	M	A	E	T	M	A	E	T	M	A	E	T	M	A	E	T	M	A	E	T
A: PERCENT ARRIVING IN EACH TIME PERIOD																									
Baylor	34	0	15	0	15	3	9	41	53	6	15	0	21	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Morris Baker	182	1	4	8	13	5	11	29	45	8	8	0	16	1	4	2	7	2	4	2	8	1	3	1	5	0	3	2	5
Bunker Hills	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	17	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	34	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	1	5	2	8	2	5	17	24	3	9	5	17	2	9	2	13	1	8	5	14	2	6	4	12	1	8	3	12
Ramblin' Rum	195	0	0	2	2	1	15	39	55	5	16	4	25	1	4	3	8	0	4	1	5	0	1	4	5	1	1	0	2
TOTAL	637	1	6	3	10	3	10	31	45	4	9	2	15	3	8	2	13	1	4	2	7	1	3	2	6	0	4	2	6
B: PERCENT LEAVING IN EACH TIME PERIOD																									
Baylor	34	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	9	0	3	5	8	1	35	16	52	8	5	0	13	3	3	0	6	3	0	0	3
Morris Baker	182	1	3	1	5	2	1	0	3	2	4	2	8	7	34	19	60	3	13	2	18	2	2	0	4	0	1	1	2
Bunker Hills	6	17	17	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
KOA-Northwest	220	6	3	2	11	10	4	1	15	6	2	0	8	11	10	2	23	10	18	0	28	4	2	0	6	4	2	1	7
Ramblin' Rum	195	3	4	1	8	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	2	2	36	9	47	1	8	3	12	5	17	4	26	0	4	0	4
TOTAL	637	3	3	1	7	3	3	1	7	2	2	2	6	6	30	12	48	6	11	1	18	4	6	1	11	2	2	1	5

[1] Times of day are; M-Morning; A-Afternoon; E-Evening; T-Total Day

FIGURE 2a: TIME DISTRIBUTION OF USE(Campgrounds)

Percent Arriving/Departing Area, by Day and Time

Area: Morris Baker Campground



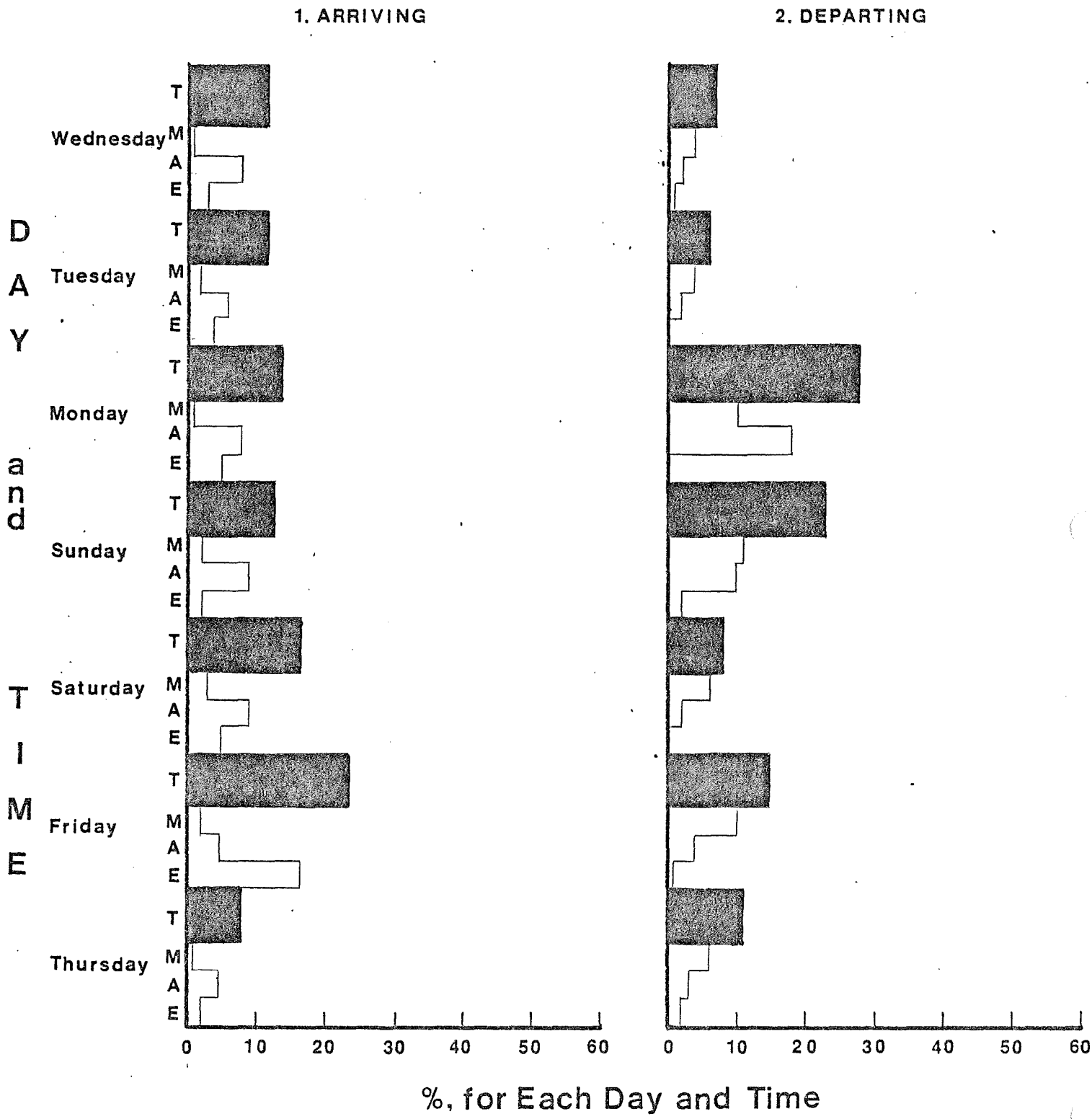
KEY

T - Total Day
M - Morning
A - Afternoon
E - Evening

FIGURE 26: TIME DISTRIBUTION OF USE(Campgrounds)

Percent Arriving/Departing Area, by Day and Time

Area: KOA - Mpls. NW



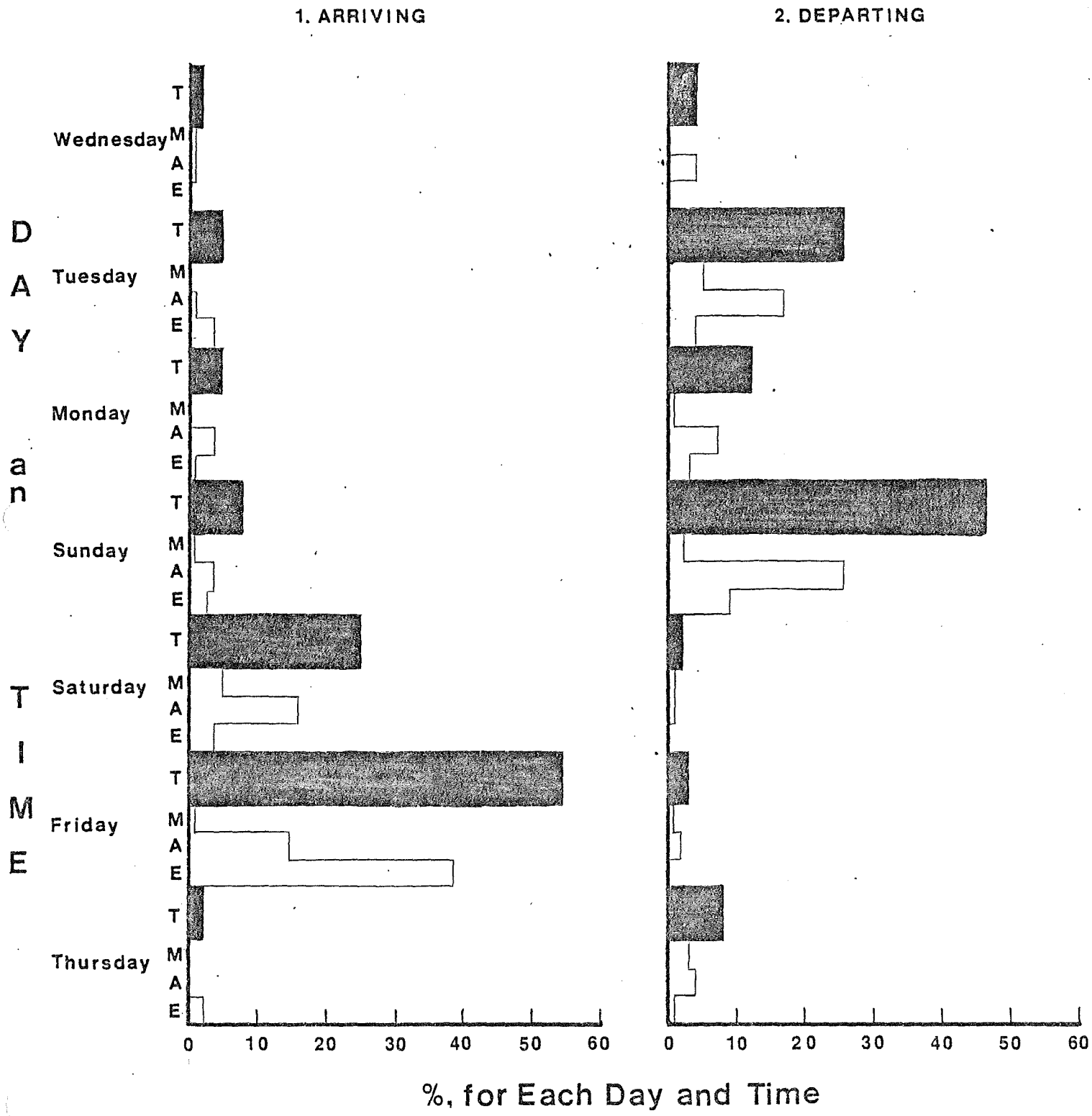
KEY

T - Total Day
M - Morning
A - Afternoon
E - Evening

FIGURE 2c: TIME DISTRIBUTION OF USE(Campgrounds)

Percent Arriving/Departing Area, by Day and Time

Area: Ramblin' Rum



KEY

T - Total Day
M - Morning
A - Afternoon
E - Evening

n: 195

TABLE 4: LENGTH OF STAY

(hours, by type of day)

Facility Type Area	TYPE OF DAY					
	Weekend Day			Week Day		
	Sample (n)	Mean (hrs)	Median (hrs)	Sample (n)	Mean (hrs)	Median (hrs)
GENERAL PARK AREAS						
Square Lake	51	4.6	4.0	49	3.0	2.6
Morris Baker	121	4.0	4.0	204	3.2	3.0
Fort Snelling	157	3.2	3.0	145	2.6	2.5
Snail Lake	49	5.3	5.0	133	2.3	2.0
Cleary Lake	40	4.3	4.5	46	2.7	2.5
Nokomis-Hiawatha	142	2.3	2.0	249	2.2	2.0
Lake Rebecca	59	5.3	5.0	64	3.6	3.2
Elm Creek	96	2.6	2.3	140	2.6	2.3
Theodore Wirth	95	3.2	2.2	64	2.0	1.3
Baylor	64	4.2	3.5	19	1.5	1.3
Harriet Island	29	3.0	2.5	31	1.5	1.0
Hidden Falls	6	2.7	2.0	9	2.6	2.5
Martin-Island	17	2.4	2.0	13	1.7	1.6
Keller	35	3.8	3.2	92	2.4	2.0
Como	142	2.7	2.5	153	2.6	2.2
South Washington	24	1.8	1.1	12	1.4	1.0
Bunker Hills	83	4.2	3.5	24	2.1	1.5
Battle Creek	37	3.0	1.5	68	1.2	0.8
Minnehaha	101	3.7	3.5	121	2.2	2.0
TOTAL	1348	3.4	3.0	1636	2.3	2.0
WATER ACCESSES						
Coon Lake	35	3.3	3.0	7	2.6	2.0
Lake Waconia	62	4.6	4.0	12	3.4	3.3
Lake Marion	61	3.5	3.3	10	3.5	2.5
Lake Minnetonka						
Spring Park	107	5.0	5.0	65	3.9	4.0
North Arm	73	5.8	6.0	40	3.5	3.3
Prior Lake	60	3.6	3.5	30	3.4	3.5
Forest Lake	43	3.8	3.8	9	2.2	1.8
White Bear Lake	54	4.3	4.0	45	3.5	3.2
TOTAL	495	4.2	3.9	218	3.4	3.2

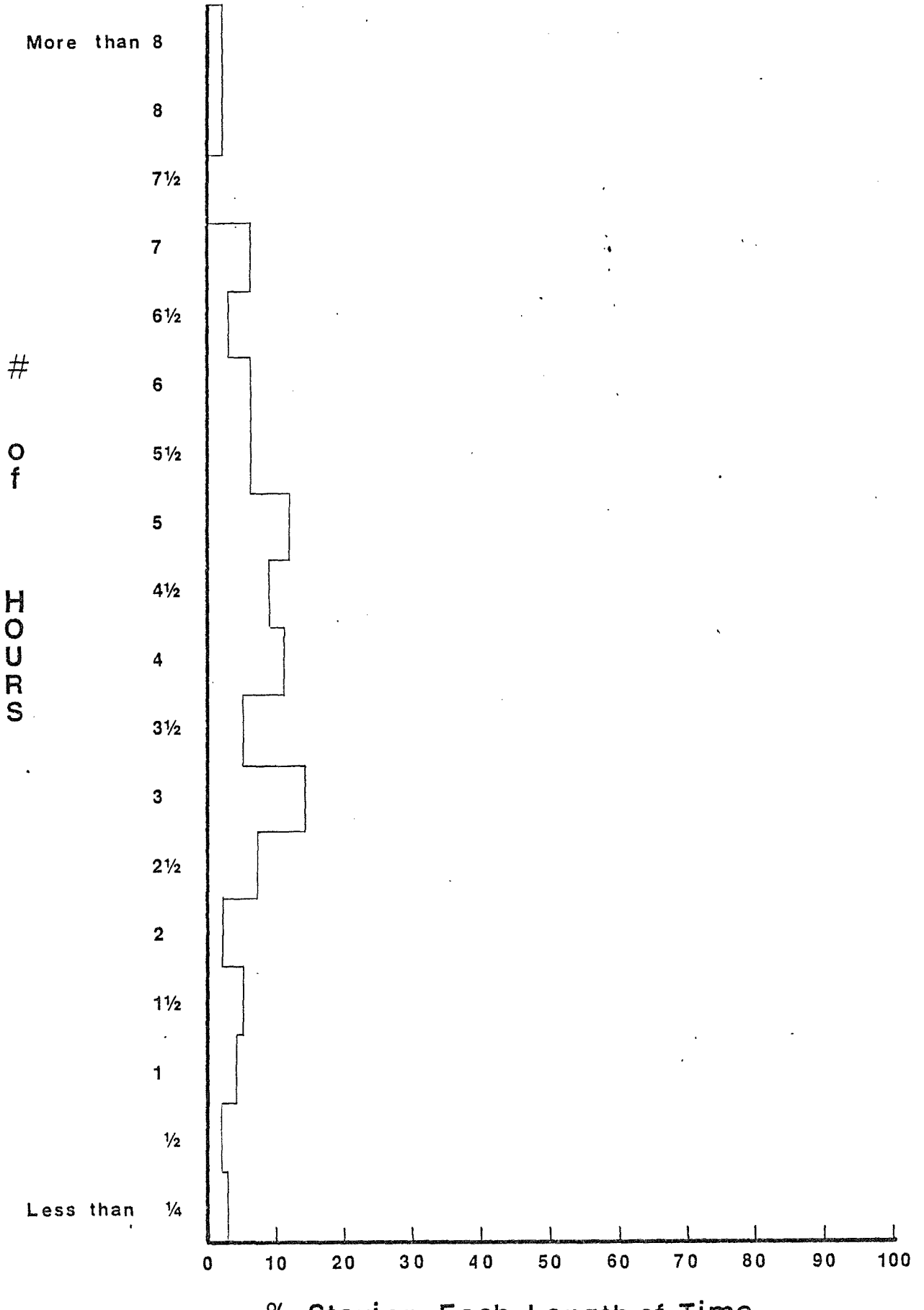
TABLE 4: LENGTH OF STAY (cont.)

Facility Type / Area	TYPE OF DAY					
	Weekend Day			Week Day		
	Sample (n)	Mean (hrs)	Median (hrs)	Sample (n)	Mean (hrs)	Median (hrs)
TRAIL CORRIDORS						
Luce Line	23	1.7	1.3	20	1.3	0.5
Minnehaha Parkway	172	1.9	1.5	225	1.3	1.0
Wirth Parkway	105	1.7	1.5	125	1.5	0.9
St. Anthony Parkway	18	0.6	0.4	37	0.9	0.4
TOTAL	318	1.7	1.5	407	1.3	1.0
NATURE CENTERS[1]						
Lowry (Carver)	23(20)	1.9(0.2)	1.7(0.1)	16	1.8	1.2
Richardson(Hyland)	14(20)	1.4(0.2)	1.2(0.2)	14	1.0	0.8
Wood Lake	28(24)	1.0(0.4)	1.0(0.2)	85	0.9	0.7
TOTAL	115(64)	1.3(0.3)	1.2(0.2)	115	1.2	0.8

[1]The figures in parentheses next to the weekend data are the overall sample size, mean and median for those who did not use the center for a nature-related purpose.

FIGURE 3a: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

Area: Morris Baker



n: 121

FIGURE 3b: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

Area: Nokomis-Hiawatha

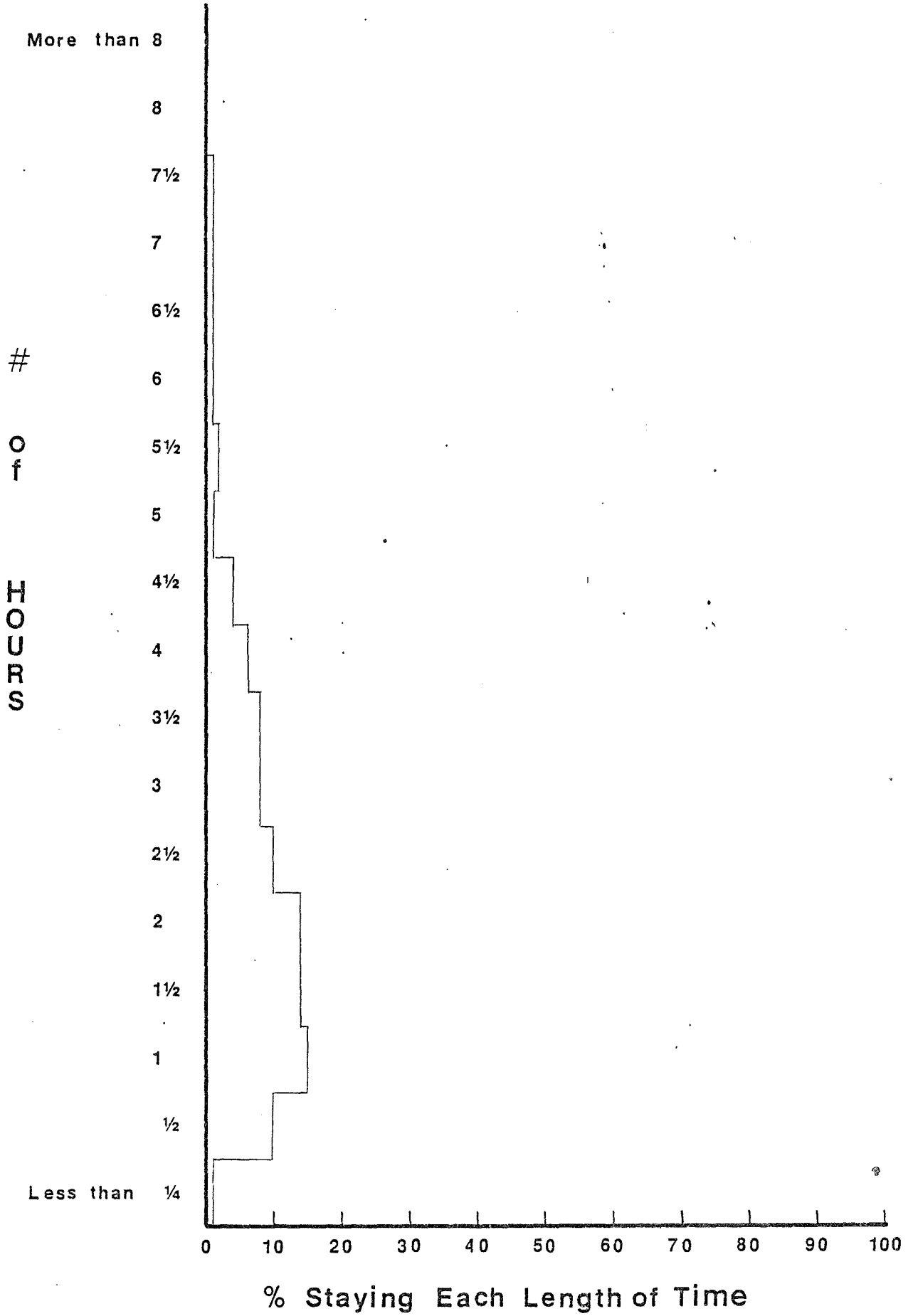
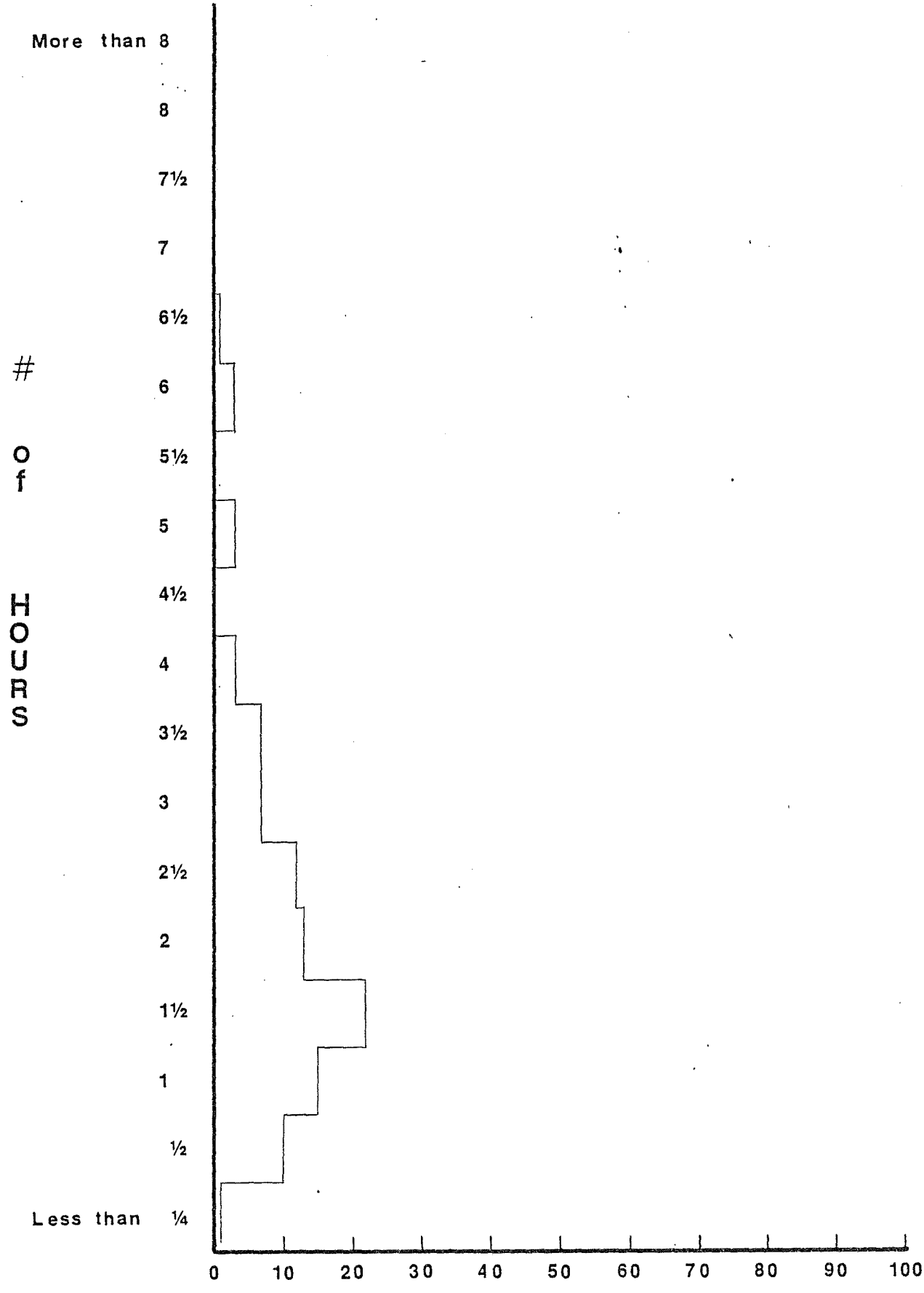


FIGURE 3c: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

Area: Bunker Hills



n: 83

FIGURE 3d: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

Area: Prior Lake

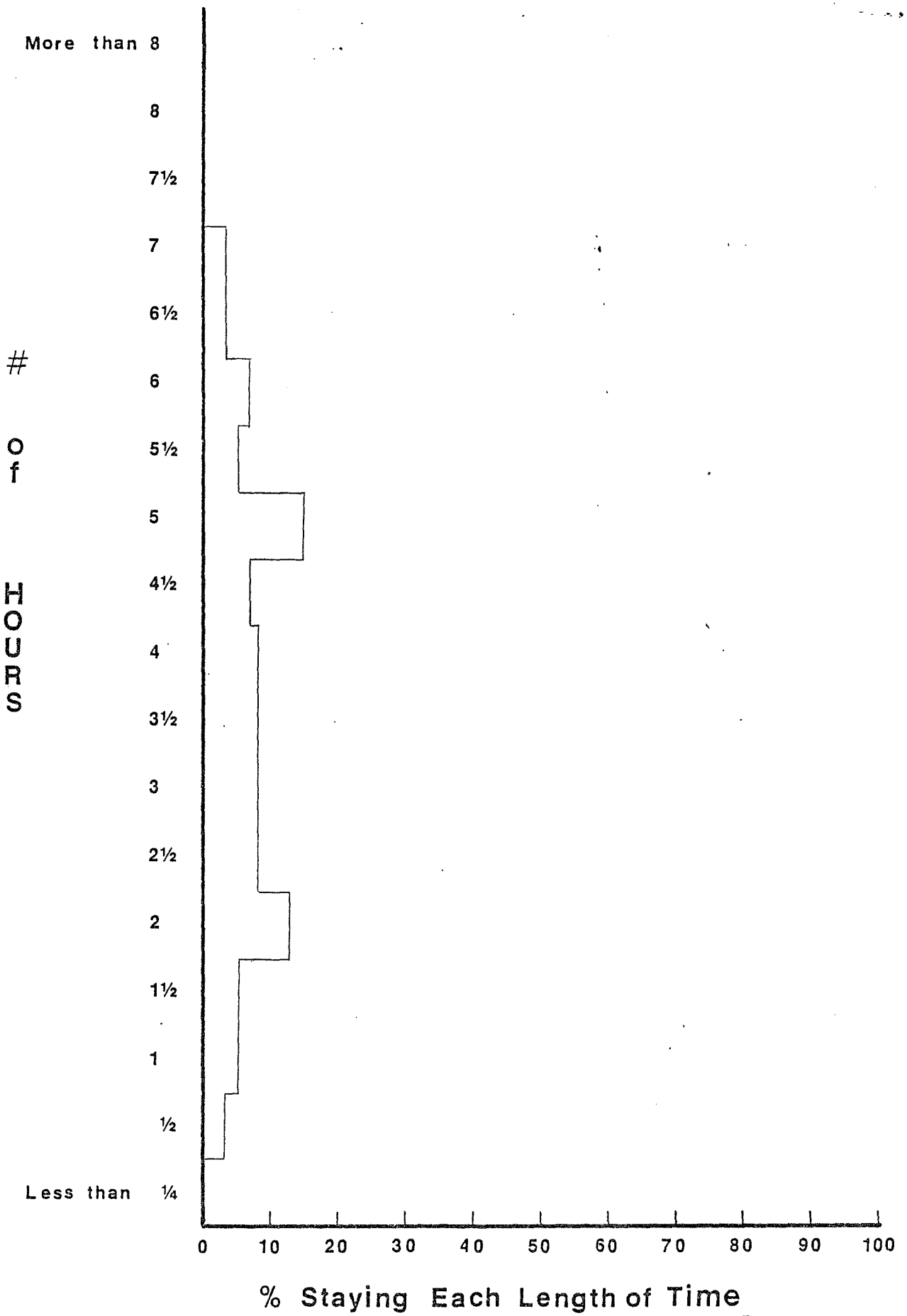
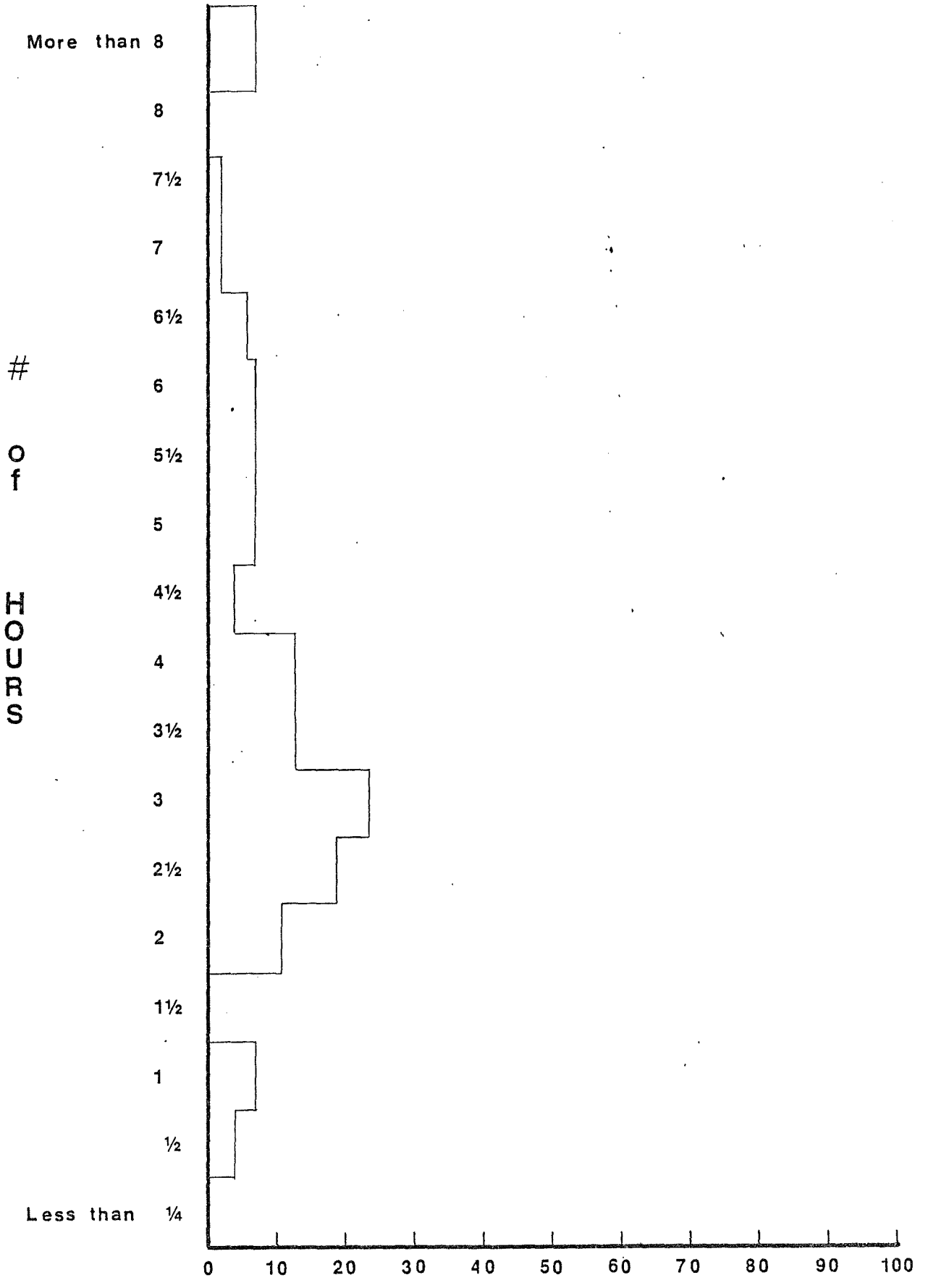


FIGURE 3e: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

Area: White Bear Lake



n = 54

FIGURE 3f: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

Area: Minnehaha Parkway

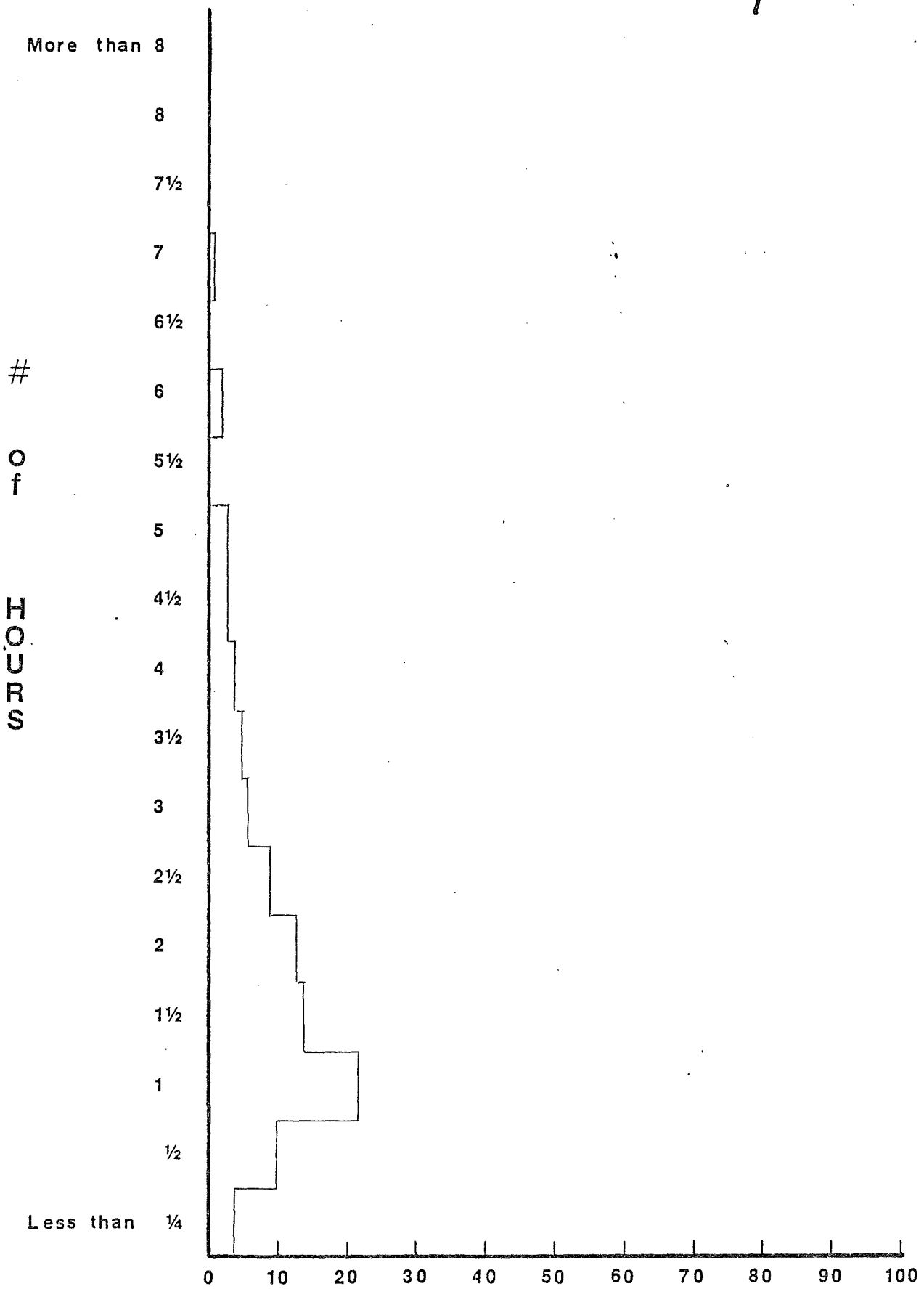
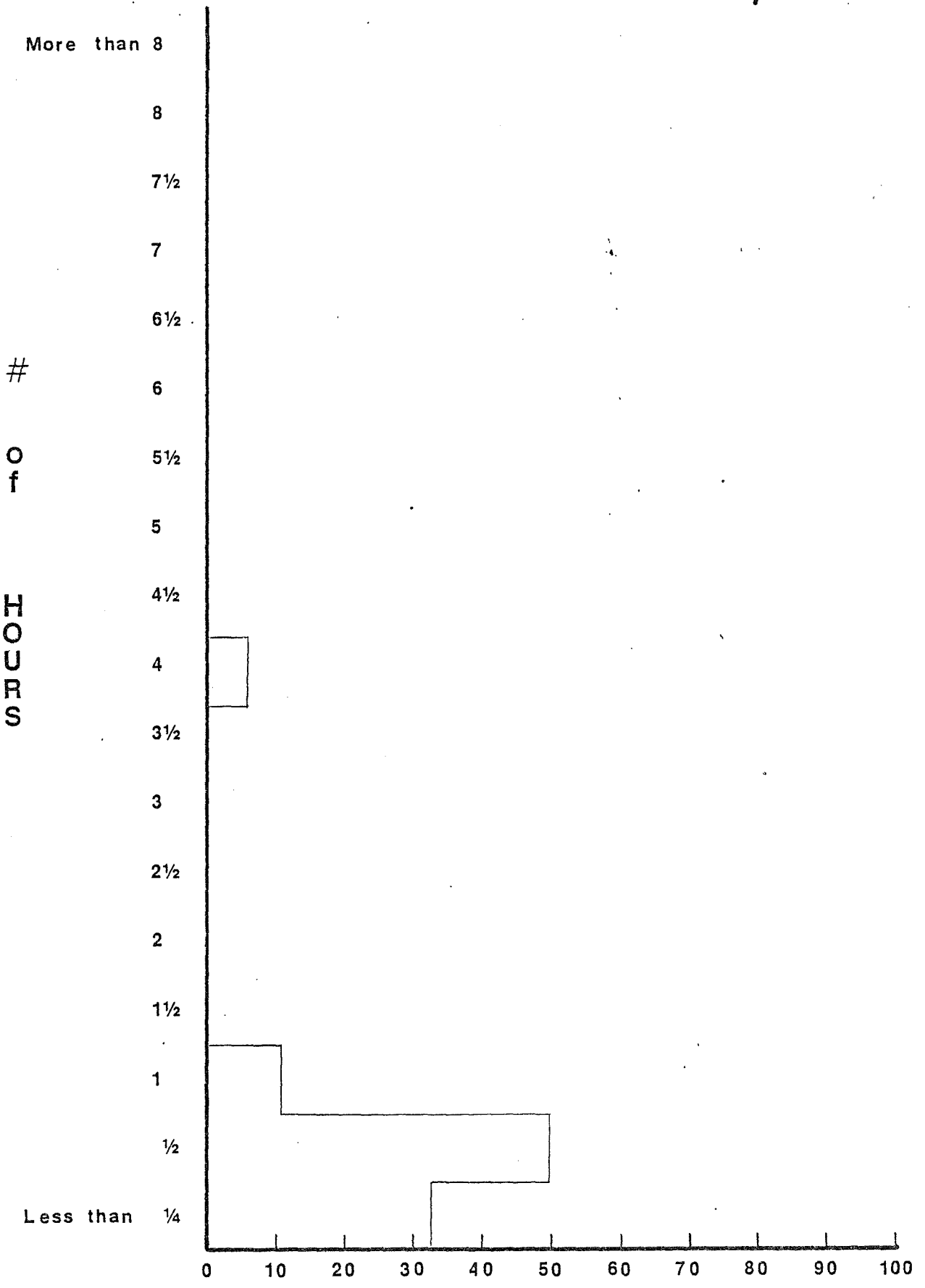


FIGURE 3g: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

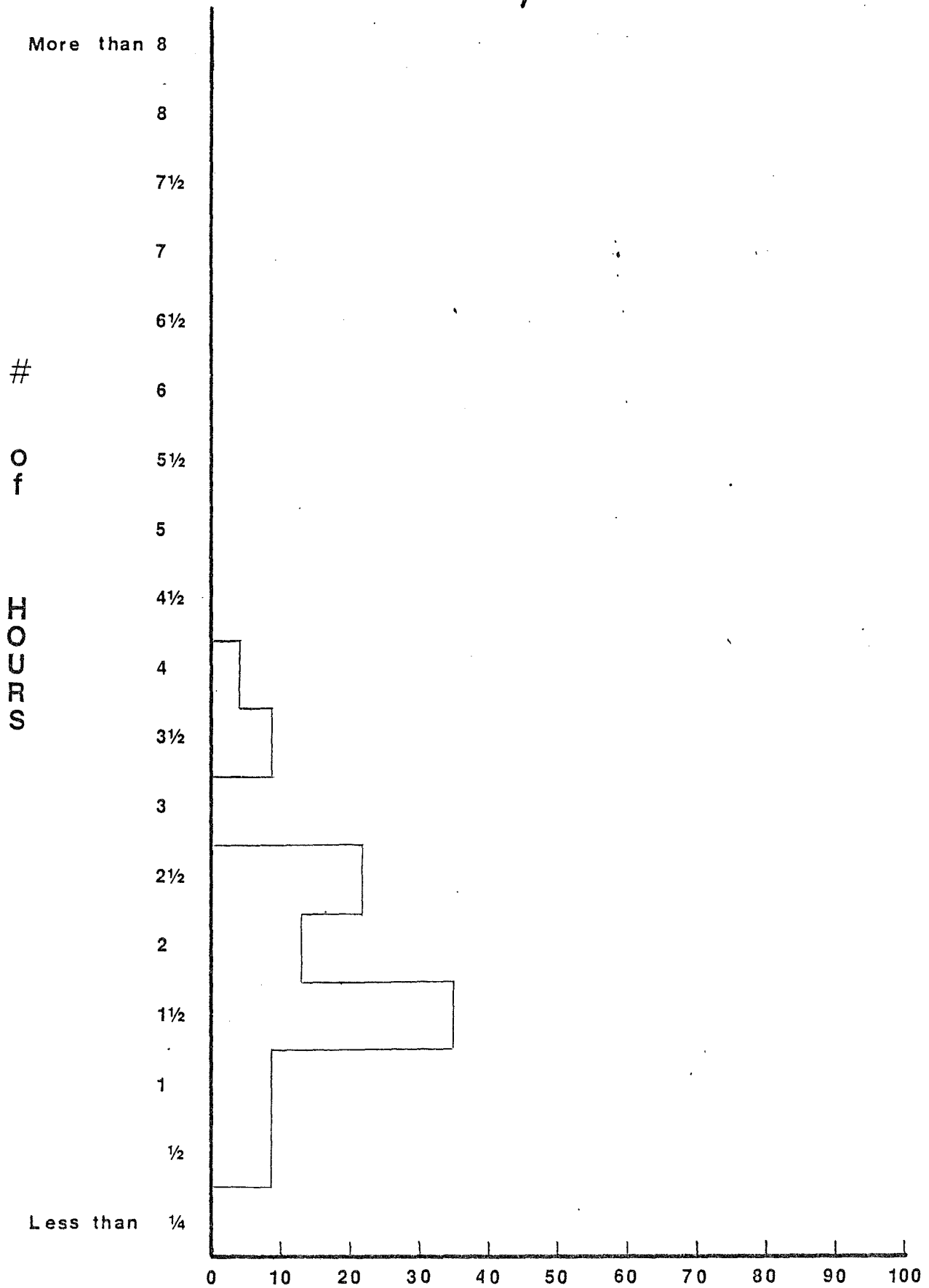
Area: St. Anthony Parkway



n: 18

FIGURE 3h: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

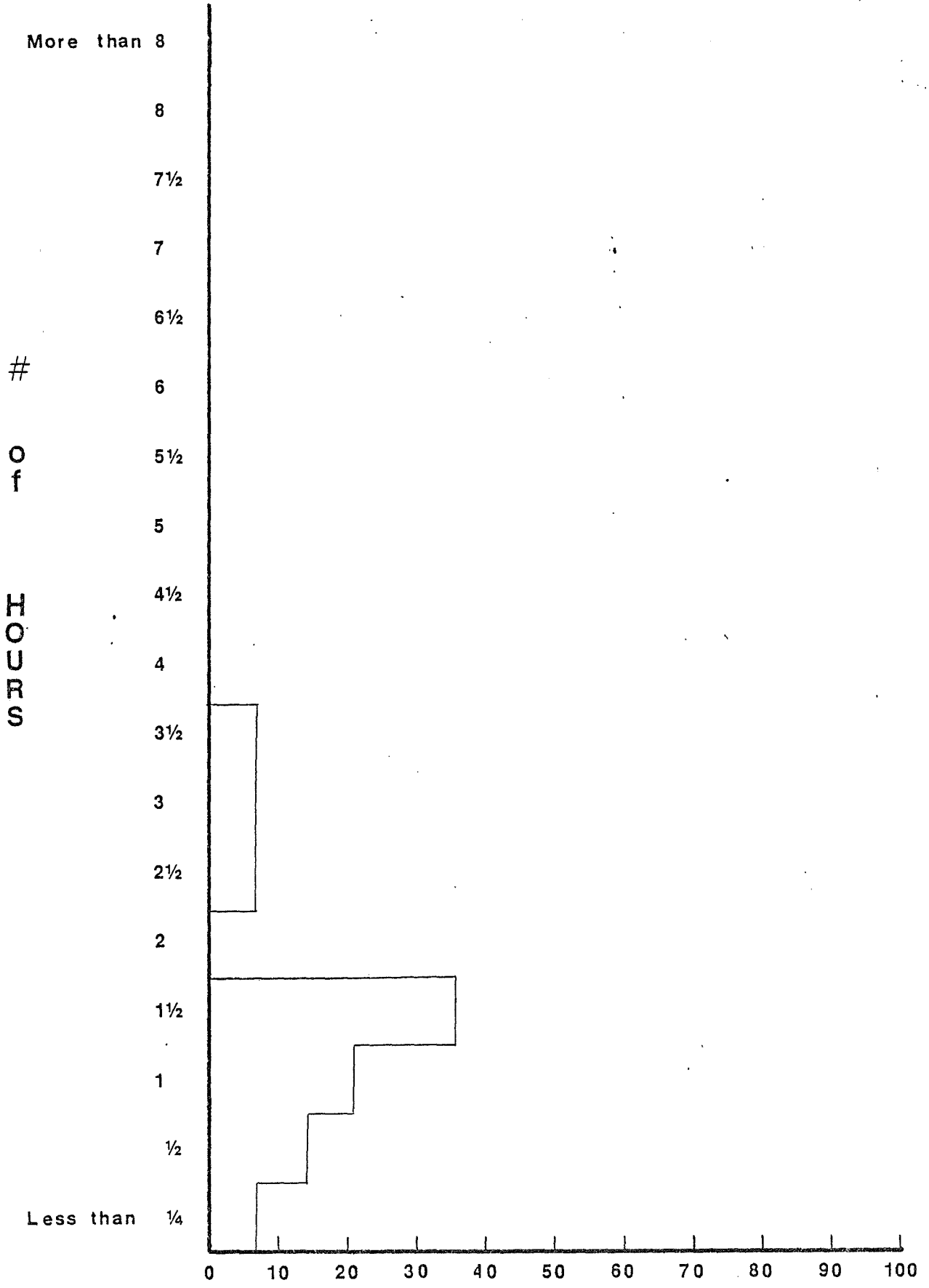
Area: Lowry Nature Center



n = 23

FIGURE 3i: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

Area: Richardson Nature Center



n = 14

FIGURE 3j: LENGTH OF STAY(Weekends)

Area: Wood Lake Nature Center

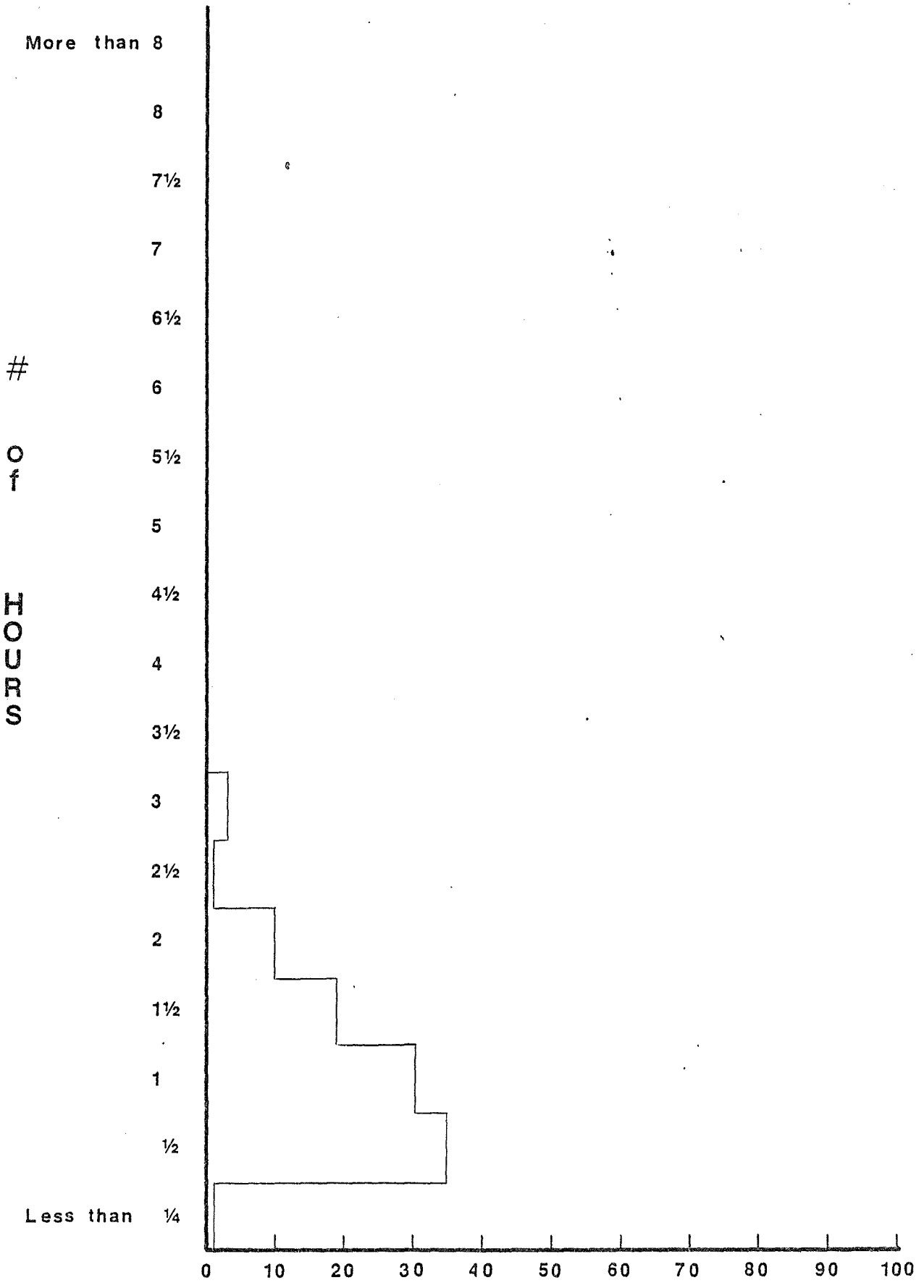


TABLE 5: LENGTH OF STAY (CAMPGROUND)

A: Number of Nights Stayed

Campground	Sample Size(n)	Mean (Nights)	Median (Nights)	Percent of Respondents Staying: 1 Night	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15-30	Over 30 Nights
Baylor	34	3.9	1.9	32	47	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Morris Baker	182	2.7	2.2	23	40	20	7	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Bunker Hills	6	3.0	2.5	33	17	33	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	10.7	3.0	14	26	20	8	6	5	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	9
Ramblin' Rum	195	5.0	2.4	11	41	19	14	5	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
TOTAL	637	5.5	2.3	21	39	17	8	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2

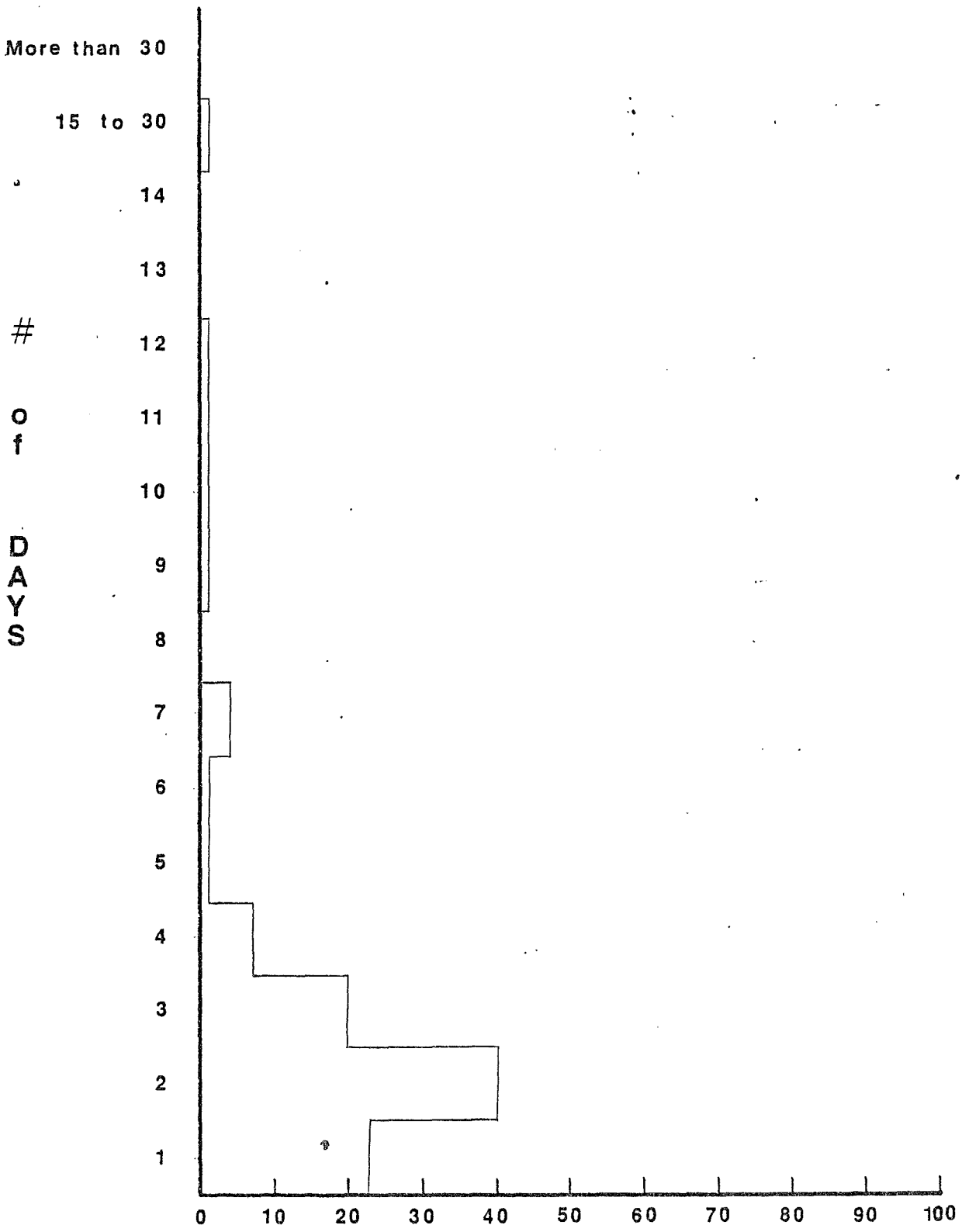
B: Approximate Time in Campground (one nighters only) (1)

Campground	Sample Size(n)(2)	Mean (hours)	Median (hours)	Percent of One-Nighters Staying: Less than 18 hours	18-22	22-26	26-30	Over 30 hours
Baylor	11	24.7	24.2	0	18	45	36	0
Morris Baker	42	25.0	24.3	2	14	43	38	2
Bunker Hills	2	26.0	24.5	0	0	50	50	0
KOA-Northwest	31	22.2	23.5	16	32	35	13	3
Ramblin' Rum	22	24.5	24.1	0	26	39	30	4
TOTAL	108	24.3	24.1	3	20	42	32	2

1- Determined by assigning average times to morning, afternoon and evening time blocks.
2- In this case, n=the number of groups staying only one night.

FIGURE 4a: LENGTH OF STAY(Campgrounds)

Area: Morris Baker



n = 182

FIGURE 4b: LENGTH OF STAY(Campgrounds)

Area: KOA - Mpls. NW

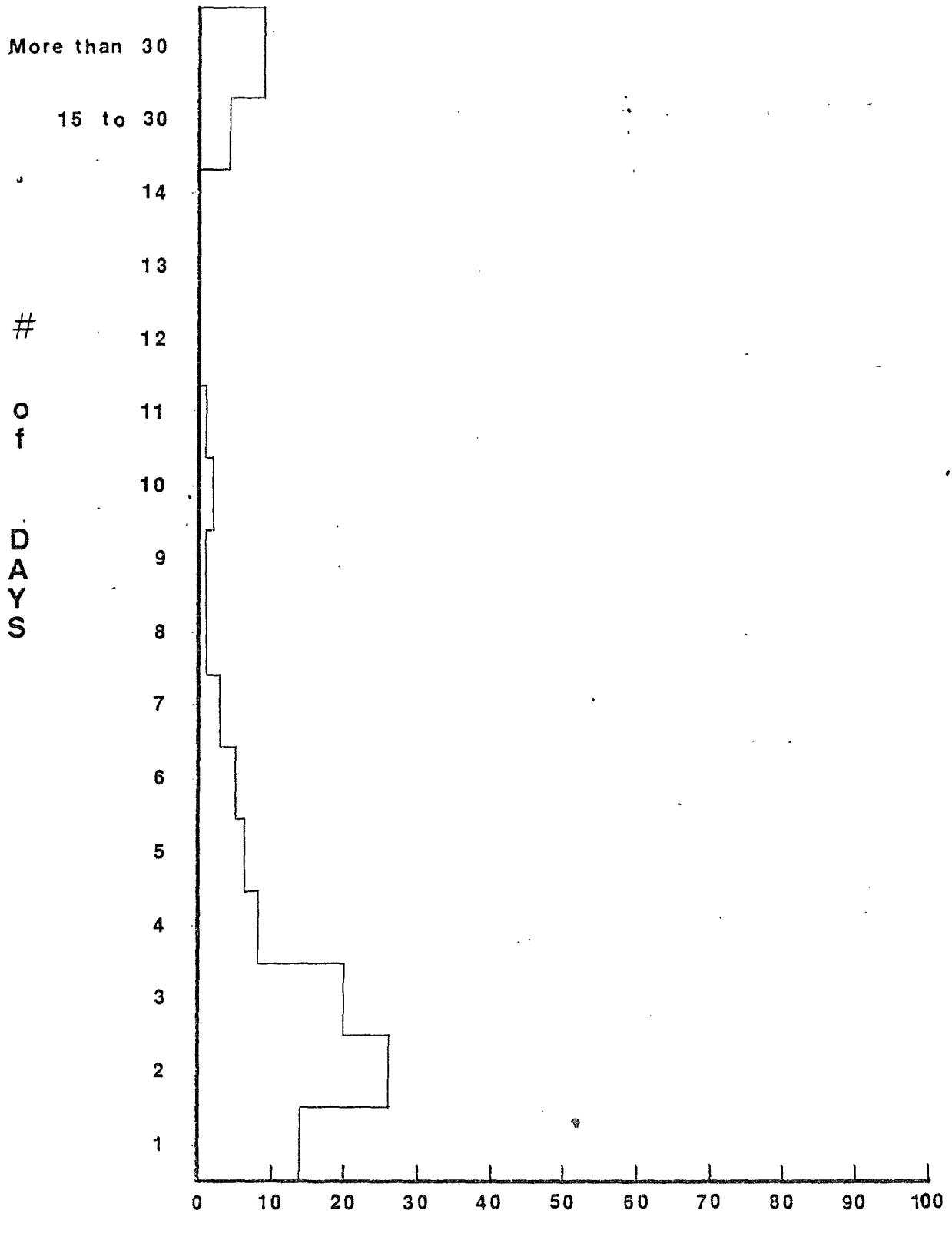


FIGURE 4c: LENGTH OF STAY(Campgrounds)

Area: Ramblin' Rum

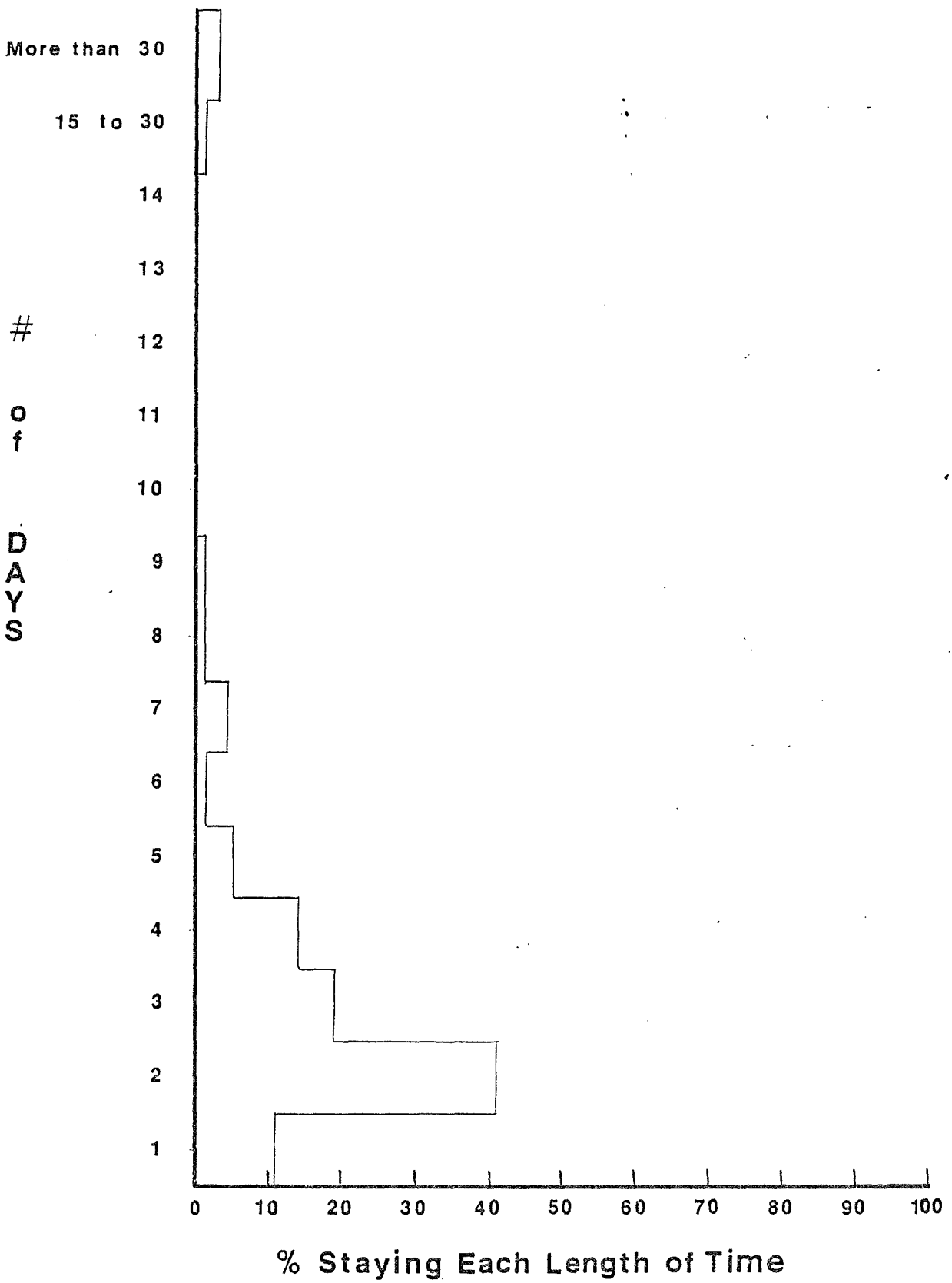


TABLE 6: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION USED

Facility Type / Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent of Respondents Arriving By:							
		Automobile		Pedestrian	Bicycle	Public Transit	Charter Bus	Motor-cycle	Other
		Remained	Dropped						
GENERAL PARK AREAS									
Square Lake	111	95	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Morris Baker	342	89	1	5	3	0	2	0	0
Fort Snelling	311	97	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Snail Lake	192	86	0	6	6	0	1	1	0
Cleary Lake	92	92	0	3	3	0	2	0	0
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	69	2	15	13	1	0	0	0
Lake Rebecca	131	94	2	1	2	0	1	0	0
Elm Creek	238	84	2	3	9	0	1	1	0
Theodore Wirth	174	88	3	5	3	0	0	0	1
Baylor	84	96	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Harriet Island	66	79	0	13	2	2	2	2	0
Hidden Falls	17	94	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Martin-Island	31	55	3	39	0	0	0	0	3
Keller	134	92	1	1	3	0	0	2	1
Como	307	82	0	8	7	1	2	0	0
South Washington	36	81	0	0	8	0	3	8	0
Bunker Hills	113	92	1	0	4	0	1	1	1
Battle Creek	109	88	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
Minnehaha	239	90	0	3	5	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	3130	86	1	6	4	0	1	1	1
WATER ACCESSES									
Coon Lake	42	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Waconia	74	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Marion	71	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Minnetonka									
Spring Park	172	97	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
North Arm	113	97	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Prior Lake	90	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Lake	52	96	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
White Bear Lake	99	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	713	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 6: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION USED (Cont.)

Facility Type / Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent of Respondents Arriving By:							
		Automobile		Pedestrian	Bicycle	Public Transit	Charter Bus	Motor-cycle	Other
		Remained	Dropped						
TRAIL CORRIDORS									
Luce Line	43	26	0	7	67	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha Parkway	397	9	0	15	74	0	0	0	1
Wirth Parkway	230	6	0	7	86	0	0	0	1
St. Anthony Parkway	55	6	0	45	49	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	725	12	0	19	69	0	0	0	0
NATURE CENTERS									
Lowry (Carver)	59	86	0	0	5	0	7	2	0
Richardson (Hyland)	48	77	0	8	12	0	2	0	0
Wood Lake	187	80	0	12	6	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	294	80	0	9	7	1	2	1	0

TABLE 7: TYPES OF EQUIPMENT USED

A: Camping Equipment

Campground	Sample Size (n)	PERCENT OF CAMPERS USING: Tents	Pop-up Trailers	Vans	Pick-up Campers	Travel Trailers	Motor Homes	Buses or Trucks	Other Equip.	More Than One Type (1)
Baylor	34	53	15	0	9	35	0	0	0	32
Morris Baker	182	57	25	4	9	13	10	1	0	30
Bunker Hills	6	83	0	33	17	17	0	0	0	17
KOA-Northwest	220	20	23	5	6	39	12	2	1	11
Ramblin' Rum	195	42	37	4	8	15	8	2	0	25
TOTAL	637	43	25	4	8	25	8	1	1	26

B: Recreational Equipment

Campground	Sample Size (n)	Percent of Campers That Have: Vehicles (of some kind)	Canoes	Boats: Trailer	Boats: Cartop	Bicycles	Mini-bikes, Trail-bikes	Other Equip.
Baylor	34	85	0	0	3	21	3	9
Morris Baker	182	98	7	15	4	11	1	7
Bunker Hills	6	83	0	0	0	50	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	100	0	1	0	15	2	3
Ramblin' Rum	195	97	10	2	5	17	3	14
TOTAL	637	95	4	5	3	16	2	8

1- Either two of one kind or more than one kind of equipment (e.g., two tents, a tent and a trailer).

TABLE 8: ARRIVAL GROUP SIZE[1]

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Mean Size	Median Size	Percent of Respondents Arriving in Groups Of: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-25	26-50	51 or more
GENERAL PARK AREAS																
Square Lake	111	4.8	3.4	8	26	17	16	12	10	3	2	1	1	1	4	0
Morris Baker	342	5.1	3.9	4	19	18	22	13	11	6	2	1	1	2	1	1
Fort Snelling	311	3.5	2.5	12	38	14	17	8	4	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
Snail Lake	191	4.6	2.3	19	38	14	11	8	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
Cleary Lake	92	5.4	4.4	3	12	11	26	16	11	9	6	0	1	2	2	0
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	2.9	2.2	26	33	16	12	6	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lake Rebecca	131	4.4	4.2	1	22	14	20	18	15	5	2	1	0	2	0	0
Elm Creek	238	4.9	4.1	6	15	18	19	15	9	8	5	3	1	0	0	1
Theodore Wirth	174	4.2	3.3	20	18	16	12	12	12	4	2	1	1	5	0	0
Baylor	84	3.5	3.2	12	26	17	21	10	8	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Harriet Island	64	4.8	1.6	50	28	9	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Hidden Falls	17	2.4	2.2	6	65	18	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin-Island	31	2.6	2.5	13	38	32	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keller	134	3.1	2.3	21	35	13	17	3	5	1	2	0	1	2	0	0
Como	307	4.1	2.7	21	27	11	13	8	6	5	4	2	0	2	1	0
South Washington	36	2.7	2.2	28	33	22	6	6	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bunker Hills	113	4.0	3.0	5	37	14	19	12	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	1
Battle Creek	108	3.3	2.3	26	32	19	9	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha	239	3.4	3.1	13	28	16	18	12	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL MODES)	3126	3.9	2.8	15	30	16	15	9	6	3	2	1	0	1	1	0
TOTAL (AUTOMOBILE)	2691	3.5	2.9	14	29	17	16	10	7	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
WATER ACCESSES																
Coon Lake	42	3.4	3.2	5	31	21	19	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Waconia	74	2.7	2.5	11	39	23	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Marion	71	3.3	3.1	11	28	17	22	11	6	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Lake Minnetonka																
Spring Park	172	3.0	2.6	10	38	19	17	8	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
North Arm	113	2.7	2.3	10	50	17	14	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prior Lake	90	3.1	2.9	7	34	23	24	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Lake	52	3.9	3.8	6	15	23	21	21	7	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
White Bear Lake	99	3.1	2.6	14	34	12	23	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	713	3.1	2.9	9	34	20	21	9	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 8: ARRIVAL GROUP SIZE (cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Mean Size	Median Size	Percent of Respondents Arriving in Groups of: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-25	26-50	51 or more
TRAIL CORRIDORS																
Luce Line	43	1.8	1.6	46	37	9	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha Parkway	397	1.7	1.4	54	34	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wirth Parkway	230	1.7	1.4	58	30	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
St. Anthony Parkway	55	1.4	1.2	69	24	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	725	1.7	1.4	57	31	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATURE CENTERS																
Lowry(Carver)	59	6.0	2.5	14	37	17	15	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	0
Richardson(Hyland)	48	2.5	1.7	40	44	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Wood Lake	187	2.4	1.9	36	36	13	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	294	3.2	2.0	32	38	12	11	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
CAMPGROUNDS																
Baylor	34	4.8	4.2	0	21	3	38	21	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Morris Baker	182	4.5	4.1	1	20	13	27	15	12	4	3	2	1	2	0	0
Bunker Hills	6	7.0	3.5	0	33	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	3.8	3.7	4	26	15	27	16	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ramblin' Rum	195	4.8	4.4	1	7	11	33	25	9	6	4	1	1	2	1	0
TOTAL	637	4.5	4.1	1	19	11	31	19	8	3	2	2	1	3	0	0

1- Arrival Group: those who arrived at the area with the respondent (group size includes respondent). For the campground survey, it is the number of people camped at the respondent's site. The table reports data for all modes of transportation combined. The Park totals are also given for automobiles only so as to show the influence of large groups on the mean

TABLE 9: CAMPING GROUP (1) AGE BREAKDOWN

Campground	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Campers That Are: 13 years or less	14 to 19 years	20 to 34 years	35 to 59 years	60 years or over
Baylor	34	41	9	37	11	2
Morris Baker	182	37	15	24	23	1
Bunker Hills	6	56	13	21	8	3
KOA-Northwest	220	29	14	24	28	5
Ramblin' Rum	195	40	13	25	22	1
TOTAL	637	37	13	27	20	2

1- Camping Group: those who are camped at one site (includes respondent). This replaces the "arrival group" category in the other surveys.

TABLE 10: GROUP STATUS

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Composition of Arrival Group[1] (Percent)				Joined By Others? (Percent)		Composition of Recreating Group[2] (Percent)			
		Alone	Family	Friends	Family & Friends	Yes	No	Alone	Family	Friends	Family & Friends
GENERAL PARK AREAS											
Square Lake	111	10	41	32	16	36	64	4	32	37	27
Morris Baker	342	4	45	28	23	37	63	2	34	28	36
Fort Snelling	311	12	40	35	13	16	84	11	35	36	18
Snail Lake	189	20	34	37	10	47	53	12	24	42	22
Cleary Lake	92	3	58	17	22	40	60	4	49	17	29
Nokomis-Hiawatha	402	26	36	28	10	20	80	22	33	31	14
Lake Rebecca	131	1	61	20	18	53	47	2	36	19	44
Elm Creek	237	6	35	28	31	23	77	5	27	29	40
Theodore Wirth	174	19	41	21	20	34	66	16	35	24	25
Baylor	83	11	49	27	13	66	34	2	21	30	46
Harriet Island	66	48	30	14	8	23	77	42	27	20	11
Hidden Falls	17	6	24	71	0	29	71	12	24	65	0
Martin-Island	31	13	52	29	6	52	48	6	39	32	23
Keller	132	21	45	25	8	26	74	22	39	26	13
Como	301	21	45	24	10	28	72	19	37	28	16
South Washington	36	25	36	28	11	8	92	22	36	31	11
Bunker Hills	112	5	56	28	11	58	42	3	32	31	34
Battle Creek	105	27	45	24	5	24	76	28	31	25	16
Minnehaha	236	13	54	21	13	52	48	8	39	24	28
TOTAL	3108	15	43	28	13	35	65	13	33	30	24
WATER ACCESSES											
Coon Lake	42	7	64	12	17	22	78	7	60	10	24
Lake Waconia	74	8	57	22	14	19	81	7	53	23	18
Lake Marion	71	11	45	31	13	29	71	10	38	32	20
Lake Minnetonka											
Spring Park	172	13	45	29	13	19	81	7	41	32	20
North Arm	113	11	33	47	10	27	73	6	31	49	14
Prior Lake	89	10	42	29	19	13	87	8	39	31	22
Forest Lake	52	6	62	21	12	21	79	4	54	19	23
White Bear Lake	99	15	48	23	13	28	72	12	40	21	26
TOTAL	713	10	49	27	14	22	78	8	44	27	21

TABLE 10: GROUP STATUS (cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Composition of Arrival Group[1] (Percent)				Joined By Others? (Percent)		Composition of Recreating Group[2] (Percent)			
		Alone	Family	Friends	Family & Friends	Yes	No	Alone	Family	Friends	Family & Friends
TRAIL CORRIDORS[3]											
Luce Line	43	47	23	28	2	0	100	-	-	-	-
Minnehaha Parkway	397	56	23	18	2	7	93	-	-	-	-
Wirth Parkway	230	61	11	25	3	3	97	-	-	-	-
St. Anthony Parkway	55	69	15	16	0	7	93	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	725	58	18	22	2	4	96	-	-	-	-
NATURE CENTERS											
Lowry (Carver)	38	10	54	33	3	5	95	8	51	36	5
Richardson (Hyland)	28	25	21	54	0	11	89	25	21	54	0
Wood Lake	163	35	40	19	6	1	99	34	40	20	6
TOTAL	229	30	40	26	4	3	97	28	40	27	5
CAMPGROUNDS[4]											
Baylor	34	0	59	29	12	38(47)	62(53)	0	47	24	29
Morris Baker	182	1	78	9	12	43(45)	57(55)	1	52	9	39
Bunker Hills	6	0	33	33	33	33(50)	67(50)	0	33	33	33
KOA-Northwest	220	3	84	8	5	27(25)	73(75)	3	71	9	17
Ramblin' Rum	195	1	76	12	10	56(28)	44(72)	0	41	13	36
TOTAL	637	1	74	15	10	41(36)	59(64)	1	53	14	33

1- Arrival Group: those who arrived at the area with the respondent (group includes the respondent). For the campground survey, it is the number of people camped at the respondent's site.

2-Recreating Group: those who actually recreated with the respondent at the area (generally the arrival group plus others who joined the group after they arrived). For the campground survey, it may include those at other sites.

3-In an oversight, Recreating Group information was not collected for Trail Corridors. However, one can see from the question about joining others that the group composition would not change much from Arrival Group to Recreating Group.

4- The number in parentheses beside the campground figures under "Joined by Others" represents the number of respondents who had visitors that were not camping.

TABLE 11: RECREATING GROUP SIZE [1]

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Mean Size	Median Size	Percent of Respondents Recreating in Groups Of:																
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16-25	26-50	51 or more
GENERAL PARK AREAS																					
Square Lake	109	7.0	4.9	2	19	12	13	10	9	4	6	6	4	1	4	2	2	0	4	3	0
Morris Baker	339	10.8	5.6	2	14	12	12	9	8	7	4	3	4	1	1	1	0	2	9	9	2
Fort Snelling	309	4.5	3.0	10	34	12	16	8	5	5	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
Snail Lake	186	8.9	4.1	8	28	7	10	7	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	0	1	3	7	7	2
Cleary Lake	88	11.0	6.0	2	5	7	17	15	9	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	10	1
Nokomis-Hiawatha	400	3.7	2.6	20	28	15	13	7	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Lake Rebecca	127	11.2	6.8	1	11	8	13	6	10	4	6	6	4	2	4	1	2	2	12	6	3
Elm Creek	237	7.6	4.9	4	10	15	16	14	12	6	5	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2
Theodore Wirth	169	6.5	4.2	15	16	11	11	8	10	5	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	4	7	2	0
Baylor	83	14.0	9.6	1	7	7	16	8	4	1	4	1	6	4	1	1	1	5	19	10	4
Harriet Island	61	6.5	1.8	41	26	10	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	4	3
Hidden Falls	17	3.2	2.3	6	53	0	24	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin-Island	31	6.8	4.0	6	16	19	16	6	6	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	1	0	13	0	0
Keller	131	5.6	2.6	20	29	12	13	2	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	5	0	2
Como	300	6.7	3.6	16	24	9	7	7	7	5	6	4	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	4	1
South Washington	36	3.3	2.3	22	36	19	6	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Bunker Hills	107	18.1	8.3	0	20	6	7	6	7	3	3	2	2	3	1	0	1	2	18	14	7
Battle Creek	102	7.3	2.6	21	27	14	10	7	5	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	7	2
Minnehaha	228	11.9	6.0	6	17	4	10	9	8	6	6	3	3	2	1	1	0	2	11	9	3
TOTAL	3060	8.1	4.0	11	22	10	12	7	6	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	7	5	3
WATER ACCESSES [2]																					
Coon Lake	42	3.2	2.9	7(100)	36	19	19	12	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Waconia	74	3.3	3.1	11(93)	30	19(1)	26(4)	8(1)	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Marion	71	3.8	3.6	13(100)	23	14	18	11	10	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Minnetonka																					
Spring Park	172	3.5	3.1	6(99)	33	19(1)	18	10	5	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Arm	113	3.1	2.6	15(90)	36(9)	20(1)	14	4	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prior Lake	90	3.4	3.2	8(98)	29	22(1)	26	6	4(1)	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Lake	52	4.1	3.9	6(100)	19	17	19	17	10	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Bear Lake	99	3.5	3.1	15(99)	27(1)	14	15	10	9	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	713	3.5	3.2	10(97)	29(1)	18(1)	19(1)	10	6	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 11: RECREATING GROUP SIZE [1] (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Mean Size	Median Size	Percent of Respondents Recreating in Groups of: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16-25	26-50	51 or more
TRAIL CORRIDORS																					
Luce Line	43	1.8	1.6	47	37	9	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha Parkway	397	2.2	1.5	50	35	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wirth Parkway	230	1.8	1.4	56	32	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Anthony Parkway	55	1.5	1.2	67	24	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	725	1.8	1.4	55	32	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATURE CENTERS [3]																					
Lowry (Carver)	39	8.2	2.9	5	37	21	13	3	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0
Richardson (Hyland)	28	4.2	2.0	22	52	0	4	7	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Wood Lake	163	2.6	2.0	28	41	13	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	230	3.8	2.1	23	42	13	11	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
CAMPGROUNDS																					
Baylor	34	5.8	5.0	0	15	3	26	12	12	6	9	6	6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Morris Baker	182	8.4	5.7	1	12	9	18	10	7	5	7	5	5	2	4	4	1	3	2	0	4
Bunker Hills	6	9.2	5.5	0	33	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	5.4	4.3	3	21	9	21	15	5	5	6	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Ramblin' Rum	195	12.3	8.2	0	5	7	14	10	3	6	9	7	5	4	3	2	4	1	16	5	2
TOTAL	637	8.0	5.3	1	13	7	20	12	7	5	8	5	4	2	2	3	1	2	5	2	1

1-Recreating Group: those who actually recreated with the respondent at the area (generally the arrival group plus others who joined the group after they arrived).

2-The figure in parentheses next to the water access percentages is the percentage of respondents that have that number of boats in their recreating group. The overwhelming predominance of one-boat groups made this method of reporting preferable to a separate table for this variable.

3-The sample size for nature centers is reduced by the number of respondents who did not use the center for any nature-related activity.

TABLE 12: ORGANIZED GROUP STATUS

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Group Member? (percent)		Type of Group (Percent of Those Answering Yes)[1]							
		No	Yes	Scouts, Y, 4-H	School	Municipal Recreation	Clubs, Associations	Special Populations	Classes, Lessons	Church Groups	Group Picnics
GENERAL PARKS AREAS											
Square Lake	111	87	13	0	0	21	0	0	57	0	21
Morris Baker	342	80	20	7	0	1	0	7	0	20	65
Fort Snelling	311	97	3	30	0	30	0	20	0	0	20
Snail Lake	192	86	14	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	52
Cleary Lake	92	90	10	0	22	0	0	0	0	11	67
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	98	2	14	14	0	14	29	0	14	14
Lake Rebecca	131	83	17	18	0	0	0	4	0	18	59
Elm Creek	238	90	10	26	0	4	4	0	9	4	52
Theodore Wirth	174	95	5	0	11	22	11	33	0	0	22
Baylor	84	62	38	3	3	12	6	0	0	22	53
Harriet Island	66	88	12	22	0	0	11	0	0	0	67
Hidden Falls	17	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin-Island	31	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keller	134	90	10	8	8	0	0	0	0	15	69
Como	307	91	9	15	30	4	0	19	0	0	33
South Washington	36	97	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Bunker Hills	113	58	42	15	2	0	15	4	0	23	40
Battle Creek	109	83	17	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	17
Minnehaha	239	76	24	2	7	0	19	2	0	16	54
TOTAL	3130	87	13	10	4	10	8	5	3	13	47
WATER ACCESSES											
Coon Lake	42	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Waconia	74	93	7	0	0	0	86	0	14	0	0
Lake Marion	71	99	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Minnetonka											
Spring Park	172	99	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
North Arm	113	89	11	0	0	0	92	0	0	8	0
Prior Lake	90	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Forest Lake	52	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Bear Lake	99	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	713	97	3	0	5	0	79	0	5	11	0

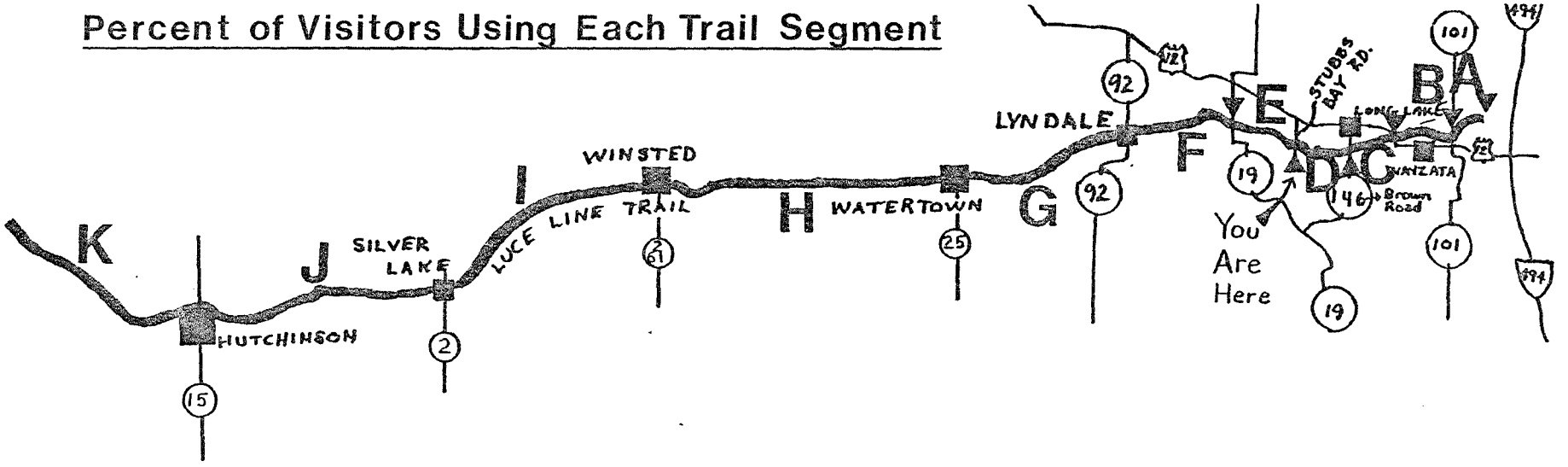
TABLE 12: ORGANIZED GROUP STATUS (cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Group Member? (percent)		Type of Group (Percent of Those Answering Yes)							
		No	Yes	Scouts Y, 4-H	School	Municipal Recreation	Clubs Associations	Special Populations	Classes, Lessons	Church Groups	Group Picnics
TRAIL CORRIDORS											
Luce Line	43	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha Parkway	397	99	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wirth Parkway	230	98	2	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
St. Anthony Parkway	55	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	725	99	1	0	60	0	40	0	0	0	0
NATURE CENTERS											
Lowry (Carver)	39	85	15	0	80	0	0	0	20	0	0
Richardson (Hyland)	28	86	14	0	75	0	0	0	25	0	0
Wood Lake	163	98	2	0	0	0	33	0	33	33	0
TOTAL	230	94	6	0	58	0	8	0	25	8	0
CAMPGROUNDS											
Baylor	34	91	9	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
Morris Baker	182	93	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bunker Hills	6	67	33	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	98	2	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0
Ramblin' Rum	195	88	12	0	0	4	61	4	0	13	17
TOTAL	637	92	8	20	2	10	26	6	0	19	17

1- Percent may not total to 100 due to rounding

FIGURE 5a:

Percent of Visitors Using Each Trail Segment



LUCE LINE TRAIL

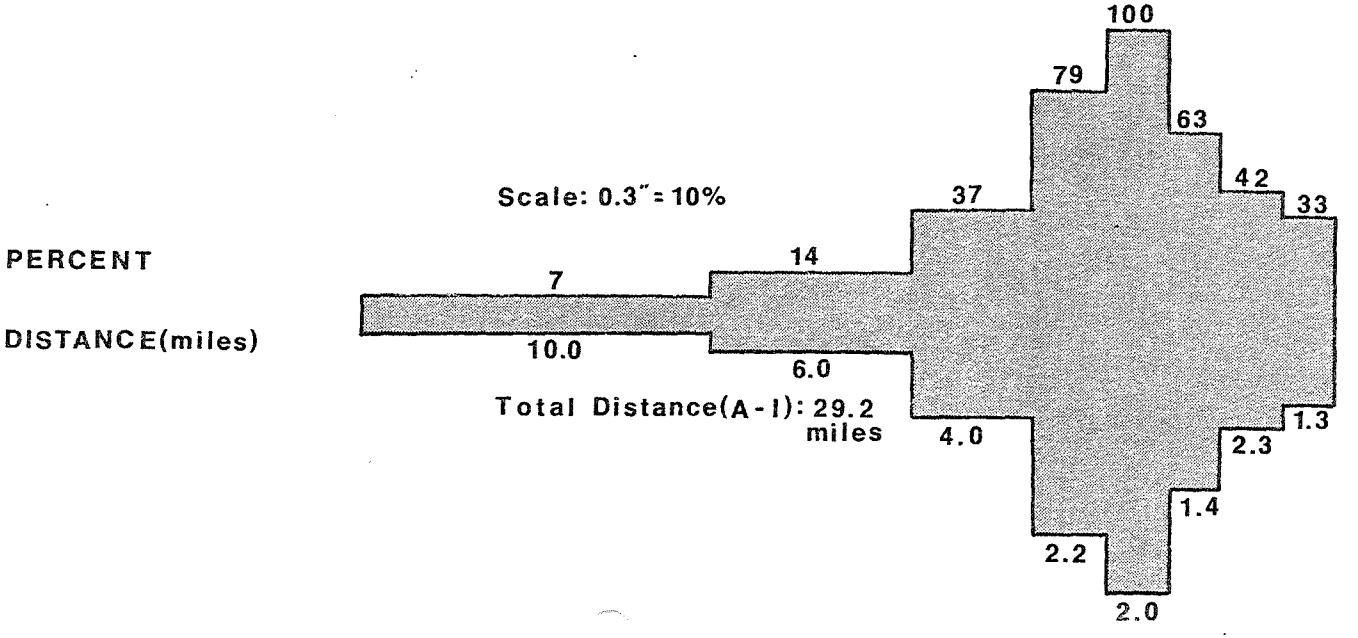


FIGURE 5b:

Percent of Visitors Using Each Trail Segment

MINNEHAHA PARKWAY

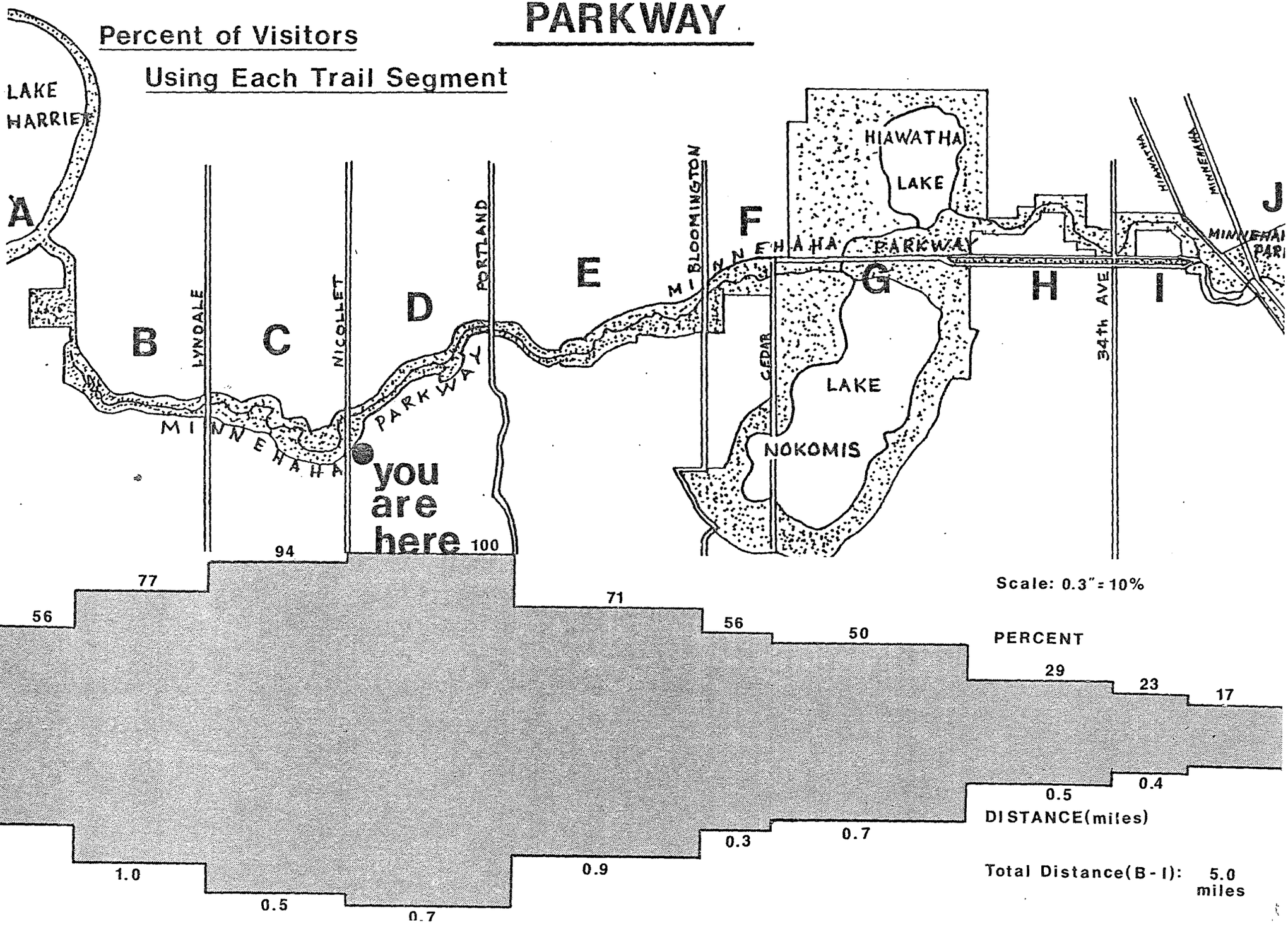
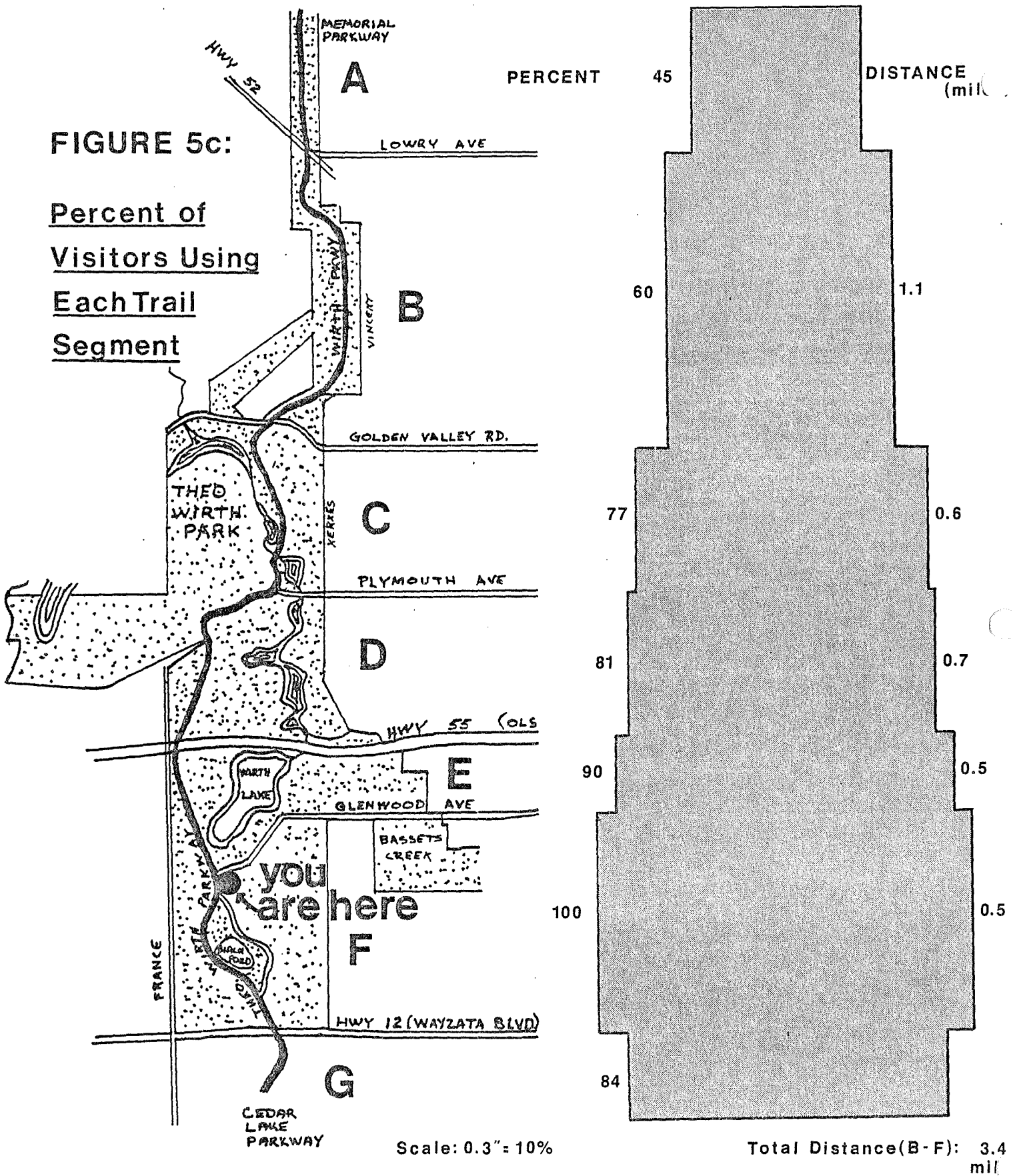


FIGURE 5c:

Percent of Visitors Using Each Trail Segment



Scale: 0.3" = 10%

Total Distance (B-F): 3.4 mi

THEODORE WIRTH PARKWAY

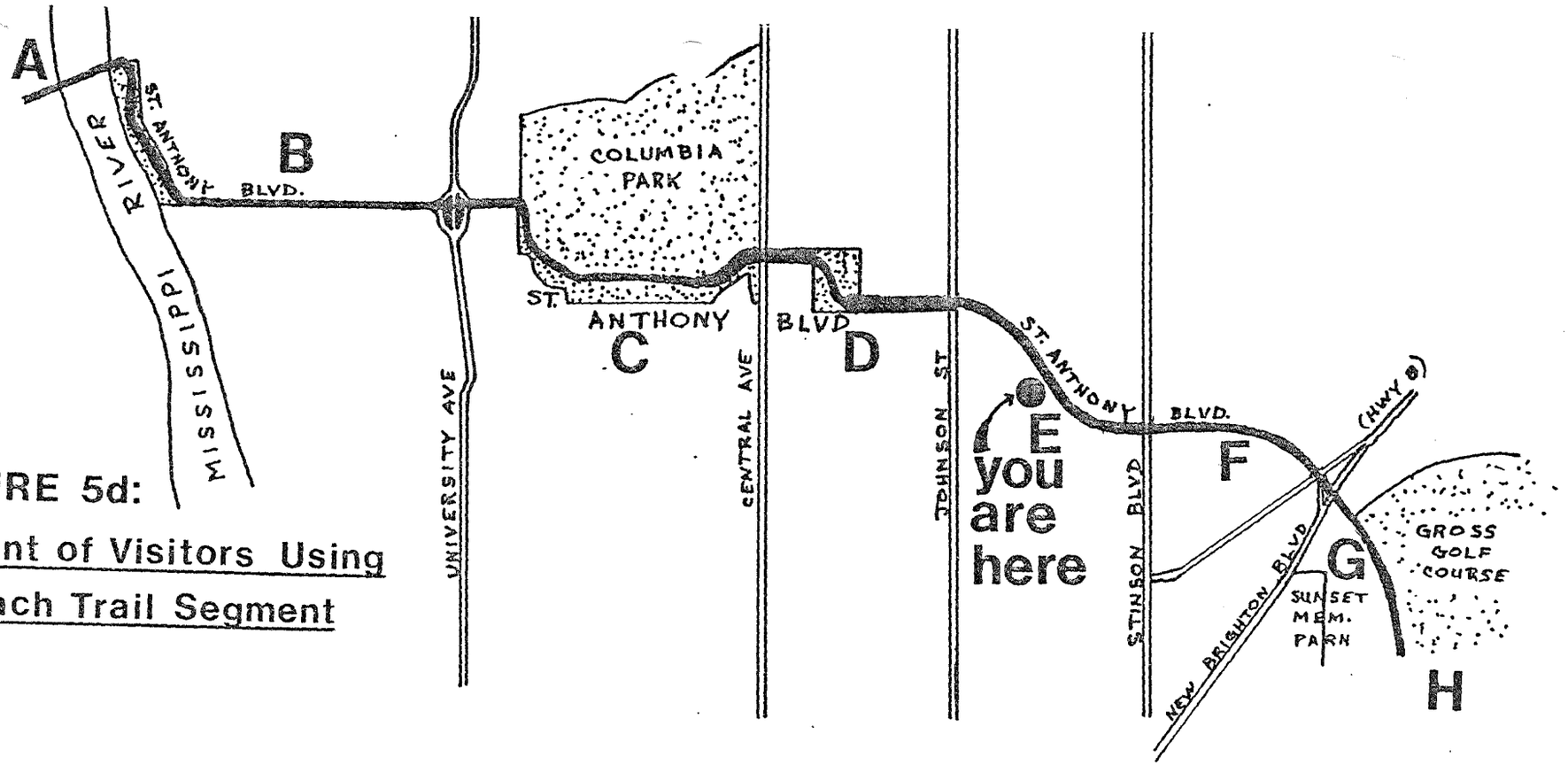
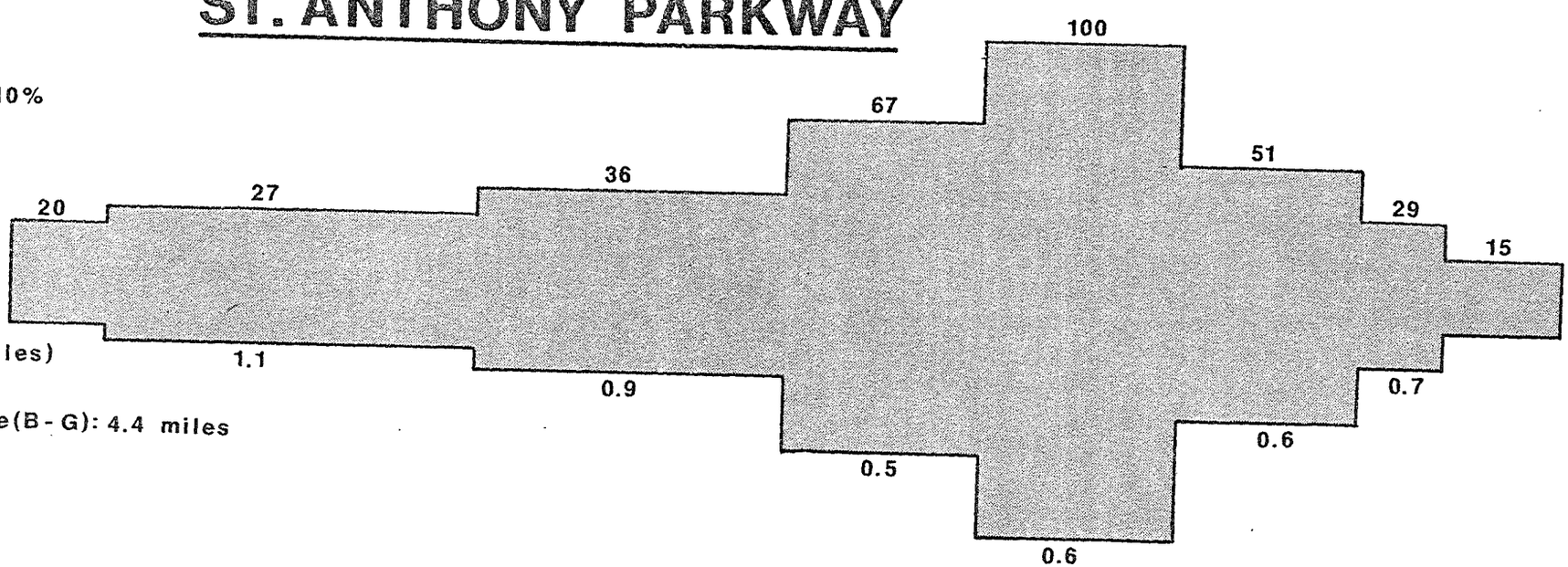


FIGURE 5d:

Percent of Visitors Using Each Trail Segment

ST. ANTHONY PARKWAY

Scale: 0.3" = 10%



Total Distance(B - G): 4.4 miles

TABLE 13: REASONS FOR CHOOSING AREA

Facility Type Area	Sample Size n_1	Sample Size n_2	Percent of Responses (1) Giving Reason For Choice As: No Specific Reason	Habit, Past Experience	Curiosity	Others' Choice	Proximity, Convenience	Area, in General	Natural Features	Facilites, Activities	Maintenance, Operations	Social Aspects
GENERAL PARK AREAS												
Square Lake	111	234	0	6	4	11	10	9	27	18	9	6
Morris Baker	342	776	1	9	4	9	20	13	9	22	9	5
Fort Snelling	311	691	0	7	4	3	26	9	15	15	12	9
Snail Lake	192	415	0	8	2	8	19	11	14	16	7	15
Cleary Lake	92	214	0	6	5	11	24	17	7	20	7	3
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	872	0	7	1	2	29	10	17	17	5	11
Lake Rebecca	131	299	1	13	2	8	18	12	11	15	10	11
Elm Creek	238	520	1	7	1	6	32	12	7	19	12	5
Theodore Wirth	174	340	0	7	2	4	36	11	11	16	3	11
Baylor	84	161	0	5	4	16	34	9	9	14	5	4
Harriet Island	66	121	2	11	4	3	26	5	13	21	2	12
Hidden Falls	17	35	0	6	9	0	29	6	26	20	0	6
Martin-Island	31	65	0	14	5	2	32	11	15	12	2	8
Keller	134	277	1	8	3	1	25	12	22	13	4	12
Como	307	657	0	9	3	5	26	11	9	28	3	7
South Washington	36	86	0	9	6	3	22	13	14	22	0	10
Bunker Hills	113	260	1	10	4	8	28	11	9	17	3	8
Battle Creek	109	242	1	4	3	3	39	10	16	12	3	10
Minnehaha	239	477	1	9	7	9	20	10	20	15	2	7
TOTAL	3130	6741	0	8	4	6	26	11	14	17	5	8
WATER ACCESSES												
Coon Lake	42	82	0	10	2	5	35	2	16	12	4	14
Lake Waconia	74	146	0	14	1	3	30	4	34	9	1	4
Lake Marion	71	128	0	9	2	3	49	0	17	11	5	5
Lake Minnetonka												
Spring Park	172	317	0	10	2	1	27	3	39	12	2	3
North Arm	113	215	0	12	2	1	26	2	42	12	1	2
Prior Lake	90	147	1	7	3	3	39	1	31	9	1	3
Forest Lake	52	93	3	10	10	4	31	2	19	12	3	4
White Bear Lake	99	203	0	7	4	1	29	2	28	19	8	0
TOTAL	713	1331	1	10	3	3	33	2	25	13	3	4

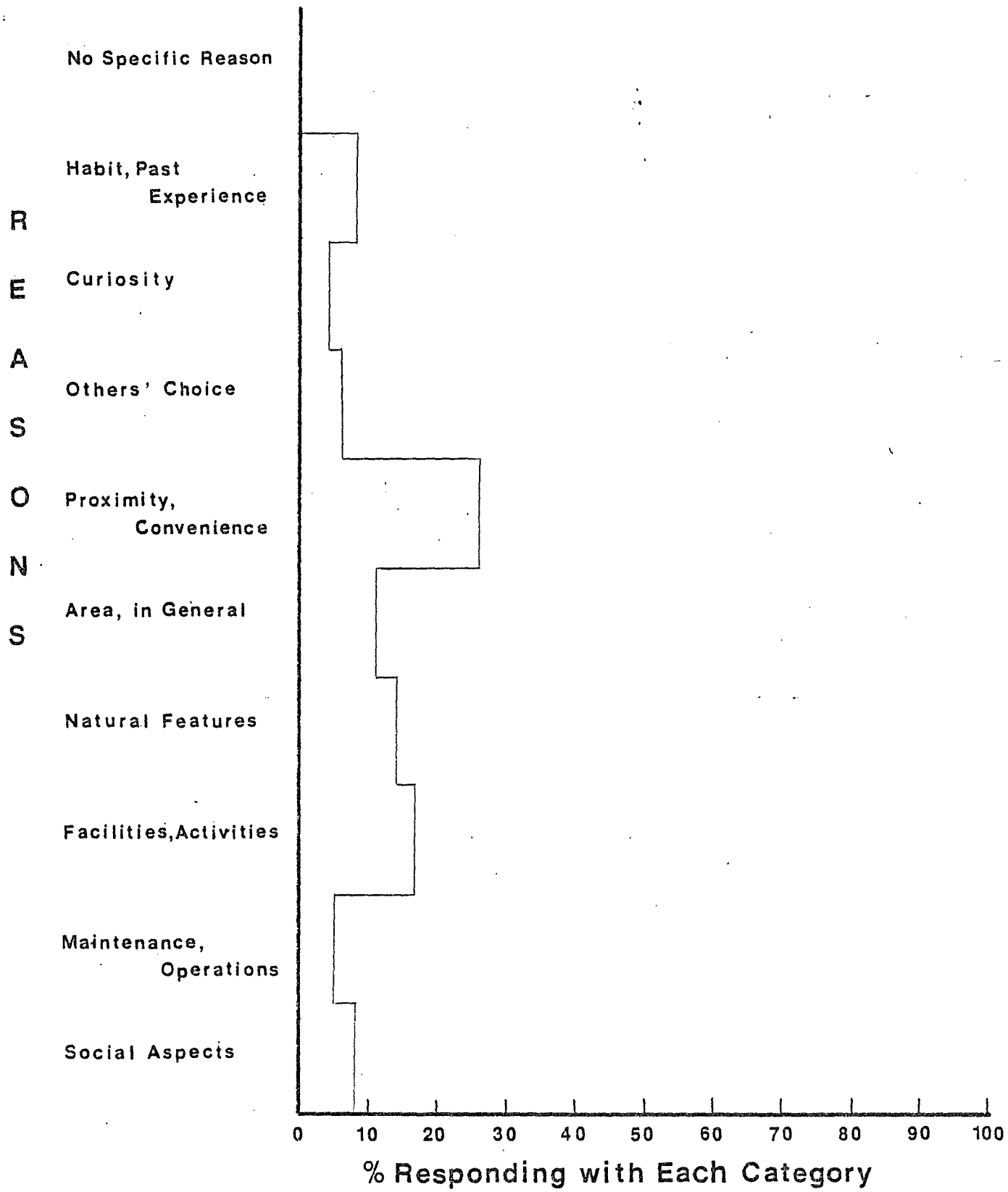
TABLE 13: REASONS FOR CHOOSING AREA (cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size n_1	Sample Size n_2	Percent of Responses (1) Giving Reason For Choice As: No Specific Reason	Habit, Past Experience	Curiosity	Others' Choice	Proximity, Convenience	Area, in General	Natural Features	Facilities, Activities	Maintenance, Operations	Social Aspects
TRAIL CORRIDORS												
Luce Line	43	94	1	10	3	1	34	11	16	19	3	2
Minnehaha Parkway	397	856	0	9	3	1	28	19	18	14	4	4
Wirth Parkway	230	483	1	8	3	2	37	16	18	10	2	3
St. Anthony Parkway	55	108	3	4	4	0	32	10	19	16	4	10
TOTAL	725	1541	1	8	3	1	33	14	18	15	4	5
NATURE CENTERS												
Lowry (Carver)	39	76	3	17	9	13	18	9	8	14	3	5
Richardson (Hyland)	28	55	5	5	9	7	25	5	16	13	4	9
Wood Lake	163	341	6	11	2	7	28	14	14	13	2	4
TOTAL	230	472	6	11	4	8	24	12	13	14	2	5
CAMPGROUNDS												
Baylor	34	89	0	8	0	7	30	16	7	8	18	7
Morris Baker	182	435	0	7	2	7	36	12	11	13	4	3
Bunker Hills	6	15	0	0	7	7	53	0	7	0	20	7
KOA-Northwest	220	492	0	20	3	4	28	5	1	15	18	4
Ramblin' Rum	195	394	0	12	3	12	35	5	6	21	4	2
TOTAL	637	1425	0	13	2	7	33	10	6	14	12	4

1- The percentages are based on the total number of responses given (n_2) because multiple responses from a single individual were possible. The percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

FIGURE 6a: REASONS FOR CHOOSING AREA

Area: Parks - General



n = 6742 total respons

FIGURE 6b: REASONS FOR CHOOSING AREA

Area: Water Accesses - General

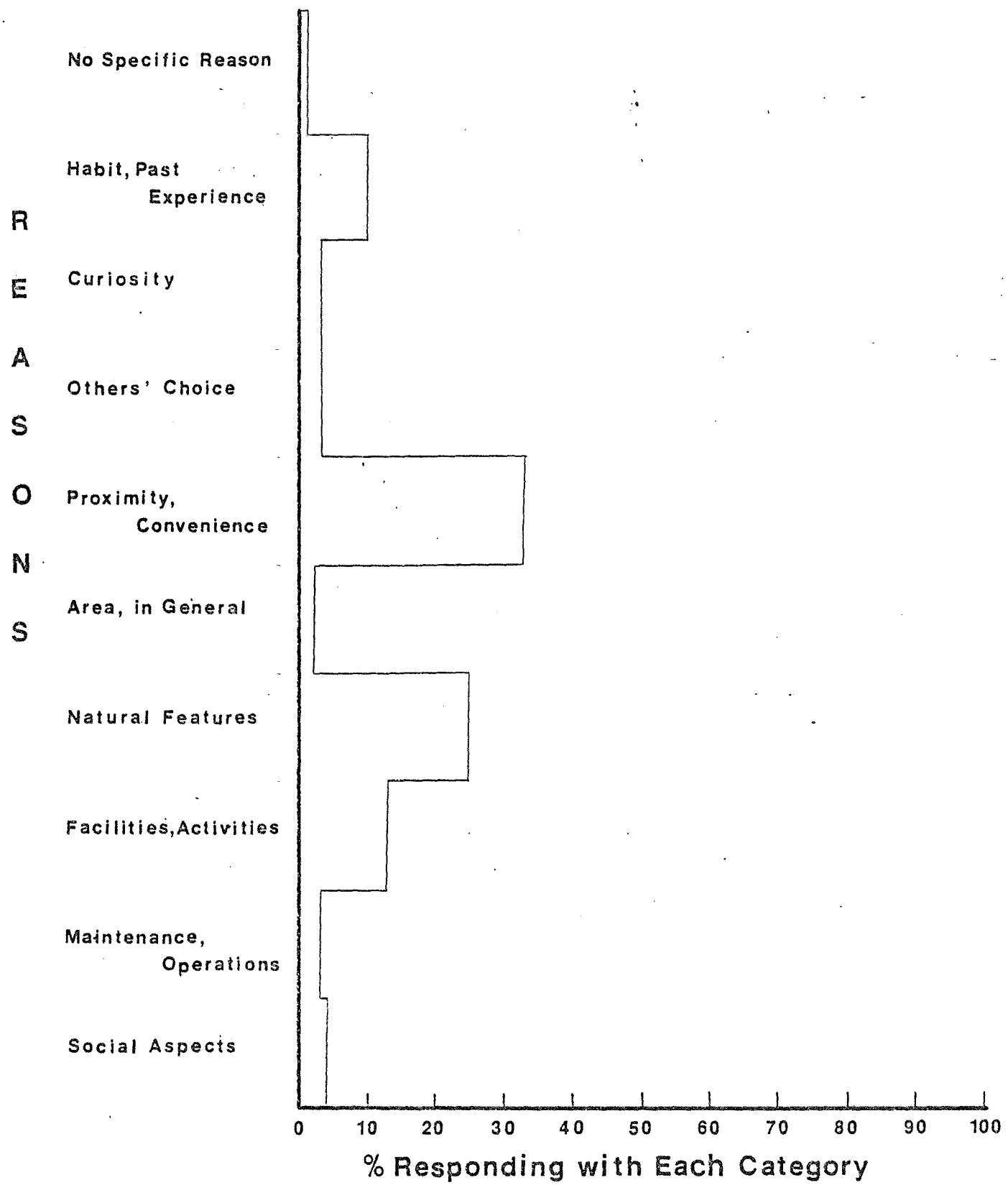
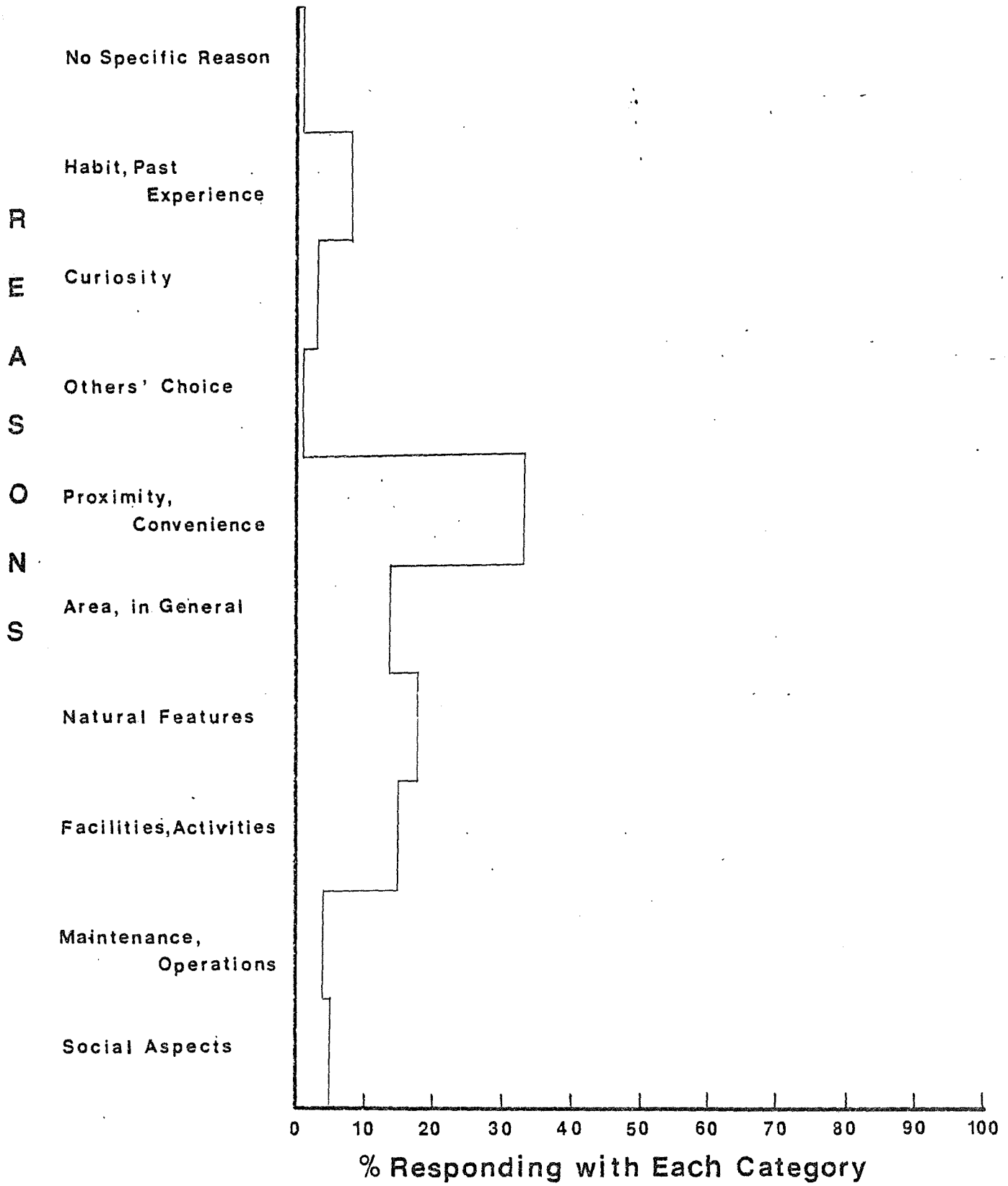


FIGURE 6c: REASONS FOR CHOOSING AREA

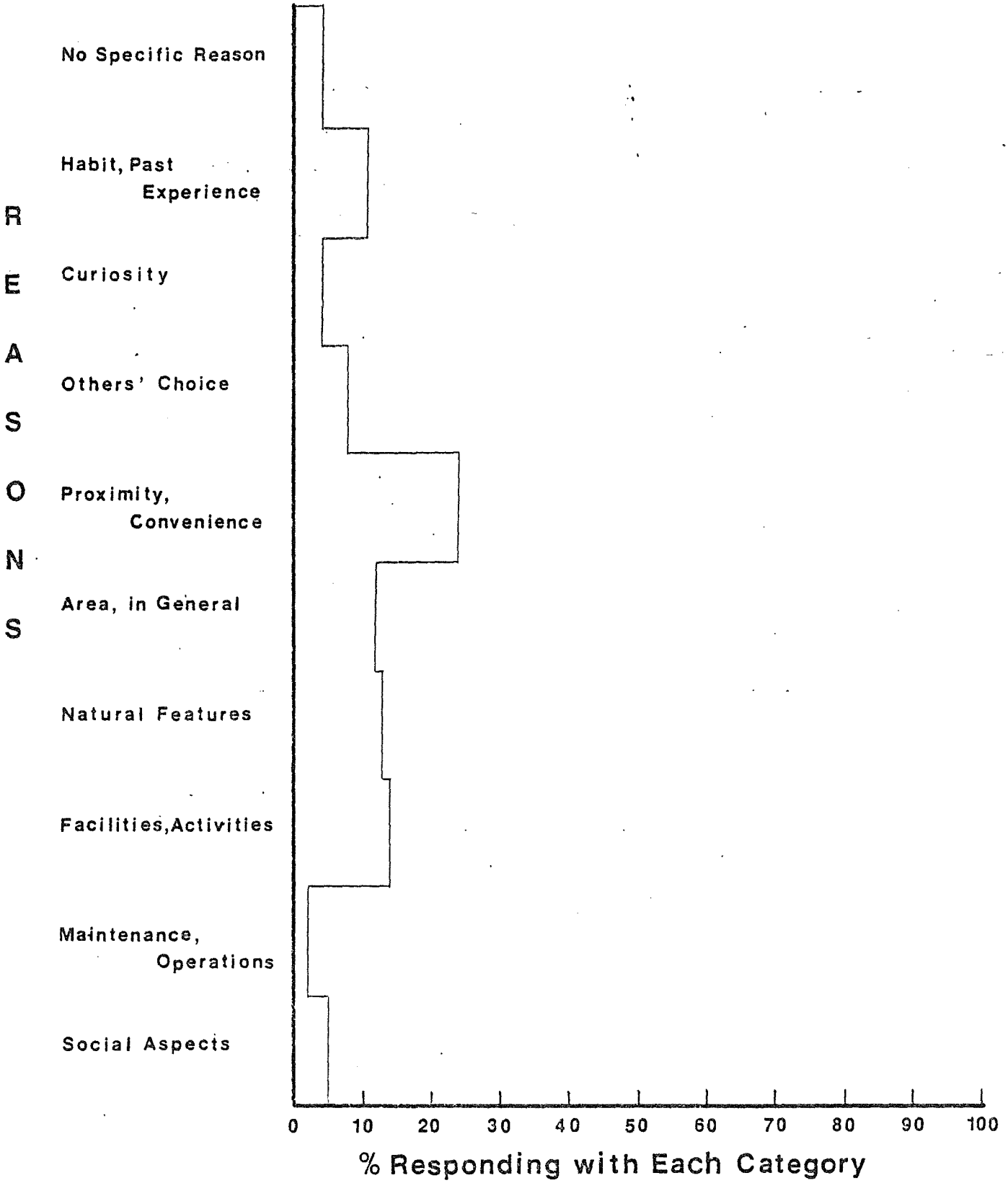
Area: Trail Corridors - General



n = 1541 total respons

FIGURE 6d: REASONS FOR CHOOSING AREA

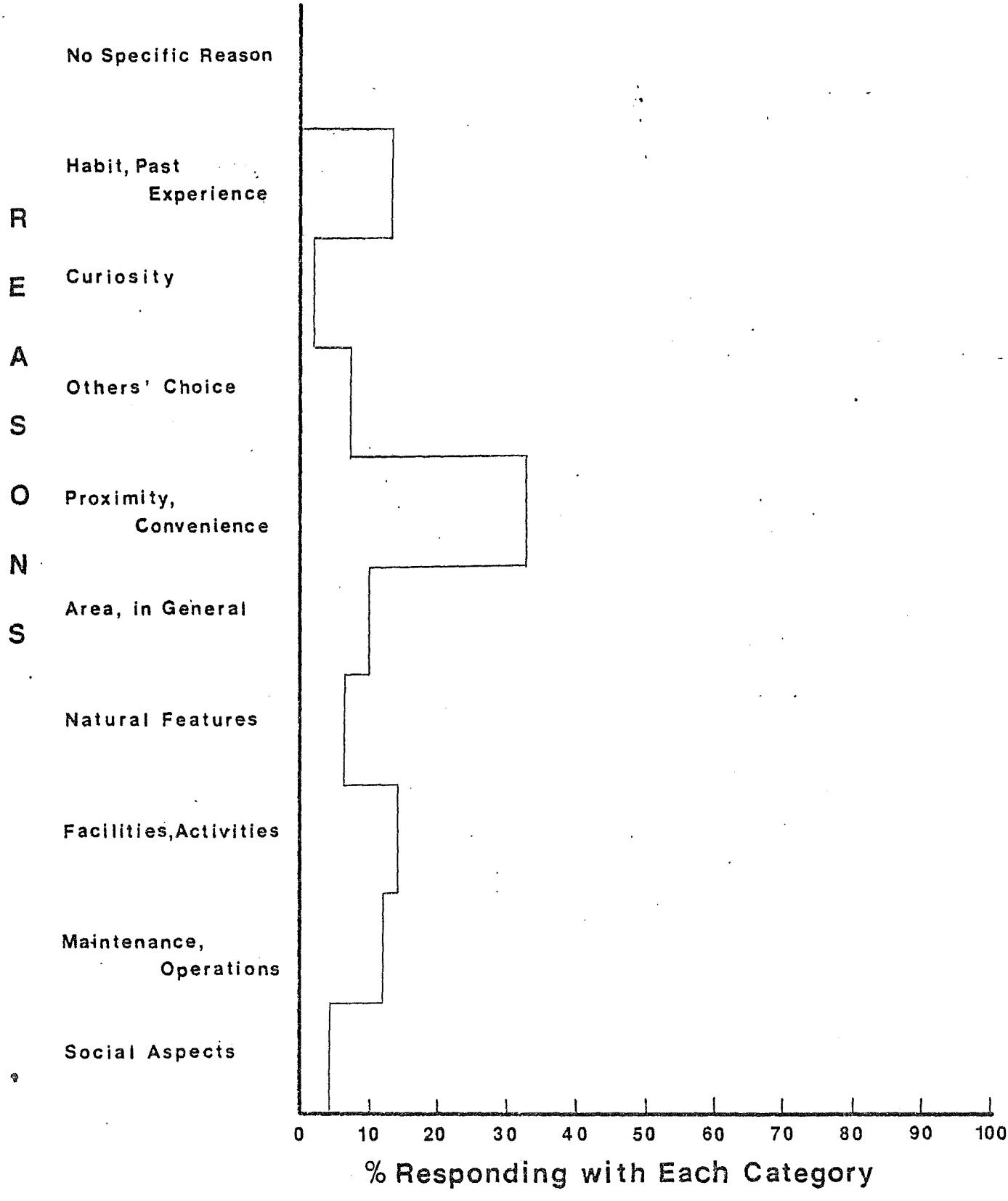
Area: Nature Centers - General



n = 472 total responses

FIGURE 6e: REASONS FOR CHOOSING AREA

Area: Campgrounds - General



n = 1425 total respons

TABLE 14: POSITIVE ATTRIBUTES OF THE AREA

Facility Type Area	Sample Size		Percent of Responses (1) Saying Area is Good Due To:									
	n_1	n_2	Nothing	Area in General	Proximity, Convenience	Natural Features	Recreation Facilities	Support Facilities	Maintenance	Other Operations	Lack of Crowds	Oth. Social Aspects
GENERAL PARK AREAS												
Square Lake	111	240	2	3	2	30	33	6	9	8	4	2
Morris Baker	342	824	1	4	4	18	47	6	12	2	3	3
Fort Snelling	311	625	5	3	6	21	37	7	7	3	6	5
Snail Lake	192	400	5	4	4	25	42	1	8	2	4	6
Cleary Lake	92	219	1	5	2	13	54	2	11	3	6	3
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	838	5	3	4	24	41	5	6	3	3	6
Lake Rebecca	131	327	2	4	5	21	38	6	12	6	2	4
Elm Creek	238	540	2	4	5	14	48	6	9	3	2	4
Theodore Wirth	174	348	8	5	6	24	38	4	5	1	2	8
Baylor	84	187	3	6	4	21	41	5	10	2	5	3
Harriet Island	66	133	4	1	2	28	34	4	6	3	3	16
Hidden Falls	17	34	0	3	3	32	29	6	6	0	6	15
Martin-Island	31	56	9	5	5	23	38	5	2	2	4	12
Keller	134	258	7	5	5	22	35	7	10	1	3	6
Como	307	657	4	5	4	23	50	3	4	2	2	4
South Washington	36	90	0	1	8	27	37	3	12	2	2	8
Bunker Hills	113	247	5	3	6	18	41	5	4	3	3	11
Battle Creek	109	223	4	4	8	21	35	4	9	2	5	9
Minnehaha	239	531	3	5	4	31	37	5	7	1	2	5
TOTAL	3130	6777	4	4	5	23	40	5	8	3	4	7
WATER ACCESSES												
Coon Lake	42	67	12	1	15	0	57	6	3	4	1	0
Lake Waconia	74	145	6	0	8	3	62	8	1	6	5	1
Lake Marion	71	96	21	0	8	1	57	2	0	3	4	2
Lake Minnetonka												
Spring Park	172	331	5	1	9	3	56	14	3	5	4	0
North Arm	113	202	6	0	5	2	67	11	3	2	2	1
Prior Lake	90	109	31	1	5	5	37	13	3	4	3	0
Forest Lake	52	77	8	1	4	1	74	8	0	1	3	0
White Bear Lake	99	164	12	1	8	2	53	13	3	4	4	1
TOTAL	713	1191	11	1	8	2	60	8	2	4	3	1

TABLE 14: POSITIVE ATTRIBUTES OF THE AREA (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size n_1	Sample Size n_2	Percent of Responses[1] Saying Area is Good Due To: Nothing	Area in General	Proximity, Convenience	Natural Features	Recreation Facilities	Support Facilities	Maintenance	Other Operations	Lack of Crowds	Oth. Social Aspects
TRAIL CORRIDORS												
Luce Line	43	85	1	2	7	34	41	0	1	2	5	8
Minnehaha Parkway	397	800	2	14	5	35	31	0	3	1	3	6
Wirth Parkway	230	461	4	12	2	39	29	1	3	1	2	8
St. Anthony Parkway	55	93	15	12	3	19	33	0	2	0	2	13
TOTAL	725	1439	5	10	4	32	33	0	2	2	3	8
NATURE CENTERS												
Lowry (Carver)	39	84	7	5	4	24	39	0	1	6	5	10
Richardson (Hyland)	28	54	9	6	7	24	33	0	6	4	4	7
Wood Lake	163	322	8	2	16	32	25	0	6	2	1	5
TOTAL	230	460	8	3	13	31	29	0	5	3	2	6
CAMPGROUNDS												
Baylor	34	89	0	2	7	20	24	12	19	4	1	10
Morris Baker	187	417	3	4	7	19	39	6	14	3	1	4
Bunker Hills	6	16	6	6	19	6	19	6	0	0	0	38
KOA-Northwest	220	509	6	2	9	14	24	13	18	6	0	9
Ramblin' Rum	195	382	5	3	8	16	51	7	3	3	1	3
TOTAL	637	1413	4	3	7	17	34	10	14	4	1	7

1- The percentages are based on the total number of responses given (n_2) because multiple responses from a single individual were possible. The percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 15: THINGS THAT COULD BE CHANGED OR IMPROVED

Facility Type Area	Sample Size n_1	Sample Size n_2	Percent of Responses (1) Suggesting Changes to/Improvements in: Nothing	Area, in General	Natural Features	Recreation Facilities	Support Facilities	Maintenance	Rules and Regulations	Other Operations	Crowds	Oth. Social Aspects
GENERAL PARK AREAS												
Square Lake	111	130	33	0	3	22	15	13	12	1	1	0
Morris Baker	342	406	38	0	9	22	11	7	8	4	1	1
Fort Snelling	311	417	25	0	6	22	25	12	6	5	0	0
Snail Lake	192	237	33	0	4	23	24	9	3	2	0	2
Cleary Lake	92	113	39	0	4	27	13	4	9	2	2	0
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	513	34	0	9	21	13	12	6	3	1	1
Lake Rebecca	131	138	47	0	11	29	4	1	3	5	1	0
Elm Creek	238	281	46	0	17	21	11	0	2	3	0	0
Theodore Wirth	174	262	23	0	18	26	19	10	1	3	0	1
Baylor	84	100	44	0	9	30	14	2	0	0	0	1
Harriet Island	66	78	45	0	6	24	10	3	6	4	0	1
Hidden Falls	17	20	30	0	5	30	0	10	5	10	0	0
Martin-Island	31	44	16	0	9	45	7	7	0	5	0	5
Keller	134	156	40	0	10	17	22	6	3	1	0	1
Como	307	374	40	0	8	24	9	10	4	2	1	2
South Washington	36	39	41	0	10	26	21	0	3	0	0	0
Bunker Hills	113	153	23	1	20	30	16	4	1	3	0	2
Battle Creek	109	144	33	0	3	24	28	7	1	1	0	3
Minnehaha	239	284	43	0	8	22	15	7	1	2	0	2
TOTAL	3130	3889	35	0	9	12	15	7	4	3	0	1
WATER ACCESSES												
Coon Lake	42	50	26	0	6	52	10	4	0	2	0	0
Lake Waconia	74	103	17	0	0	44	19	14	0	3	3	0
Lake Marion	71	103	12	0	3	72	7	3	1	2	1	0
Lake Minnetonka												
Spring Park	172	224	20	0	1	24	41	0	2	8	4	0
North Arm	113	161	16	0	1	30	34	1	1	6	9	1
Prior Lake	90	152	5	0	3	42	23	23	1	0	2	1
Forest Lake	52	90	11	0	1	59	7	9	2	11	0	0
White Bear Lake	99	138	17	0	2	57	17	0	4	1	2	1
TOTAL	713	1021	15	0	2	47	20	7	2	4	3	1

TABLE 15: THINGS THAT COULD BE CHANGED OR IMPROVED (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size n_1	Sample Size n_2	Percent of Responses (1) Suggesting Changes to/Improvements in: Nothing	Area, in General	Natural Features	Recreation Facilities	Support Facilities	Maintenance	Rules and Regulations	Other Operations	Crowds	Oth. Social Aspects
TRAIL CORRIDORS												
Luce Line	43	56	29	0	0	29	2	16	21	2	0	0
Minnehaha Parkway	397	502	31	0	7	28	5	18	5	5	0	1
Wirth Parkway	230	290	29	0	5	41	10	8	4	2	0	0
St. Anthony Pkwy	55	72	25	0	7	57	3	4	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	725	920	28	0	5	40	5	12	8	3	0	0
NATURE CENTERS												
Lowry(Carver)	39	46	46	0	15	30	2	2	2	0	2	0
Richardson(Hyland)	28	32	34	0	25	28	0	3	6	3	0	0
Wood Lake	163	181	48	0	12	19	2	8	5	3	0	4
TOTAL	230	259	46	0	14	22	2	6	4	2	0	3
CAMPGROUNDS												
Baylor	34	50	20	0	2	34	36	2	0	4	0	2
Morris Baker	182	287	17	0	6	26	41	5	0	2	0	2
Bunker Hills	6	10	10	0	10	40	40	0	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	263	43	0	15	22	9	4	0	3	2	2
Ramblin' Rum	195	299	15	0	20	23	18	16	1	5	0	2
TOTAL	637	909	22	0	10	27	26	7	1	4	1	2

1- The percentages are based on the total number of responses given(n_2) because multiple responses from a single individual were possible. The percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 16: CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEAL NATURE CENTER

Characteristic	Percent[1] of Responses For Each Characteristic At: Lowry (Carver) n= 82	Richardson (Hyland) n= 71	Wood Lake n=326	Total n=479
None; Nothing	2	3	7	5
Like it is Here	4	0	1	1
Convenience/ Accessibility	6	8	6	7
Natural Features	35	37	47	43
Building/ Exhibits	11	11	8	10
Trails	17	17	9	11
Programs	11	6	4	5
Support Facilities	1	1	1	1
Maintenance/ Operations	9	6	8	8
Lack of Crowds	1	3	2	2
Seculsion/ Solitude	4	7	7	6
Other	0	0	0	0

(1)-Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

TABLE 17: FAVORITE AREA IN 7 COUNTIES

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	"Here"	Percent[1] Saying Their Favorite Area is: Other Specific Facilities/Areas Regional	State	County	Municipal	Private	Other	Specific Lake	Specific River	No Specific Place[2]
GENERAL PARK AREAS											
Square Lake	111	60	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	20
Morris Baker	342	68	13	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	16
Fort Snelling	311	58	16	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	16
Snail Lake	192	51	14	2	11	3	0	0	1	1	18
Cleary Lake	92	65	14	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	12
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	54	17	4	1	1	0	0	3	1	18
Lake Rebecca	131	62	14	1	0	3	0	0	2	2	17
Elm Creek	238	58	17	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	20
Theodore Wirth	174	37	37	1	0	5	1	1	3	0	16
Baylor	84	43	15	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	37
Harriet Island	66	32	33	3	3	6	3	0	2	0	18
Hidden Falls	17	35	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Martin-Island	31	45	6	3	6	6	3	3	3	0	23
Keller	134	46	22	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	20
Como	307	63	11	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	19
South Washington	36	36	19	17	0	6	0	0	0	3	19
Bunker Hills	113	50	25	4	0	6	0	1	0	0	14
Battle Creek	109	39	37	3	2	3	1	0	0	2	15
Minnehaha	239	41	28	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	23
TOTAL	3130	54	19	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	18
WATER ACCESSES											
Coon Lake	43	48	5	2	15	5	0	0	7	0	18
Lake Waconia	74	64	3	4	4	0	4	0	8	0	14
Lake Marion	71	52	0	4	7	1	0	0	7	4	24
Lake Minnetonka											
Spring Park	172	72	1	1	5	1	2	0	5	3	10
North Arm	113	72	2	3	7	3	0	0	0	2	12
Prior Lake	90	43	6	9	6	3	2	0	11	2	18
Forest Lake	52	44	12	2	12	2	0	0	4	12	13
White Bear Lake	99	53	12	0	5	3	4	0	4	1	17
TOTAL	713	56	5	3	8	2	2	0	6	0	15

TABLE 17: FAVORITE AREA IN 7 COUNTIES (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	"Here"	Percent[1] Saying Their Favorite Area is: Other Specific Facilities/Areas: Regional	State	County	Municipal	Private	Other	Specific Lake	Specific River	No Specific Place[2]
TRAIL CORRIDORS											
Luce Line	43	58	12	2	0	0	2	2	5	0	19
Minnehaha Parkway	397	56	27	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	11
Wirth Parkway	230	47	32	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	14
St. Anthony Parkway	55	33	44	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	16
TOTAL	725	48	29	1	0	3	1	2	2	1	15
NATURE CENTERS											
Lowry(Carver)	39	72	3	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	8
Richardson(Hyland)	28	32	32	4	0	7	4	0	0	0	21
Wood Lake	163	70	8	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	18
TOTAL	230	66	10	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	17
CAMPGROUNDS											
Baylor	34	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Morris Baker	182	64	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	31
Bunker Hills	6	83	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	54	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	44
Ramblin' Rum	195	33	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	61
TOTAL	637	57	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	39

1-Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

2- Includes don't knows,don't have one, none in the metro area,etc.

TABLE 18: CONSTRAINTS ON FREQUENCY OF VISITS

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)[1]	Visit Fav. Place Often As Liked (%)		Visit Favorite Place Less Often Due to (Percent of "No" Responses):[2]									
		Yes	No	No Reason	Lack of Money/Fees	Lack of Equipment	Distance/ Transportation	Other Interests	Facilities Available	Facility Hours,Days	Other Operations	Other Area Charac.	Other Reasons
GENERAL PARK AREAS													
Square Lake	88	62	38	24	0	0	33	33	6	0	0	3	0
Morris Baker	293	62	38	35	3	2	34	18	3	0	0	2	4
Fort Snelling	267	71	29	21	5	0	35	32	0	0	0	1	5
Snail Lake	162	73	27	21	9	0	42	21	0	0	0	5	2
Cleary Lake	80	76	24	21	5	0	47	26	0	0	0	0	0
Nokomis-Hiawatha	343	75	25	16	1	0	53	22	5	0	0	0	2
Lake Rebecca	113	69	31	20	0	0	23	43	0	0	3	9	3
Elm Creek	191	67	33	14	6	0	54	24	2	0	0	0	0
Theodore Wirth	145	63	37	17	4	0	47	26	4	0	0	2	0
Baylor	54	67	33	39	0	0	33	22	0	0	0	6	0
Harriet Island	53	75	25	15	0	0	31	38	8	0	0	8	0
Hidden Falls	12	67	33	25	0	0	50	25	0	0	0	0	0
Martin-Island	26	73	27	29	14	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0
Keller	111	83	17	32	0	0	16	47	0	5	0	0	0
Como	251	79	21	25	8	0	45	17	2	0	0	0	4
South Washington	30	77	23	0	0	0	71	14	0	14	0	0	0
Bunker	99	75	25	20	4	0	44	24	4	0	0	4	0
Battle Creek	93	68	32	17	0	0	37	27	7	3	0	10	0
Minnehaha	185	76	24	30	0	0	41	18	2	2	0	2	5
TOTAL	2596	72	28	22	3	0	40	27	2	1	0	3	1
WATER ACCESSES													
Coon Lake	38	79	21	25	0	0	50	25	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Waconia	66	74	26	53	6	0	6	12	12	0	0	12	0
Lake Marion	58	81	19	9	9	0	36	18	9	0	0	18	0
Lake Minnetonka													
Spring Park	154	69	31	23	4	2	17	27	12	0	0	15	0
North Arm	98	78	22	23	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	36	5
Prior Lake	75	73	27	10	0	5	30	40	5	5	0	5	0
Forest Lake	44	70	30	15	0	0	23	15	0	16	0	31	0
White Bear Lake	85	75	25	19	10	0	10	47	0	5	0	10	0
TOTAL	618	75	25	23	3	1	23	26	5	3	0	16	1

TABLE 18: CONSTRAINTS ON FREQUENCY OF VISITS (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)[1]	Visit Fav. Place Often As Liked (%)		Visit Favorite Place Less Often Due to (Percent of "No" Responses):[2]									
		Yes	No	No Reason	Lack of Money/Fees	Lack of Equipment	Distance/ Transportation	Other Interests	Facilities Available	Facility Hours,Days	Other Operations	Other Area Charac.	Other Reasons
TRAIL CORRIDORS													
Luce Line	39	90	10	50	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha Parkway	350	80	20	33	0	0	29	20	1	13	0	0	3
Wirth Parkway	193	74	26	31	0	8	27	24	2	6	0	0	2
St. Anthony Parkway	46	78	22	10	0	0	50	40	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	628	81	19	30	0	2	34	27	1	5	0	0	2
NATURE CENTERS													
Lowry(Carver)	34	62	38	54	0	0	15	23	0	0	0	0	8
Richardson(Hyland)	21	48	52	55	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood Lake	133	80	20	19	0	0	50	27	0	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	188	73	27	34	0	0	42	20	0	2	0	0	2
CAMPGROUNDS													
Baylor	26	81	19	60	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Morris Bkaer	128	70	30	33	3	0	18	38	3	0	0	5	0
Bunker Hills	5	60	40	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	123	50	50	13	10	0	47	29	0	0	0	2	0
Ramblin' Rum	108	64	36	21	5	3	13	48	3	0	0	5	3
TOTAL	390	67	33	29	5	1	23	38	1	0	0	3	1

1-Those who had a specific favorite place

2-Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

TABLE 19: LAKES MOST IN NEED OF ADDITIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS(Metropolitan Area)
FIVE LAKES MENTIONED MOST OFTEN AND PERCENT OF BOATERS RESPONDING WITH EACH

A: By Access Surveyed

ACCESS	Sample Size (n)	1 Lake	%	2 Lake	%	3 Lake	%	4 Lake	%	5 Lake	%	%"Don't Know"
Coon Lake	42	Minnetonka	14	Coon	12	Linwood	7	Crooked	5	Forest	5	40
Lake Waconia	74	Minnetonka	24	Waconia	15	Minnewashta	4	Zumbra	4	Medicine	4	31
Lake Marion	71	Prior	14	Minnetonka	10	Crystal	10	Marion	10	Spring(Scott)	4	38
Lake Minnetonka												
Spring Park	172	Minnetonka	52	Medicine	6	Prior	3	Christmas	2	White Bear	2	28
North Arm	113	Minnetonka	51	Medicine	8	White Bear	2	-	-	-	-	32
Prior Lake	90	Prior	40	Minnetonka	14	Spring(Scott)	3	Bryant	3	Fish(Scott)	3	24
Forest Lake	52	Forest	27	Long(Ramsey)	6	Jane	4	-	-	-	-	50
White Bear Lake	99	White Bear	25	Minnetonka	14	Gervais	4	Forest	4	Bald Eagle	3	37
Eastern Total	264	Minnetonka	10	White Bear	9	Forest	8	Prior	4	Crystal	3	40
Western Total	449	Minnetonka	40	Prior	9	Medicine	5	Waconia	2	White Bear	1	29

B: By County of Residence

COUNTY	Sample Size (n)	1 Lake	%	2 Lake	%	3 Lake	%	4 Lake	%	5 Lake	%	% Don't Know
Anoka	100	Minnetonka	12	Coon	9	White Bear	5	Crooked	4	Forest	4	50
Carver	33	Waconia	31	Minnetonka	17	Zumbra	7	-	-	-	-	27
Dakota	119	Prior	20	Minnetonka	16	Crystal	8	Marion	6	Pool #2	2	30
Hennepin	237	Minnetonka	44	Medicine	8	Bryant	2	Spring(Scott)	2	White Bear	2	28
Ramsey	107	White Bear	17	Forest	16	Minnetonka	11	Turtle	4	Linwood	4	31
Scott	38	Prior	46	Minnewashta	9	Fish(Scott)	6	Minnetonka	4	-	-	26
Washington	30	Forest	26	White Bear	9	Jane	6	St. Croix	6	-	-	46
Eastern Total	356	Minnetonka	12	Forest	8	White Bear	7	Prior	7	Crystal	3	37
Western Total	308	Minnetonka	36	Medicine	6	Prior	6	Waconia	3	White Bear	2	28

C: Overall

By Access	713	Minnetonka	29	Prior	7	White Bear	4	Medicine	3	Forest	3	33
By Residence	664	Minnetonka	23	Prior	6	White Bear	5	Forest	4	Medicine	3	33

1- Dashes in the table mean that no other lake was mentioned more than once or more than 1% of the responses.

TABLE 20: LEVEL OF AWARENESS

A: Western Park List[1]

Park Surveyed	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding With Each Awareness Category[2] When Asked About: Morris Baker			Cleary Lake			Bush Lake			Baylor			Bunker Hills			Lake Nokomis			Lake Phalen			Lubanon Hills			Carver		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Morris Baker	342	–	–	–	92	6	2	41	32	27	92	6	2	71	21	8	20	33	47	51	32	17	95	3	2	38	29	34
Fort Snelling	311	79	9	12	88	9	3	35	35	30	97	3	0	76	18	6	7	15	78	20	29	51	95	4	1	66	23	11
Cleary Lake	92	66	11	23	–	–	–	25	32	43	96	2	2	87	11	2	14	30	56	46	37	17	78	17	5	50	34	16
Nokomis	403	61	15	24	91	7	2	25	27	48	97	2	1	78	17	5	–	–	–	36	34	30	96	4	1	61	22	17
Rebecca	131	15	13	72	88	8	4	54	22	24	91	8	1	70	19	11	24	30	47	44	35	21	92	8	0	40	31	28
Elm Creek	238	42	8	50	93	6	1	63	24	13	94	6	0	49	29	22	25	38	37	52	34	14	97	3	0	63	24	14
Wirth	174	59	10	31	94	5	1	56	24	20	96	2	2	79	15	6	22	22	56	51	29	20	98	2	0	71	16	13
Baylor	84	69	12	19	95	5	0	61	30	10	–	–	–	87	12	1	44	27	29	51	40	8	94	6	0	18	52	30
Minnehaha	239	65	14	21	96	3	2	38	21	41	97	2	1	80	13	8	8	16	76	35	36	29	95	3	2	64	21	15
TOTAL	2014	57	12	31	92	6	2	44	27	29	95	4	1	75	17	8	20	26	54	43	34	23	93	6	1	52	28	20

B: Eastern Park List[1]

Park Surveyed	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding with Each Awareness Category[2] When Asked About: Square Lake			Lake Nokomis			Hidden Falls			Lake Phalen			Elm Creek			Lebanon Hills			Battle Creek			Cleary Lake			Bunker Hills		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Square Lake	111	–	–	–	13	28	59	71	13	16	17	28	55	74	17	9	90	5	5	34	22	44	94	4	2	76	12	12
Snail Lake	192	55	14	32	30	26	44	72	15	13	17	21	62	82	15	3	96	3	1	31	24	35	95	4	1	72	17	11
Harriet Island	66	58	11	32	23	32	45	53	17	30	14	11	76	91	9	0	92	6	2	18	18	64	92	8	0	80	14	6
Hidden Falls	17	82	6	12	12	29	59	–	–	–	24	24	53	82	18	0	100	0	0	18	24	59	100	0	0	88	12	0
Martin-Island	31	84	3	13	48	32	19	97	3	0	32	23	45	81	16	3	100	0	0	48	35	16	97	3	0	42	29	29
Keller	134	60	10	29	34	37	29	61	23	16	3	10	87	89	8	3	96	4	0	13	25	62	96	4	1	86	11	3
Como	307	69	13	18	17	30	54	67	18	15	22	25	53	78	18	4	96	4	0	38	19	43	95	4	1	79	15	6
South Washington	36	31	17	53	28	44	28	58	14	28	14	14	72	61	31	8	94	3	3	8	25	67	94	3	3	86	11	3
Bunker Hills	113	88	4	8	19	31	50	85	12	4	29	40	31	52	38	10	96	4	0	50	33	18	97	2	1	–	–	–
Battle Creek	109	43	16	41	25	29	46	73	8	18	4	10	86	84	13	3	99	1	0	–	–	–	98	1	1	91	6	3
TOTAL	1116	63	10	27	25	32	43	71	14	15	17	20	63	77	19	4	96	3	1	29	25	46	96	3	1	78	14	8

C: Western Access List[1],[3]

Access Surveyed	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding With Each Awareness Category[2] When Asked About Access at: Lake Waconia 1	2	3	Medicine Lake 1	2	3	Lake Marion 1	2	3	Prior Lake 1	2	3	Parley Lake 1	2	3	Lk Independence 1	2	3	Whitetail Lk 1	2	3	Lake Sarah 1	2	3	Forest Lake 1	2	3
Lake Waconia	74	–	–	–	64	19	18	77	12	11	54	26	20	62	3	35	59	19	22	62	7	31	72	12	16	68	18	15
Lake Minnetonka																												
Spring Park	172	63	17	20	67	21	12	85	6	9	61	20	19	98	2	0	53	21	27	92	3	5	91	6	3	72	17	11
North Arm	113	36	37	27	38	42	19	61	26	13	29	50	21	87	12	2	33	35	33	78	17	5	62	26	12	49	39	12
Prior Lake	90	57	21	22	80	16	4	48	19	33	–	–	–	93	4	3	70	19	11	87	9	4	84	13	2	76	20	4
TOTAL	449	53	25	22	62	24	13	68	16	17	49	31	20	85	8	10	54	23	23	80	9	11	77	14	8	66	23	11

D: Eastern Access List[1],[3]

Access Surveyed	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding With Each Awareness Category[2] When Asked About Access at: Linwood Lake 1	2	3	Lake Waconia 1	2	3	Bald Eagle Lk 1	2	3	Forest Lake 1	2	3	Lk Independence 1	2	3	Lake George 1	2	3	Lake Marion 1	2	3	Turtle Lake 1	2	3	Big Marine Lk 1	2	3
Coon Lake	42	29	33	38	62	36	2	67	29	5	29	36	36	48	36	17	31	19	50	83	12	5	57	33	10	81	14	5
Lake Marion	71	99	1	0	63	18	18	86	7	7	59	24	17	79	13	8	99	1	0	–	–	–	92	7	1	92	4	4
Forest Lake	52	81	13	6	75	10	15	44	17	38	–	–	–	83	12	6	83	8	10	92	6	2	63	23	14	63	6	31
White Bear Lake	99	81	11	8	69	21	10	30	27	42	33	35	31	80	12	8	33	14	3	84	15	1	46	33	20	53	22	25
TOTAL	264	72	15	13	67	21	12	57	20	23	41	32	28	72	18	10	74	11	16	87	11	3	65	24	11	72	12	17

E. Trail Corridors

Corridor Surveyed	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding With Each Awareness Category[2] When Asked About: St.Anthony Pkwy 1	2	3	Lake Calhoun 1	2	3	Hyland Lake 1	2	3	Luce Line 1	2	3	Crosby Lake 1	2	3	Wirth Pkwy 1	2	3	Roseville Central 1	2	3	Minnehaha Pkwy 1	2	3	West River Rd 1	2	3
Luce Line	43	67	28	5	28	42	30	63	23	14	–	–	–	93	7	0	42	33	26	95	5	0	40	40	21	63	26	12
Minnehaha Pkwy.	397	64	24	12	9	14	77	54	30	16	92	6	2	96	4	0	26	35	40	92	6	2	–	–	–	30	20	50
Wirth Pkwy.	230	50	27	23	5	10	85	67	23	10	92	7	2	93	7	0	–	–	–	92	6	2	13	22	65	39	23	38
St. Anthony Pkwy.	55	–	–	–	15	15	70	65	15	20	87	7	5	96	4	0	13	27	60	69	13	18	16	22	62	29	15	56
TOTAL	725	62	25	13	14	20	66	62	23	15	90	7	3	94	5	0	28	31	41	87	7	6	24	27	49	40	21	39

F: Nature Centers

Nature Center Surveyed	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding with Each Awareness Category(2) When Asked About: Eastman 1	2	3	Eloise Butler 1	2	3	Springbrook 1	2	3	Pike Island 1	2	3	Lowry 1	2	3	Crosby Lake 1	2	3	Thomas Dodge 1	2	3	Wood Lake 1	2	3	Westwood Hills 1	2	3
Lowry	39	56	33	10	38	21	41	97	0	3	41	26	33	–	–	–	77	23	0	85	15	0	44	8	49	92	5	3
Richardson	28	54	14	32	36	7	57	86	4	11	43	21	36	36	11	54	82	11	7	93	4	4	21	21	57	93	7	0
Wood Lake	163	68	19	13	37	18	46	94	2	3	43	21	36	58	15	27	87	11	2	91	7	2	–	–	–	95	4	1
TOTAL	230	64	21	15	37	17	46	94	2	4	43	22	36	55	15	30	85	13	2	90	7	2	34	13	52	94	5	1

G: Campgrounds

Campground Surveyed	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding With Each Awareness Category(2) When Asked About: Morris Baker 1	2	3	Bunker Hills 1	2	3	KOA-Northwest 1	2	3	Ramblin'Rum 1	2	3	Carver Park 1	2	3	Town & Country 1	2	3	Baylor 1	2	3	William O'Brien 1	2	3	Golden Acres 1	2	3
Baylor	34	47	35	18	85	12	3	76	12	12	65	24	12	41	53	6	94	6	0	–	–	–	62	21	18	100	0	0
Morris Baker	182	–	–	–	78	18	4	53	38	9	70	21	8	47	48	5	92	8	0	91	8	1	45	32	24	96	3	1
Bunker Hills	6	83	0	17	–	–	–	50	33	17	33	33	33	67	17	17	100	0	0	83	17	0	67	0	33	100	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	80	11	9	88	12	0	–	–	–	81	12	7	89	11	0	91	6	3	99	1	0	85	11	5	96	4	0
Ramblin' Rum	195	69	25	6	59	38	13	62	23	16	–	–	–	70	29	1	95	5	0	97	3	0	42	38	21	95	4	1
TOTAL	637	66	24	10	78	20	2	64	24	12	72	19	9	62	35	3	93	6	1	95	4	1	58	25	17	97	3	1

1- Due to the large number of possible parks and accesses the surveys were split into eastern and western halves. The dividing line was the Mississippi River and the Dakota-Scott County line. Visitors at Parks and accesses west of this line were asked about the areas across the tops of Tables 14a and c respectively. Visitors at parks and accesses east of this line were asked about the areas across the tops of Tables 14b and d, respectively. Note there are three eastern parks on the western list and vice-versa for comparison purposes.

2- The "Awareness Categories" are as follows:
   1: Haven't heard of the area
   2: Have heard of the area but haven't visited it
   3: Have visited the area

3- On the water access survey, the respondent was asked whether he/she knew of the public access on each of the lakes, not just the lake itself.

TABLE 21: AWARENESS OF CONTROL AREA (1)

Facility Type	Sample Size (n)	Control Name	Percent Responding That They Have:		
			Not Heard of	Heard, but not Visited	Heard and Visited
General Park Areas	3130	Western Woods	99	1	0
Water Accesses	713	Powder Lake	96	3	1
Trail Corridors	725	Corcoran Creek	89	7	3
Campgrounds	637	White Pines	95	5	0
Nature Centers	230	Wilson's Marsh	96	3	1
TOTAL	5435	-	97	3	1

1- Name was used in middle of list to check validity of overall results. Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 22: REASONS FOR RATING OTHER AREAS BETTER OR WORSE

A: General Park Areas

Reason[1]	Sample Size(n)[2]	Percent Giving Each Reason For Other Parks Being Better or Worse Than The Park They are Visiting		Percent of Total Sample Comparing on Each Factor
		Better	Worse	
No Reason	159	26	74	4
General Positive or Negative Evaluation	133	30	70	3
Natural Features	1083	43	57	26
Recreation Facilities	1057	55	45	25
Support Facilites	60	35	65	1
Maintenance	329	19	81	8
Rules and Regulations	40	15	85	1
Other Operations	441	14	86	11
Crowds/Crowding	548	9	91	13
Other Social Aspects	319	16	84	8
TOTAL	4170	33	67	100

B: Water Accesses

Reason [1]	Sample Size (n) [2]	Percent Giving Each Reason for Other Accesses Being Better or Worse Than the Access They are Using		Percent [3] of Total Sample Comparing On Each Factor
		Better	Worse	
No Reason	38	21	79	5
General Positive or Negative Evaluation	4	0	100	1
Natural Features	53	15	85	7
Recreation Facilities	514	29	71	67
Support Facilities	63	22	78	8
Maintenance	28	36	64	4
Rules and Regulations	0	0	0	0
Other Operations	36	22	78	5
Crowds/Crowding	25	36	64	3
Other Social Aspects	5	60	40	1
TOTAL	766	27	73	100

C: Trail Corridors

Reason[1]	Sample Size(n)[2]	Percent Giving Each Reason for Other Corridors Being Better or Worse Than The Corridor They are Using		Percent[3] of Total Sample Comparing on Each Factor
		Better	Worse	
No Reason	45	64	36	3
General Positive or Negative Evaluation	112	31	69	8
Natural Features	421	54	46	29
Recreation Facilities	552	39	61	38
Support Facilities	7	14	86	0
Maintenance	86	7	93	6
Rules and Regulations	0	0	0	0
Other Operations	5	20	80	0
Crowds/Crowding	149	10	90	10
Other Social Aspects	65	40	60	5
TOTAL	1442	39	61	100

D: Nature Centers

Reason (1)	Sample Size(n) (2)	Percent Giving Each Reason For Other Centers Being Better or Worse Than The Center They are Using: Better	Worse	Percent of Total Sample Comparing on Each Factor
No Reason	23	0	100	9
General Positive or Negative Evaluation	24	8	92	10
Natural Features	116	22	78	47
Recreation Facilities	46	37	63	19
Support Facilities	2	0	100	1
Maintenance	6	17	83	2
Rules and Regulations	0	0	0	0
Other Operations	5	40	60	2
Crowds/Crowding	10	20	80	4
Other Social Aspects	14	43	57	6
TOTAL	246	21	79	100

E: Campgrounds

Reason [1]	Sample Size (n) [2]	Percent Giving Each Reason for Other Campgrounds Being Better or Worse than the Campground they are Using		Percent [3] of Total Sample Comparing on Each Factor
		Better	Worse	
No Reason	8	12	88	2
General Positive or Negative Evaluation	23	9	91	6
Natural Features	84	15	85	22
Recreation Facilities	91	11	89	24
Support Facilities	58	26	74	16
Maintenance	31	26	74	8
Rules and Regulations	0	0	0	0
Other Operations	19	0	100	5
Crowds/Crowding	40	5	95	11
Other Social Aspects	20	0	100	5
TOTAL	374	14	86	100

1- See text (p.) for discussion and definition of categories used here.

2- n is the total number of better-worse comparisons made. Since each respondent had an opportunity to make as many as 30 comparisons, the study sample size would have yielded meaningless results here. As it is stated, the table shows which factors (i.e., reasons) are the most important in rating other areas and how these factors were divided in visitors' minds as making other areas better or worse for their particular recreation needs.

3- Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

TABLE 23: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Five Most Often Mentioned Main Activities and Percent[1] of Visitors Responding With Each:[2]									
		1		2		3		4		5	
		Activity	%	Activity	%	Activity	%	Activity	%	Activity	%
GENERAL PARK AREAS											
Square Lake	111	Swimming	40	SCUBA Diving	24	Picnicking	21	Relaxing,Socializing	18	Sunbathing	10
Morris Baker	342	Relaxing,Socializing	47	Picnicking	33	Swimming	28	Sunbathing	22	Boating	5
Fort Snelling	311	Sunbathing	47	Swimming	37	Relaxing,Socializing	20	Picnicking	18	Hiking,Walking	4
Snail Lake	192	Picnicking	30	Sunbathing	30	Swimming	23	Relaxing,Socializing	15	Waterskiing	5
Cleary Lake	92	Swimming	52	Picnicking	28	Sunbathing	15	Relaxing,Socializing	9	Court Games	8
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	Swimming	24	Hiking,Walking	22	Sunbathing	15	Relaxing,Socializing	13	Fishing	9
Lake Rebecca	131	Picnicking	47	Swimming	23	Fishing	14	Relaxing,Socializing	14	Field Games	9
Elm Creek	238	Swimming	56	Sunbathing	27	Picnicking	14	Relaxing,Socializing	9	-	-
Theodore Wirth	174	Picnicking	33	Relaxing,Socializing	30	Swimming	18	Sunbathing	11	Fishing	10
Baylor	84	Picnicking	37	Swimming	29	Relaxing,Socializing	14	Sunbathing	10	Hiking,Walking	6
Harriet Island	66	Relaxing,Socializing	46	Hiking,Walking	20	Picnicking	12	Sunbathing	9	Nature Study	8
Hidden Falls	17	Fishing	35	Picnicking	18	Hiking,Walking	18	Relaxing,Socializing	18	Other Boating	6
Martin-Island	31	Relaxing,Socializing	45	Picnicking	16	Hiking,Walking	16	Waterskiing	13	Playground	10
Keller	134	Fishing	36	Picnicking	30	Relaxing,Socializing	17	Court Games	12	Hiking,Walking	11
Como	307	Picnicking	43	Hiking,Walking	22	Relaxing,Socializing	11	Zoo,Conservatory	10	Bicycling	6
South Washington	36	Hiking,Walking	47	Picnicking	31	Relaxing,Socializing	11	Casual Games	8	Nature Study	8
Bunker Hills	113	Picnicking	63	Relaxing,Socializing	16	Hiking,Walking	12	Playground	8	Field Games	7
Battle Creek	109	Picnicking	49	Hiking,Walking	19	Relaxing,Socializing	16	Playground	11	Field Games	5
Minnehaha	239	Picnicking	56	Relaxing,Socializing	20	Hiking,Walking	16	Nature Study	9	Bicycling	4
TOTAL	3130	Picnicking	31	Swimming	19	Relaxing,Socializing	18	Sunbathing	12	Hiking,Walking	12
WATER ACCESSES											
Coon Lake	42	Boating	50	Waterskiing	26	Fishing	24	Boat Testing	7	-	-
Lake Waconia	74	Fishing	70	Sailing	12	Waterskiing	7	Swimming	4	Sunbathing	3
Lake Marion	71	Waterskiing	48	Fishing	34	Boating	20	Sunbathing	4	Boat Testing	4
Lake Minnetonka											
Spring Park	172	Fishing	45	Boating	22	Waterskiing	17	Sailing	7	Boat Testing	5
North Arm	113	Fishing	56	Boating	25	Waterskiing	17	Swimming	5	Boat Testing	4
Prior Lake	90	Fishing	48	Waterskiing	28	Boating	17	-	-	-	-
Forest Lake	52	Waterskiing	31	Fishing	29	Boating	29	Picnicking	12	Boat Testing	3
White Bear Lake	99	Fishing	29	Sailing	29	Boating	18	Waterskiing	16	Swimming	11
TOTAL	713	Fishing	42	Waterskiing	24	Boating	23	Sailing	7	Swimming	4

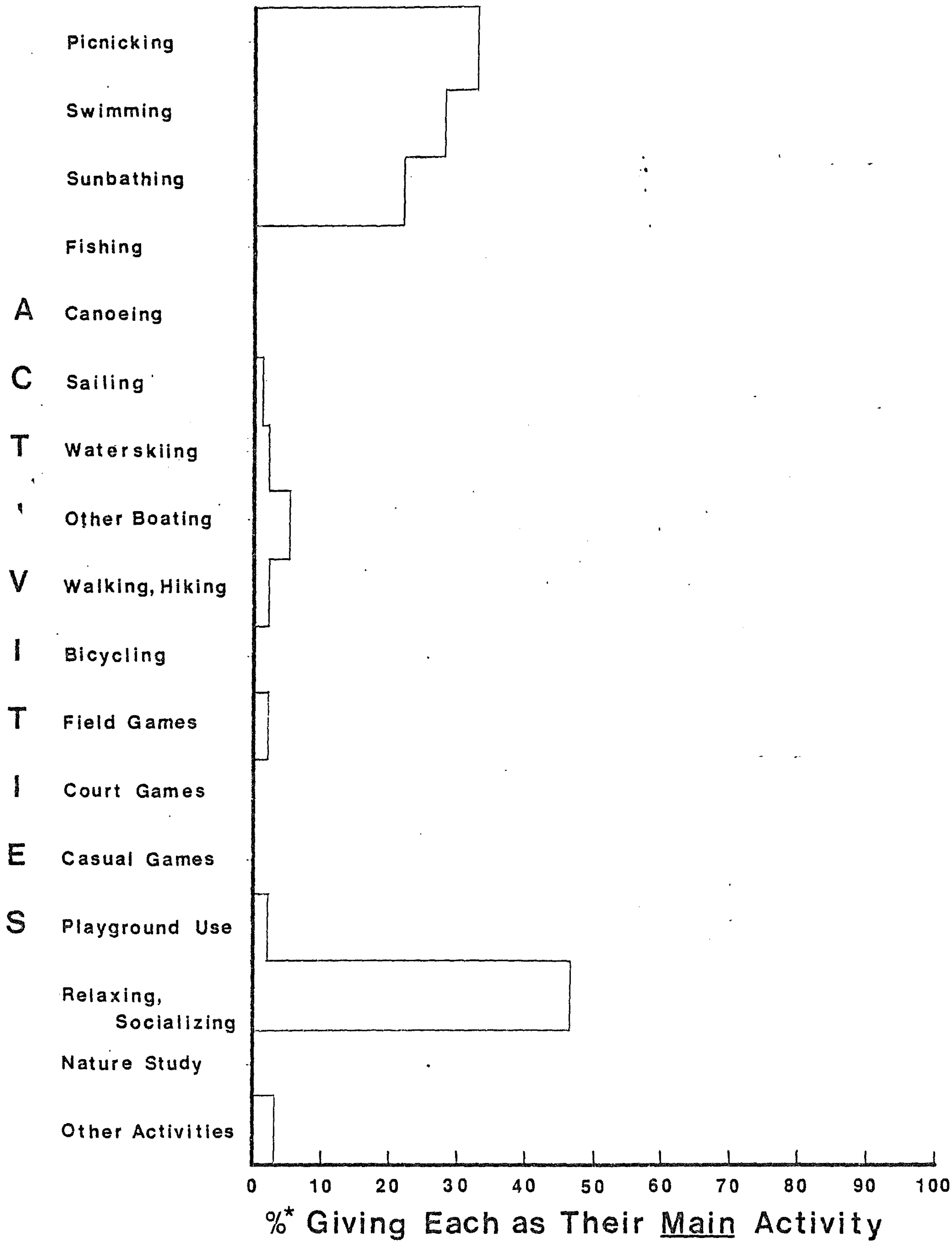
TABLE 23: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES (cont)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Five Most Often Mentioned Main Activities and Percent[1] of Visitors Responding With Each:[2]									
		1		2		3		4		5	
		Activity	%	Activity	%	Activity	%	Activity	%	Activity	%
TRAIL CORRIDORS											
Luce Line	43	Bicycling	79	Jogging,Running	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnehaha Parkway	397	Bicycling	80	Jogging,Running	10	Hiking,Walking	6	Relaxing,Socializing	1	Swimming	1
Wirth Parkway	230	Bicycling	88	Swimming	7	Jogging,Running	5	Hiking,Walking	3	Relaxing,Socializing	1
St. Anthony Pkwy	55	Bicycling	45	Hiking,Walking	27	Jogging,Running	22	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	725	Bicycling	73	Jogging,Running	15	Hiking,Walking	9	Swimming	2	-	-
NATURE CENTERS											
Lowry(Carver)	39	Hiking,Walking	72	Nature Observation	18	Picnicking	5	-	-	-	-
Richardson(Hyland)	28	Hiking,Walking	50	Nature Observation	36	Relaxing,Socializing	11	Jogging,Running	7	-	-
Wood Lake	163	Hiking,Walking	71	Nature Observation	21	Jogging,Running	7	Picnicking	2	-	-
TOTAL	230	Hiking,Walking	69	Nature Observation	23	Jogging,Running	7	Picnicking	3	Relaxing,Socializing	2
CAMPGROUNDS											
Baylor	34	Relaxing,Socializing	53	Swimming	32	Hiking,Walking	12	Court Games	9	Picnicking	6
Morris Baker	182	Swimming	45	Relaxing,Socializing	27	Fishing	10	Boating	8	Hiking,Walking	5
Bunker Hills	6	Hiking,Walking	50	Relaxing,Socializing	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOA-Northwest	220	Relaxing,Socializing	40	Swimming	39	Nature Observation	6	Bicycling	3	Sunbathing	3
Ramblin' Rum	195	Swimming	43	Relaxing,Socializing	24	Tubing	13	Hiking,Walking	5	Court Games	9
TOTAL	637	Swimming	39	Relaxing,Socializing	37	Hiking,Walking	7	Fishing	5	Court Games	4

1-Percentages may total more than 100 due to the possibility of two answers per person.
2-Dashed entries indicate no other activity accounted for more than 1% of the responses, or more than 1 response.

FIGURE 7a: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

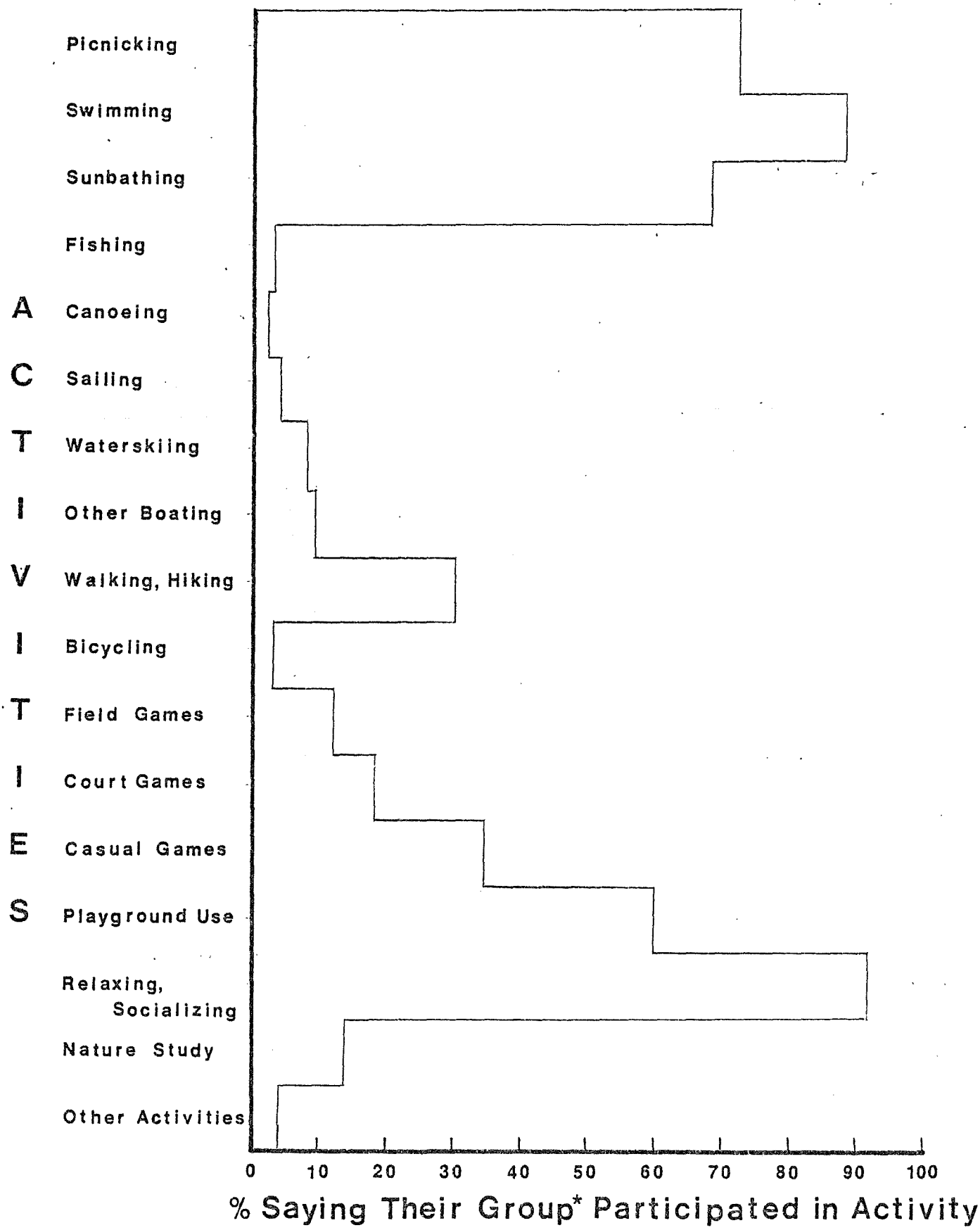
Area: Morris Baker



[illegible] responses n: 342

FIGURE 8a: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Morris Baker



*Recreating Group - See Table 10

FIGURE 9a: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: Morris Baker

Main Activity: Swimming

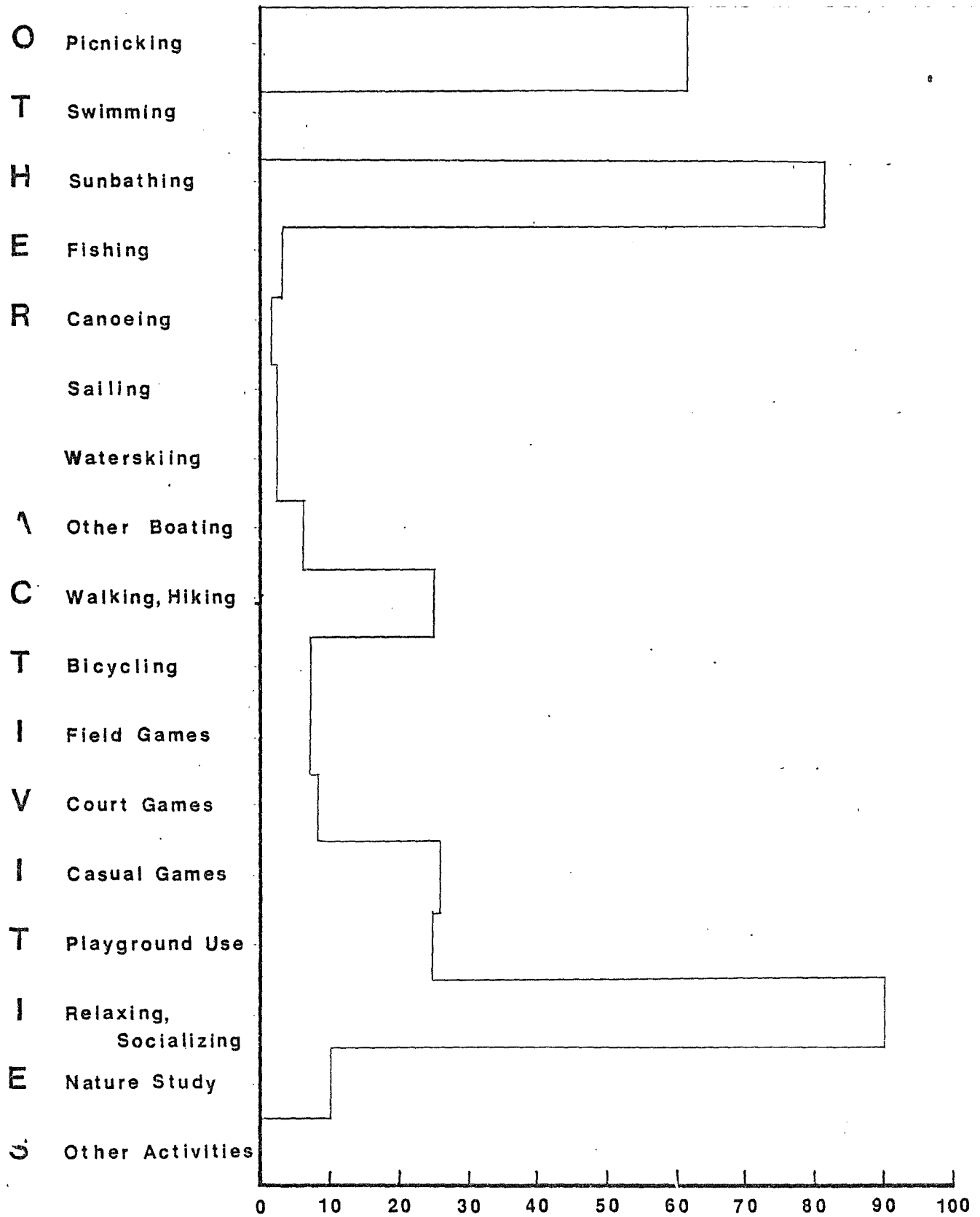


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FIGURE 7b: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Nokomis - Hiawatha

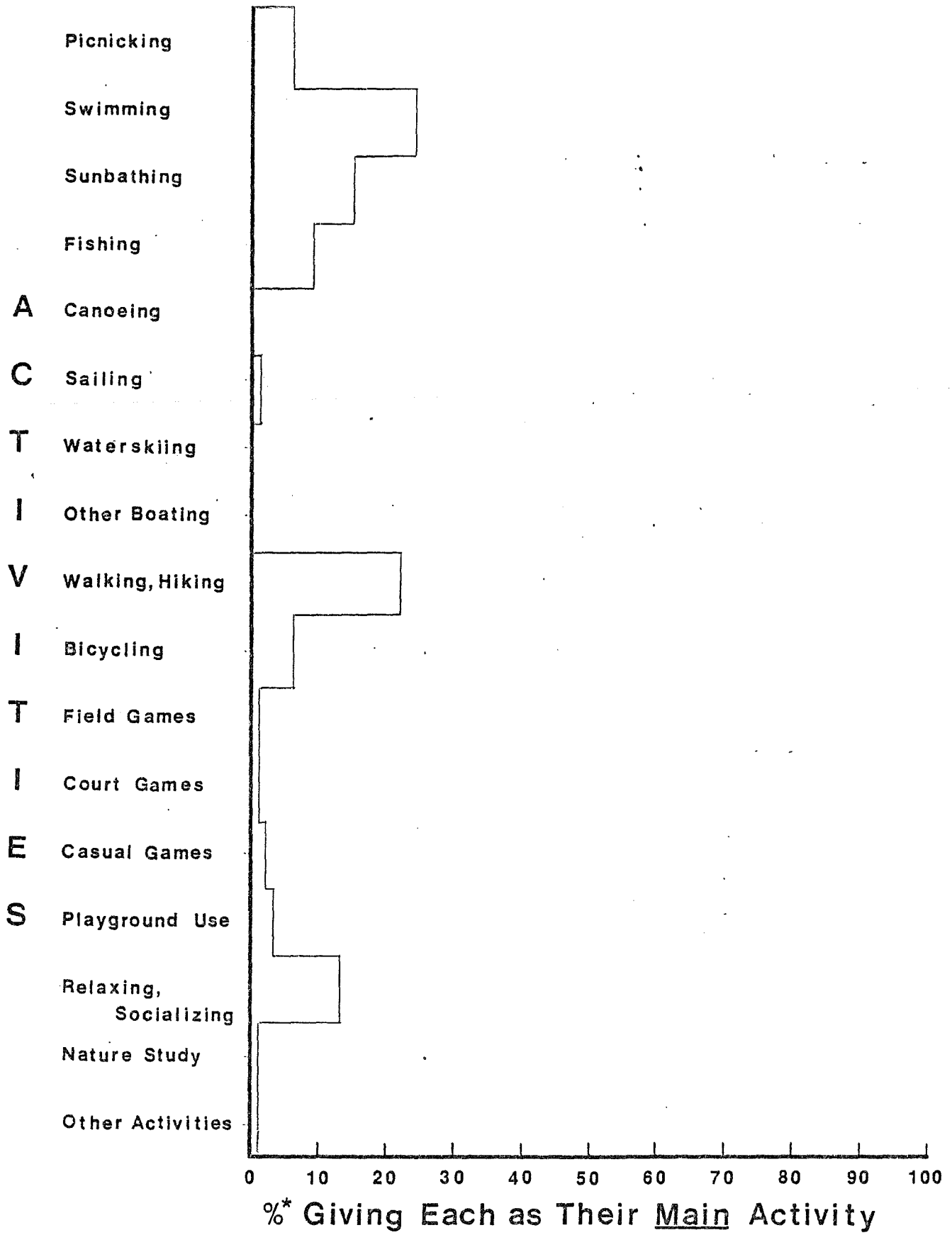
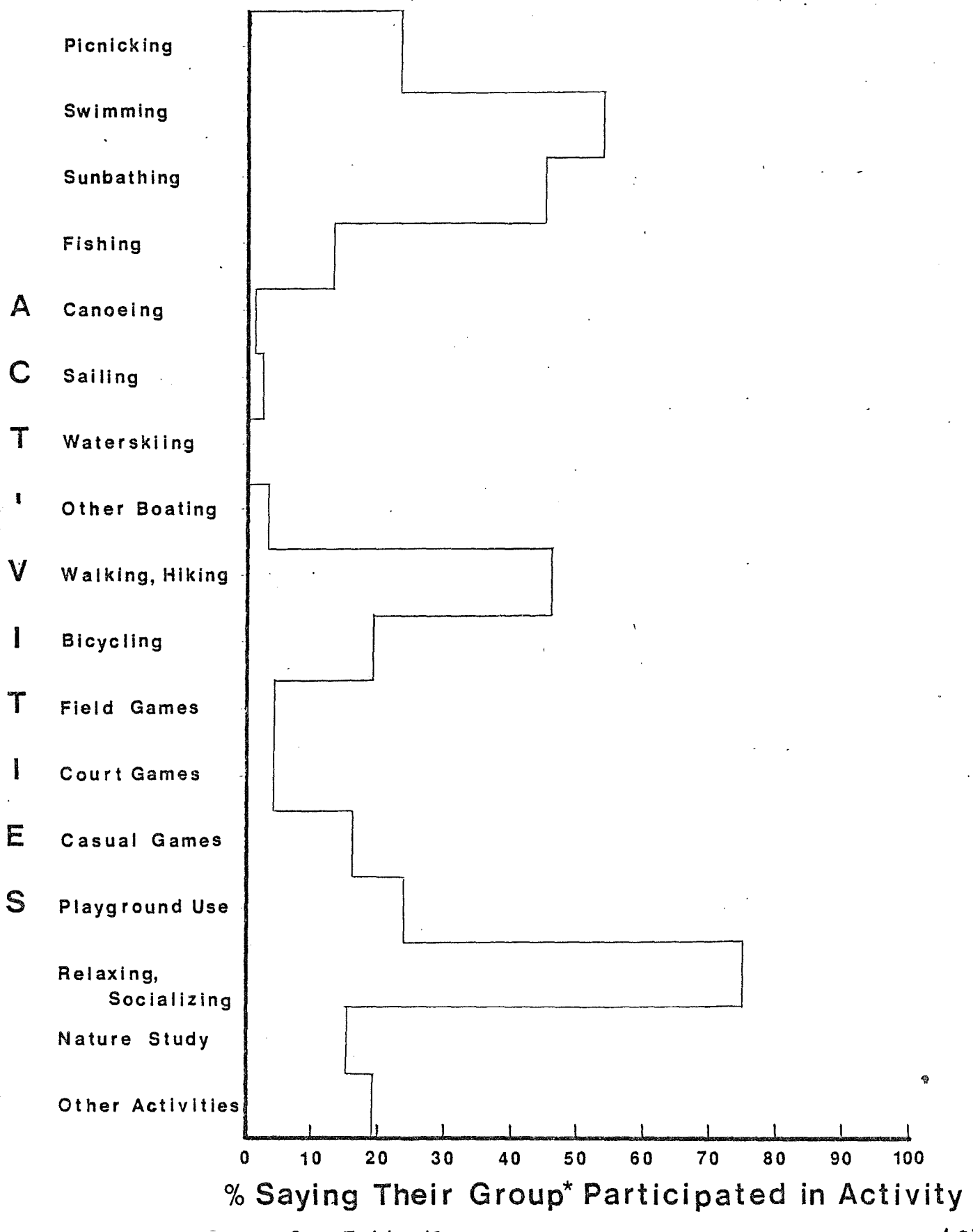


FIGURE 8b: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Nokomis - Hiawatha



n: 403

FIGURE 9b: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: Nokomis - Hiawatha

Main Activity: Swimming

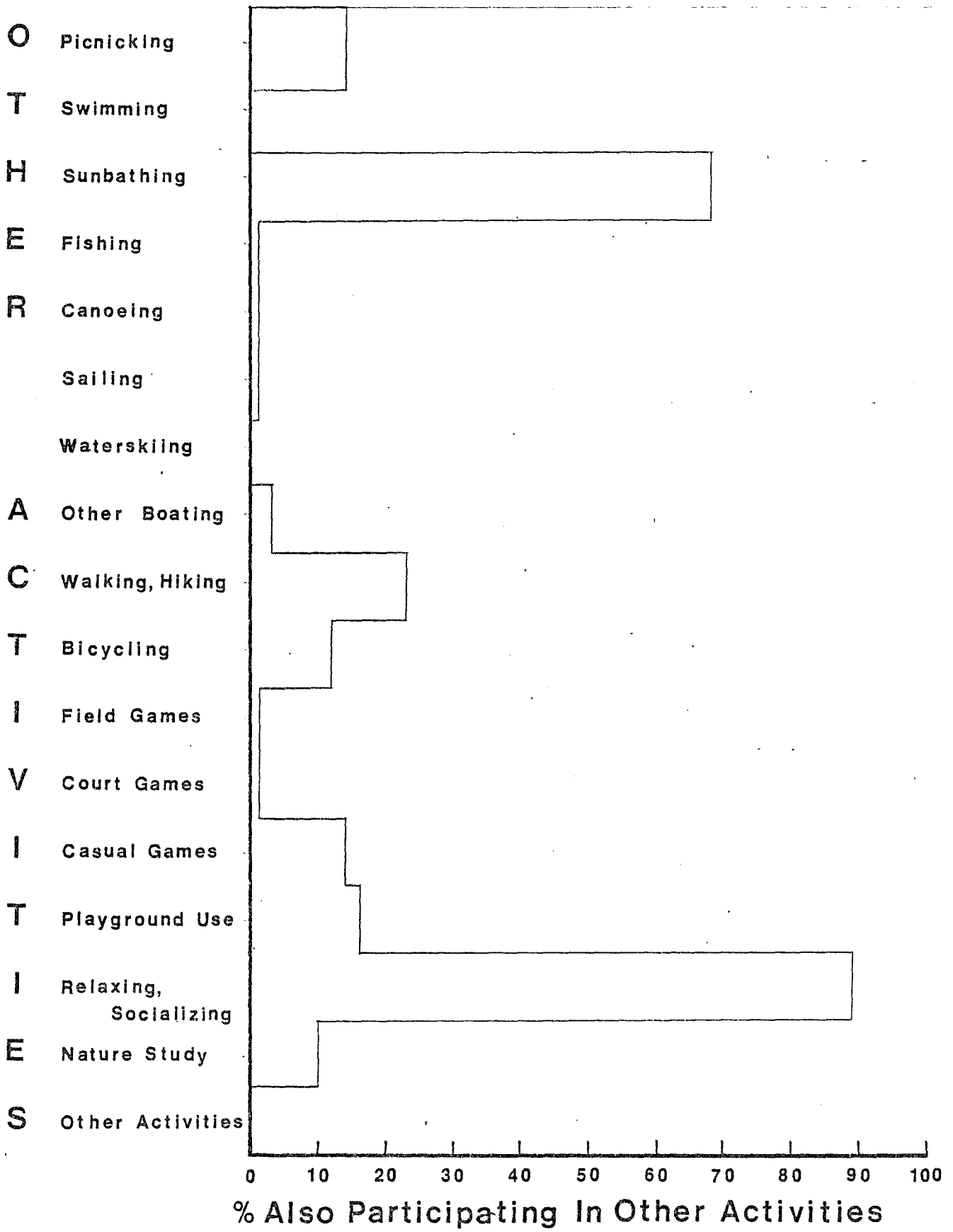


FIGURE 7c: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Bunker Hills

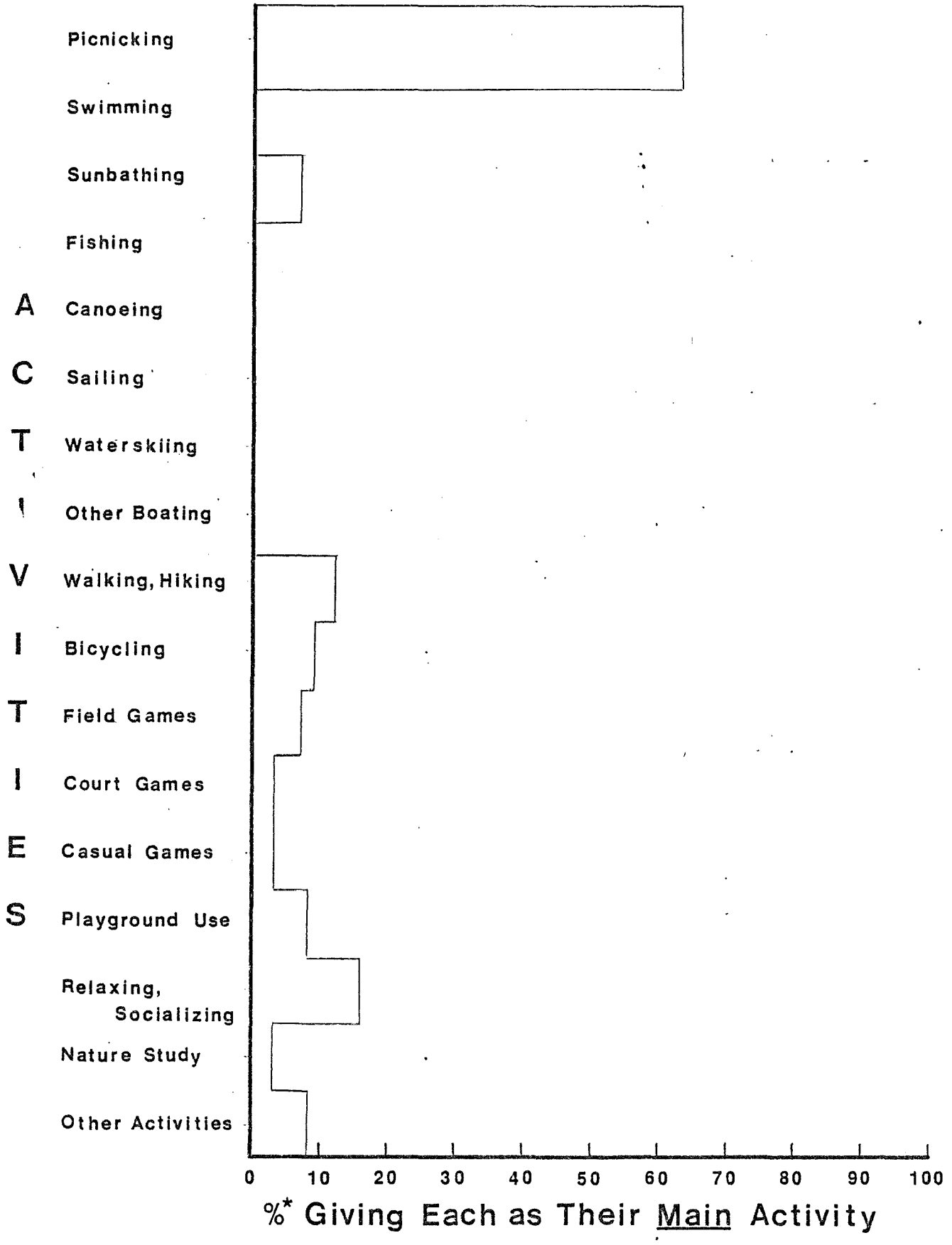
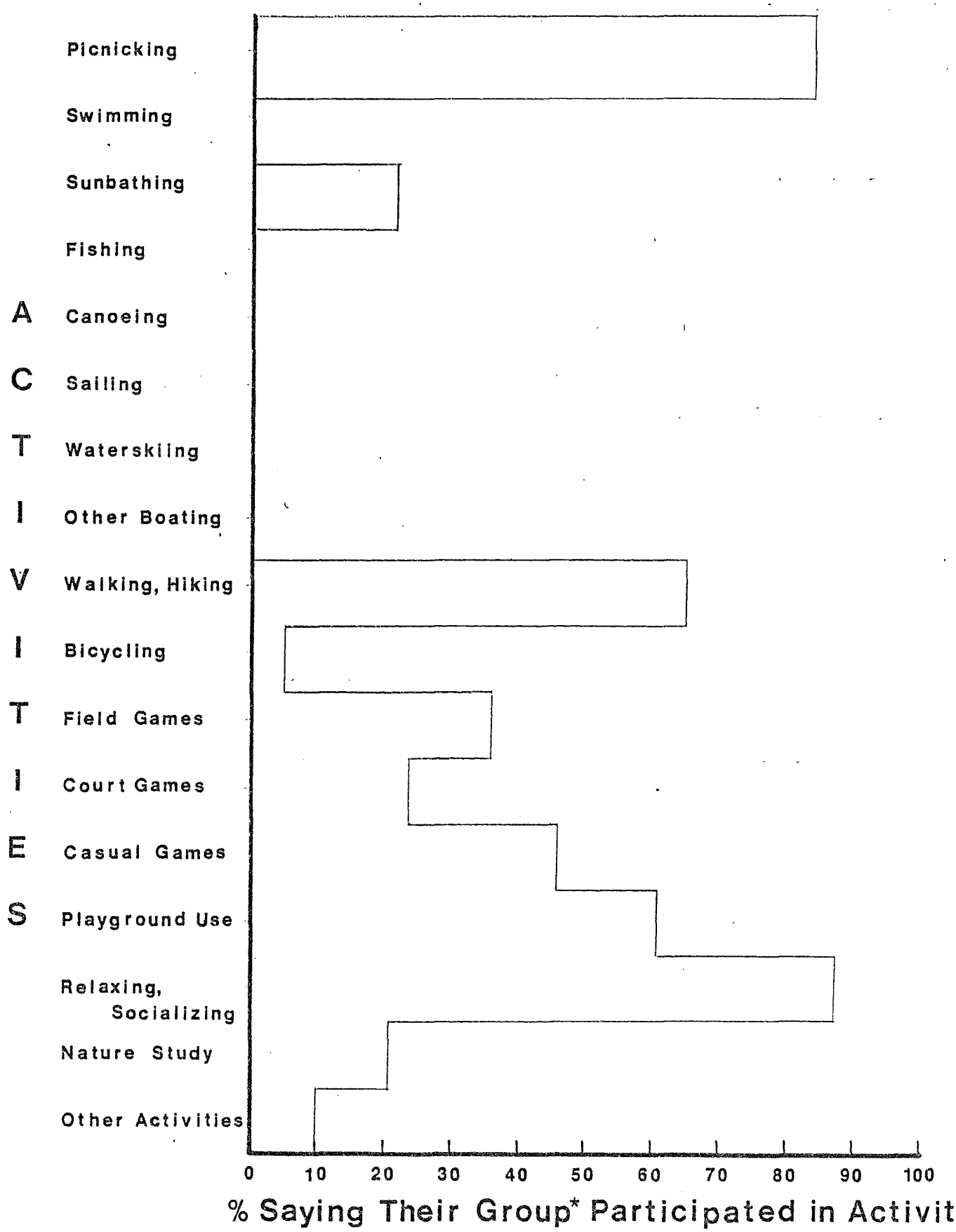


FIGURE 8c: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Bunker Hills



*Recreating Group - See Table 10

FIGURE 9c: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: Bunker Hills

Main Activity: Picnicking

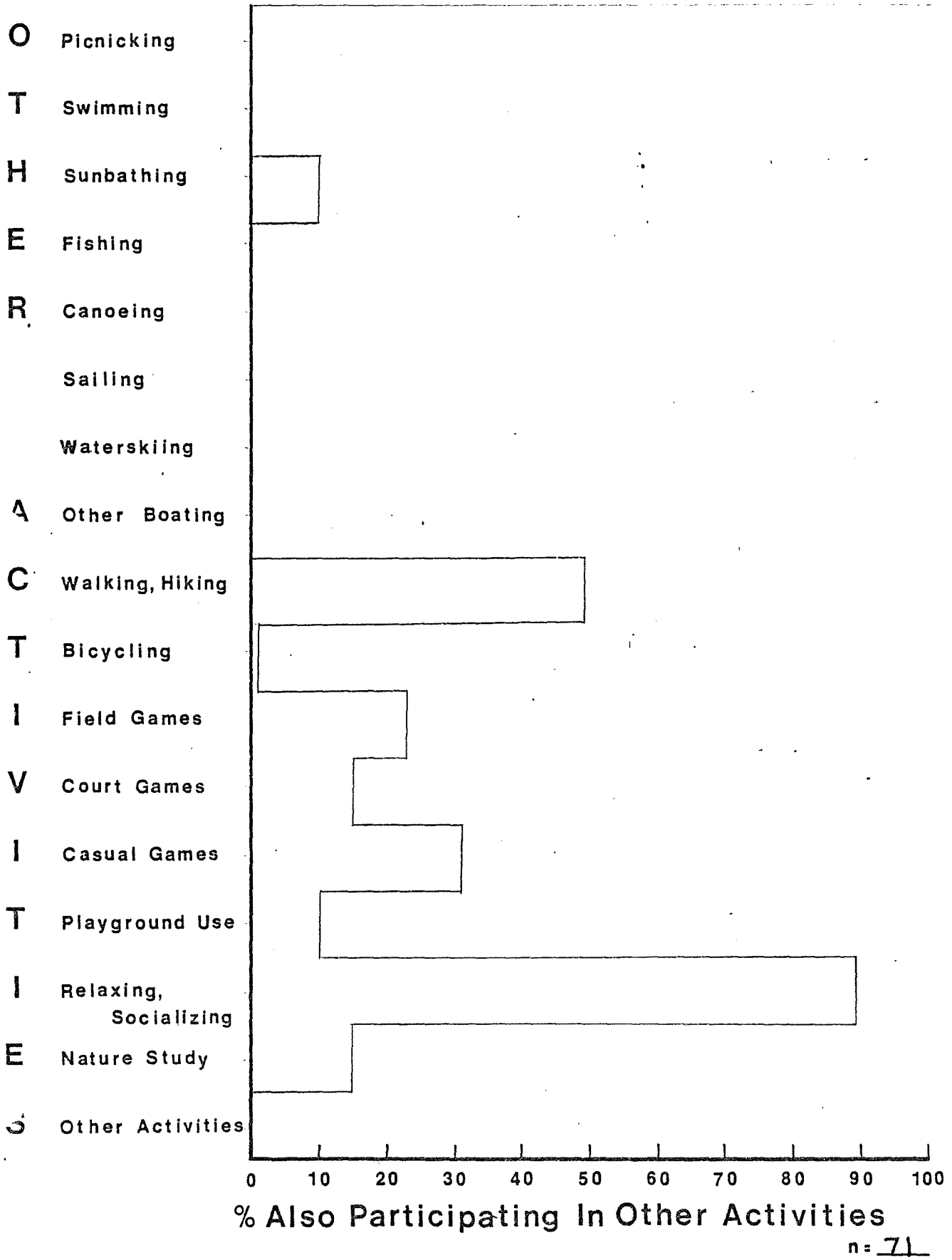


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FIGURE 7d: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Spring Park - Minnetonka

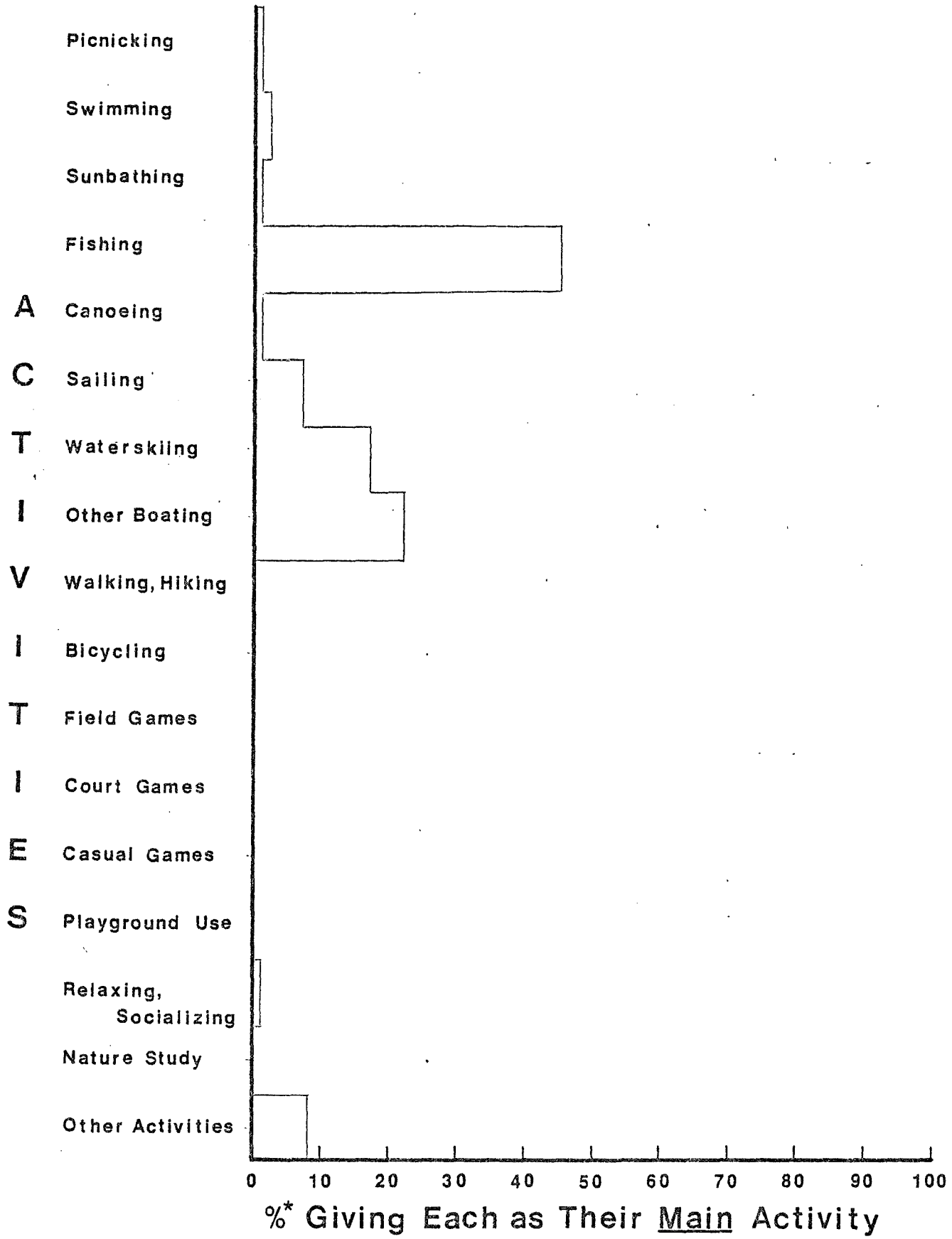
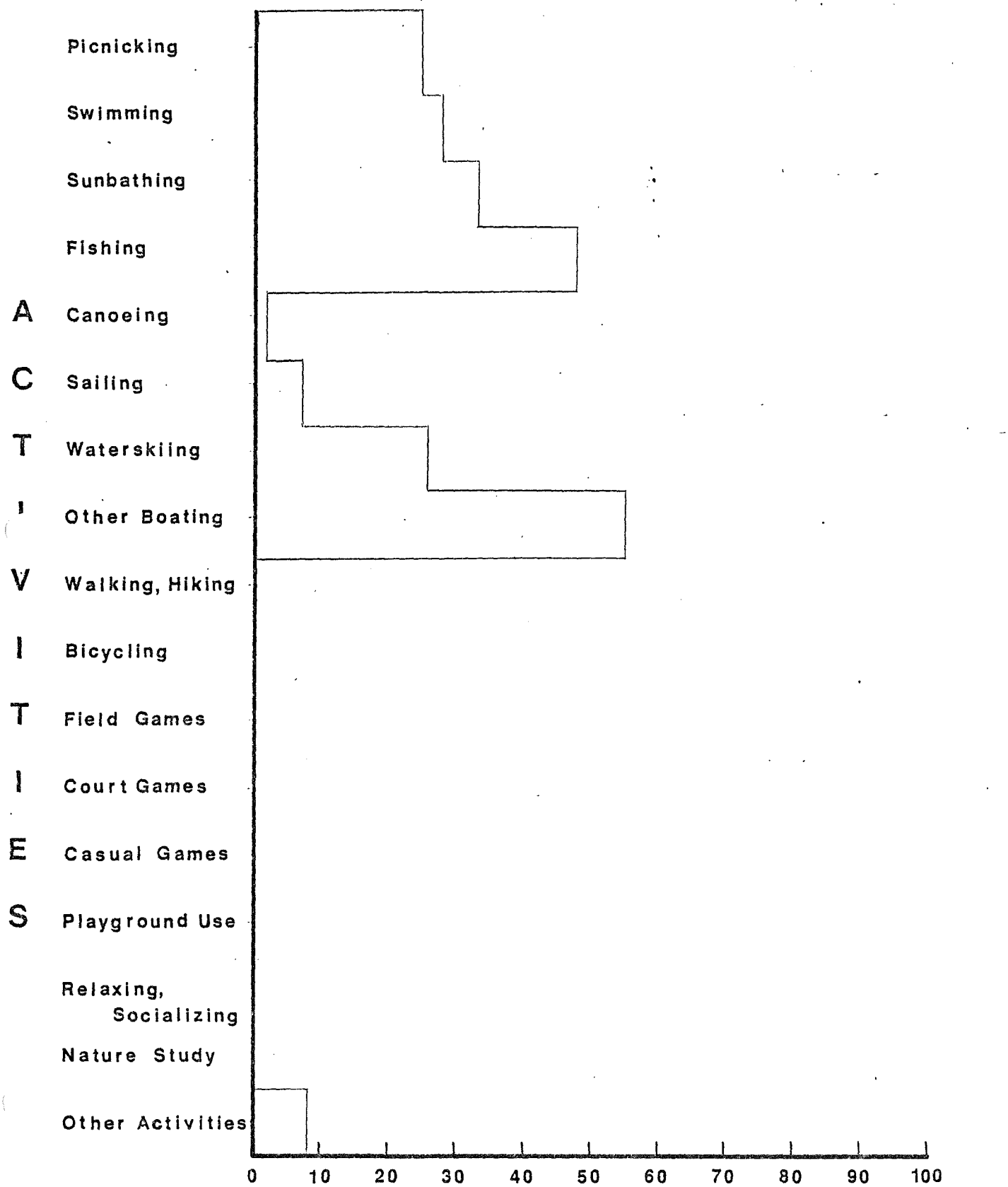


FIGURE 8d: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Spring Park-Minnetonka



n = 172

FIGURE 9J: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: Spring Park - Minnetonka

Main Activity: Boating-Waterskiing

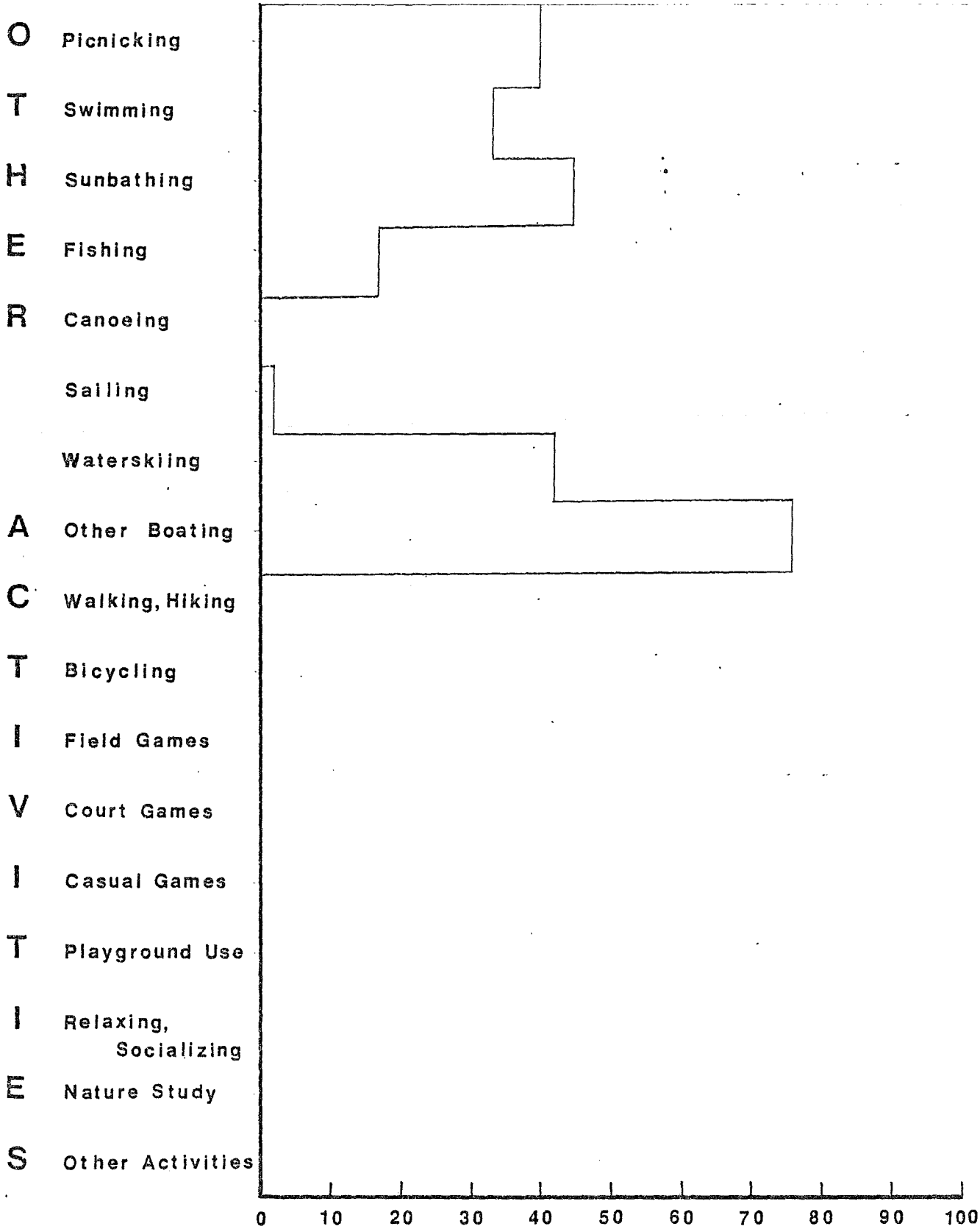


FIGURE 7e: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: North Arm - Minnetonka

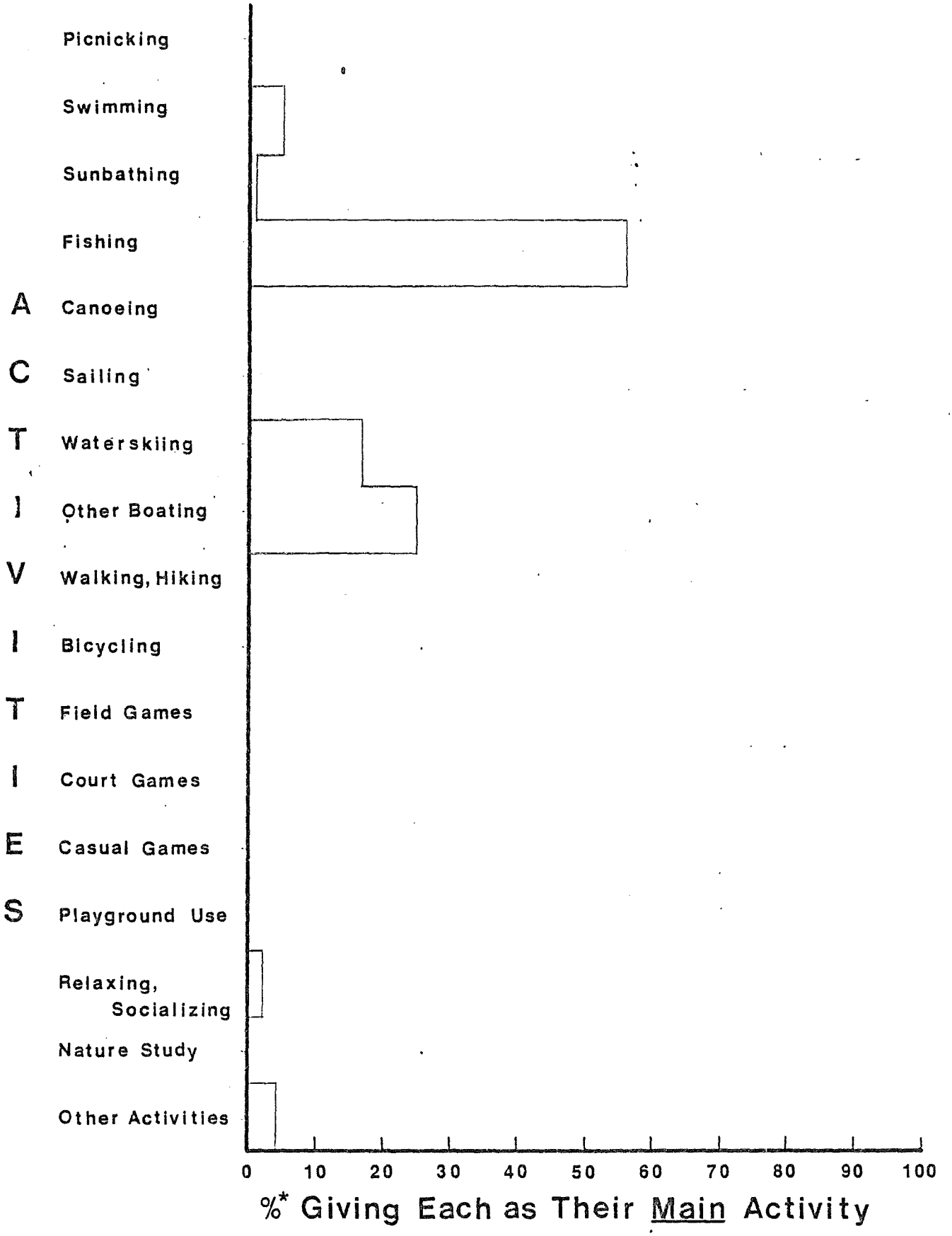
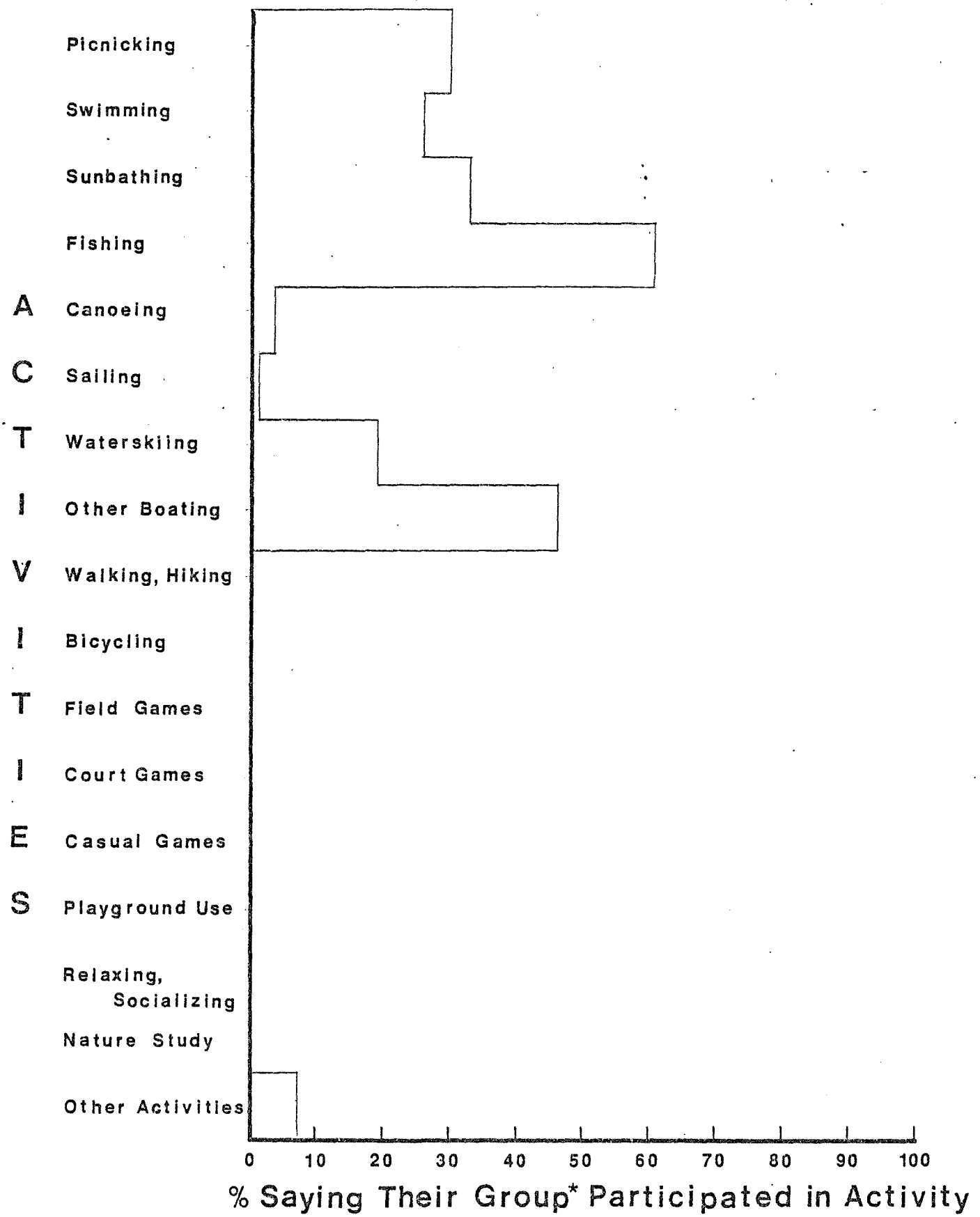


FIGURE 8e: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: North Arm - Minnetonka



*Recreating Group - See Table 10

n = 113

FIGURE 9e: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: North Arm - Minnetonka

Main Activity: Fishing

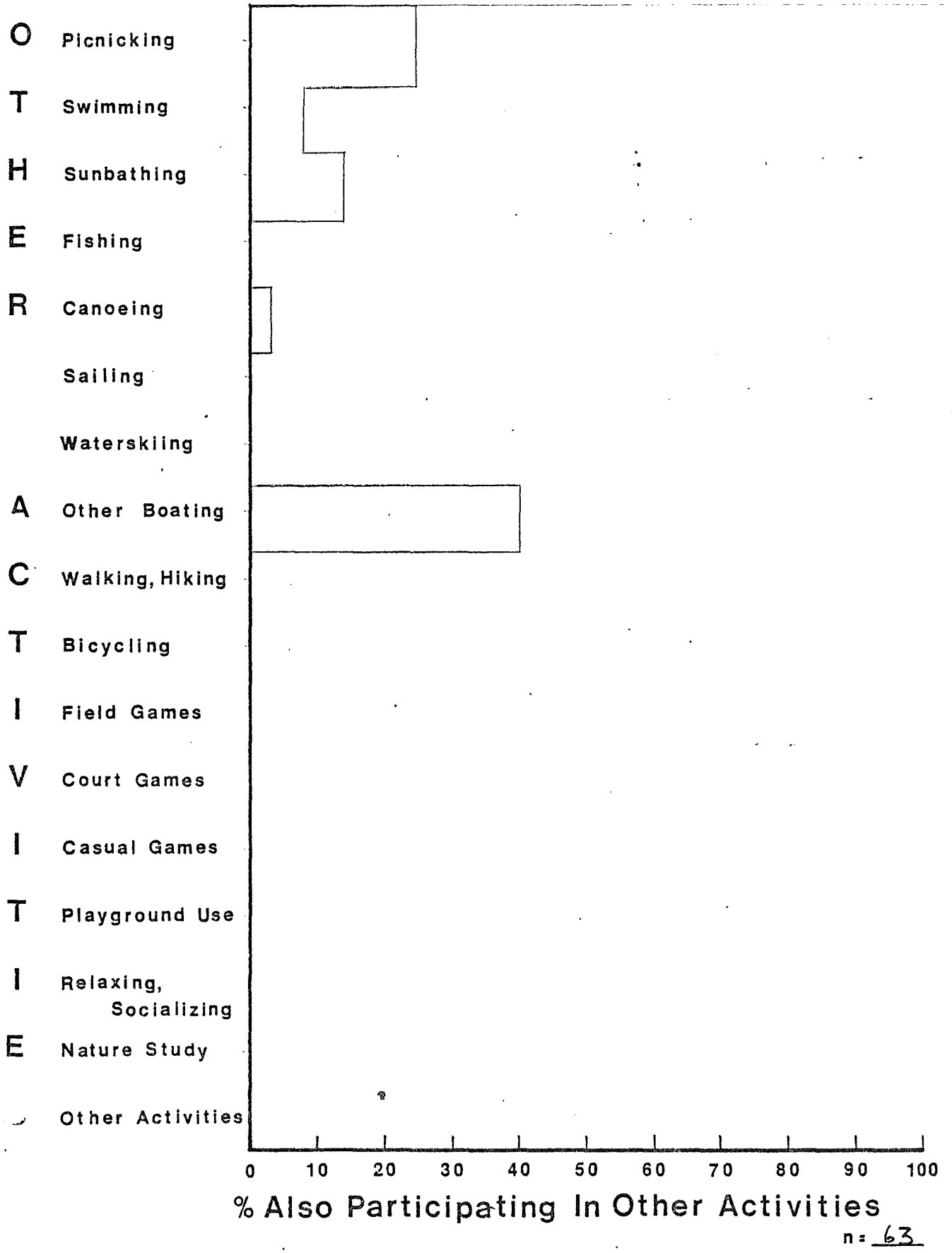


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FIGURE 7f: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Minnehaha Parkway

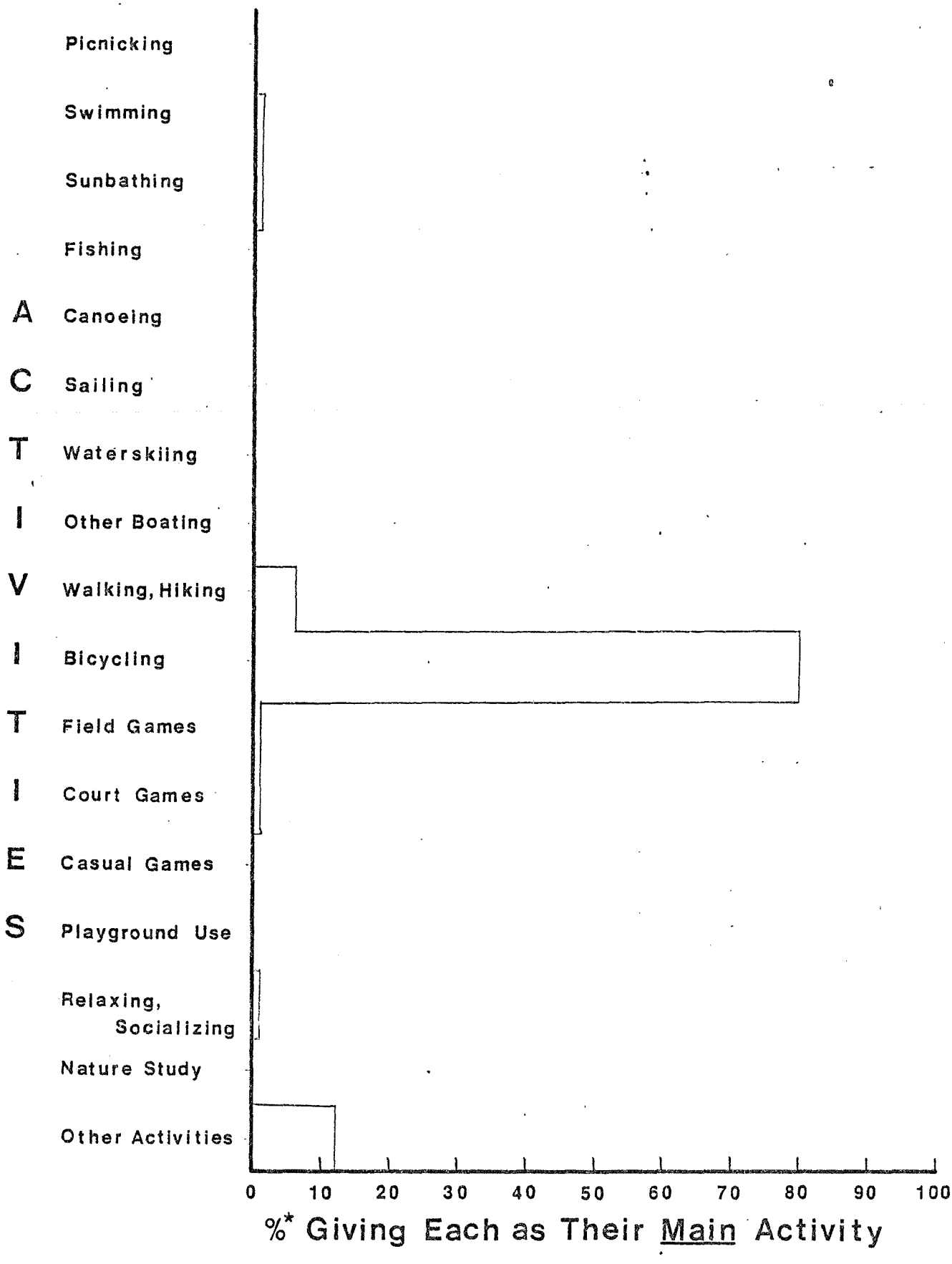
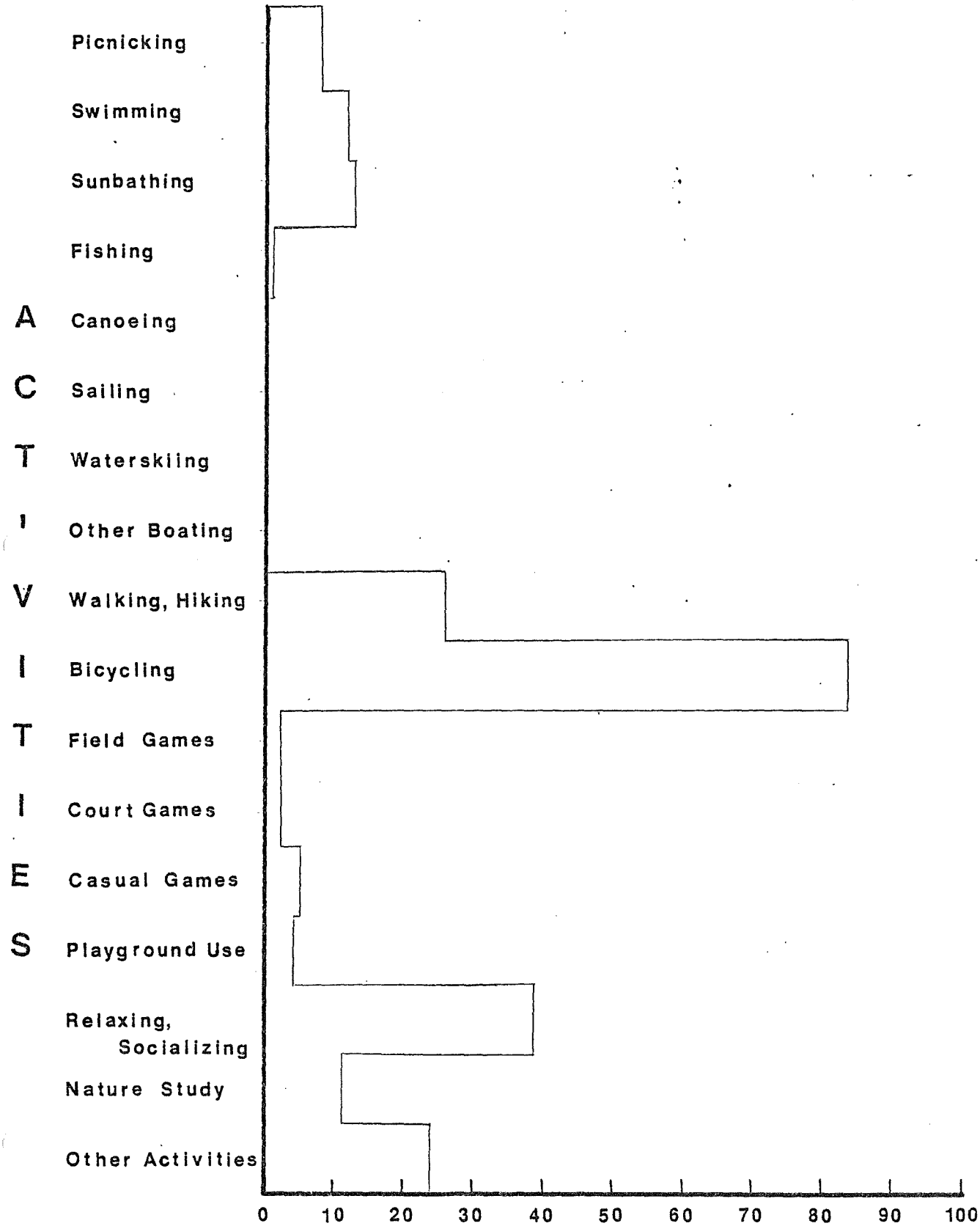


FIGURE 8f: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Minnehaha Parkway

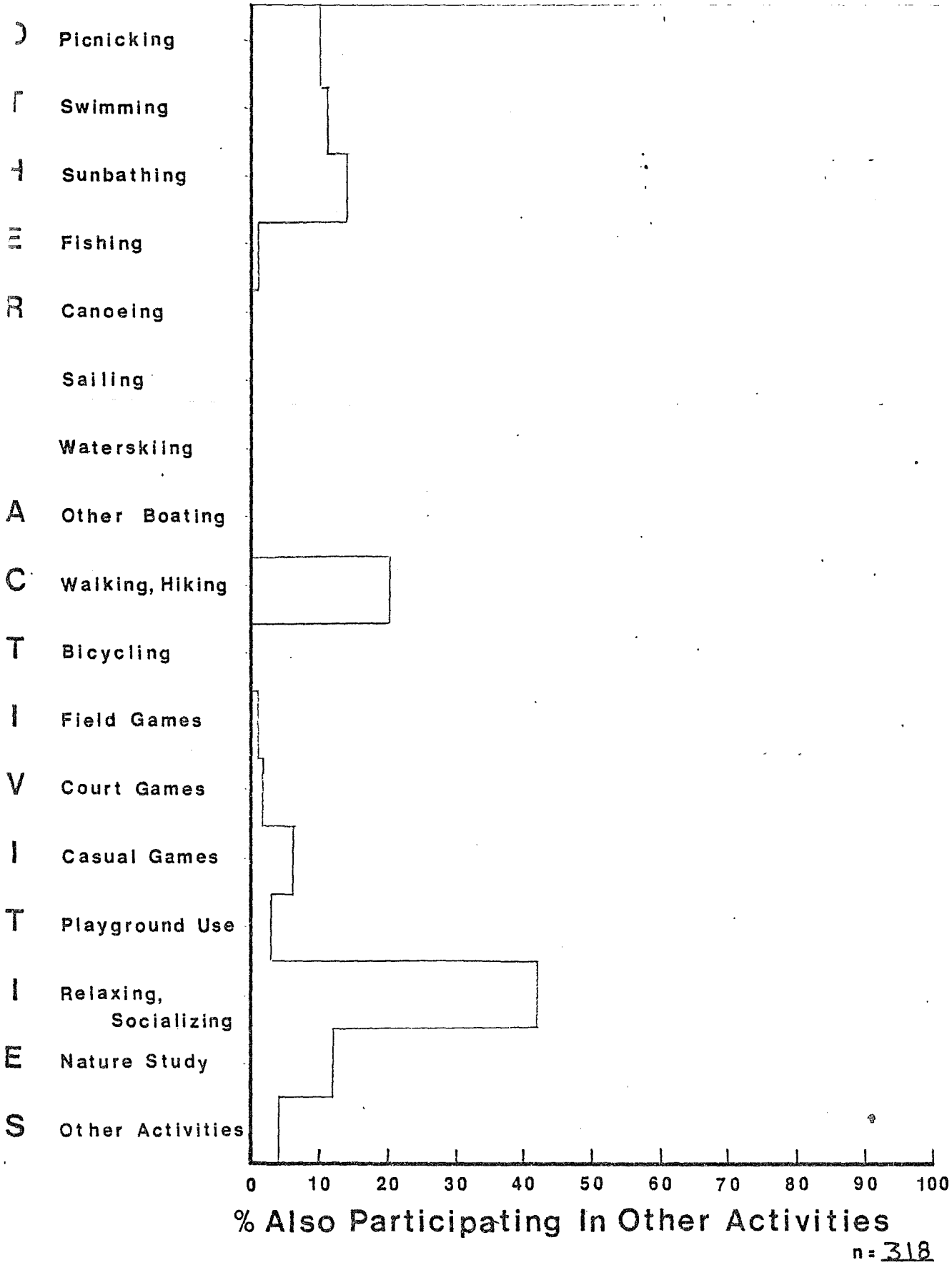


n: 397

FIGURE 9f: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: Minnehaha Parkway

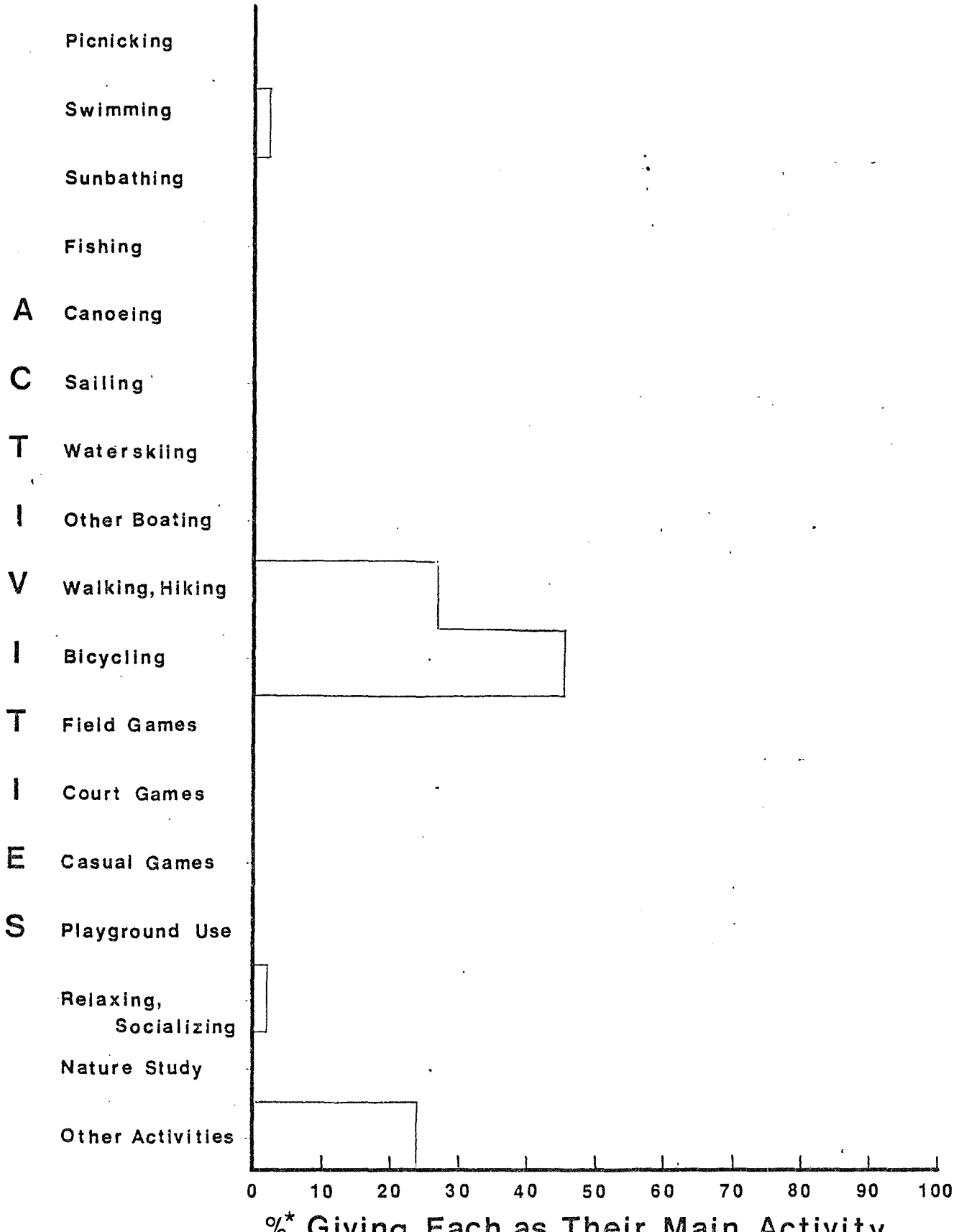
Main Activity: Bicycling



n = 318

FIGURE 7g: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

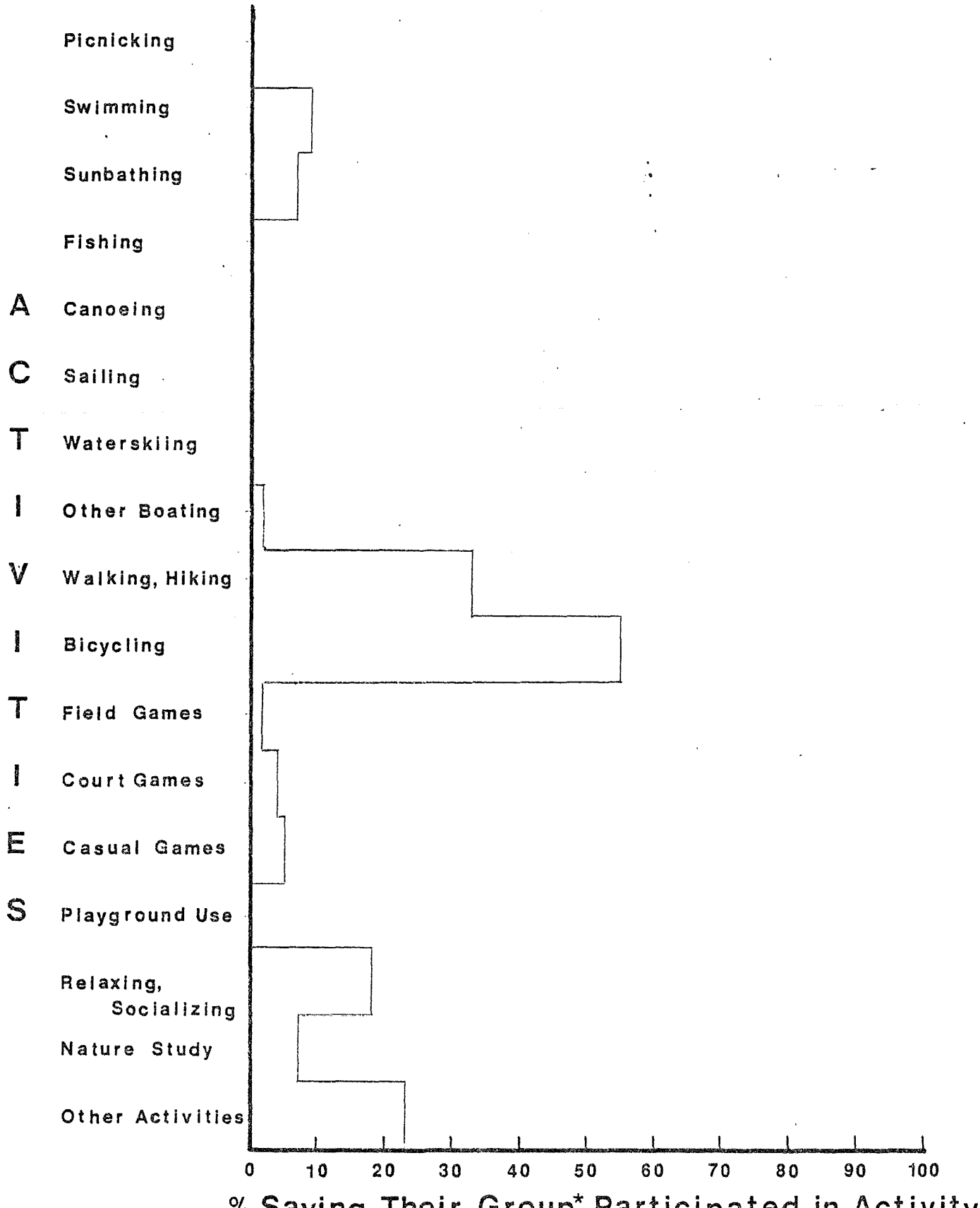
Area: St. Anthony Parkway



*Percents may total more than 100 due to multiple responses. n = 55

FIGURE 8g: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: St. Anthony Parkway



*Recreating Group - See Table 10

FIGURE 9g: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: St. Anthony Parkway

Main Activity: Bicycling

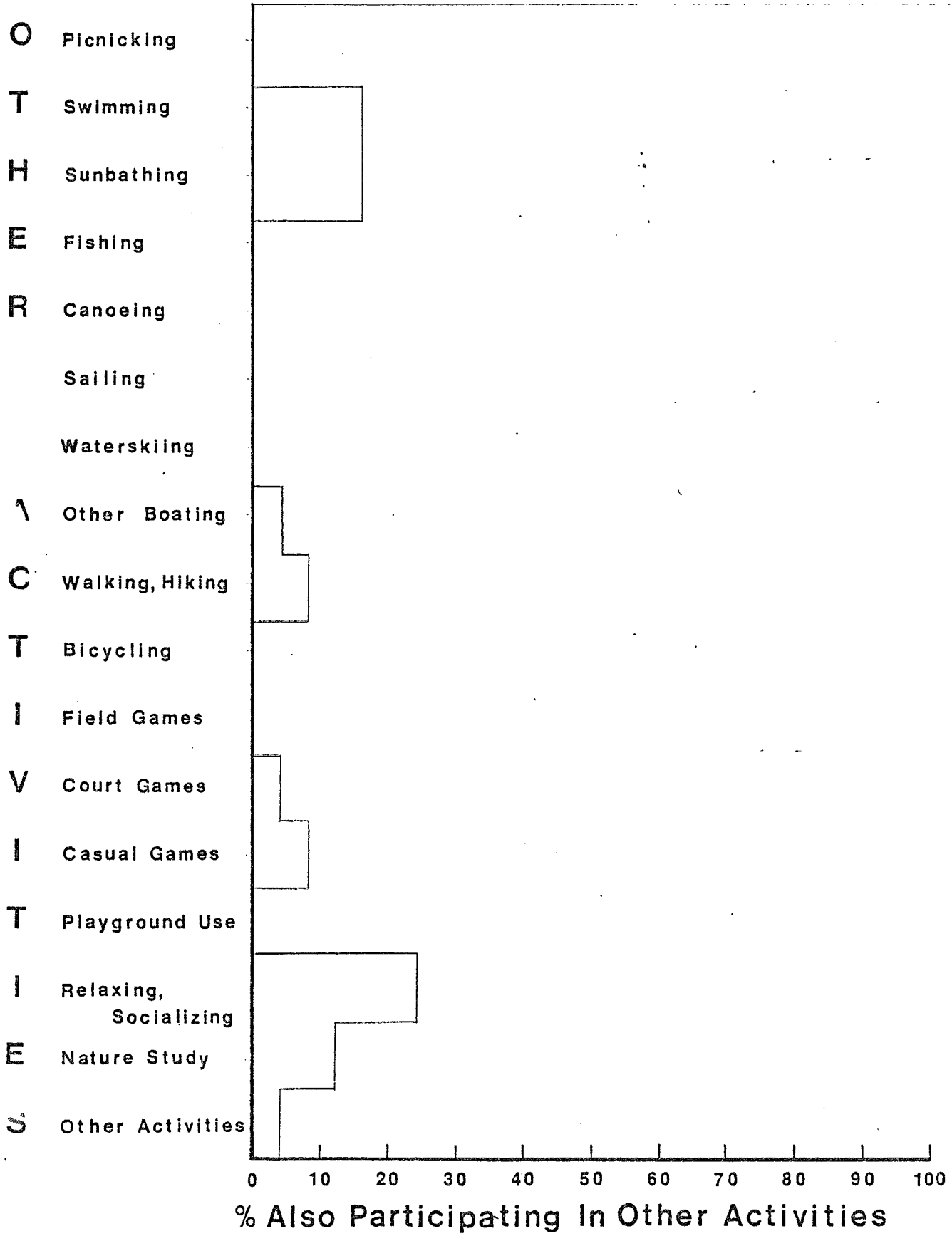


FIGURE 7h: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Richardson Nature Center

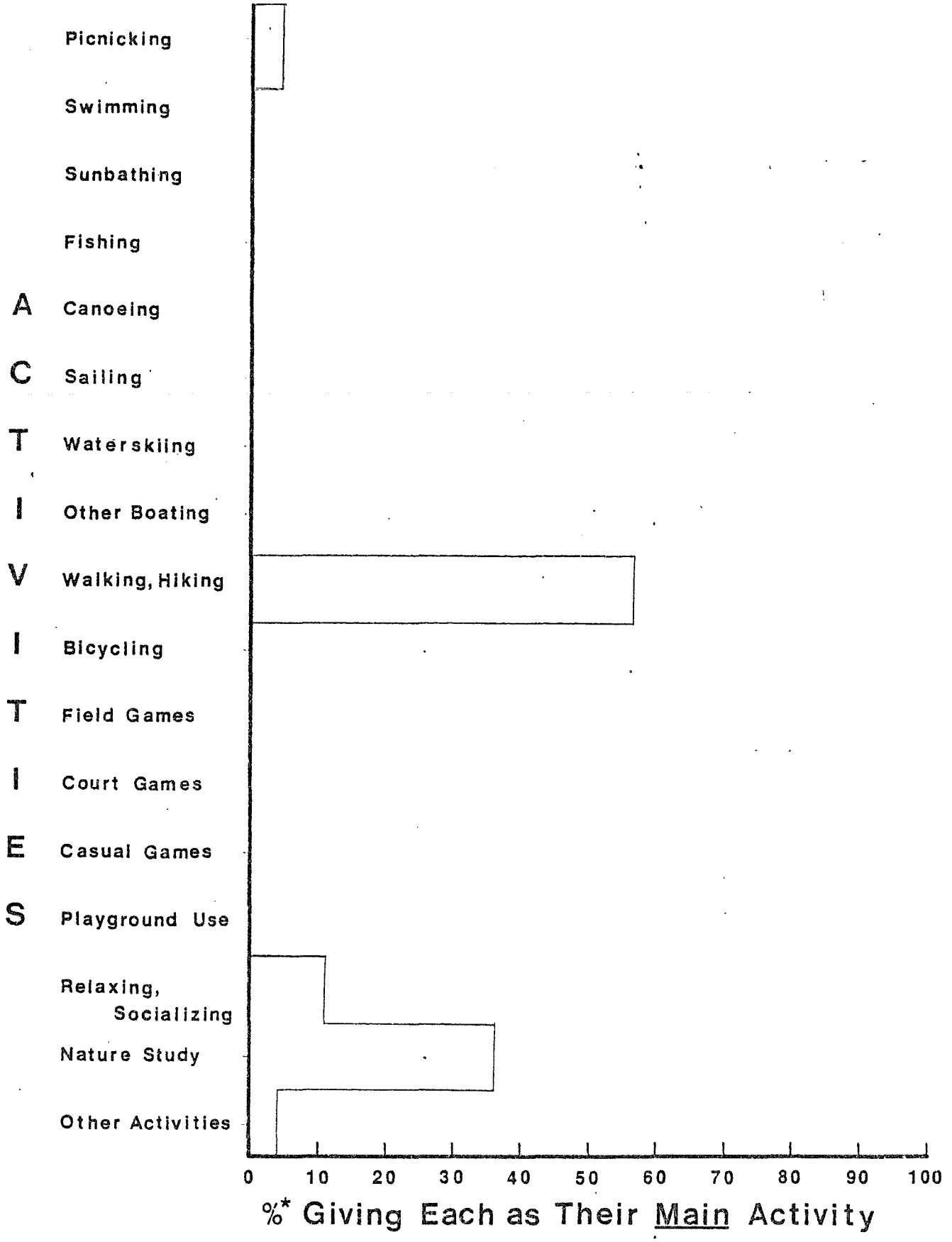


FIGURE 8h: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Richardson Nature Center

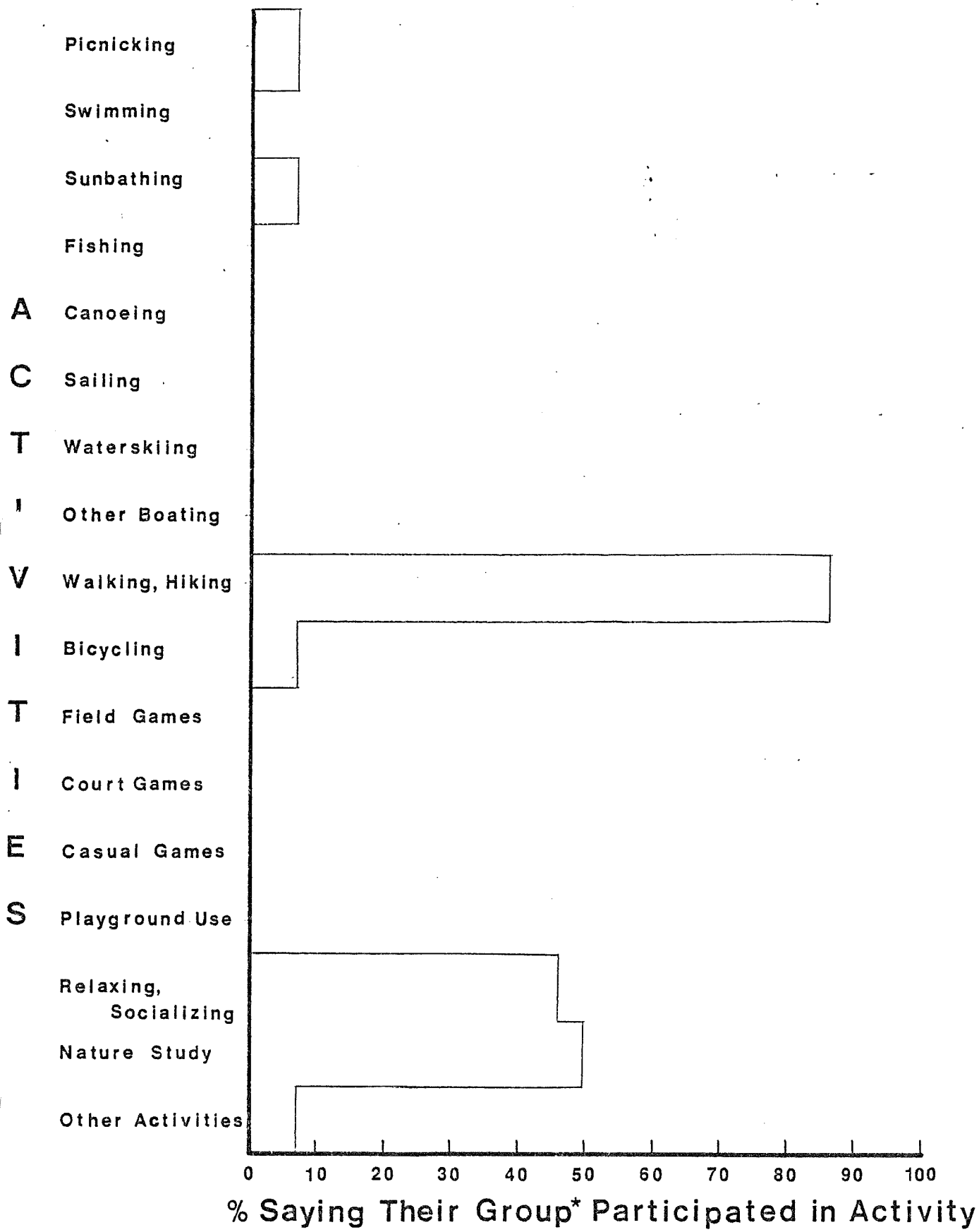
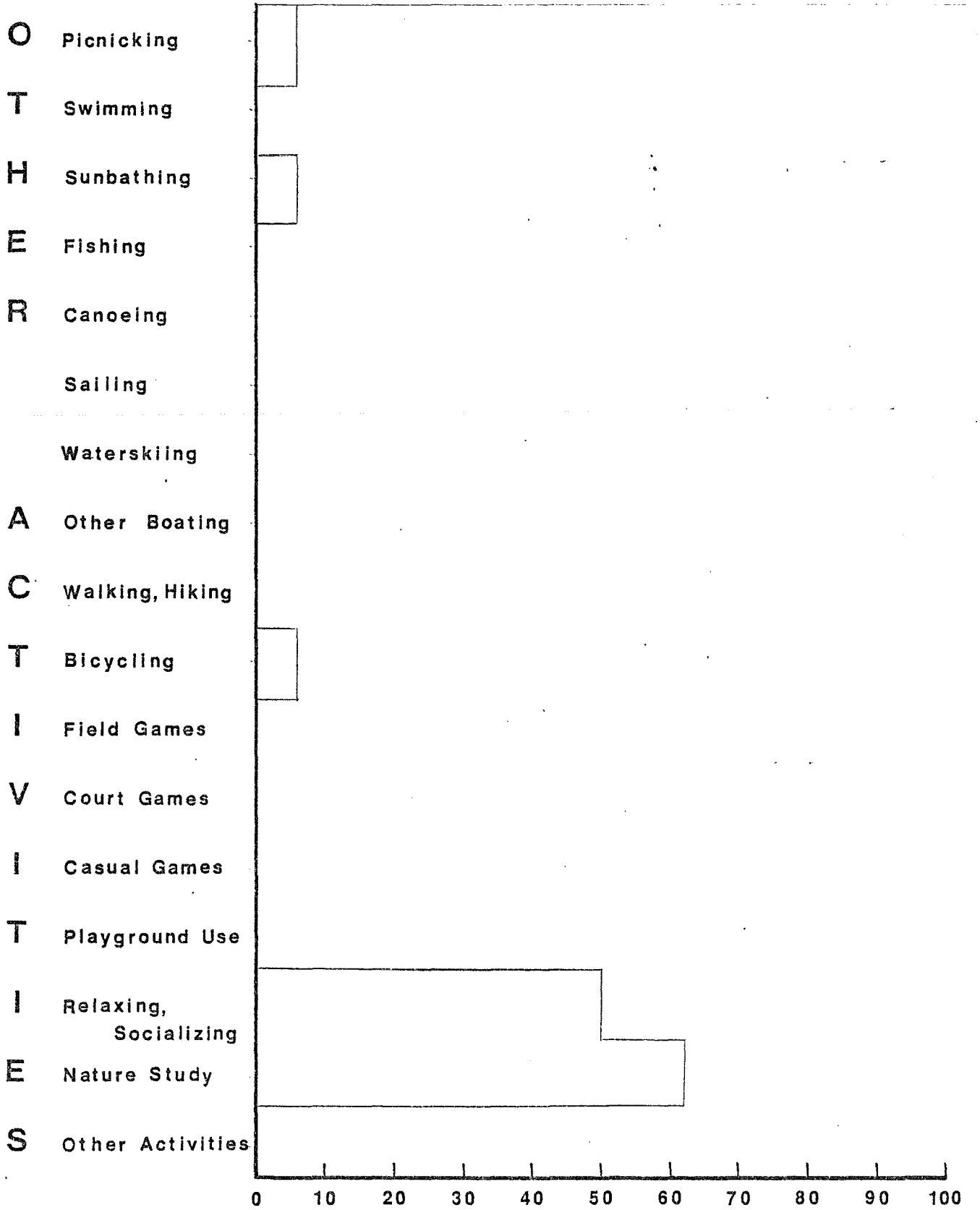


FIGURE 9h: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: Richardson Nature Center

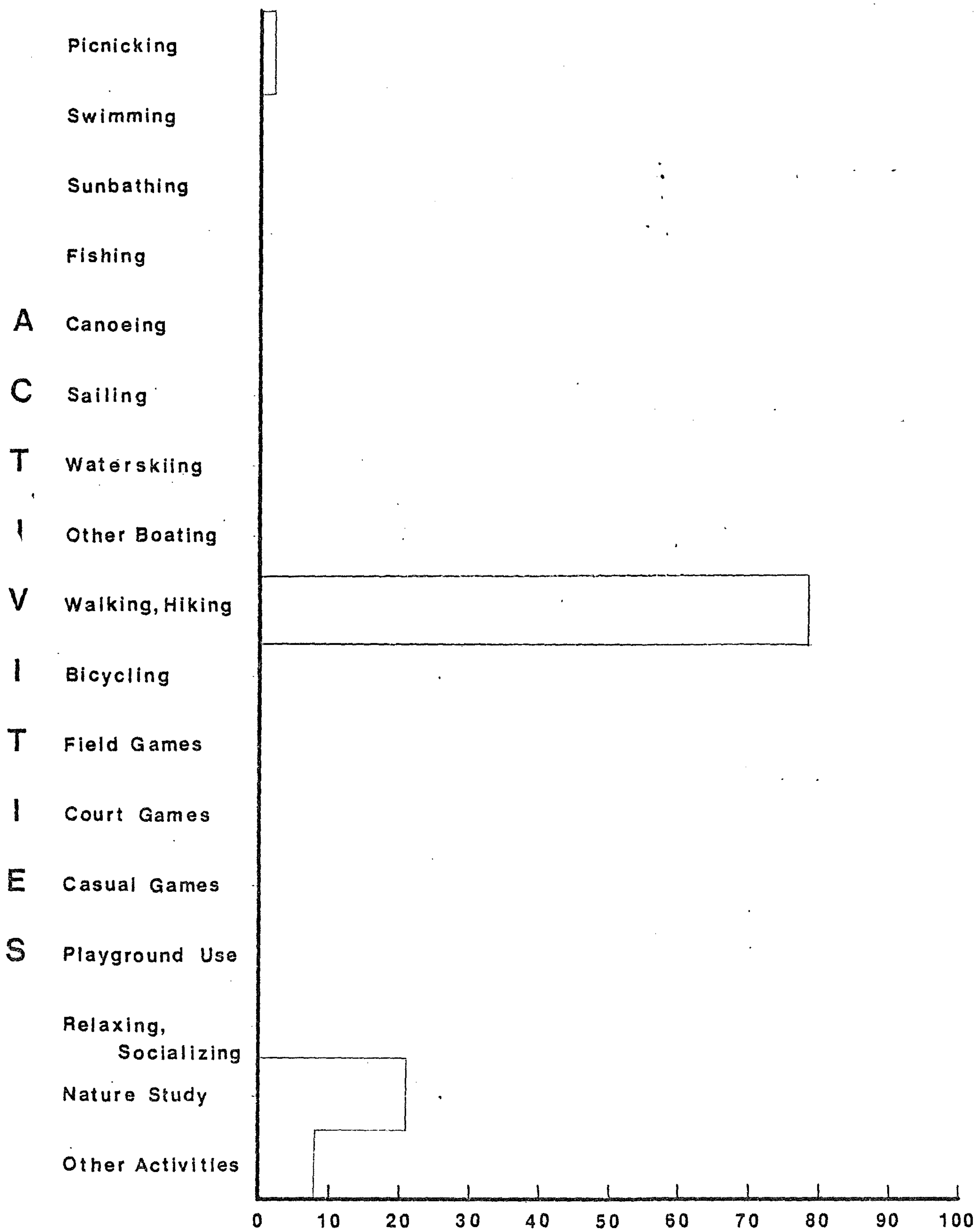
Main Activity: Walking/Hiking



n: 14

FIGURE 7i: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Wood Lake Nature Center

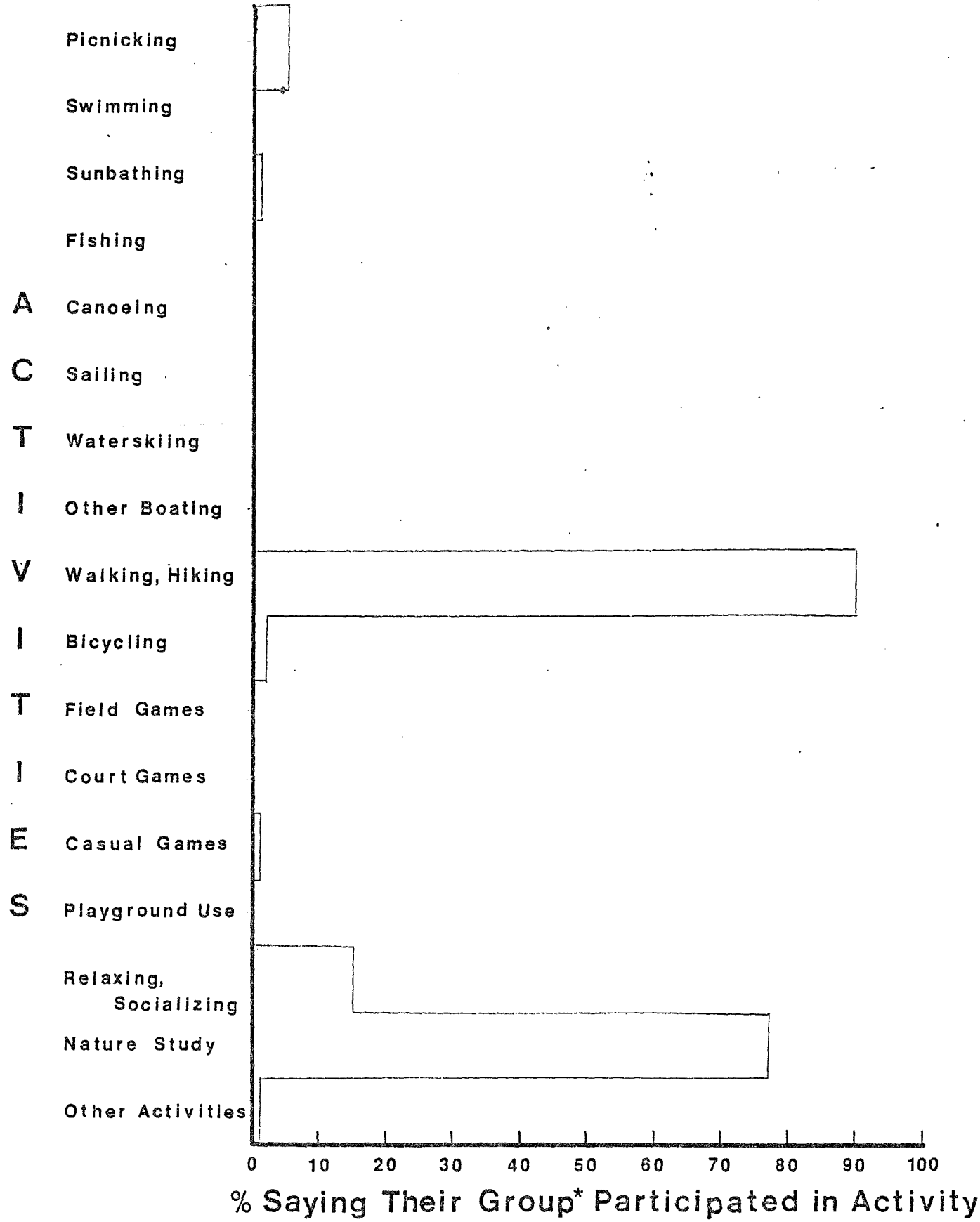


%* Giving Each as Their Main Activity

multiple responses n: 163

FIGURE 8i: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Wood Lake Nature Center

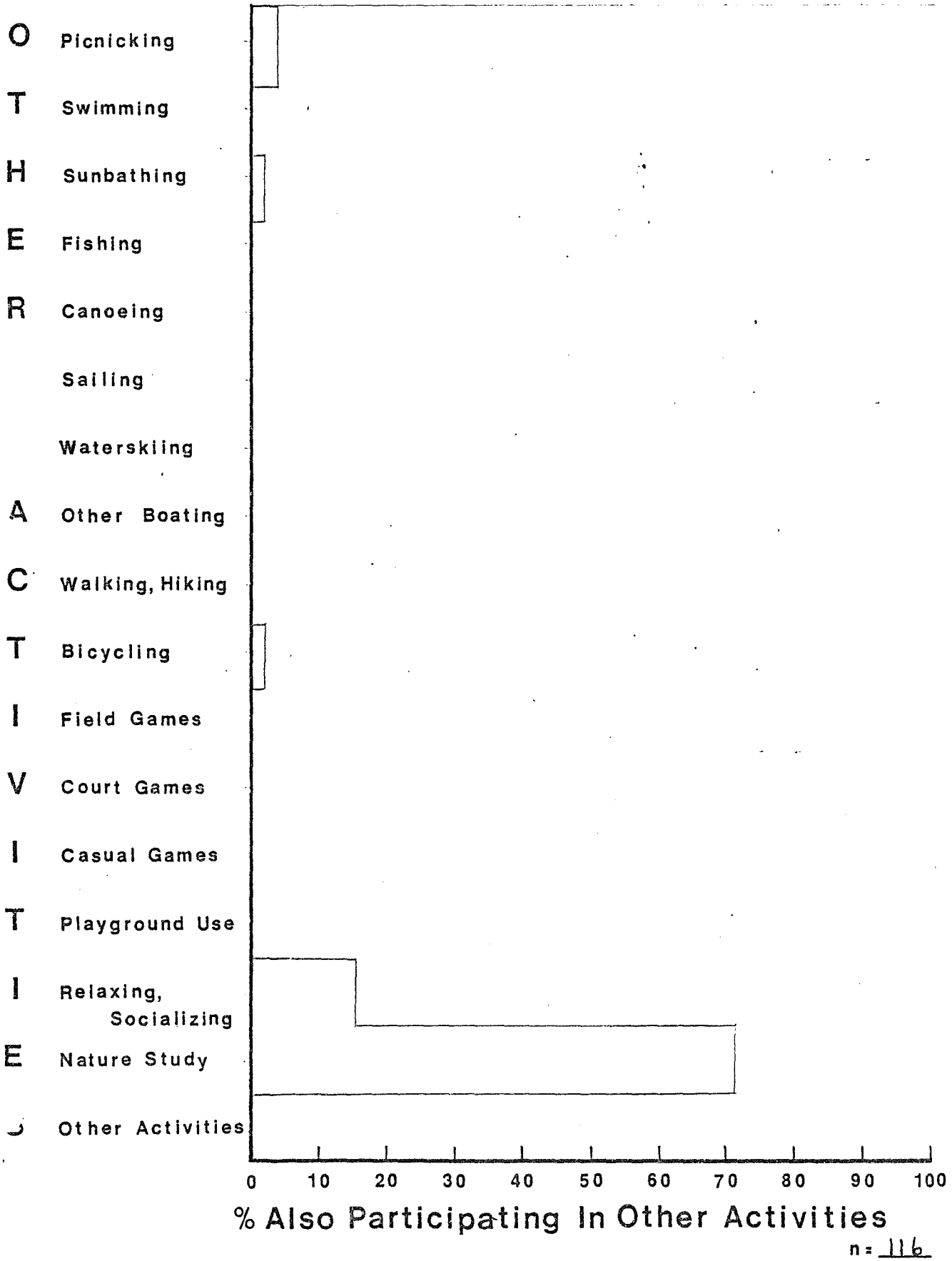


*Recreating Group - See Table 10

FIGURE 9i: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: Wood Lake Nature Center

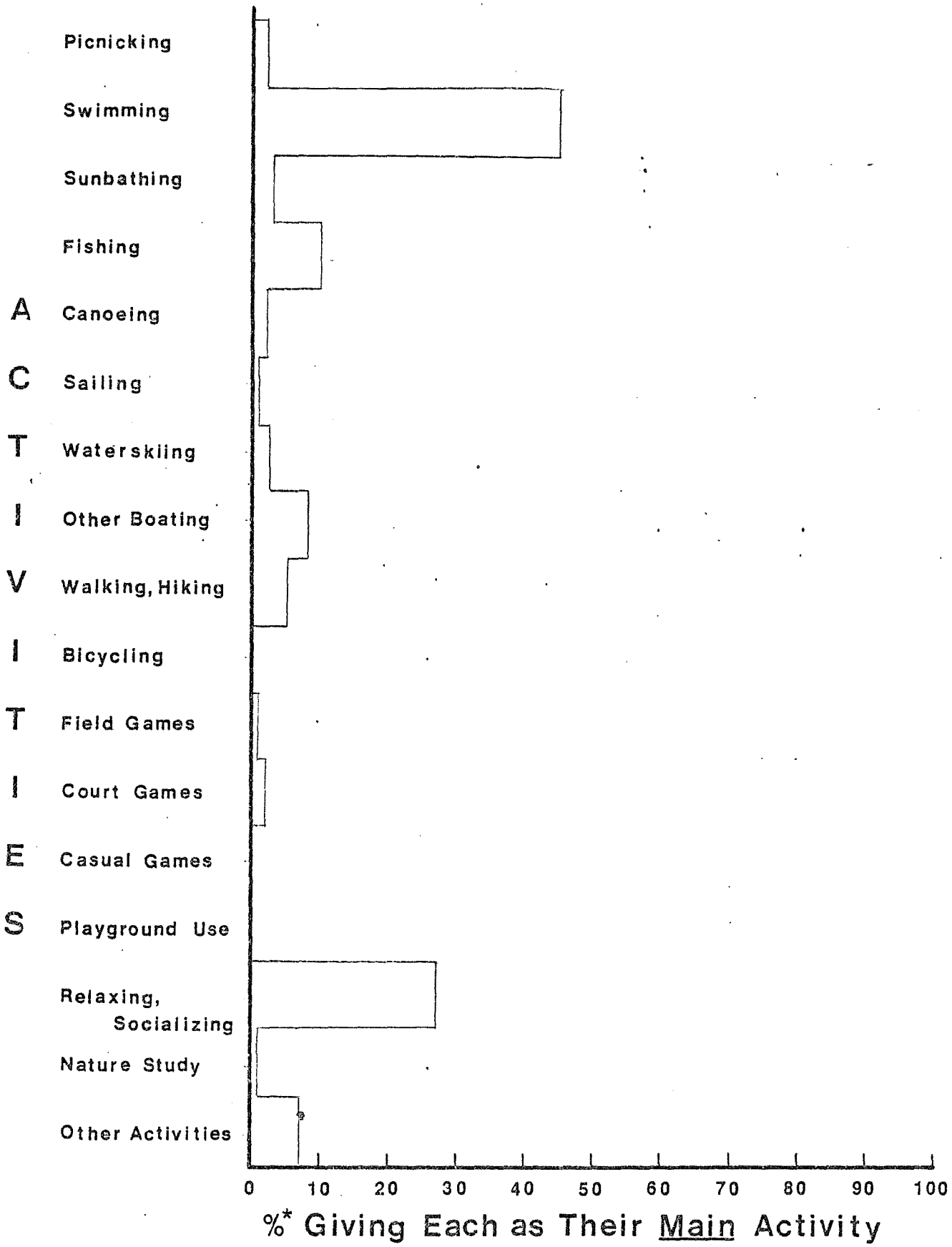
Main Activity: Walking/Hiking



n = 116

FIGURE 7j: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

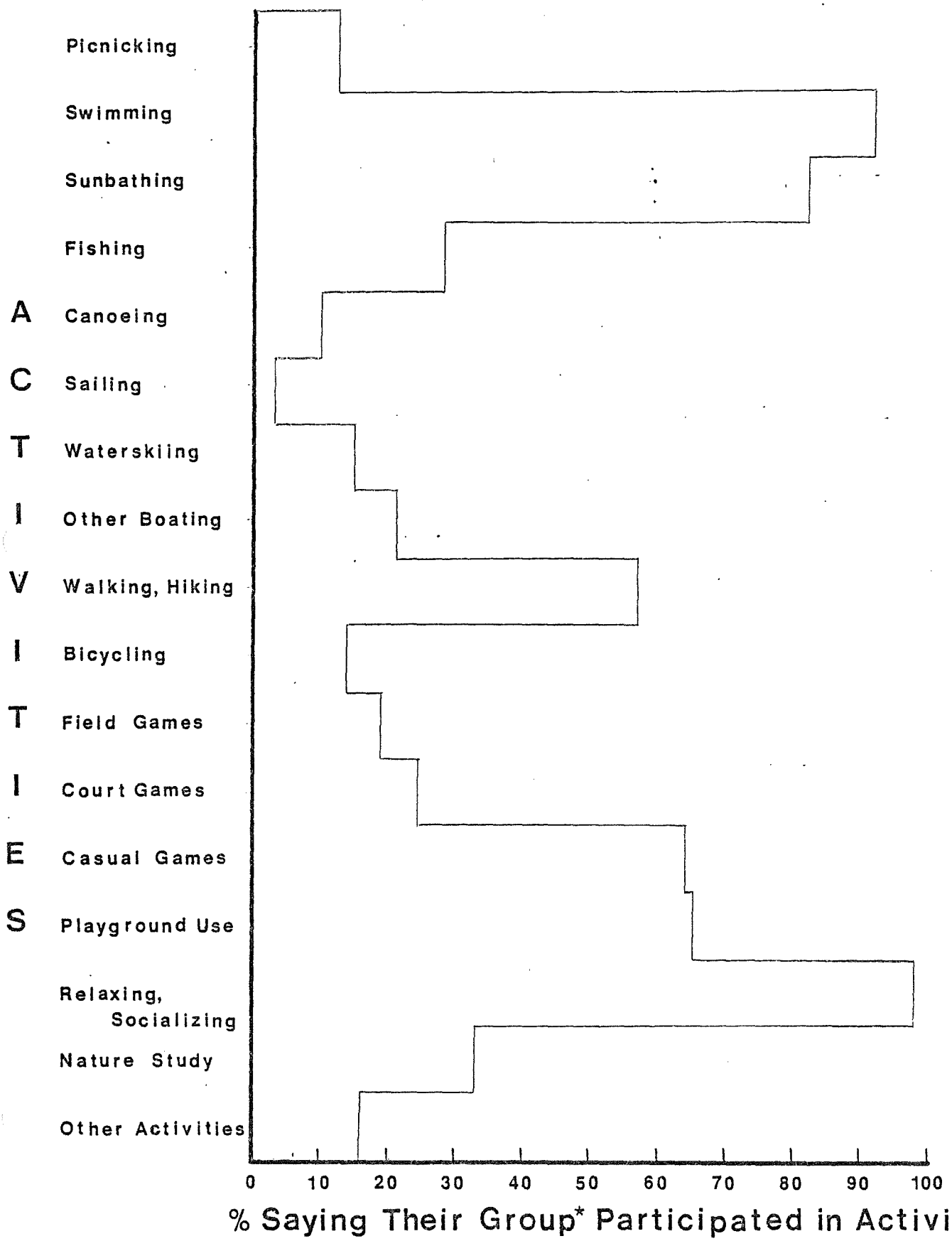
Area: Morris Baker Campground



*Percents may total more than 100 due to multiple

FIGURE 8j: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: Morris Baker Campground



*Recreating Group - See Table 10

n: 182

FIGURE 9j: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: Morris Baker Campground

Main Activity: Swimming

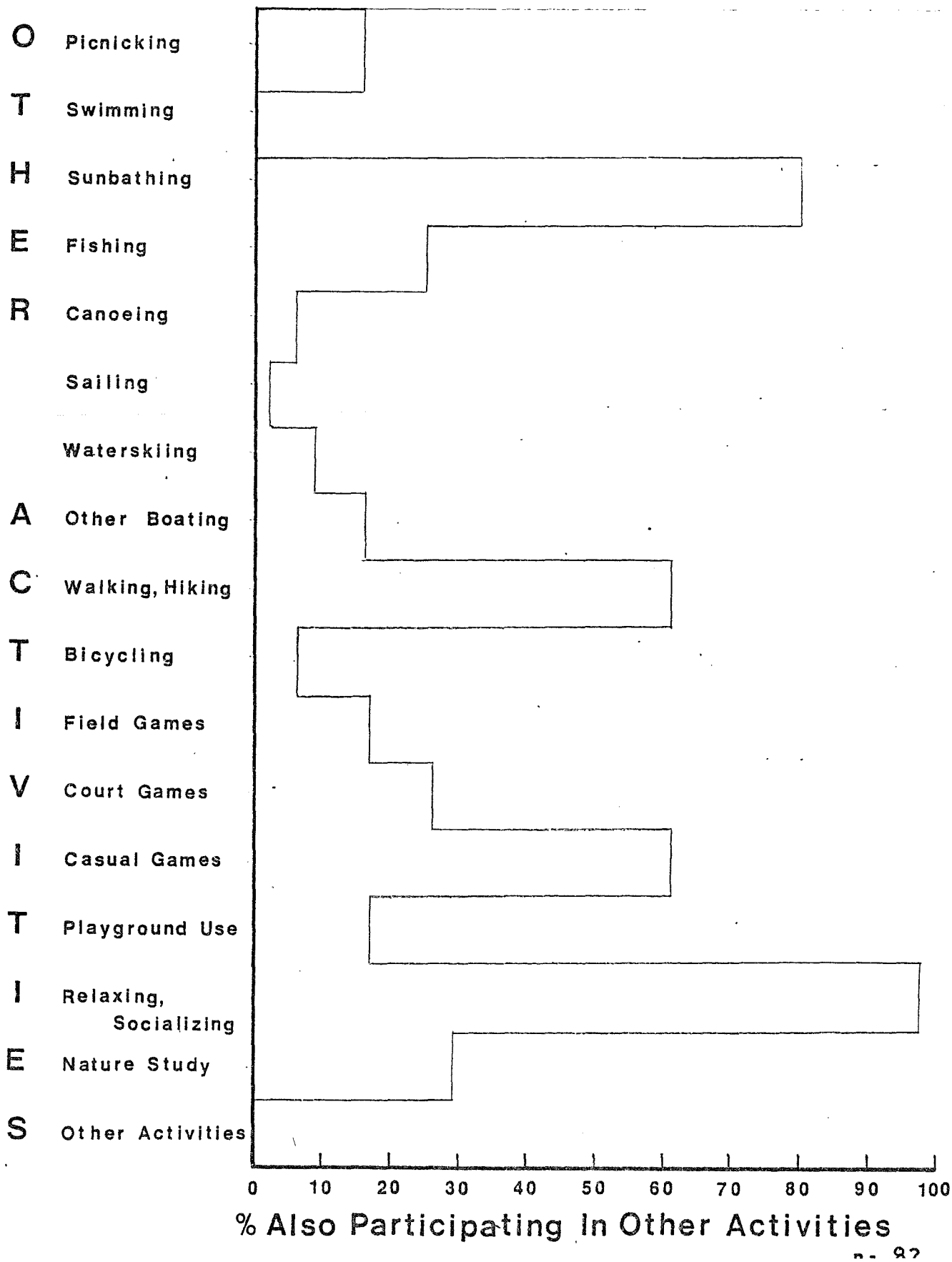


FIGURE 7k: MAIN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: KOA - Mpls NW

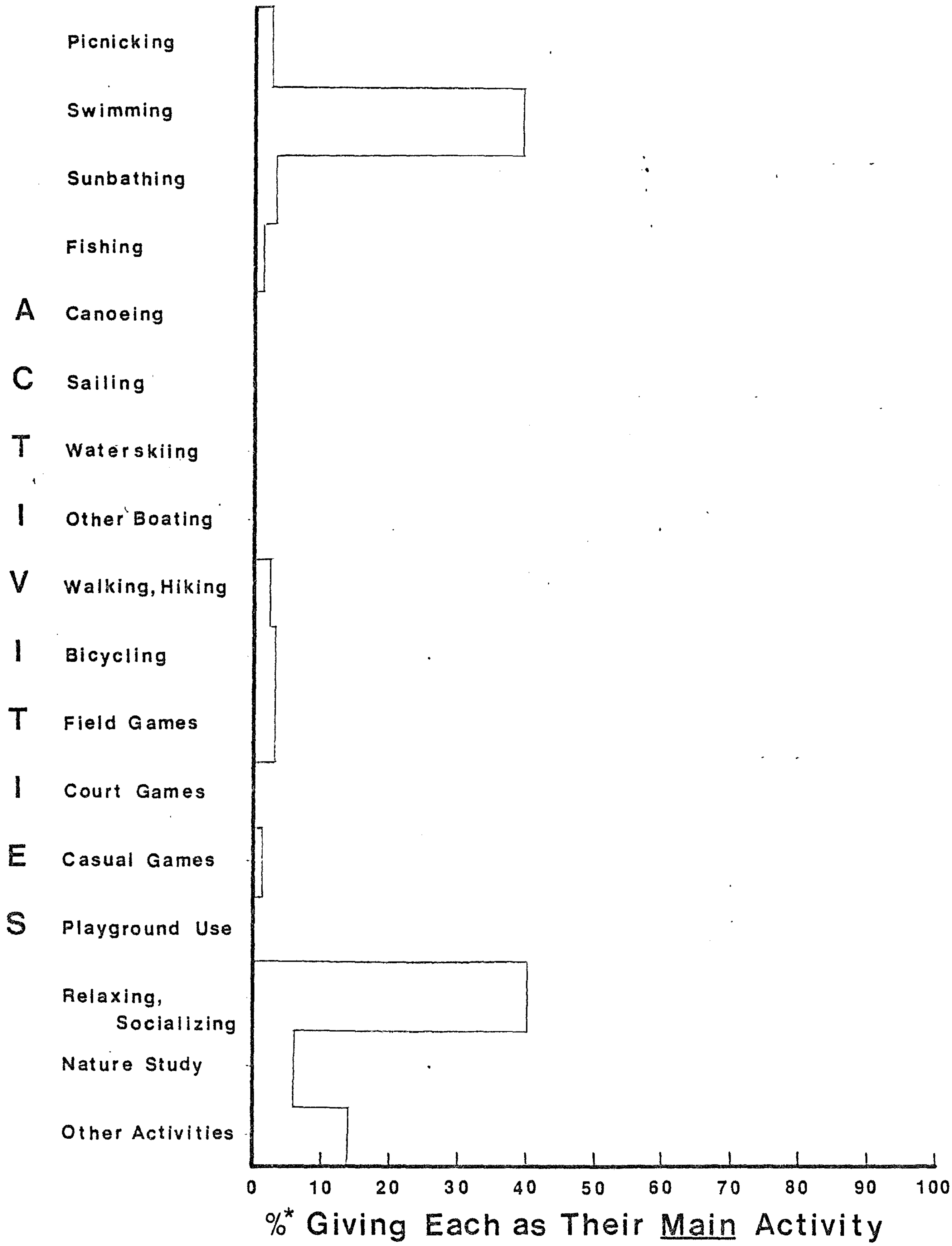
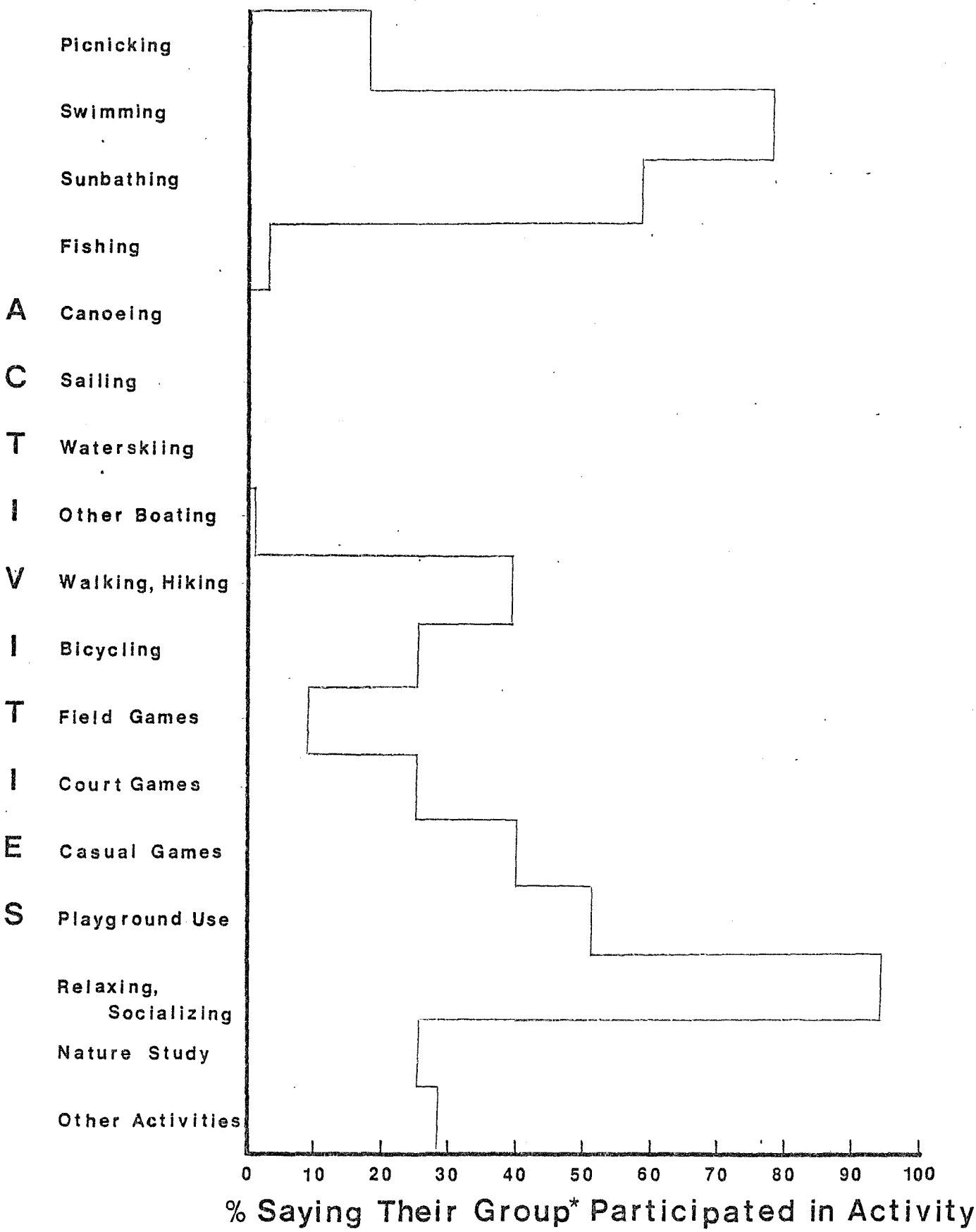


FIGURE 8k: ALL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Area: KOA - Mpls. NW

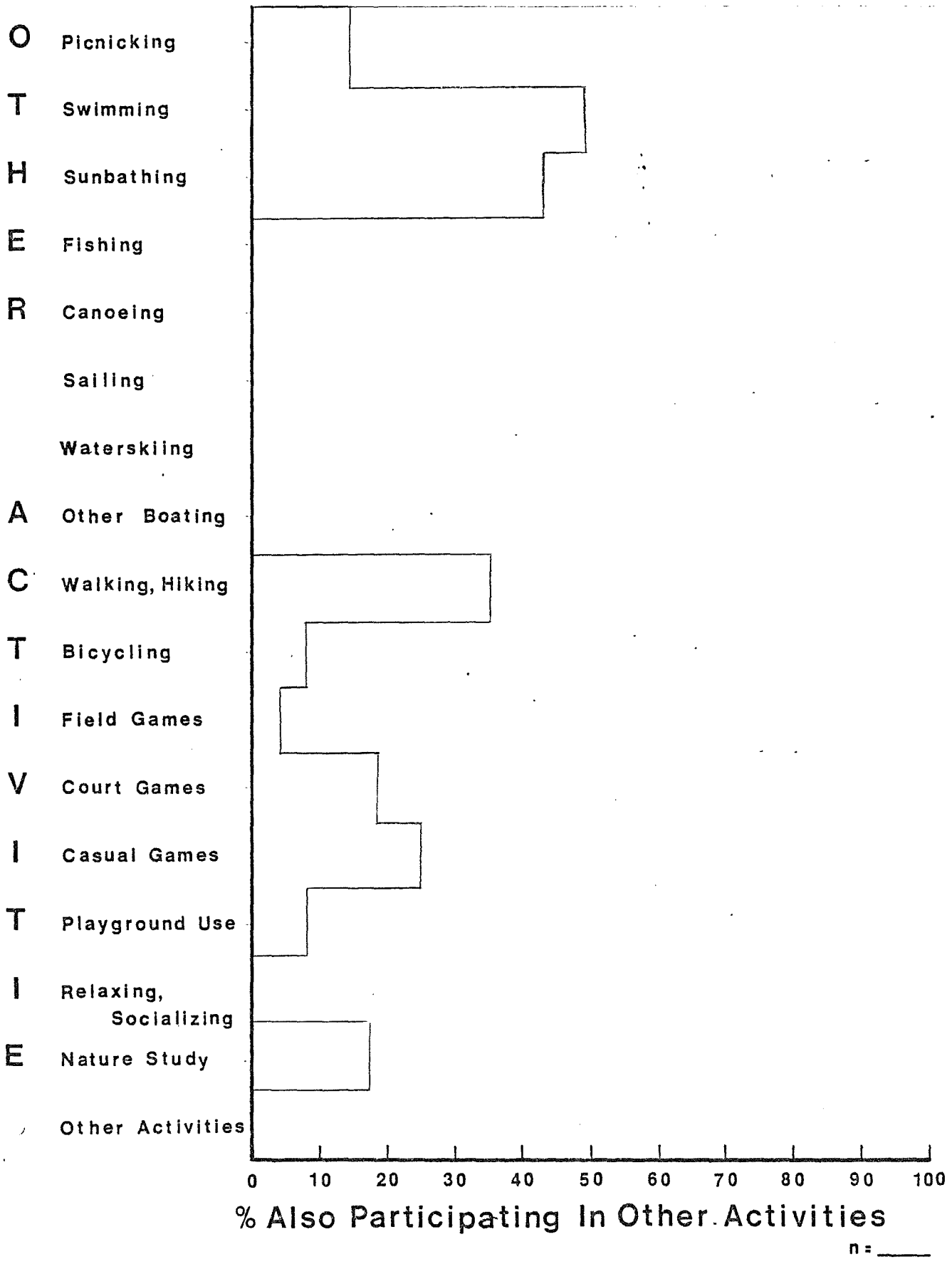


*Recreating Group - See Table 10

FIGURE 9k: ACTIVITY COMBINATIONS

Area: KOA- Mpls. NW

Main Activity: Relaxing / Socializing



n = ____

TABLE 24: FISHING SUCCESS

ACCESS	Sample n_1	Size n_2(1)	Percent Catching Fish	For Those Groups Keeping Fish: Mean # Kept (Group)	Median # Kept (Group)	Percent of Groups Keeping: None	1 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 or more
Coon Lake	42	12	75	2	2	0	100	0	0	0
Lake Waconia	74	56	91	27	19	0	35	23	21	21
Lake Marion	71	24	62	11	8	0	67	17	17	0
Lake Minnetonka										
Spring Park	172	87	85	23	7	0	60	11	16	13
North Arm	113	71	75	46	10	0	53	16	9	22
Prior Lake	90	49	69	31	14	0	47	10	23	20
Forest Lake	52	22	59	7	4	0	71	29	0	0
White Bear Lake	99	37	76	54	27	0	27	18	18	36
TOTAL	713	359	77	30	12	0	52	16	15	17

1-The number of people who reported fishing as their main activity.

TABLE 25: NATURE CENTER USES (1)

Use (2)	Percent (3) of Respondents For Each Use At: Lowry (Carver) n= 59	Richardson (Hyland) n= 48	Wood Lake n= 187	Total n= 294
Nature Center-related uses	66	58	87	78
Use water Fountain	3	13	1	3
Use restroom	0	0	1	1
Use phone	2	2	0	1
Get information on parks, programs, etc.	12	6	0	3
Looking for employee, ranger, etc.	10	8	4	6
Stopped for a brief rest	0	6	2	2
Other uses	7	6	5	6

1- This refers to question #2 in the Nature Center survey. It was used as a "filter" to avoid going into any great depth with someone who had not made use of the nature center or grounds, per se. The interview was ended if the person had not made use of the center or grounds.
2- These uses should not be confused with the activities referred to in Table 23. All of the activities in Table 23 would fall under "Nature Center-related uses" here (e.g., nature study, relaxing, jogging, walking).
3- Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 26: NUMBER OF CAMPING TRIPS TAKEN IN PAST YEAR

A: Total

Campground	Sample Size (n)	Mean # Of Trips	Median # Of Trips	Percent Saying They Took: 1 Trip	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-25	More than 25 Trips
Baylor	34	10	8	12	9	8	3	0	12	3	6	0	12	32	3
Morris Baker	182	7	4	21	13	12	8	7	8	3	3	1	4	17	3
Bunker Hills	6	5	3	33	0	33	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0
KOA-Northwest	211	7	4	18	14	13	12	6	8	2	3	0	5	16	3
Ramblin' Rum	191	6	4	16	11	13	12	11	9	2	3	1	6	14	2
TOTAL	624	7	5	18	12	13	9	6	9	2	4	1	6	17	3

B: At This Campground

Campground	Sample Size(n)	Mean # Of Trips	Median # Of Trips	Percent: This Mean of Total Mean	Percent: This Median of Total Median	Percent Saying They Took: 1 Trip	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-25	More Than 25 trips
Baylor	34	3	2	30	25	44	21	6	8	6	12	3	0	0	0	0	0
Morris Baker	181	3	1	43	25	57	18	11	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	1
Bunker Hills	6	2	1	40	33	67	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	217	2	1	29	25	79	11	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Ramblin' Rum	192	2	1	33	25	72	17	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	630	2	1	29	20	63	17	6	5	3	3	1	0	0	1	1	0

TABLE 27: PREVIOUS VISITS TO THIS NATURE CENTER

A: Have They Been Here Before?

Nature Center	Sample Size (n)	Percent Responding: Yes	No
Lowry (Carver)	39	67	33
Richardson (hyland)	28	64	36
Wood Lake	163	89	11
TOTAL	230	82	18

B: Have They Participated In A Program?

Nature Center	Sample Size (n)	Percent Responding: Yes	No
Lowry (Carver)	39	23	77
Richardson (Hyland)	28	21	79
Wood Lake	163	16	84
TOTAL	230	17	83

C: Number of Visits in the Past Year

Nature Center	Sample Size (n)	Mean # of Visits	Median # Of Visits	Percent Saying They Made: 1 Visit	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-25	More than 25 Visits
Lowry (Carver)	38	4	1	51	18	10	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	5
Richardson (Hyland)	27	5	1	61	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	7
Wood Lake	146	13	5	25	12	6	5	3	3	1	1	0	2	17	25
TOTAL	211	10	3	34	14	14	5	2	2	1	1	0	2	14	19

D: Number of Visits In Summer Season

Nature Center	Sample Size (n)	Mean # of Visits	Median # of Visits	Percent: This Mean of Past Year Mean	Percent: This Median of Past Year Median	Percent Saying They Made: 1 Visit	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-25	25 +
Lowry (Carver)	38	2	1	50	100	67	12	6	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	3	0
Richardson (Hyland)	27	4	1	80	100	61	18	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	7
Wood Lake	146	11	3	85	60	33	14	6	4	2	2	1	1	0	3	17	17
TOTAL	211	9	2	90	67	42	14	6	4	1	3	0	1	0	3	13	13

TABLE 28: ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP - NATURE CENTER RESPONDENTS

Organization Type	Percent[1] Belonging to Each Organization Type At: Lowry (Carver) n= 39	Richardson (Hyland) n= 28	Wood Lake n= 163	Total n= 230
None	66	67	79	79
Museums/Zoos Gardens, Etc.	0	8	1	1
Wildlife Groups	15	4	9	9
General Environmental Groups	5	16	5	6
Environmental Issues Groups	0	0	1	0
Environmental Education Groups	3	0	0	0
General Recreation Groups	0	0	0	0
Other Groups	12	4	5	5

1-Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

TABLE 29: OCCUPATION GROUP

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding With Occupations Classified As: Professional, Managerial	Clerical, Sales	Services	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Misc.
GENERAL PARK AREAS										
Square Lake	111	34	14	23	0	1	8	0	7	14
Morris Baker	342	25	15	32	2	1	4	2	5	14
Fort Snelling	311	24	22	23	1	1	2	5	5	16
Snail Lake	192	18	17	31	1	2	4	3	2	23
Cleary Lake	92	20	20	40	0	1	0	1	4	14
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	30	16	21	2	0	3	1	4	22
Lake Rebecca	131	25	20	26	1	2	5	3	6	19
Elm Creek	238	24	14	34	1	1	4	2	4	16
Theodore Wirth	174	26	14	25	1	1	4	4	6	19
Baylor	84	23	23	26	4	1	2	2	10	10
Harriet Island	66	26	14	21	2	2	3	5	9	20
Hidden Falls	17	24	24	0	0	12	12	0	12	18
Martin-Island	31	3	10	16	0	3	13	3	19	32
Keller	134	19	11	27	0	4	5	3	6	25
Como	307	27	17	21	1	0	4	4	5	21
South Washington	36	33	17	6	3	6	6	3	17	11
Bunker Hills	113	23	22	20	0	0	9	1	7	18
Battle Creek	109	31	21	15	0	0	5	5	6	18
Minnehaha	239	26	21	26	1	1	5	2	3	15
TOTAL	3130	24	17	23	1	2	5	3	7	18
WATER ACCESSES										
Coon Lake	42	17	16	15	2	5	9	7	10	19
Lake Waconia	74	34	11	4	6	3	8	2	20	12
Lake Marion	71	27	8	7	3	1	9	1	29	15
Lake Minnetonka										
Spring Park	172	40	20	15	2	0	4	0	8	11
North Arm	113	35	20	10	0	0	8	5	10	12
Prior Lake	90	33	10	16	8	3	3	0	14	11
Forest Lake	52	37	21	2	2	1	8	0	12	17
White Bear Lake	99	42	10	10	1	2	1	5	8	21
TOTAL	713	33	15	9	3	2	7	2	14	15

TABLE 29: OCCUPATION GROUP (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent Responding With Occupations Classified As: Professional, Managerial	Clerical, Sales	Services	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Misc.
TRAIL CORRIDORS										
Luce Line	43	37	7	12	9	0	5	0	7	23
Minnehaha Parkway	397	39	17	14	2	1	3	0	3	21
Wirth Parkway	230	32	18	12	2	2	6	2	3	13
St. Anthony Parkway	55	31	13	21	2	6	3	4	5	15
TOTAL	725	35	13	15	4	2	4	2	4	21
NATURE CENTERS										
Lowry(Carver)	39	38	16	18	2	0	0	3	0	23
Richardson(Hyland)	28	64	15	7	0	0	3	4	7	0
Wood Lake	163	47	14	16	3	0	5	7	2	11
TOTAL	230	47	15	15	3	0	3	3	2	12
CAMPGROUNDS										
Baylor	34	24	14	12	6	0	9	9	11	15
Morris Baker	182	37	14	22	1	1	5	1	7	12
Bunker Hills	6	33	33	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
KOA-Northwest	220	33	15	23	3	1	7	2	7	7
Ramblin' Rum	195	25	17	20	2	0	10	4	11	11
TOTAL	637	30	15	19	3	1	7	4	10	11

TABLE 30: TYPE OF COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATION

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents Saying They: Have No Paying Job	Are Self-Employed	Earn Hourly Wages	Are Salaried	Work On Commission	Are Retired	Are Paid By Other Means
GENERAL PARK AREAS								
Square Lake	111	16	10	41	28	3	1	2
Morris Baker	342	35	6	30	23	4	2	0
Fort Snelling	311	16	7	42	30	2	2	1
Snail Lake	192	31	3	42	20	1	1	3
Cleary Lake	92	41	10	2	36	9	1	1
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	23	7	32	26	3	8	1
Lake Rebecca	131	29	3	37	27	2	1	0
Elm Creek	238	37	5	34	23	2	0	0
Theodore Wirth	174	20	9	42	21	2	2	3
Baylor	84	18	8	43	29	0	2	0
Harriet Island	66	21	11	27	24	0	11	7
Hidden Falls	17	18	6	41	24	6	0	6
Martin-Island	31	42	0	55	3	0	0	0
Keller	134	30	7	37	16	1	6	2
Como	307	23	7	35	25	2	6	2
South Washington	36	14	17	42	22	6	0	0
Bunker Hills	113	25	8	37	23	3	4	1
Battle Creek	109	17	6	36	38	2	0	2
Minnehaha	239	23	10	36	22	2	8	0
TOTAL	3130	25	7	38	24	2	3	2
WATER ACCESSES								
Coon Lake	42	12	9	39	30	3	2	5
Lake Waconia	74	3	16	36	34	8	3	0
Lake Marion	71	6	7	49	28	7	1	1
Lake Minnetonka								
Spring Park	172	10	14	29	37	6	2	2
North Arm	113	4	9	35	38	7	4	4
Prior Lake	90	2	14	33	34	3	9	3
Forest Lake	52	2	10	52	29	6	0	2
White Bear Lake	99	7	7	36	41	4	2	2
TOTAL	713	5	10	38	34	6	3	3

TABLE 30: TYPE OF COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATION(Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents Saying They: Have No Paying Job	Are Self-Employed	Earn Hourly Wages	Are Salaried	Work on Commission	Are Retired	Are Paid By Other Means
TRAIL CORRIDORS								
Luce Line	43	16	9	30	37	5	0	2
Minnehaha Parkway	397	22	10	25	36	3	3	2
Wirth Parkway	230	21	6	36	29	3	0	2
St. Anthony Parkway	55	15	4	38	31	0	9	4
TOTAL	725	18	6	32	33	3	3	3
NATURE CENTERS								
Lowry(Carver)	39	31	3	23	41	0	3	0
Richardson(Hyland)	28	4	0	45	48	0	0	4
Wood Lake	163	19	7	25	38	0	11	0
TOTAL	230	20	5	26	41	0	8	0
CAMPGROUNDS								
Baylor	34	24	11	33	29	0	3	0
Morris Baker	182	18	8	35	34	2	2	1
Bunker Hills	6	50	33	0	17	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	16	10	31	31	2	9	1
Ramblin' Rum	195	20	5	39	32	2	1	1
TOTAL	637	20	9	34	31	2	4	0

TABLE 31: GENERAL WORK SCHEDULE

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents Saying They Work:							Percent Not Working
		Weekdays Only	Some Weeknights, Weekends	Most Weeknights Weekends	Constantly, On Call	Irregular Hours, Shifts	Discretionary Hours	Other Schedules	
GENERAL PARK AREAS									
Square Lake	111	52	8	7	4	9	1	2	17
Morris Baker	342	38	16	9	16	2	1	0	18
Fort Snelling	311	45	19	14	4	3	0	0	15
Snail Lake	192	42	13	10	6	4	1	0	24
Cleary Lake	92	41	10	2	9	1	1	0	36
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	39	16	12	3	3	2	1	23
Lake Rebecca	131	55	13	8	10	1	0	0	13
Elm Creek	238	45	11	11	5	2	0	0	26
Theodore Wirth	174	47	18	10	8	1	1	4	12
Baylor	84	54	18	12	10	1	0	0	6
Harriet Island	66	48	6	8	6	2	0	3	27
Hidden Falls	17	29	24	12	12	6	0	6	12
Martin-Island	31	58	13	3	0	6	0	0	19
Keller	134	37	13	10	8	4	0	0	25
Como	307	48	14	8	4	3	1	1	21
South Washington	36	61	11	14	6	0	0	0	8
Bunker Hills	113	42	16	14	7	1	0	0	19
Battle Creek	109	61	12	6	4	4	0	2	12
Minnehaha	239	40	20	9	5	2	1	1	22
TOTAL	3130	46	14	9	7	3	1	1	19
WATER ACCESSES									
Coon Lake	42	62	12	10	5	2	0	0	7
Lake Waconia	74	58	27	4	4	0	0	0	5
Lake Marion	71	64	17	13	1	1	0	0	3
Lake Minnetonka									
Spring Park	172	62	14	13	3	2	1	0	5
North Arm	113	68	13	6	3	3	2	0	6
Prior Lake	90	59	12	10	4	4	1	0	9
Forest Lake	52	69	8	2	10	10	0	0	2
White Bear Lake	99	58	16	8	9	3	6	0	9
TOTAL	713	63	15	8	4	4	0	0	6

TABLE 31: GENERAL WORK SCHEDULE (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents Saying They Work:							Percent Not Working
		Weekdays Only	Some Weeknights, Weekends	Most Weeknights Weekends	Constantly, On Call	Irregular Hours, Shifts	Discretionary Hours	Other Schedules	
TRAIL CORRIDORS									
Luce Line	43	60	9	12	0	0	0	0	19
Minnehaha Parkway	397	44	19	9	1	3	1	0	21
Wirth Parkway	230	45	20	10	6	1	0	0	19
St. Anthony Pkwy	55	38	11	23	2	2	0	0	25
TOTAL	725	48	15	13	2	1	0	0	21
NATURE CENTERS									
Lowry(Carver)	39	44	18	3	5	5	0	0	25
Richardson(Hyland)	28	75	11	7	4	4	0	0	0
Wood Lake	163	55	8	4	5	3	1	0	24
TOTAL	230	52	12	4	5	3	0	0	23
CAMPGROUNDS									
Baylor	34	41	29	6	3	0	0	0	21
Morris Baker	182	64	11	7	8	1	1	0	9
Bunker Hills	6	17	33	0	17	0	0	0	33
KOA-Northwest	220	54	15	5	5	2	0	0	19
Ramblin' Rum	195	54	17	8	4	3	0	0	14
TOTAL	637	53	18	6	5	1	0	0	16

TABLE 32: TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents Saying They Live in A(n): Single Family House	Apartment, Room	Townhouse, Condominium	2,3,or 4-plex	Dormitory, Group Room	Mobile Home	Group Home	Misc. Dwelling
GENERAL PARK AREAS									
Square Lake	111	64	25	2	3	2	1	0	4
Morris Baker	342	80	10	3	3	2	1	0	1
Fort Snelling	311	66	23	3	8	0	0	0	1
Snail Lake	192	72	16	2	5	2	2	1	2
Cleary Lake	92	84	8	4	3	0	1	0	0
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	69	13	4	12	0	0	0	2
Lake Rebecca	131	78	8	3	4	1	5	1	0
Elm Creek	238	87	8	3	0	0	1	0	1
Theodore Wirth	174	53	27	3	13	1	1	0	3
Baylor	84	82	11	0	2	0	3	0	1
Harriet Island	66	61	23	2	11	0	2	2	2
Hidden Falls	17	47	24	0	18	6	6	0	0
Martin-Island	31	87	3	3	3	0	3	0	0
Keller	134	62	19	2	13	1	1	0	1
Como	307	64	21	3	9	2	1	0	1
South Washington	36	75	19	0	6	0	0	0	0
Bunker Hills	113	78	10	4	4	1	4	0	0
Battle Creek	109	67	18	4	6	2	2	0	2
Minnehaha	239	70	20	1	7	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	3130	71	16	2	7	1	2	0	1
WATER ACCESSES									
Coon Lake	42	73	5	5	5	2	4	0	0
Lake Waconia	74	90	5	1	3	0	0	0	0
Lake Marion	71	88	4	0	0	1	6	0	0
Lake Minnetonka									
Spring Park	172	82	6	5	5	0	1	1	0
North Arm	113	84	6	3	5	1	0	0	1
Prior Lake	90	84	4	2	6	1	2	0	0
Forest Lake	52	77	6	6	8	0	4	0	0
White Bear Lake	99	78	16	4	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	713	82	7	3	4	1	3	0	0

TABLE 32: TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents Saying They Live in A(n): Single Family House	Apartment, Room	Townhouse, Condominium	2,3,or 4-plex	Dormitory, Group Room	Mobile Home	Group Home	Misc. Dwelling
TRAIL CORRIDORS									
Luce Line	43	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha Pkwy	397	78	11	2	8	1	0	0	0
Wirth Pkwy	230	71	15	1	11	2	0	0	0
St. Anthony Pkwy	55	75	9	4	11	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	725	81	9	2	8	1	0	0	1
NATURE CENTERS									
Lowry(Carver)	39	67	21	8	5	0	0	0	0
Richardson(Hyl)	28	45	34	4	7	7	4	0	0
Wood Lake	163	69	21	3	4	1	2	0	0
TOTAL	230	65	23	4	4	2	2	0	0
CAMPGROUNDS									
Baylor	34	85	0	0	9	3	3	0	0
Morris Baker	182	83	9	2	2	0	2	1	1
Bunker Hills	6	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
KOA-Northwest	220	76	8	1	2	0	4	0	10
Ramblin' Rum	195	82	9	1	4	0	4	0	2
TOTAL	637	82	6	1	4	1	3	0	3

TABLE 33: YEARS LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent (1) Living at Present Address For: Less Than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 6 years	7 to 10 years	Over 10 years
GENERAL PARK AREAS						
Square Lake	111	29	25	19	6	21
Morris Baker	342	21	27	18	10	23
Fort Snelling	311	22	26	11	11	30
Snail Lake	192	20	24	15	8	32
Cleary Lake	92	22	27	22	12	17
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	20	23	16	7	33
Lake Rebecca	131	21	24	13	11	30
Elm Creek	238	20	20	22	14	24
Theodore Wirth	174	31	27	18	7	16
Baylor	84	20	21	11	18	30
Harriet Island	66	18	18	23	5	35
Hidden Falls	17	29	6	18	6	41
Martin-Island	31	48	10	13	16	13
Keller	134	22	19	16	7	35
Como	307	24	25	11	7	32
South Washington	36	25	31	14	11	19
Bunker Hills	113	20	22	12	17	28
Battle Creek	109	25	28	15	11	20
Minnehaha	239	18	25	15	13	28
TOTAL	3130	24	22	16	10	28
WATER ACCESSES						
Coon Lake	42	37	25	14	5	19
Lake Waconia	74	9	24	18	8	40
Lake Marion	71	14	21	15	11	38
Lake Minnetonka						
Spring Park	172	19	27	15	12	29
North Arm	113	19	24	18	10	28
Prior Lake	90	7	22	20	17	33
Forest Lake	52	19	24	13	19	24
White Bear Lake	99	17	21	15	15	31
TOTAL	713	18	24	16	12	30

TABLE 33: YEARS LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS(Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent[1] Living at Present Address For: Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 6 Years	7 to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
TRAIL CORRIDORS						
Luce Line	43	9	35	16	7	33
Minnehaha Parkway	397	21	25	13	8	33
Wirth Parkway	230	21	22	8	10	39
St. Anthony Parkway	55	16	27	4	13	40
TOTAL	725	17	28	10	9	36
NATURE CENTERS						
Lowry(Carver)	39	30	36	10	13	10
Richardson(Hyland)	28	22	32	7	7	32
Wood Lake	163	7	6	8	3	76
TOTAL	230	18	24	12	8	37
CAMPGROUNDS						
Baylor	34	6	9	26	18	41
Morris Baker	182	14	19	19	13	35
Bunker Hills	6	17	17	0	50	17
KOA-Northwest	220	16	21	16	9	37
Ramblin' Rum	195	15	24	21	12	29
TOTAL	637	13	18	20	13	35

1- Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

TABLE 34: YEARS LIVED IN METRO AREA

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent (1) Living in Metro Area For: Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 6 Years	7 to 10 Years	Over 10 Years	Percent Not Living in Metro Area
GENERAL PARK AREAS							
Square Lake	111	5	14	6	7	64	3
Morris Baker	342	5	11	9	12	58	4
Fort Snelling	311	5	6	7	11	66	5
Snail Lake	192	4	6	7	9	70	3
Cleary Lake	92	11	7	12	14	50	7
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	5	7	5	5	72	5
Lake Rebecca	131	4	5	6	11	64	10
Elm Creek	238	6	7	5	11	69	2
Theodore Wirth	174	7	12	11	10	54	5
Baylor	84	1	8	5	11	56	19
Harriet Island	66	3	3	3	5	77	8
Hidden Falls	17	6	0	6	0	76	12
Martin-Island	31	6	0	13	10	68	3
Keller	134	4	3	4	4	82	2
Como	307	6	7	7	6	63	11
South Washington	36	0	11	6	14	64	6
Bunker Hills	113	5	3	8	11	72	2
Battle Creek	109	6	7	4	11	66	5
Minnehaha	239	4	6	9	10	62	9
TOTAL	3130	5	7	7	9	66	6
WATER ACCESSES							
Coon Lake	42	2	5	5	5	81	2
Lake Waconia	74	0	4	5	8	73	9
Lake Marion	71	3	7	6	11	70	3
Lake Minnetonka							
Spring Park	172	6	8	8	10	64	5
North Arm	113	3	5	8	8	67	10
Prior Lake	90	1	4	12	7	72	3
Forest Lake	52	6	6	6	8	73	2
White Bear Lake	99	2	4	6	6	79	3
TOTAL	713	3	5	7	8	73	4

TABLE 34: YEARS LIVED IN METRO AREA (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent[1] Living in Metro Area For: Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 6 Years	7 to 10 Years	Over 10 Years	Percent Not Living in Metro Area
TRAIL CORRIDORS							
Luce Line	43	5	12	9	12	60	2
Minnehaha Parkway	397	6	9	7	8	67	3
Wirth Parkway	230	6	6	8	9	69	3
St. Anthony Pkwy	55	2	9	11	4	71	4
TOTAL	725	4	9	9	8	67	3
NATURE CENTERS							
Lowry (Carver)	39	3	15	10	16	55	0
Richardson (Hyland)	28	7	18	4	14	54	4
Wood Lake	163	6	5	7	3	77	2
TOTAL	230	5	8	7	7	70	2
CAMPGROUNDS							
Baylor	34	0	0	3	12	74	12
Morris Baker	182	2	4	3	8	67	15
Bunker Hills	6	0	17	0	0	67	17
KOA-Northwest	220	4	1	1	3	25	66
Ramblin' Rum	195	1	3	4	9	74	10
TOTAL	637	2	2	3	8	60	25

1-Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

TABLE 35: AGE AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent of Respondents in Each Age-Sex Category											
		Male						Female					
		13 Years or less	14 to 19 Years	20 to 34 Years	35 to 59 Years	60 Years or more	Total	13 Years or less	14 to 19 Years	20 to 34 Years	35 to 59 Years	60 Years or more	Total
GENERAL PARK AREAS													
Square Lake	111	0	12	37	14	0	63	1	3	25	7	1	37
Morris Baker	342	2	7	19	14	1	43	2	12	24	18	1	57
Fort Snelling	311	0	7	29	9	2	47	0	15	30	7	1	53
Snail Lake	192	2	9	21	10	1	43	2	19	21	14	1	57
Cleary Lake	92	0	0	15	14	1	30	1	9	45	13	2	70
Nokomis-Hiwatha	403	2	7	26	10	8	53	2	8	27	8	2	47
Lake Rebecca	131	3	6	21	18	0	48	3	4	23	18	4	52
Elm Creek	238	2	11	12	10	0	35	4	14	34	12	1	65
Theodore Wirth	174	1	2	27	19	3	52	3	6	27	11	1	48
Baylor	84	0	10	26	8	2	46	1	12	28	12	1	54
Harriet Island	66	0	8	20	24	15	67	2	4	14	9	4	33
Hidden Falls	17	0	12	47	35	0	94	0	6	0	0	0	6
Martin-Island	31	3	13	32	0	0	48	0	27	16	6	3	52
Keller	134	2	8	27	14	6	57	2	8	22	10	1	43
Como	307	2	8	32	14	6	62	0	7	19	8	4	38
South Washington	36	0	3	44	17	0	64	0	11	19	6	0	36
Bunker Hills	113	3	5	22	23	2	55	4	8	21	8	4	45
Battle Creek	109	1	4	40	19	1	65	0	3	23	8	1	35
Minnehaha	239	1	3	20	17	6	47	1	5	27	16	4	53
TOTAL	3130	1	7	28	15	3	54	2	9	23	10	2	46
WATER ACCESSES (1)													
Coon Lake	42	0	5	54	24	5	88	0	0	10	2	0	12
Lake Waconia	74	0	0	38	54	5	97	0	0	1	0	1	3
Lake Marion	71	0	13	39	31	4	87	0	1	4	7	0	13
Lake Minnetonka													
Spring Park	172	0	3	44	37	2	86	0	1	5	8	1	14
North Arm	113	1	6	52	33	4	96	0	1	1	2	0	4
Prior Lake	90	0	8	43	33	9	93	0	3	2	1	0	7
Forest Lake	52	0	2	54	40	2	98	0	0	2	0	0	2
White Bear Lake	99	0	7	43	38	4	93	0	3	1	3	0	7
TOTAL	713	0	5	46	36	4	92	0	1	3	3	0	8

TABLE 35: AGE AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents in Each Age-Sex Category											
		Male						Female					
		13 Years or less	14 to 19 Years	20 to 34 Years	35 to 59 Years	60 Years or more	Total	13 Years or less	14 to 19 Years	20 to 34 Years	35 to 59 Years	60 Years or more	Total
TRAIL CORRIDORS													
Luce Line	43	2	16	35	23	0	77	7	7	2	7	0	23
Minnehaha Parkway	397	3	12	36	10	4	64	2	9	16	7	1	36
Wirth Parkway	230	5	20	40	11	2	77	1	7	11	4	0	23
St. Anthony Pkwy	55	2	20	34	11	6	73	0	2	16	7	2	27
TOTAL	725	3	17	36	14	3	73	2	6	12	6	1	27
NATURE CENTERS													
Lowry(Carver)	39	8	3	33	18	3	64	3	0	18	13	3	36
Richardson(Hyland)	28	0	4	39	7	4	54	0	7	24	14	0	46
Wood Lake	163	2	2	25	19	15	64	0	1	13	15	7	36
TOTAL	230	3	3	30	16	11	62	0	1	15	16	5	38
CAMPGROUNDS(1)													
Baylor	34	3	12	38	18	3	74	0	0	15	9	3	26
Morris Baker	182	0	3	21	29	2	55	0	4	20	19	1	45
Bunker Hills	6	0	17	33	0	17	67	0	0	17	17	0	33
KOA-Northwest	220	0	2	25	31	8	66	1	1	14	16	2	34
Ramblin' Rum	195	1	4	24	29	0	57	1	3	20	19	1	43
TOTAL	637	1	6	27	26	3	63	0	2	17	16	2	37

1-At Water Accesses and Campgrounds, the head of the boating or camping party was the individual most often interviewed. Therefore, those figures are not meant to be inferred to the population of boaters and campers.

TABLE 36: HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent (1) Giving Total Annual Household Income As: Less Than $5,000	$5,000 to $10,000	$10,000 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 to $25,000	$25,000 to $30,000	$30,000 to $50,000	Over $50,000	Didn't Know	Refused
GENERAL PARK AREAS											
Square Lake	111	9	9	18	18	13	6	9	2	6	10
Morris Baker	342	7	6	10	16	16	11	12	3	14	6
Fort Snelling	311	5	12	21	16	17	7	8	1	9	5
Snail Lake	192	7	13	10	11	16	8	10	2	17	6
Cleary Lake	92	3	8	7	20	29	15	5	0	5	8
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	8	16	16	15	13	5	6	2	14	4
Lake Rebecca	131	4	10	11	21	18	9	11	1	10	5
Elm Creek	238	2	6	8	20	15	11	10	2	22	3
Theodore Wirth	174	11	20	18	16	7	5	5	1	10	8
Baylor	84	4	7	21	21	17	5	1	1	19	4
Harriet Island	66	6	17	6	17	15	5	2	2	15	17
Hidden Falls	17	12	6	6	24	12	6	0	6	18	12
Martin-Island	31	13	13	19	10	3	3	3	0	32	3
Keller	134	6	19	20	19	10	2	4	1	14	4
Como	307	8	14	16	17	14	7	5	1	11	6
South Washington	36	0	14	28	14	3	11	11	0	14	6
Bunker Hills	113	9	12	5	23	19	13	4	0	9	5
Battle Creek	109	4	6	13	27	17	11	13	1	4	6
Minnehaha	239	10	13	16	14	13	6	6	3	9	10
TOTAL	3130	7	12	14	18	14	8	7	1	13	7
WATER ACCESSES											
Coon Lake	42	0	7	12	26	24	19	7	0	0	5
Lake Waconia	74	3	9	22	26	15	8	1	4	3	8
Lake Marion	71	4	3	10	22	21	10	13	4	7	6
Lake Minnetonka											
Spring Park	172	3	5	9	20	18	13	22	5	2	4
North Arm	113	2	4	14	20	12	16	17	6	3	7
Prior Lake	90	2	8	8	21	19	16	12	0	4	8
Forest Lake	52	2	8	13	27	16	13	16	0	2	2
White Bear Lake	99	2	7	13	17	21	15	14	2	3	4
TOTAL	713	2	6	12	23	19	14	12	3	3	5

TABLE 36: HOUSEHOLD INCOME (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size (n)	Percent (1) Giving Total Annual Household Income As: Less Than $5,000	$5,000 to $10,000	$10,000 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 to $25,000	$25,000 to $30,000	$30,000 to $50,000	Over $50,000	Didn't Know	Refused
TRAIL CORRIDORS											
Luce Line	43	2	5	9	7	21	12	12	7	26	0
Minnehaha Parkway	397	10	9	11	19	13	10	11	3	13	3
Wirth Parkway	230	14	11	13	14	10	6	7	3	18	3
St. Anthony Pkwy	55	17	20	14	16	14	8	8	0	7	5
TOTAL	725	11	8	11	13	15	9	9	3	16	3
NATURE CENTERS											
Lowry(Carver)	39	0	16	22	5	10	20	5	3	10	8
Richardson(Hyland)	28	11	4	23	23	11	7	4	0	11	7
Wood Lake	163	7	10	16	18	19	8	10	1	8	4
TOTAL	230	5	9	19	18	18	9	8	1	8	5
CAMPGROUNDS											
Baylor	34	3	12	15	15	26	6	6	0	18	0
Morris Baker	182	3	6	13	28	21	10	6	1	9	3
Bunker Hills	6	0	0	17	17	17	0	17	0	33	0
KOA-Northwest	220	2	9	13	25	21	12	7	2	5	4
Ramblin' Rum	195	1	7	9	35	17	11	7	0	9	5
TOTAL	637	2	8	12	26	21	10	7	1	10	3

1-Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

TABLE 37: VISITOR ORIGIN

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents Coming From: Anoka County	Carver County	Dakota County	Minnea-polis	Oth.Henn-epin County	St. Paul	Oth.Ramsey County	Scott County	Washington County	12 Ring Counties[1]	Other
GENERAL PARK AREAS												
Square Lake	106	6	0	11	16	8	24	11	0	21	2	1
Morris Baker	341	2	1	2	11	70	3	3	0	0	3	5
Fort Snelling	311	0	0	28	16	12	35	3	0	1	0	5
Snail Lake	190	8	0	2	6	2	29	47	0	2	1	3
Cleary Lake	92	1	0	41	2	7	1	1	40	0	3	4
Nokomis-Hiawatha	399	0	0	5	63	15	10	1	0	0	0	6
Lake Rebecca	130	3	2	0	10	49	3	3	0	0	26	4
Elm Creek	238	11	0	0	3	83	0	0	0	0	1	2
Theodore Wirth	169	1	0	1	71	20	1	1	0	0	1	4
Baylor	83	1	51	4	5	7	4	0	0	0	27	1
Harriet Island	66	0	0	20	3	3	61	5	0	2	0	6
Hidden Falls	16	0	0	0	6	13	69	0	0	0	0	12
Martin-Island	30	83	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	7	0
Keller	132	1	0	2	1	0	66	21	0	7	1	1
Como	304	3	1	4	9	7	47	12	1	3	2	11
South Washington	36	0	0	11	0	0	14	0	0	67	5	3
Bunker Hills	113	73	0	2	4	8	2	7	0	0	1	3
Battle Creek	103	0	0	2	2	0	50	12	0	28	3	3
Minnehaha	237	3	0	10	36	23	15	3	0	1	1	8
TOTAL	3096	10	3	8	14	17	22	7	2	7	4	6
WATER ACCESSES												
Coon Lake	41	80	0	0	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0
Lake Waconia	73	0	33	4	12	29	3	1	7	0	10	1
Lake Marion	70	0	0	66	7	16	1	0	4	1	1	4
Lake Minnetonka												
Spring Park	169	4	3	8	12	64	3	0	1	1	2	2
North Arm	110	5	2	5	19	53	2	2	1	0	4	7
Prior Lake	88	0	0	33	5	28	0	0	30	0	2	2
Forest Lake	51	18	0	6	4	2	12	29	0	22	4	3
White Bear Lake	96	6	0	14	1	7	25	33	0	10	0	4
TOTAL	698	14	5	17	8	24	6	8	5	4	3	7

TABLE 37: VISITOR ORIGIN (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents Coming From: Anoka County	Carver County	Dakota County	Minnea-polis	Oth.Henn-epin County	St. Paul	Oth.Ramsey County	Scott County	Washington County	12 Ring[1] Counties	Other
TRAIL CORRIDORS												
Luce Line	43	0	0	2	2	92	2	0	0	0	0	2
Minnehaha Pkwy	392	1	0	4	74	12	8	1	0	0	0	0
Wirth Pkwy	226	1	0	1	46	47	3	0	0	0	0	2
St. Anthony Pkwy	51	4	0	0	80	8	0	2	0	2	0	4
TOTAL	712	1	2	0	49	39	3	1	0	0	0	5
NATURE CENTERS												
Lowry(Carver)	37	0	16	8	14	51	5	3	3	0	0	0
Richardson (Ilyland)	27	0	0	4	30	48	11	0	0	0	4	3
Wood Lake	148	1	0	7	25	57	3	1	0	0	1	5
TOTAL	212	0	3	7	22	51	4	1	0	0	1	11
CAMPGROUNDS												
Baylor	34	0	35	6	0	18	6	3	11	0	15	6
Morris Baker	179	3	4	7	14	52	2	2	1	2	4	9
Bunker Hills	6	50	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	33
KOA-Northwest	203	2	0	2	3	25	0	3	0	0	1	64
Ramblin' Rum	192	32	2	5	3	24	3	12	1	6	6	6
TOTAL	614	9	10	5	5	28	3	5	3	2	6	23

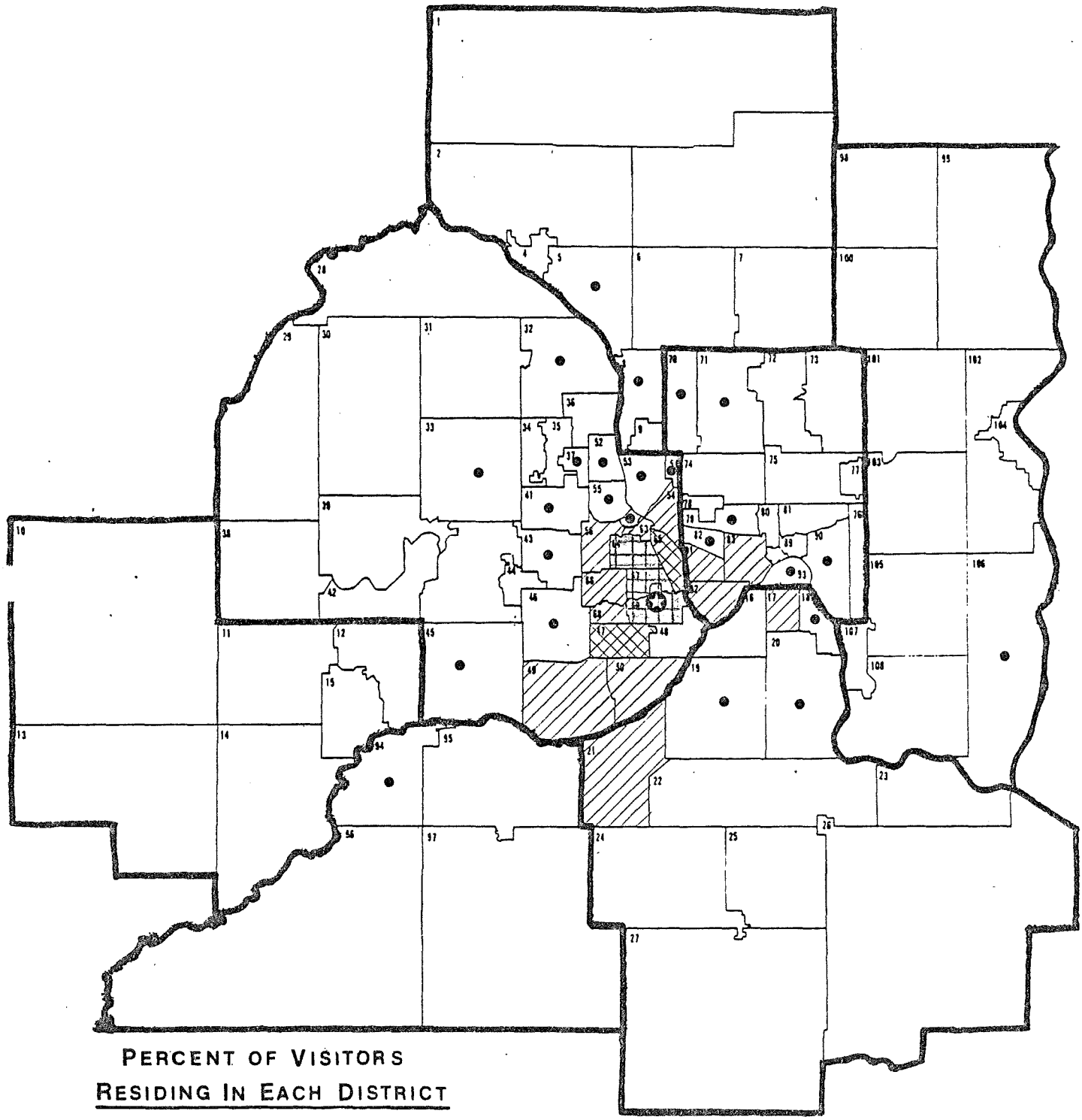
1-The 12 counties that border the Metropolitan Area (Chisago,Goodhue,Isanti,LeSueur,McLeod,Rice,Sherburne,Sibley,and Wright in Minnesota; Pierce, Polk and St. Croix in Wisconsin).

FIGURE 10a:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): Nokomis-Hiawatha



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 6

n= 399

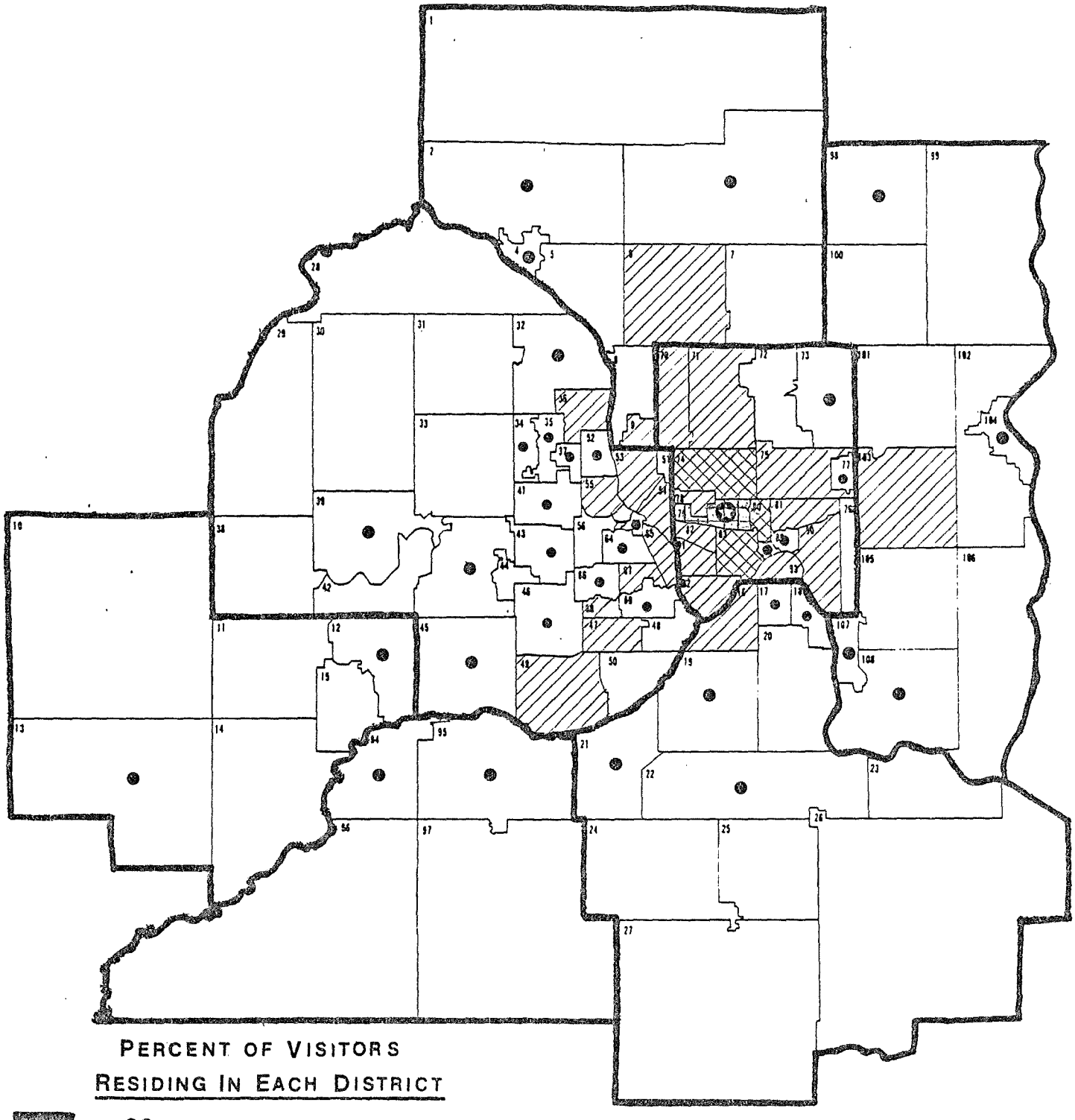
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10b:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Como



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 13

n= 304

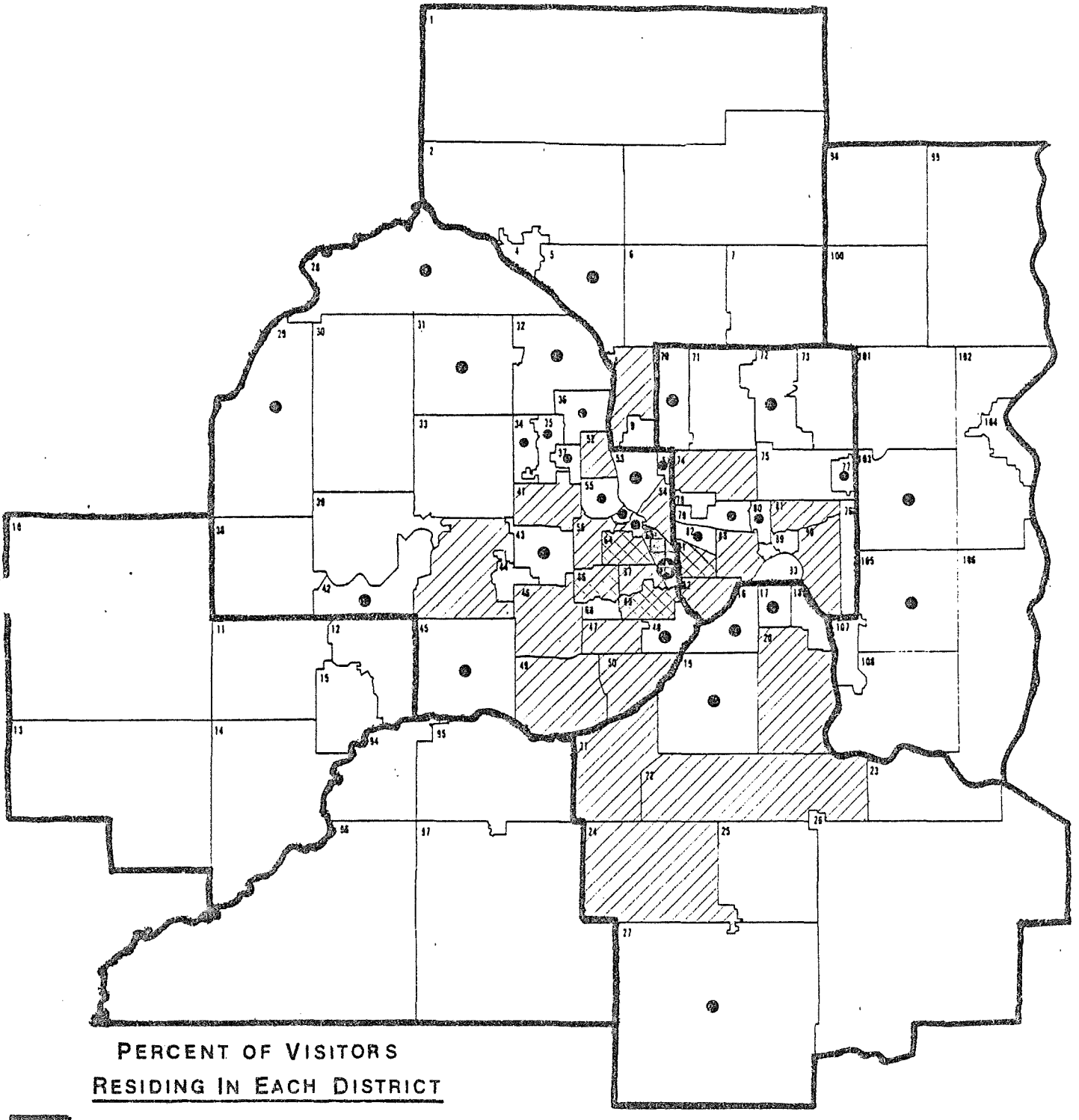
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10c:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Minnehaha



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 9

n= 237

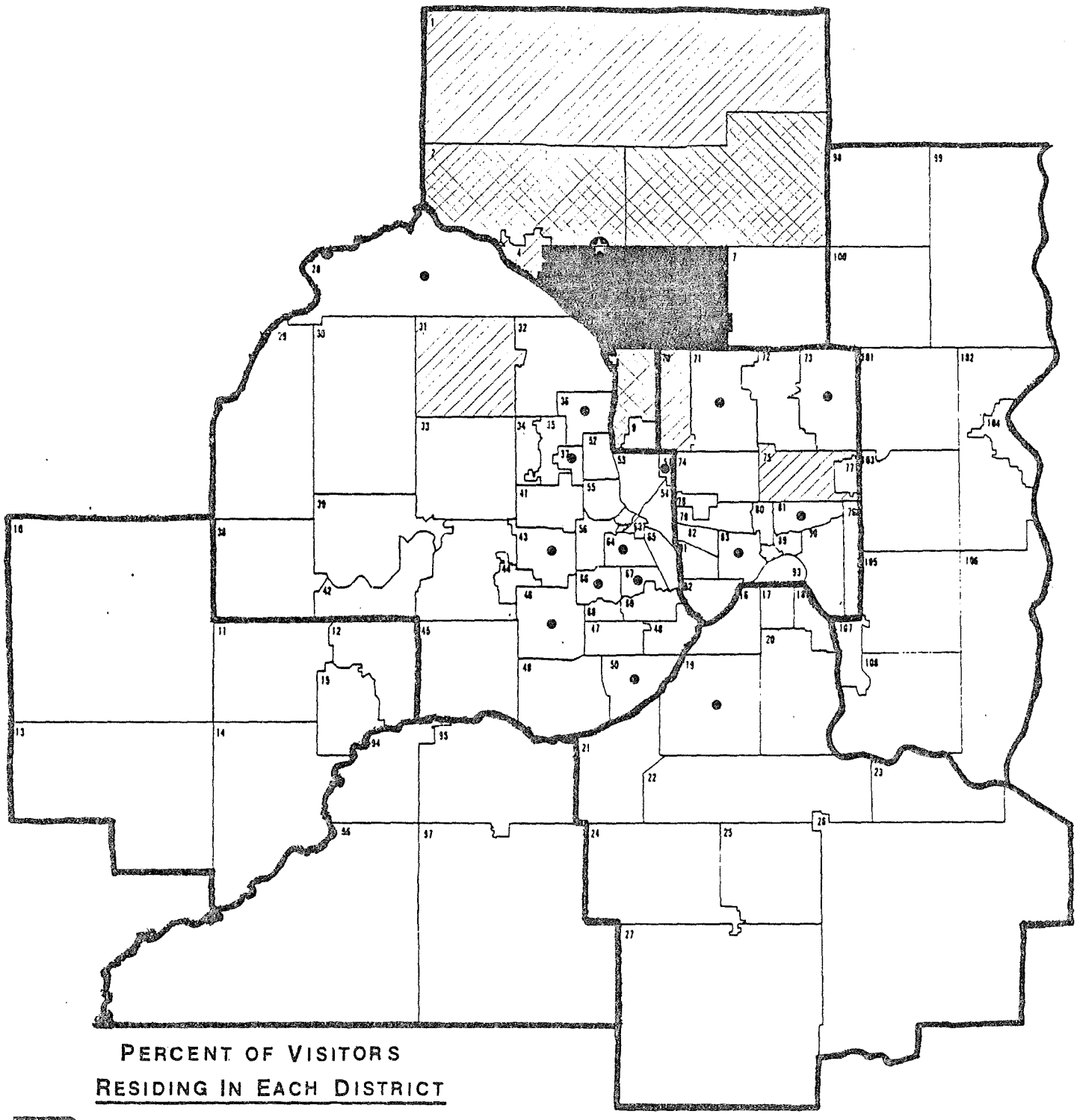
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10d:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): Bunker Hills



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 4

n= 113

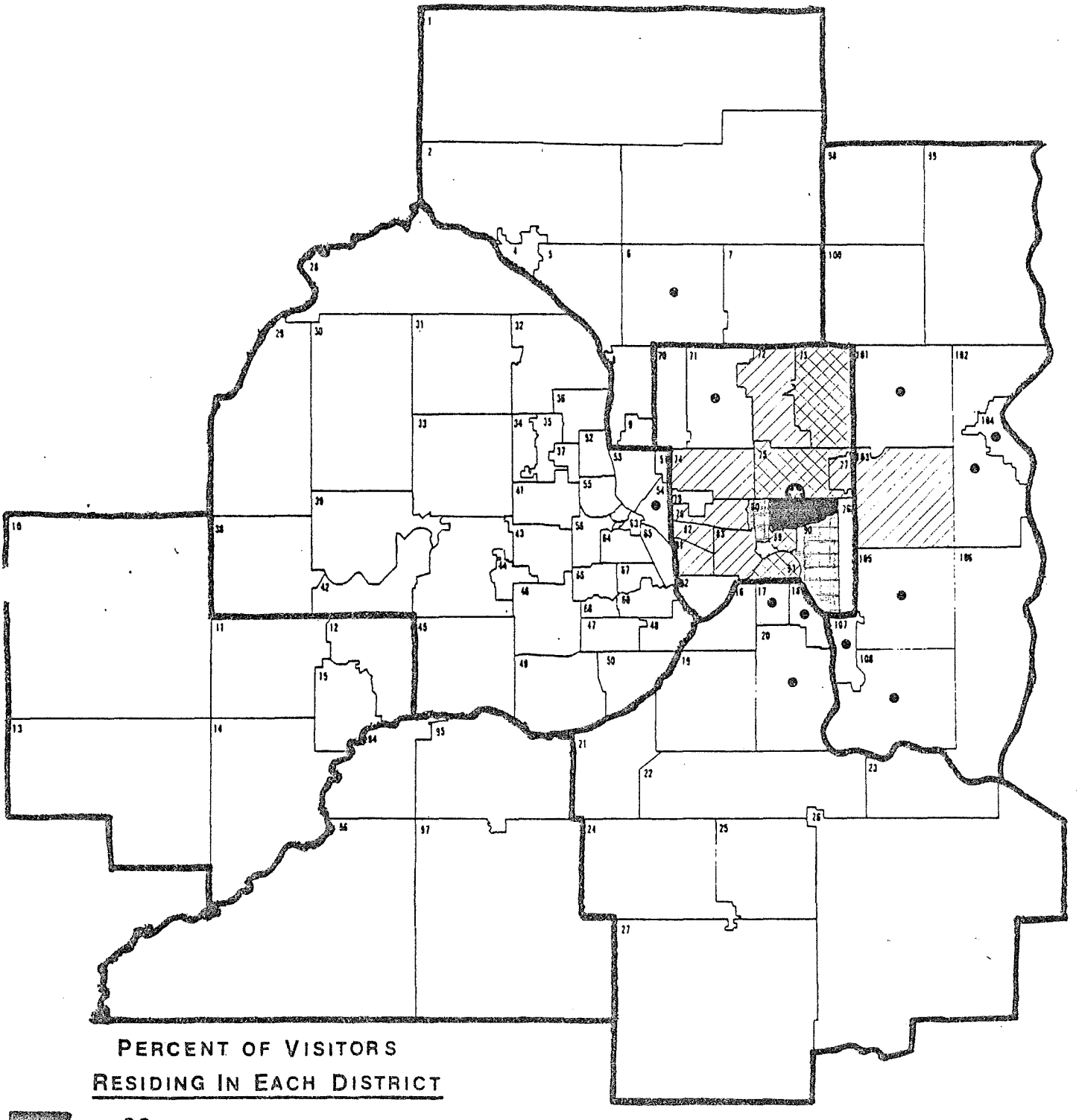
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10e:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Keller



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 1

n = 132

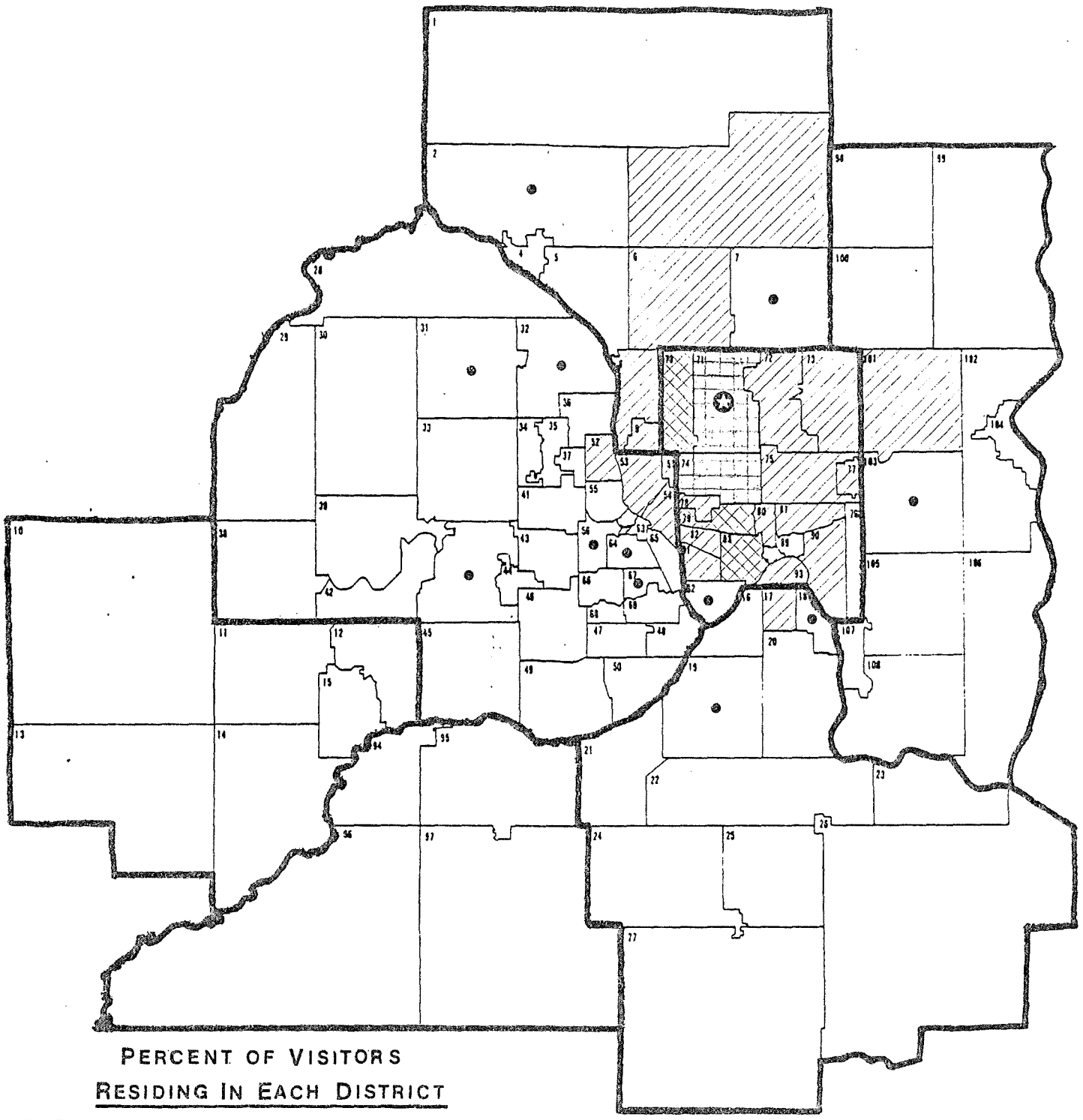
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10f:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): Snail Lake



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 4

n = 190

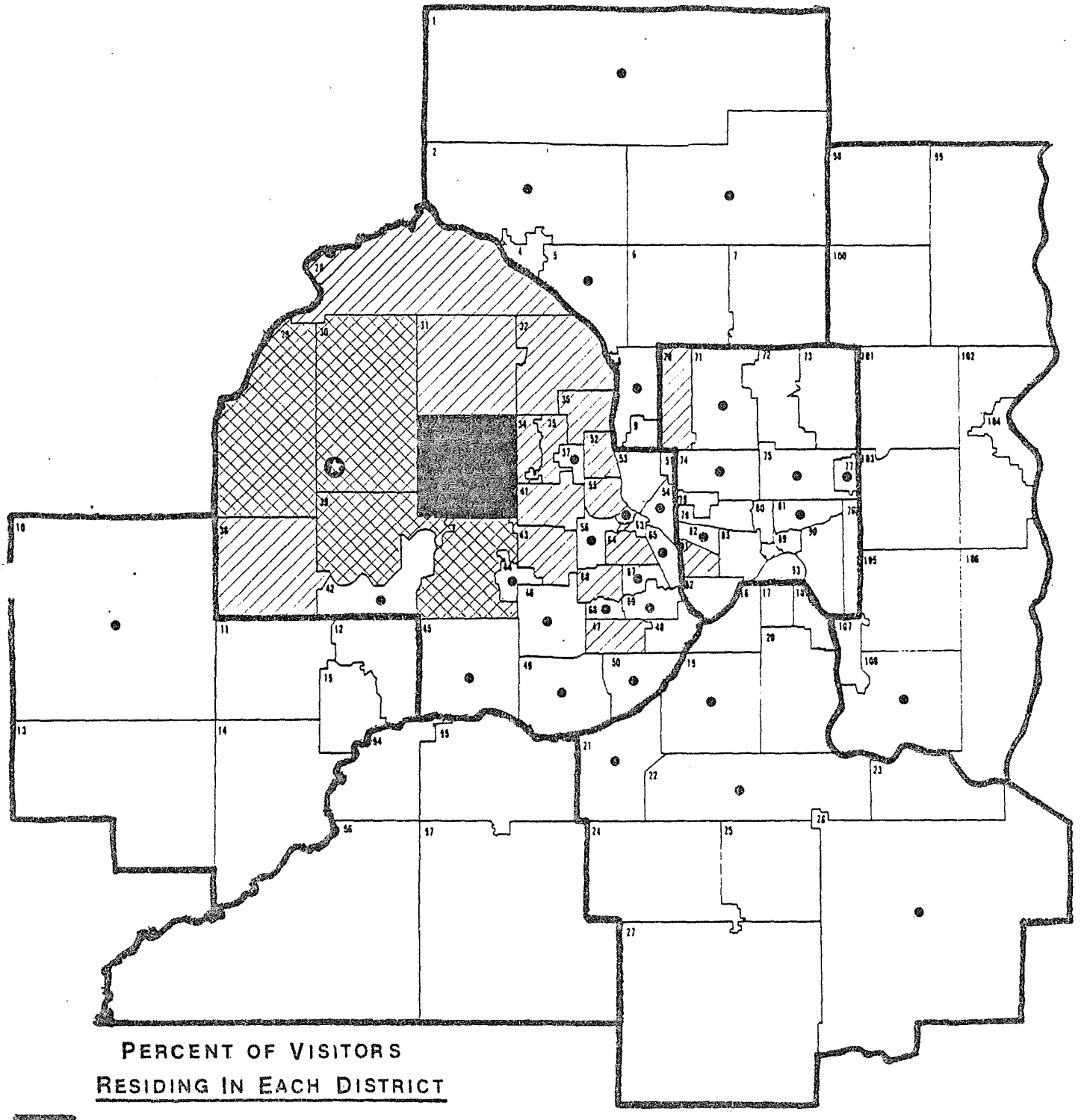
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10g:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): Morris Baker



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 8

n = 341

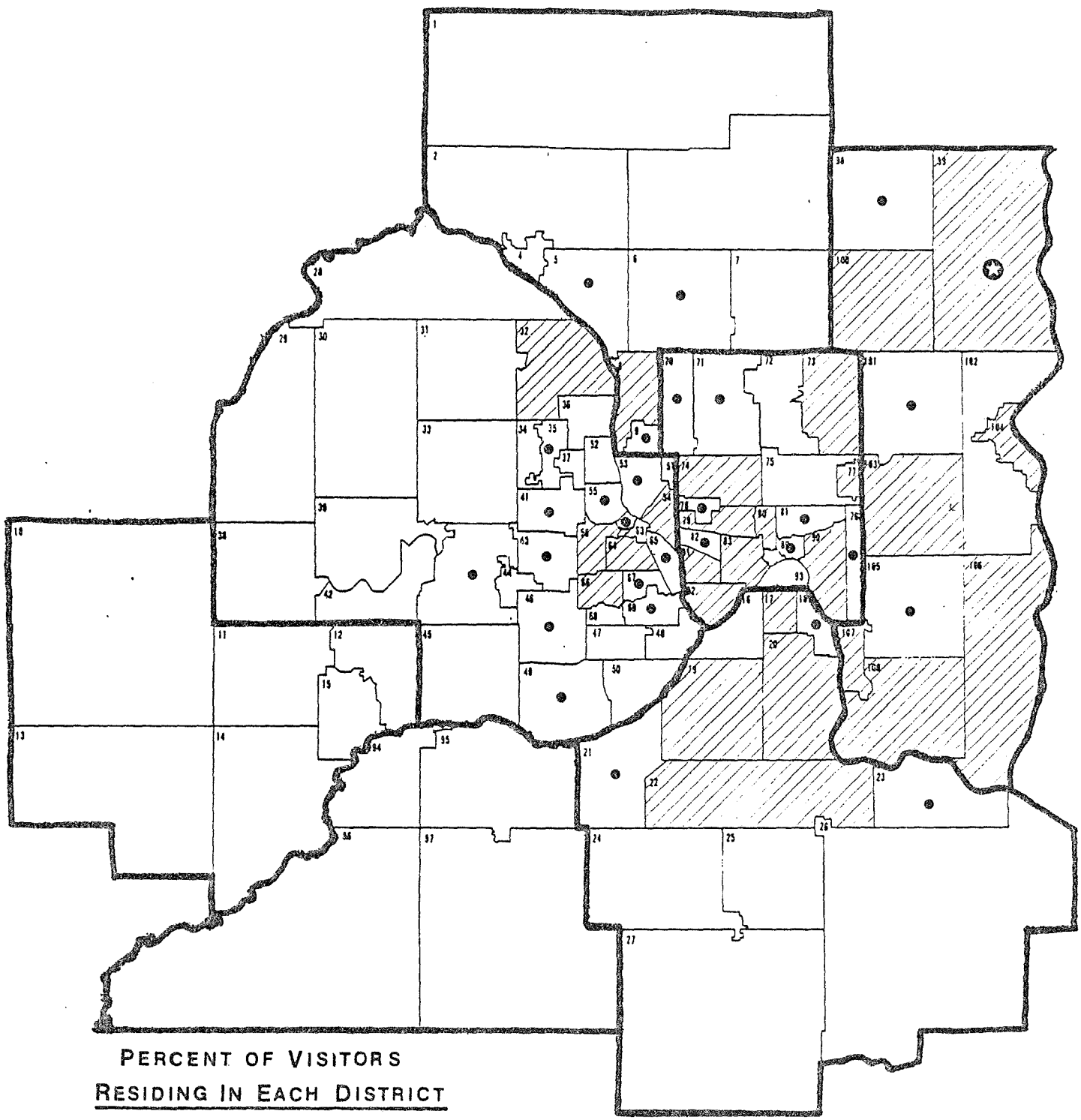
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10h:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Square Lake



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 3

n = 106

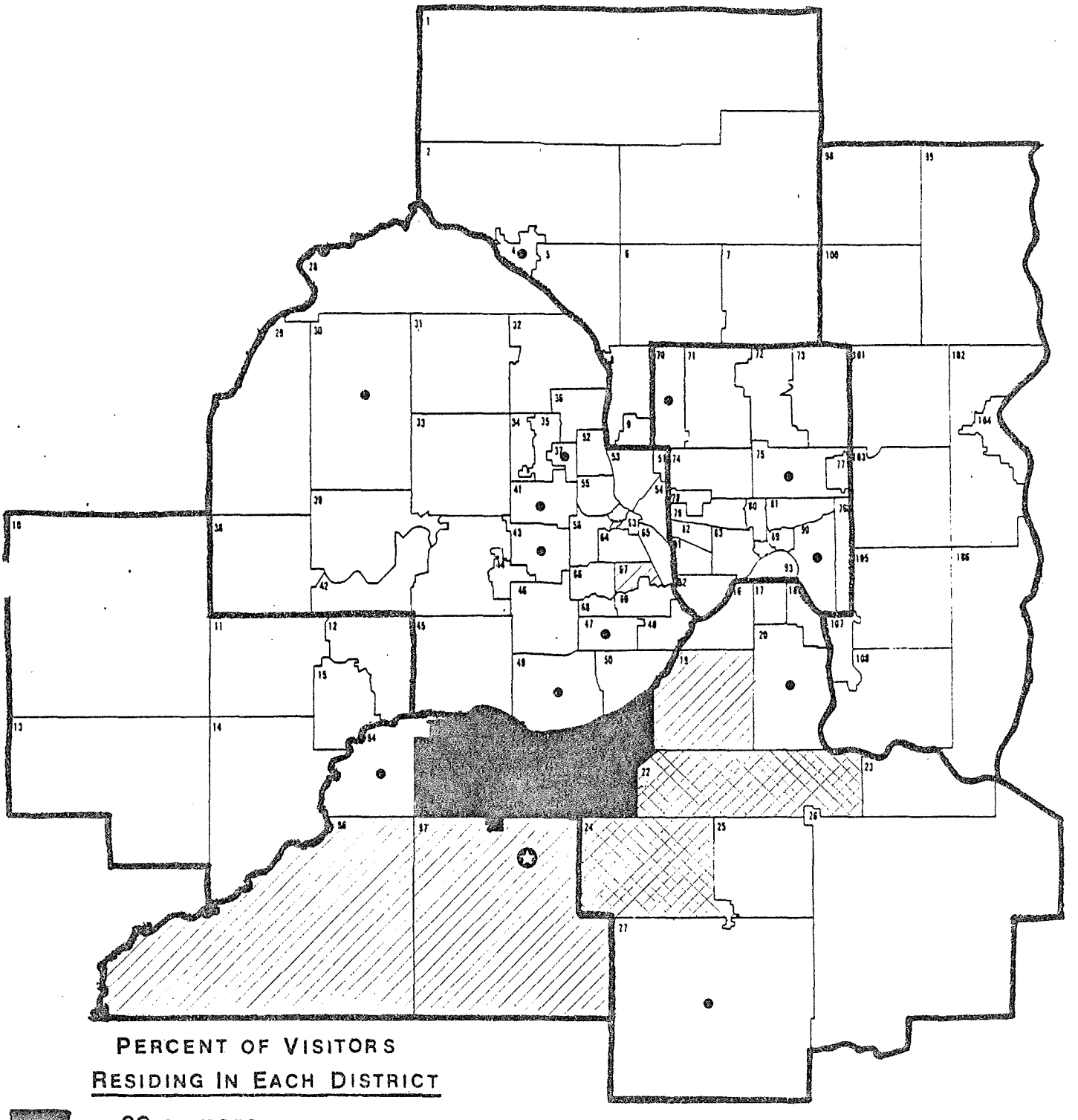
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10i:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Cleary Lake



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 7

n = 92

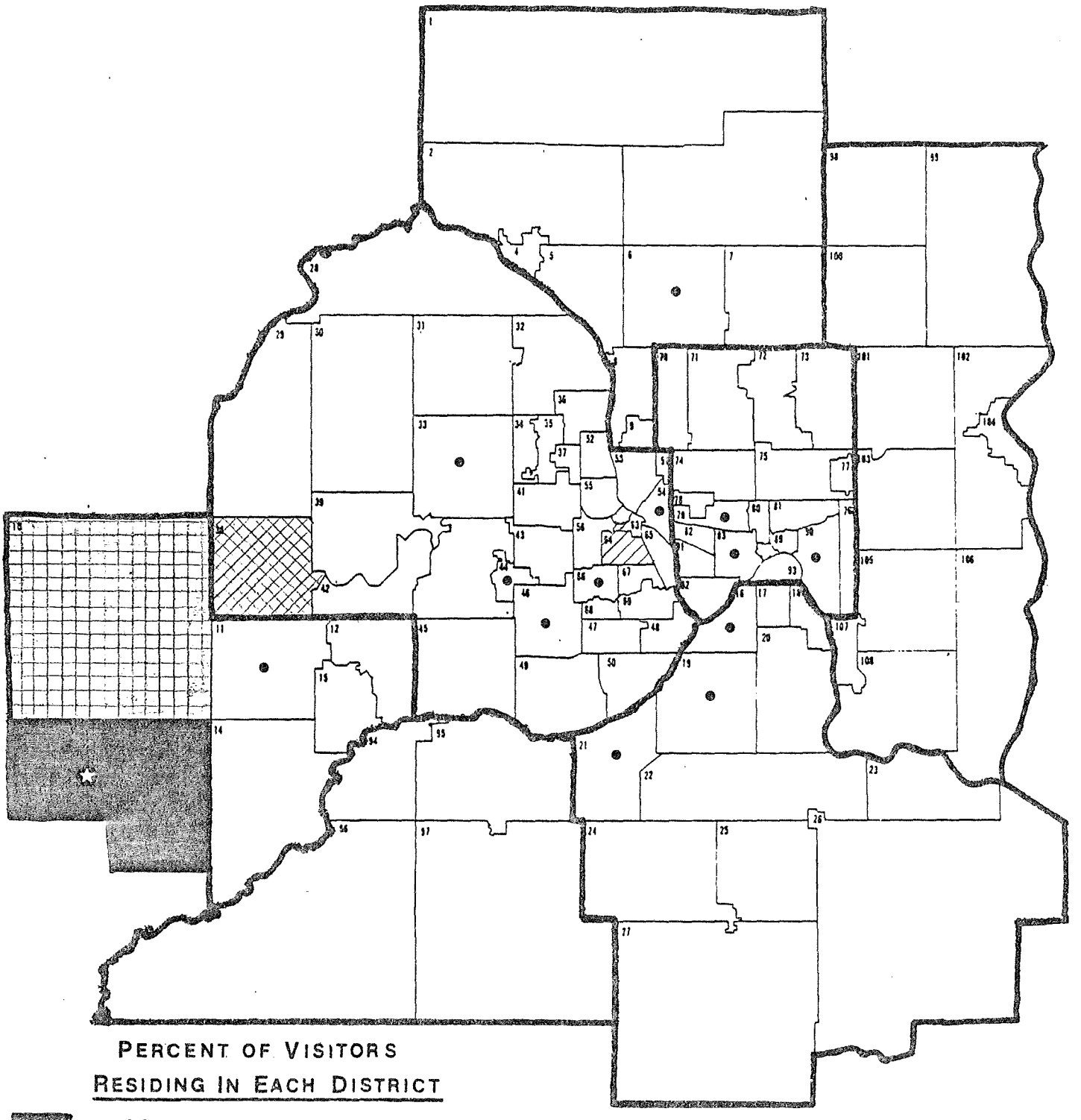
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10j:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Baylor



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 28

n = 83

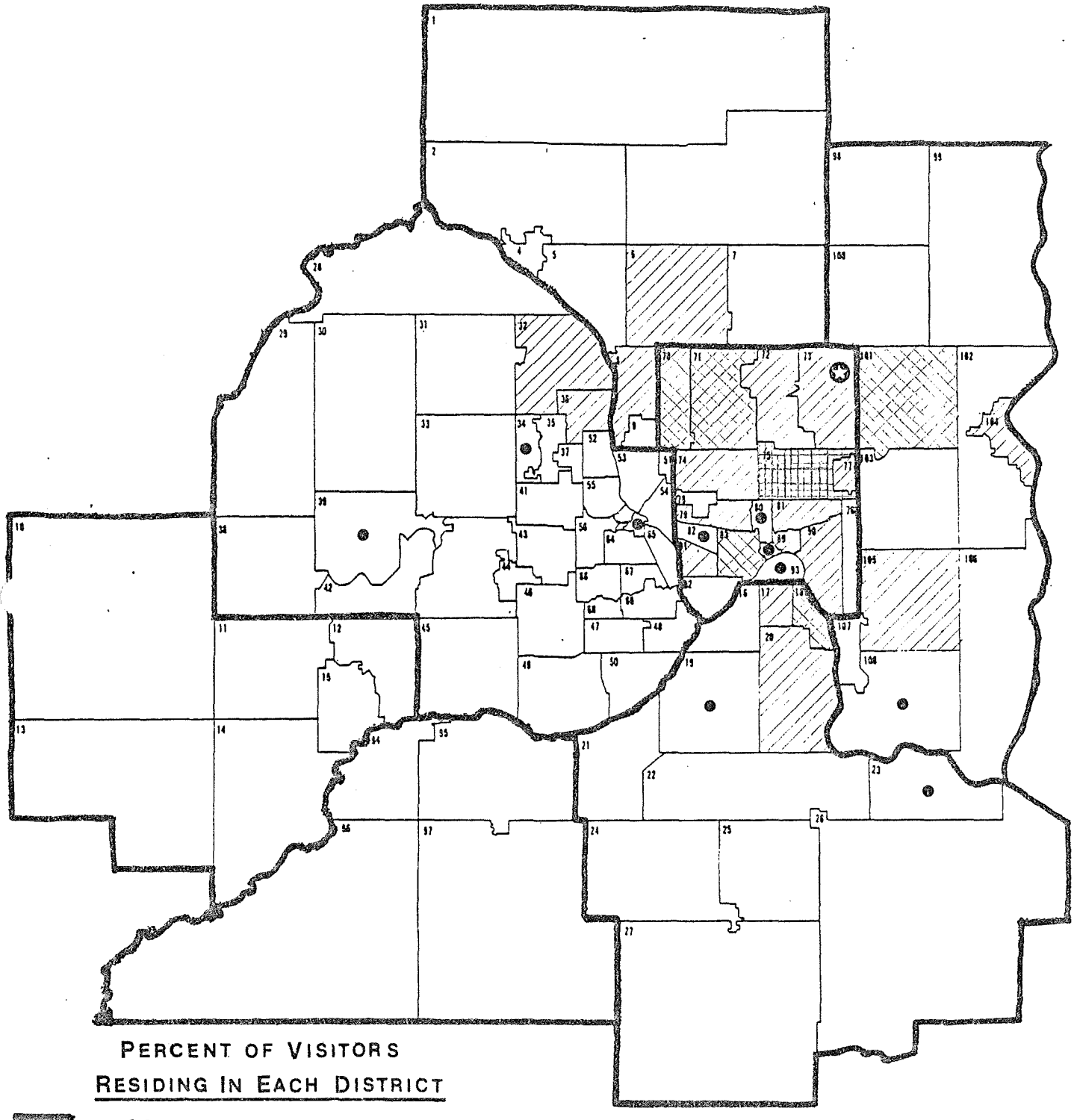
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10k:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): White Bear Lake



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 4

n= 96

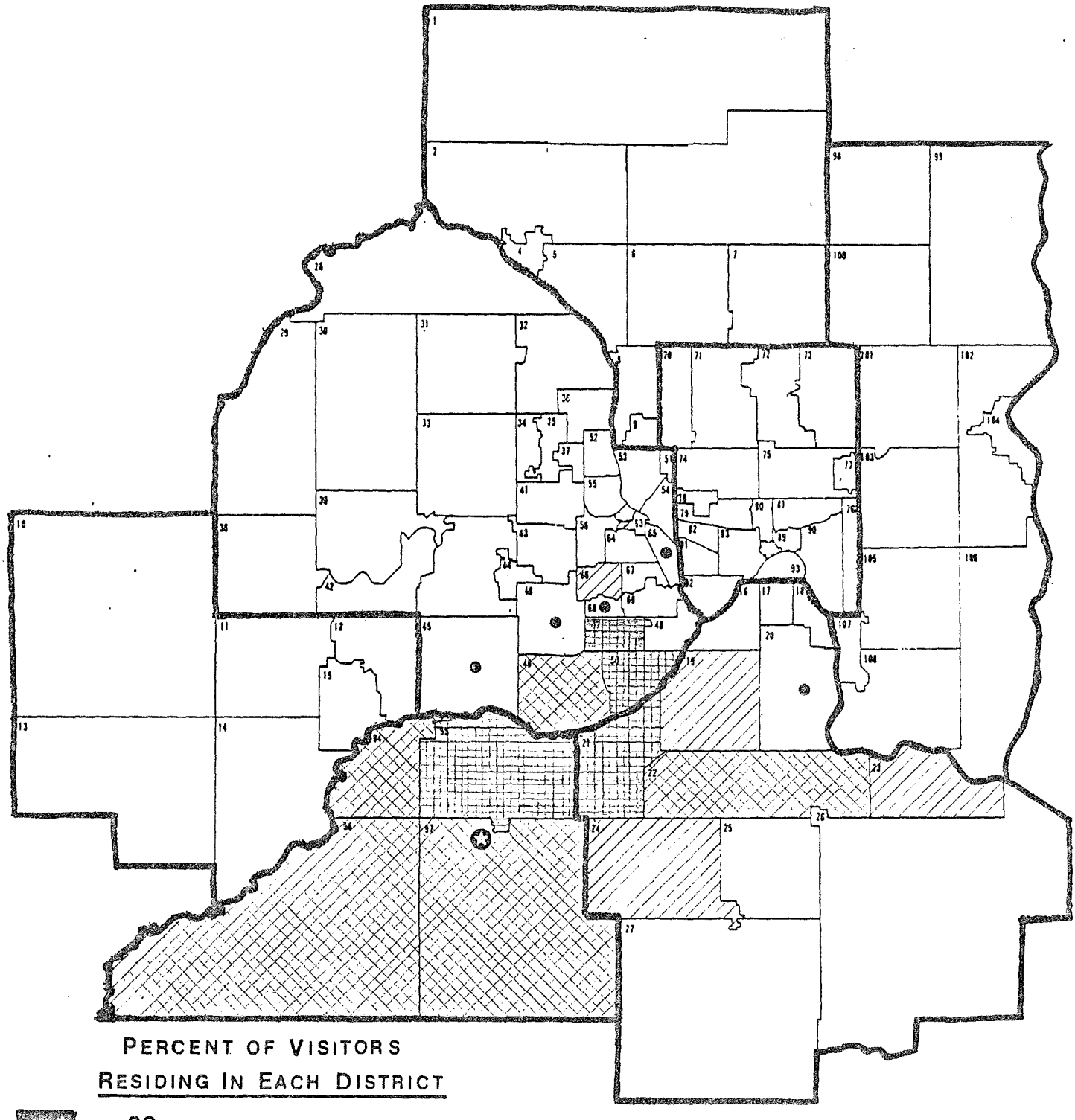
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 101:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Prior Lake



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 4

n= 88

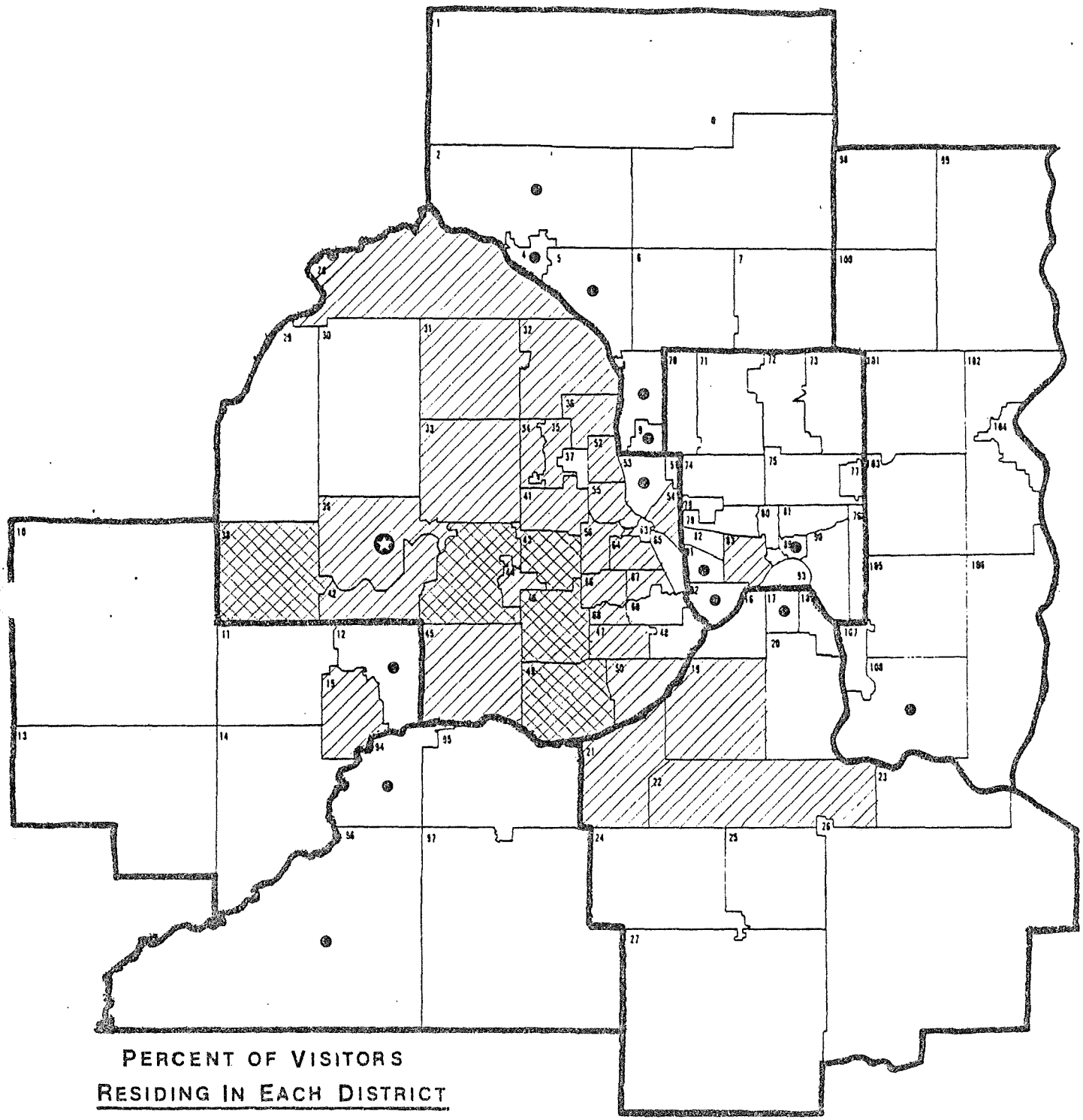
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10m:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): Spring Park - Minnetonka



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 4

n= 169

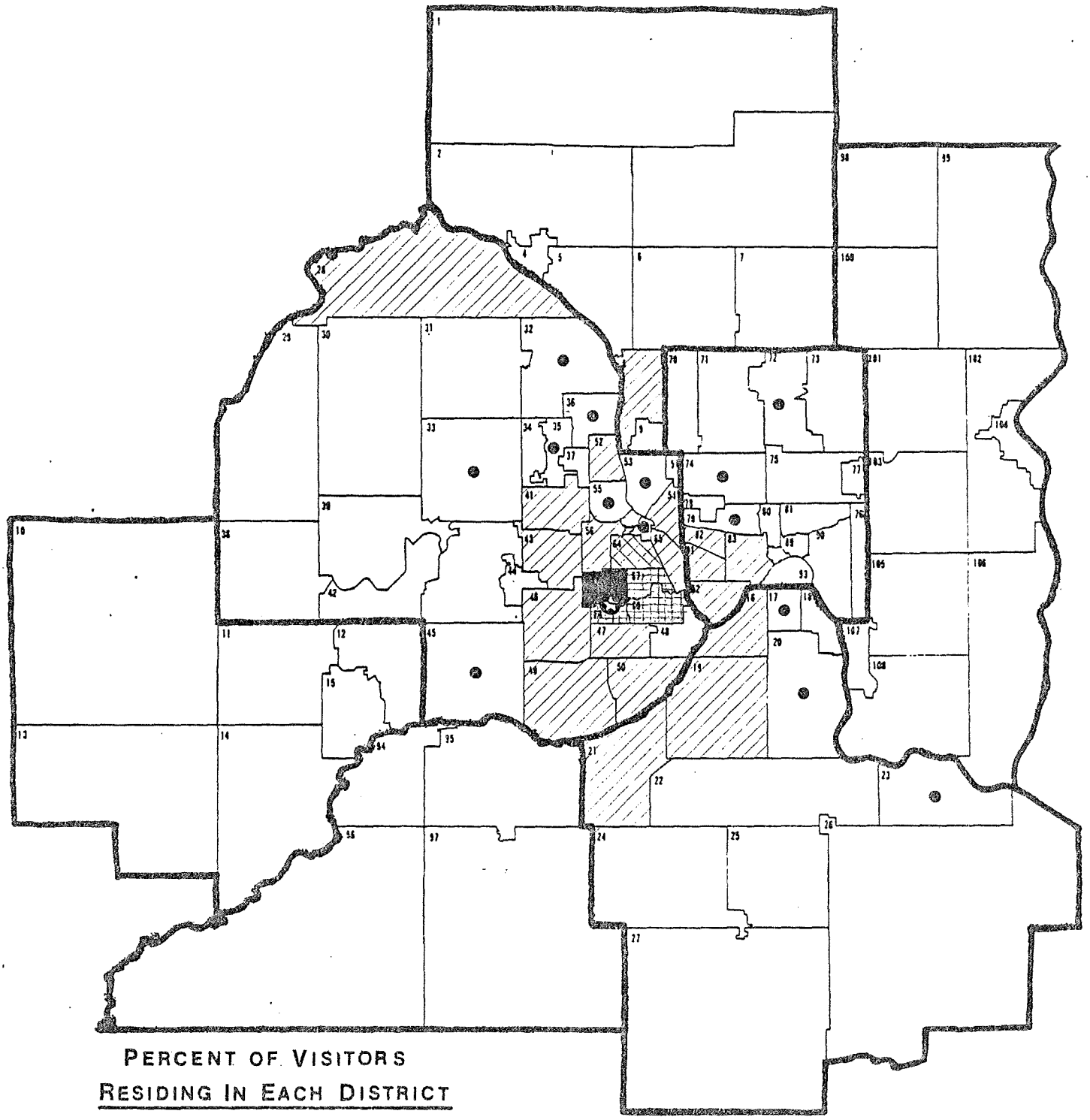
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10n:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Minnhaha Parkway



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 0

n= 392

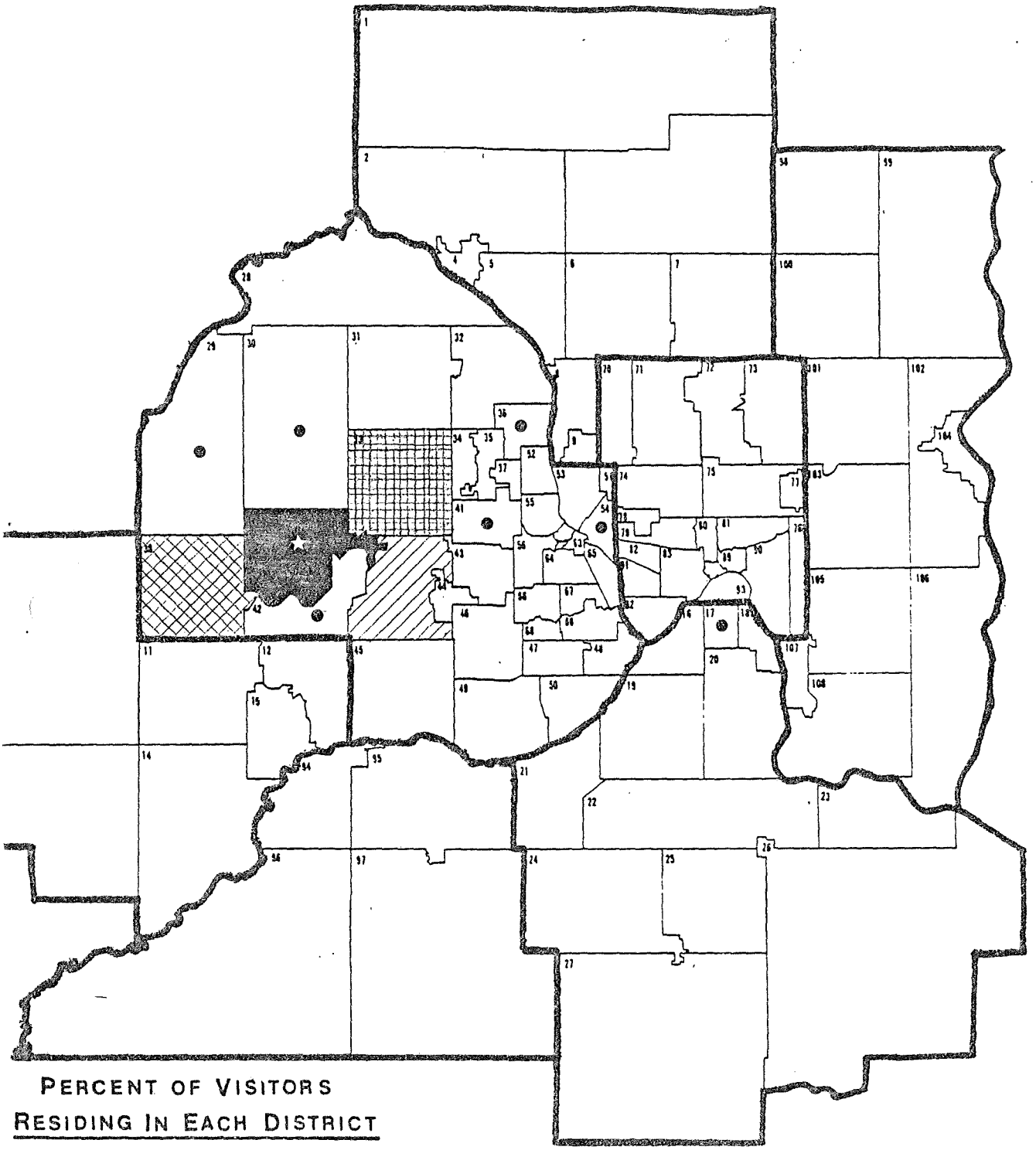
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

URE 10o:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(o): Luce Line



PERCENT OF VISITORS RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- 20 or more
- 10 to 19
- 5 to 9
- 1 to 4
- 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent Non-metro: .2

n= 43

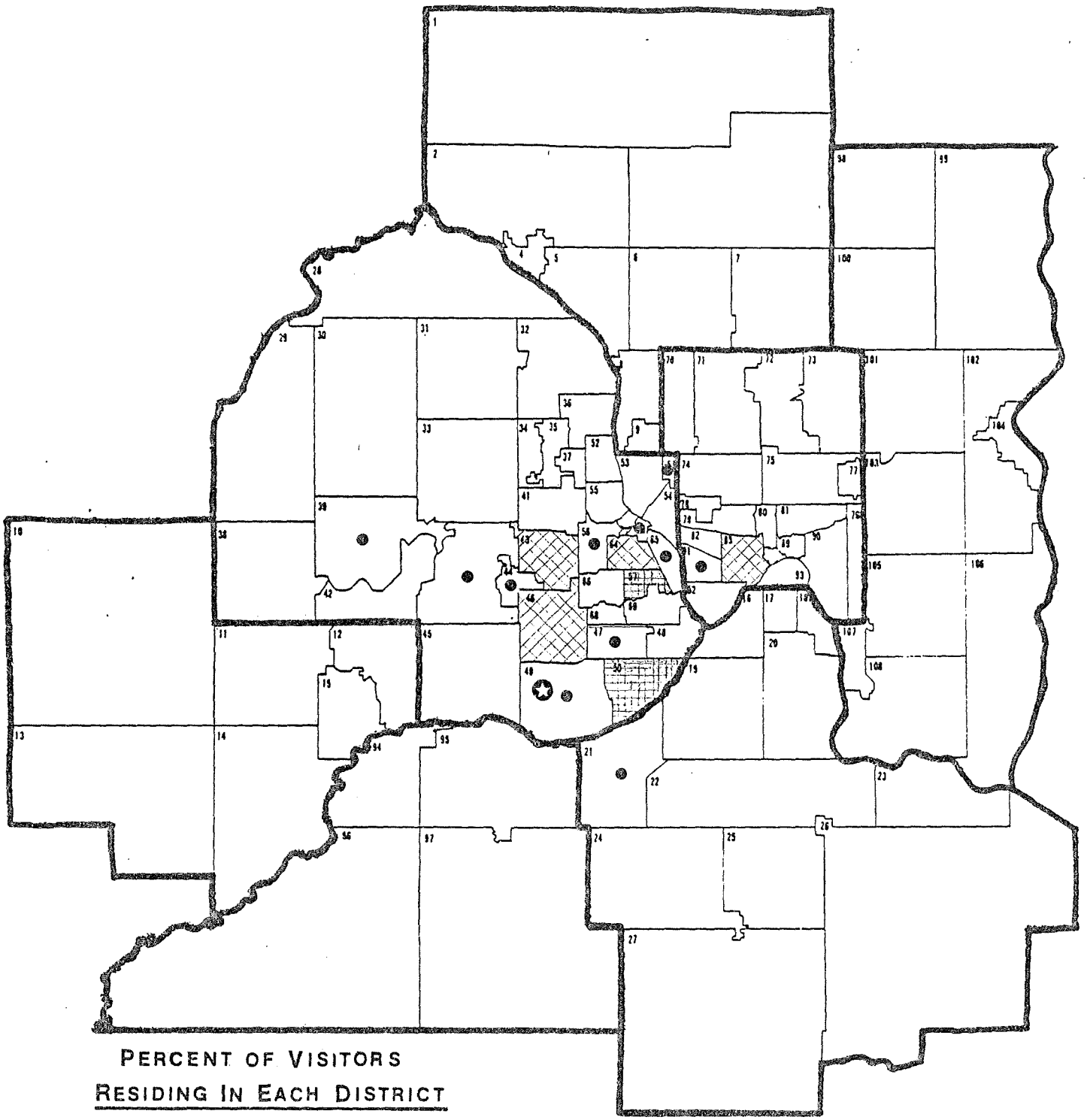
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10p:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): Richardson



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 7

n= 27

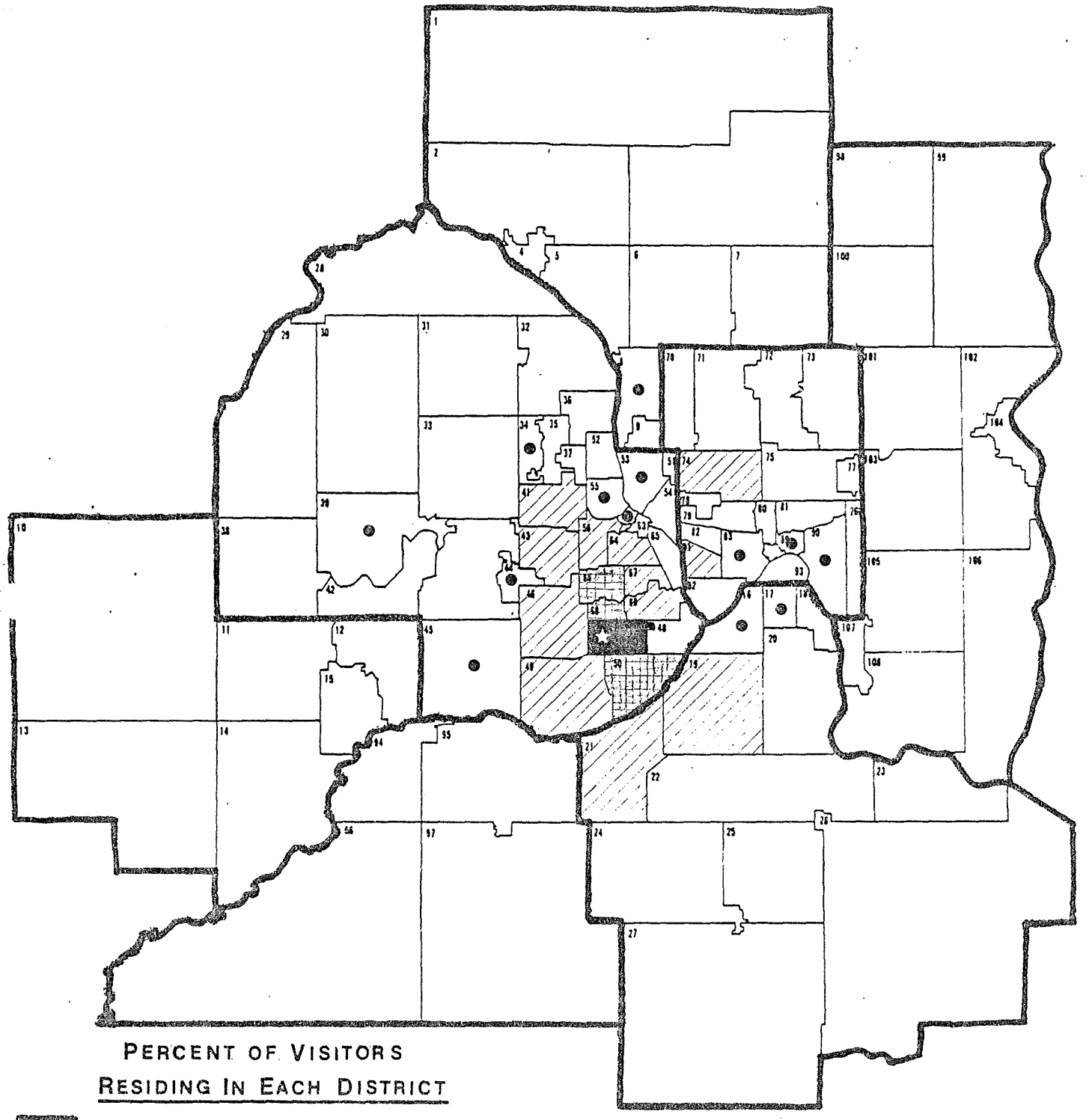
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10q:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): Wood Lake



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 6

n= 148

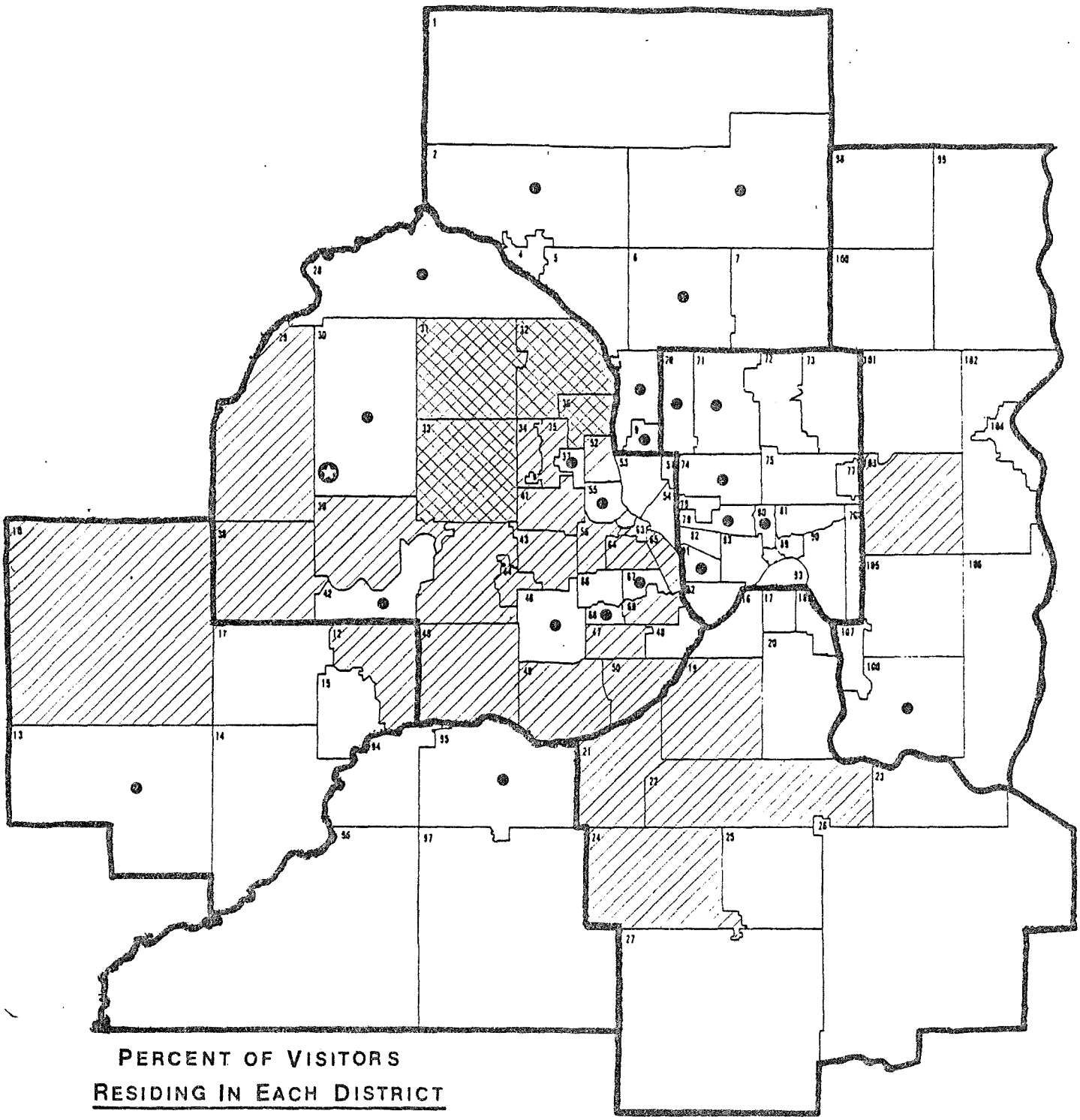
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10r:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): Morris Baker Campground



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9(or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 13

n= 179

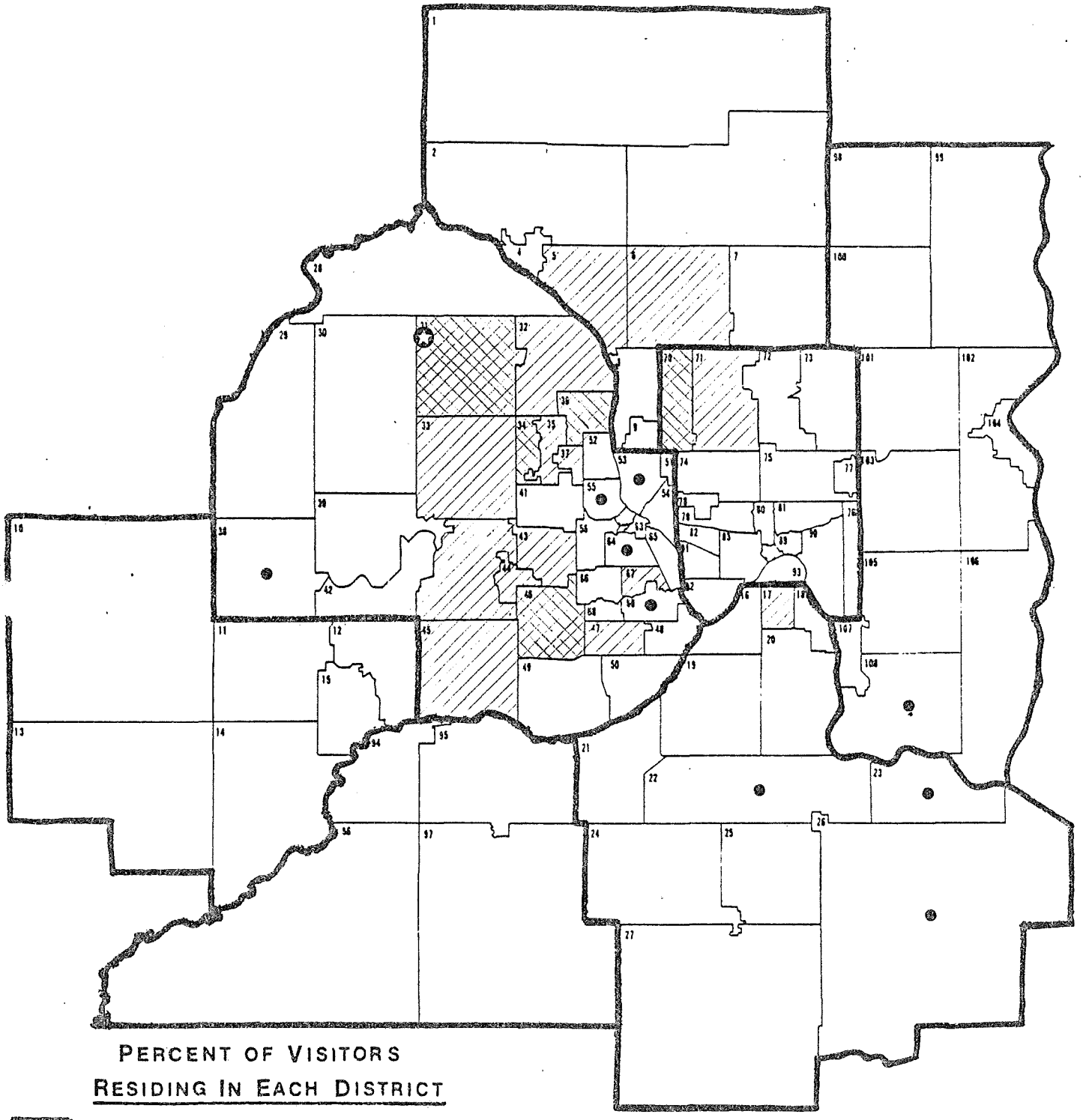
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10s:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(✪): KOA – Mpls. NW



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 65

n= 203

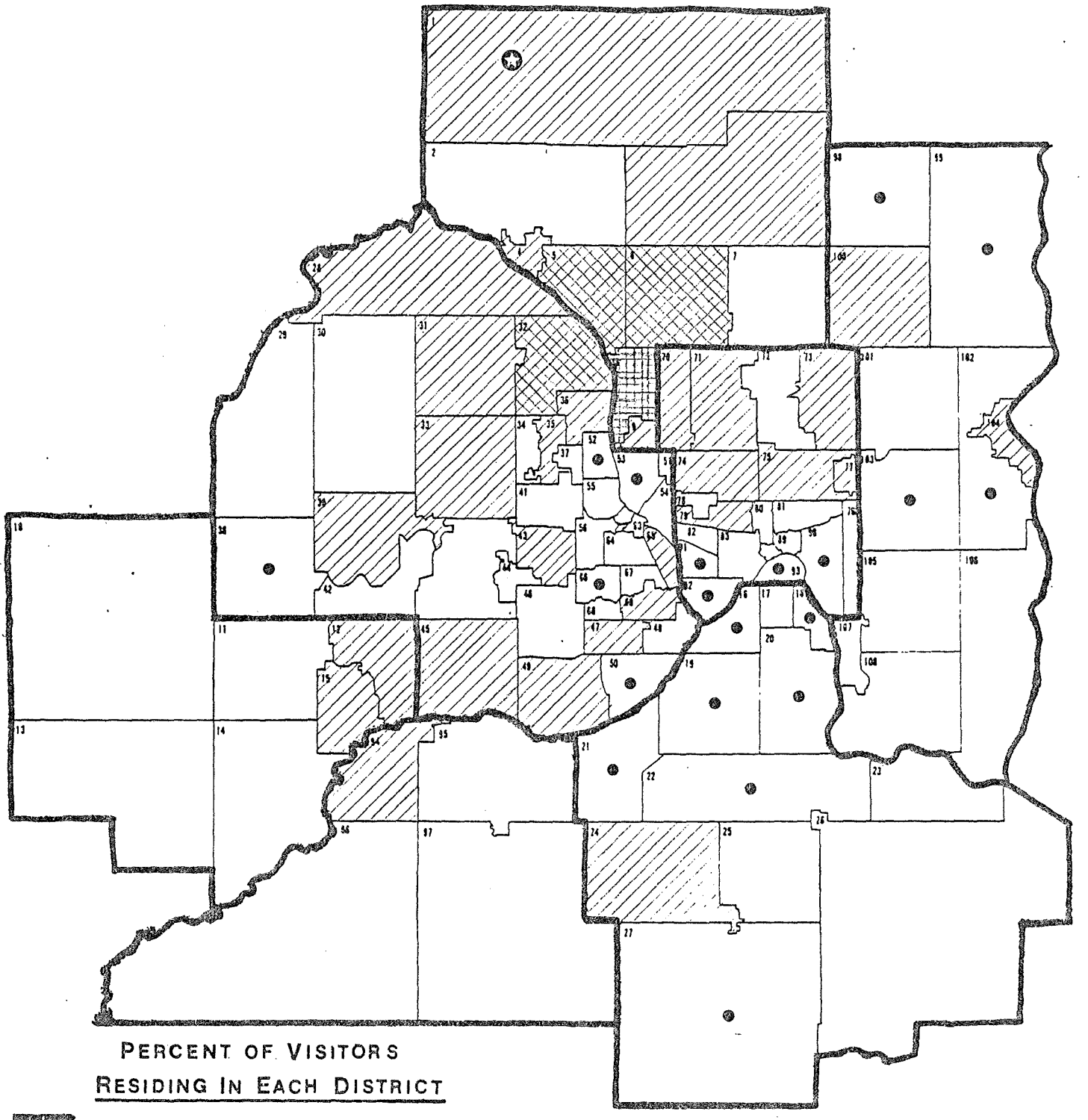
1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

FIGURE 10t:

VISITOR ORIGIN

By Urban Activity Forecast District[1]

AREA(⊙): Ramblin' Rum



PERCENT OF VISITORS
RESIDING IN EACH DISTRICT

- – 20 or more
- – 10 to 19
- – 5 to 9
- – 1 to 4
- – 0.1 to 0.9 (or 1 visitor)

Percent
Non-metro: 12

n= 192

1-Aggregated Traffic Analysis Zones

TABLE 38: TIME TRAVELED TO REACH AREA (1)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Mean (minutes)	Median (minutes)	Percent of Respondents Traveling: 5 Minutes or less	6 to 10 Minutes	11 to 15 Minutes	16 to 20 Minutes	21 to 25 Minutes	26 to 30 Minutes	31 to 35 Minutes	36 to 40 Minutes	41 to 45 Minutes	46 Minutes or more
GENERAL PARK AREAS													
Square Lake	105	35	36	2	3	4	7	7	11	15	20	12	19
Morris Baker	326	21	20	5	21	14	14	17	7	8	9	2	3
Fort Snelling	298	16	15	0	14	40	31	7	2	4	1	0	1
Snail Lake	184	11	12	20	26	24	20	7	2	0	1	0	0
Cleary Lake	89	18	15	3	28	24	20	9	1	3	2	1	8
Nokomis-Hiawatha	379	10	8	34	32	16	11	4	2	1	1	0	0
Lake Rebecca	126	25	26	13	17	3	5	12	12	16	5	13	6
Elm Creek	235	11	11	20	27	36	11	2	0	1	2	0	0
Theodore Wirth	160	10	6	39	23	22	10	2	1	0	1	0	1
Baylor	81	22	13	6	6	42	17	9	2	0	2	1	14
Harriet Island	61	10	8	38	26	23	5	5	2	0	2	0	0
Hidden Falls	14	10	8	29	43	7	14	0	0	7	0	0	0
Martin-Island	30	20	14	43	0	7	0	13	7	13	7	0	10
Keller	131	11	9	15	40	30	11	2	1	0	0	0	1
Como	274	15	12	14	32	11	18	9	8	3	1	1	2
South Washington	35	14	8		63	9	6	0	11	3	3	0	3
Bunker Hills	110	12	8	36	26	10	9	5	5	3	3	1	3
Battle Creek	100	10	6	47	16	10	20	2	2	3	0	0	0
Minnehaha	219	16	14	12	20	26	14	10	8	5	2	1	1
TOTAL	2957	16	12	20	24	19	13	6	4	5	3	2	4
WATER ACCESSES													
Coon Lake	41	20	19	10	5	14	27	24	13	2	0	3	2
Lake Waconia	72	26	24	8	3	22	11	9	3	16	8	7	14
Lake Marion	68	17	14	15	19	17	21	9	7	6	5	0	1
Lake Minnetonka													
Spring Park	165	29	31	1	9	2	10	10	18	19	16	5	9
North Arm	101	30	31	4	8	1	8	9	16	21	18	6	9
Prior Lake	86	21	20	0	15	6	31	24	14	5	2	3	0
Forest Lake	49	26	26	12	2	6	15	16	20	15	6	6	4
White Bear Lake	93	19	19	2	10	25	22	22	16	0	2	0	1
TOTAL	675	23	23	7	8	12	18	15	14	10	7	4	5

TABLE 38: TIME TRAVELED TO REACH AREA (1) (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Mean (minutes)	Median (minutes)	Percent of Respondents Traveling: 5 Minutes or less	6 to 10 minutes	11 to 15 minutes	16 to 20 minutes	21 to 25 minutes	26 to 30 minutes	31 to 35 minutes	36 to 40 minutes	41 to 45 minutes	46 Minutes or more
TRAIL CORRIDORS													
Luce Line	42	11	6	43	21	10	14	2	0	0	5	3	2
Minnehaha Parkway	386	8	6	47	26	11	11	2	2	0	0	1	0
Wirth Parkway	222	11	11	17	32	32	13	3	1	1	0	1	0
St. Anthony Parkway	49	6	3	65	15	10	4	2	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	699	9	7	43	23	16	11	2	2	0	1	1	1
NATURE CENTERS													
Lowry(Carver)	37	25	27	0	11	30	5	3	16	13	11	3	8
Richardson(Hyland)	26	19	18	4	15	8	38	16	15	0	0	0	4
Wood Lake	143	8	6	50	21	12	10	3	3	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	206	13	9	35	18	15	13	4	8	3	2	0	2
CAMPGROUNDS													
Baylor	32	32	28	3	6	21	7	6	12	7	6	9	19
Morris Baker	157	29	25	0	4	7	12	28	10	14	11	5	9
Bunker Hills	4	4	1	75	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	59	30	28	2	3	5	19	8	31	5	7	8	12
Ramblin' Rum	178	37	32	1	1	3	16	13	14	7	7	8	30
TOTAL	430	32	28	2	4	10	12	15	13	9	8	8	19

1-Computed only for those visitors residing in the Metropolitan Area or the 12-ring counties mentioned in Footnote 1, Table 37.

TABLE 39: DISTANCE TRAVELED TO REACH AREA (1)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Mean (Miles)	Median (Miles)	Percent of Respondents Traveling: 5 miles or less	6 to 10 miles	11 to 15 miles	16 to 20 miles	21 to 25 miles	26 to 30 miles	31 miles or more
GENERAL PARK AREAS										
Square Lake	105	21	23	5	5	9	20	28	24	10
Morris Baker	326	13	12	12	28	24	15	15	3	3
Fort Snelling	298	8	7	11	64	19	3	1	1	1
Snail Lake	184	6	6	34	47	17	1	2	0	0
Cleary Lake	89	11	9	30	28	22	7	2	3	7
Nokomis-Hiawatha	379	4	3	73	19	7	1	1	0	0
Lake Rebecca	126	17	19	13	19	6	17	22	14	9
Elm Creek	235	6	5	42	45	9	3	1	0	0
Theodore Wirth	160	3	2	78	18	1	1	0	1	1
Baylor	81	14	9	7	47	25	4	0	2	15
Harriet Island	61	4	2	70	20	8	0	2	0	0
Hidden Falls	14	4	3	71	21	0	7	0	0	0
Martin-Island	30	15	8	43	7	0	13	7	20	10
Keller	131	5	4	58	35	6	0	0	0	1
Como	274	7	4	52	24	13	4	4	1	1
South Washington	35	10	5	49	26	6	11	0	6	3
Bunker Hills	110	7	4	50	22	13	11	2	1	2
Battle Creek	100	5	2	61	26	9	1	2	1	0
Minnehaha	219	7	6	41	34	16	4	4	0	1
TOTAL	2957	9	6	42	28	11	7	5	4	3
WATER ACCESSES										
Coon Lake	41	15	16	15	5	29	24	20	5	2
Lake Waconia	72	18	17	8	25	7	14	15	14	17
Lake Marion	68	11	9	18	32	25	13	11	0	1
Lake Minnetonka										
Spring Park	165	18	19	9	6	16	24	27	11	7
North Arm	101	19	20	12	4	11	24	32	9	8
Prior Lake	86	13	13	15	7	48	22	5	1	2
Forest Lake	49	20	19	12	2	6	31	18	19	12
White Bear Lake	93	12	12	8	31	37	18	4	0	2
TOTAL	675	16	15	12	14	23	21	16	7	7

TABLE 39: DISTANCE TRAVELED TO REACH AREA[1] (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Mean (Miles)	Median (Miles)	Percent of Respondents Traveling: 5 miles or less	6 to 10 miles	11 to 15 miles	16 to 20 miles	21 to 25 miles	26 to 30 miles	31 miles or more
TRAIL CORRIDORS										
Luce Line	42	6	3	57	19	12	2	5	3	2
Minnehaha Pkwy	386	4	2	76	19	4	0	0	1	0
Wirth Pkwy	222	5	5	62	32	3	2	0	0	1
St. Anthony Pkwy	49	3	1	88	6	2	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	699	4	3	69	21	5	2	1	1	1
NATURE CENTERS										
Lowry(Carver)	37	15	18	8	35	6	13	24	11	3
Richardson(Hyland)	26	11	10	19	35	27	15	0	0	4
Wood Lake	143	4	3	71	19	7	2	1	0	0
TOTAL	206	7	5	53	24	9	6	5	2	1
CAMPGROUNDS										
Baylor	32	22	19	6	25	7	15	10	15	22
Morris Baker	157	18	17	1	10	30	25	16	9	9
Bunker Hills	4	2	1	75	25	0	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	59	20	20	2	6	24	17	31	8	12
Ramblin' Rum	178	26	23	1	4	19	17	15	9	35
TOTAL	430	22	19	4	12	18	19	14	12	21

1- Computed only for those visitors residing in the Metropolitan Area or the 12-ring counties mentioned in Footnote 1,Table 37.

TABLE 40: RACE OF RESPONDENTS

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents That Were: White	Black	Spanish-American	Native American	Oriental	Other Races
GENERAL PARK AREAS							
Square Lake	111	96	2	1	0	0	1
Morris Baker	342	96	2	0	0	1	1
Fort Snelling	311	97	2	0	0	0	1
Snail Lake	192	99	0	0	0	0	1
Cleary Lake	92	98	2	0	0	0	0
Nokomis-Hiawatha	403	95	3	0	1	0	1
Lake Rebecca	131	96	1	2	0	1	0
Elm Creek	238	99	1	0	0	0	0
Theodore Wirth	174	54	43	0	2	0	1
Baylor	84	99	1	0	0	0	0
Harriet Island	66	95	5	0	0	0	0
Hidden Falls	17	100	0	0	0	0	0
Martin-Island	31	94	0	0	6	0	0
Keller	134	94	4	1	1	0	0
Como	307	94	3	1	1	0	1
South Washington	36	100	0	0	0	0	0
Bunker Hills	113	99	1	0	0	0	0
Battle Creek	109	98	1	0	0	1	0
Minnehaha	239	94	4	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	3130	95	4	0	1	0	0
WATER ACCESSES							
Coon Lake	42	98	0	0	2	0	0
Lake Waconia	74	99	1	0	0	0	0
Lake Marion	71	98	1	0	0	1	0
Lake Minnetonka							
Spring Park	172	99	1	0	0	0	0
North Arm	113	93	6	0	1	0	0
Prior Lake	90	99	1	0	0	0	0
Forest Lake	52	96	2	0	0	0	2
White Bear Lake	99	98	1	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	713	97	2	0	1	0	0

TABLE 40: RACE OF RESPONDENTS (Cont.)

Facility Type Area	Sample Size(n)	Percent of Respondents That were: White	Black	Spanish-American	Native American	Oriental	Other Races
TRAIL CORRIDORS							
Luce Line	43	100	0	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha Parkway	397	95	4	1	1	0	1
Wirth Parkway	230	95	3	1	1	0	0
St. Anthony Pkwy	55	100	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	725	97	2	1	0	0	0
NATURE CENTERS							
Lowry(Carver)	39	100	0	0	0	0	0
Richardson(Hyland)	28	96	4	0	0	0	0
Wood Lake	163	97	1	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	230	97	1	0	1	1	0
CAMPGROUNDS							
Baylor	34	100	0	0	0	0	0
Morris Baker	182	99	0	0	1	0	0
Bunker Hills	6	100	0	0	0	0	0
KOA-Northwest	220	98	1	1	0	0	0
Ramblin' Rum	195	100	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	637	100	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 41: CRAFT TYPE, MOTOR TYPE, MEANS OF HAULING CRAFT

Percent of Respondents by Craft Type, and means of Hauling Craft (1)

CRAFT TYPE / Motor Type / Means of Hauling	Coon Lake (n=42) 1	2	3	Lake Waconia (n= 74) 1	2	3	Lake Marion (n= 71) 1	2	3	Spring Park (n=172) 1	2	3	North Arm (n=113) 1	2	3	Prior Lake (n=90) 1	2	3	Forest Lake (n=52) 1	2	3	White Bear Lake (n= 99) 1	2	3	Total (n= 713) 1	2	3
CANOE	5			0			4			1			2			2			0			3			2		
Non-motorized		100						100			100			100			100						67			94	
Cartop			100						100			100			100			100						100			100
Outboard Motor		0						0			0			0			0						33			6	
Cartop																								100			100
FISHING BOAT	40			65			24			28			29			39			27			22			34		
Non-motorized		0			0			12			0			0			3			0			0			1	
Trailer									100									100									100
Outboard Motor		100			100			88			100			100			97			100			100			99	
Trailer			94			94			73			98			97			94			100			91			93
Cartop			6			6			27			2			3			6			0			9			7
RUNABOUT/CRUISER	52			22			69			59			66			58			65			41			54		
Outboard Motor		96			88			88			73			71			86			97			93			86	
Trailer			100			100			100			100			100			100			100			100			100
Inboard Motor		4			6			10			27			29			14			3			7			14	
Trailer			100			100			100			100			100			100			100			100			100
Both		0			6			2			1			0			0			0			0			1	
Trailer						100			100			100																100
SAILBOAT	0			14			3			8			1			1			2			32			8		
Non-motorized					100			100			64			0			0			100			100			92	
Trailer						100			50			89									100			80			85
Cartop						0			50			11									0			20			15
Outboard Motor					0			0			36			100			100			0			0			8	
Trailer												100			100			100									100
OTHER CRAFT	2			0			0			.3			2			0			6			1			2		
Non-motorized		0									0			0						0			0			0	
Trailer																											
Outboard Motor		100									100			100						100			100			100	
Trailer			100									83			100						100			100			92
Cartop			0									17															8
TOTAL (2)	99			101			100			99			100			100			100			199			100		

1-Column references are as follows:
1-Craft type, totals to 100% at bottom of table
2-Motor type, totals to 100% of craft type under which it falls
3-Means of hauling, totals to 100% of motor type under which it falls

2-Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Park Areas(1978)

Facility Code ___ ___ ___

1. a. What time did you get here today? ___ ___ ___ ___

   b. What time will you be leaving ? ___ ___ ___ ___

2. What means of transportation did you use to get here? ___ ___

3. a. How many people came in your _____ today? ___ ___

   b. Are they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   c. Are you joining any other people here today? _____ Yes _____ No

   d. Are they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   e. How many people are in your immediate group? ___ ___ ___

   f. Are you part of a larger, organized group? _____ No _____ Yes (specify)

4. a. Why did you choose _____ over other parks for today's outing?

   b. Any other reasons?

5. a. Is there anything about this park or its facilities that make it a good place to do the types of things you are doing today? (Anything specific)

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it a better place?

6. a. What's your favorite place in the 7-county Twin Cities area for an outing like today's? (No particular place then?)

   b. Are you able to come to _____ as often as you would like? ____ Yes ____ No
   (go)

   c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from going more often? ____ Time

7. a. This card has ten parks listed on it. As I read the list, tell me if you have heard of any of these parks.

   b. Have you visited _____?

   c. Compared to _____, is it better, the same, or worse as a place for an outing like today's?

   d. What makes it better/worse?

9. The other side of the card contains eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1. A * B ** C ______________________________
2. A B C D E F G ______________________________
3. A B C D ______________________________
4. A B C D E F G ______________________________
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E F
7. A B C D E F ______________________________
8. A B C D E F G H I ______________________________

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

10. May I have your current address?

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __

2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O-______________

3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5

4. Peculiar Circumstances:

	WESTERN LIST	Heard	Visited	Comparison B	Comparison S	Comparison W	Reason
1.	Morris Baker (Lake Independence)	____	____	____	____	____	
2.	Cleary Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
3.	Bush Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
4.	Baylor	____	____	____	____	____	
5.	Western Woods	____	____	____	____	____	
6.	Bunker Hills	____	____	____	____	____	
7.	Lake Nokomis	____	____	____	____	____	
8.	Lake Phalen	____	____	____	____	____	
9.	Lebanon Hills	____	____	____	____	____	
10.	Carver	____	____	____	____	____	

8. a. What is your main recreation activity here today?

b. The card also has several recreation activities on it. I'll read down the list and you tell me if anyone in your group has done or will do the activity here today.

c. Have you or will you?

Group	You		Group	You	
___	___	Picnicking	___	___	Bicycling
___	___	Swimming/wading	___	___	Sports or games field games(softball,football,etc.)
___	___	Sunbathing	___	___	court games(tennis,volleyball, horseshoes,archery,etc.)
___	___	Fishing from shore	___	___	casual games(frisbee,jarts, catch,etc.)
___	___	from boat	___	___	Using playground equipment
___	___	Boating canoeing	___	___	Sitting,relaxing,reading,napping
___	___	sailing	___	___	Birdwatching/nature study
___	___	water skiing			
___	___	other boating			
___	___	Walking/hiking, outside the picnic area	___	___	Any other activities? (specify)

	WESTERN LIST	Heard	Visited	Comparison B	Comparison S	Comparison W	Reason
1.	Morris Baker (Lake Independence)	____	____	____	____	____	
2.	Cleary Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
3.	Bush Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
4.	Baylor	____	____	____	____	____	
5.	Western Woods	____	____	____	____	____	
6.	Bunker Hills	____	____	____	____	____	
7.	Lake Nokomis	____	____	____	____	____	
8.	Lake Phalen	____	____	____	____	____	
9.	Lebanon Hills	____	____	____	____	____	
10.	Carver	____	____	____	____	____	

8. a. What is your main recreation activity here today?

b. The card also has several recreation activities on it. I'll read down the list and you tell me if anyone in your group has done or will do the activity here today.

c. Have you or will you?

Group	You		Group	You	
___	___	Picnicking	___	___	Bicycling
___	___	Swimming/wading	___	___	Sports or games field games (softball, football, etc.)
___	___	Sunbathing	___	___	court games (tennis, volleyball, horseshoes, archery, etc.)
___	___	Fishing from shore	___	___	casual games (frisbee, jarts, catch, etc.)
___	___	from boat	___	___	Using playground equipment
___	___	Boating canoeing	___	___	Sitting, relaxing, reading, napping
___	___	sailing	___	___	Birdwatching/nature study
___	___	water skiing			
___	___	other boating	___	___	Any other activities? (specify)
___	___	Walking/hiking, outside the picnic area			

9. The other side of the card contains eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1. A * B ** C ____________________
2. A B C D E F G ____________________
3. A B C D ____________________
4. A B C D E F G ____________________
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E F
7. A B C D E F ____________________
8. A B C D E F G H I ____________________

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

10. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __
2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O-________
3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5
4. Peculiar Circumstances:

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Park Areas(1978)

Facility Code ___ ___ ___

1. a. What time did you get here today? ___ ___ ___ ___

   b. What time will you be leaving ? ___ ___ ___ ___

2. What means of transportation did you use to get here? ___ ___

3. a. How many people came in your _____ today? ___ ___

   b. Are they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   c. Are you joining any other people here today? _____ Yes _____ No

   d. Are they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   e. How many people are in your immediate group? ___ ___ ___

   f. Are you part of a larger, organized group? _____ No _____ Yes (specify)

4. a. Why did you choose _____ over other parks for today's outing?

   b. Any other reasons?

5. a. Is there anything about this park or its facilities that make it a good place to do the types of things you are doing today? (Anything specific)

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it a better place?

6. a. What's your favorite place in the 7-county Twin Cities area for an outing like today's? (No particular place then?)

   b. Are you able to come to _____ (go) as often as you would like? ____ Yes ____ No

   c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from going more often? ____ Time

7. a. This card has ten parks listed on it. As I read the list, tell me if you have heard of any of these parks.

   b. Have you visited _____?

   c. Compared to _____, is it better, the same, or worse as a place for an outing like today's?

   d. What makes it better/worse?

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Water Accesses(1978)

Facility Code __ __ __

1. a. What time did you get here today? __ __ __ __

   b. When will you be leaving? __ __ __ __

2. What means of transportation did you use to get here? __ __

3. a. How many people came in your _____ today? __ __

   b. Are they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   c. Did you join any other people here today? ____ No ____ Yes

   d. Are they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   e. How many boats are in your immediate group? __ __ __

   f. How many people are in your immediate group? __ __ __

   g. Are you part of a larger, organized group? ____ No ____ Yes (specify)

4. a. Why did you choose this lake over others for today's outing?

   b. Any other reasons?

5. a. Is there anything about this public access that makes it a good place to launch a boat? (Anything specific)

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it a better access?

6. a. What's your favorite place in the 7-county Twin Cities area for launching a boat for an outing like today's? (No particular place then)

   b. Are you able to come to (go) _____ as often as you would like? ____ Yes ____No

   c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from coming more often? ____ Time (going)

7. Which lake in the metropolitan area is most in need of additional public access?

8. a. This card has ten lakes listed on it. As I read the list, tell me if you know of the public access on each lake?

   b. Have you launched at _____?

   c. Compared to _____, is it better, the same, or worse as a public access?

   d. What makes it better/worse?

9. The other side of the card contains eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1. A* B** C ______
2. A B C D E F G ______
3. A B C D ______
4. A B C D E F G ______
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E F
7. A B C D E F ______
8. A B C D E F G H I ______

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

10. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __

2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O- ______

3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5

4. Peculiar Circumstances:

5. Watercraft Classification

a. Motor: None-1 Outboard-2 Inboard-3

b. Craft Style:

1	2	3	4	5	
Canoe	Rowboat, Fishing Boat	Runabout (no cabin)	Cruiser (cabin)	Sailboat	Other (specify)

c. Hauled By: Trailer-1 Cartop-2 Portage-3

	WESTERN LIST	Heard	Launched	Comparison B	Comparison S	Comparison W	Reason
1.	Lake Waconia	____	____	____	____	____	
2.	Medicine Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
3.	Lake Marion	____	____	____	____	____	
4.	Prior Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
5.	Powder Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
6.	Parley Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
7.	Lake Independence	____	____	____	____	____	
8.	Whaletail Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
9.	Lake Sarah	____	____	____	____	____	
10.	Forest Lake	____	____	____	____	____	

9. a. What was your main recreation activity here today?

b. The card also has several recreation activities on it. I'll read the list and you tell me if anyone in <u>your group</u> has done or will do the activity here today.

c. Have you or will you?

Group	You		
___	___	Swimming/wading	
___	___	Sunbathing	
		Fishing	
___	___	from shore	1. Did anyone catch any fish? ___ Yes ___ No
___	___	from boat	2. How many of each kind is your group taking home?
		Boating	
___	___	canoeing	_____ _____
___	___	sailing	
___	___	water skiing	_____ _____
___	___	other boating	
___	___	Picnicking, in boat	_____ _____
___	___	Picnicking, on shore	
___	___	Any other activities? (specify)	_____ _____

	WESTERN LIST	Heard	Launched	Comparison B	Comparison S	Comparison W	Reason
1.	Lake Waconia						
2.	Medicine Lake						
3.	Lake Marion						
4.	Prior Lake						
5.	Powder Lake						
6.	Parley Lake						
7.	Lake Independence						
8.	Whaletail Lake						
9.	Lake Sarah						
10.	Forest Lake						

9. a. What was your main recreation activity here today?

b. The card also has several recreation activities on it. I'll read the list and you tell me if anyone in your group has done or will do the activity here today.

c. Have you or will you?

Group	You		
___	___	Swimming/wading	
___	___	Sunbathing	
		Fishing	1. Did anyone catch any fish? ___ Yes ___ No
___	___	from shore	
___	___	from boat	2. How many of each kind is your group taking home?
		Boating	
___	___	canoeing	_____ _____
___	___	sailing	
___	___	water skiing	_____ _____
___	___	other boating	
___	___	Picnicking, in boat	_____ _____
___	___	Picnicking, on shore	
___	___	Any other activities? (specify)	_____ _____

9. The other side of the card contains eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1. A* B** C ____________________
2. A B C D E F G ____________________
3. A B C D ____________________
4. A B C D E F G ____________________
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E F
7. A B C D E F ____________________
8. A B C D E F G H I ____________________

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

10. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __

2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O- ________________

3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5

4. Peculiar Circumstances:

5. Watercraft Classification

a. Motor: None-1 Outboard-2 Inboard-3

b. Craft Style:

1	2	3	4	5	
Canoe	Rowboat, Fishing Boat	Runabout (no cabin)	Cruiser (cabin)	Sailboat	Other (specify)

c. Hauled By: Trailer-1 Cartop-2 Portage-3

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

Facility Code __ __ __

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Water Accesses(1978)

1. a. What time did you get here today? __ __ __ __

   b. When will you be leaving? __ __ __ __

2. What means of transportation did you use to get here? __ __

3. a. How many people came in your _____ today? __ __

   b. Are they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   c. Did you join any other people here today? ____ No ____ Yes

   d. Are they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   e. How many boats are in your immediate group? __ __ __

   f. How many people are in your immediate group? __ __ __

   g. Are you part of a larger, organized group? ____ No ____ Yes (specify)

4. a. Why did you choose this lake over others for today's outing?

   b. Any other reasons?

5. a. Is there anything about this public access that makes it a good place to launch a boat? (Anything specific)

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it a better access?

6. a. What's your favorite place in the 7-county Twin Cities area for launching a boat for an outing like today's? (No particular place then)

   b. Are you able to come to _____ (go) as often as you would like? ____ Yes ____No

   c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from coming more often? ____ Time (going)

7. Which lake in the metropolitan area is most in need of additional public access?

8. a. This card has ten lakes listed on it. As I read the list, tell me if you know of the public access on each lake?

   b. Have you launched at _____?

   c. Compared to _____, is it better, the same, or worse as a public access?

   d. What makes it better/worse?

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Trail Corridors(1978)

Facility Code ___ ___ ___

(Respondent is: ____ biker ____ walker ____ jogger ____ runner ____ other(specify))

1. a. What time did you leave home to go _____? ___ ___ ___ ___

   b. What time did you get to _____? ___ ___ ___ ___

   c. When will you leave _____ this time? ___ ___ ___ ___

   d. Will you be _____ anyplace else than _____ this time out? ___ Yes ___No

2. What means of transportation did you use to get to _____ today? ____ ____

3. a. How many people arrived at _____ with you today? ____ ____

   b. Were they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   c. Will you join any others here? ____ No ____ Yes

   d. How many people will be in your immediate group? ____ ____

   e. Are you part of a larger, organized group? ___ No ___ Yes (specify)

4. a. Here's a map of _____, with the trail segments marked by main road crossings. Please give me the letters of the segment where you got on the trail and where you plan to leave the trail.

   _____ A _____ C _____ E _____ G _____ I _____ K

   _____ B _____ D _____ F _____ H _____ J _____ L

   b. Which other segments will you use today?

5. a. Why did you choose _____ over other trails for today's outing?

   b. Any other reasons?

6. a. Is there anything about _____ that makes it a good place to _____? (Anything specific?)

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it a better place?

7. a. What's your favorite place in the 7-county Twin Cities area for an outing like today's? (No particular place then?)

   b. Are you able to come to (go) _____ as often as you would like? ___ Yes ___ No

   c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from coming (going) more often? ____ Time

8. a. This card has ten park areas listed on it. As I read the list, tell me if you know of the trails in each area.

   b. Have you used the trails at _____?

   c. Compared to _____, are these trails better, the same, or worse as a place for an outing like today's?

   d. What makes them better/worse?

10. The other side of the card contains eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1. A* B** C ____________
2. A B C D E F G ____________
3. A B C D ____________
4. A B C D E F G ____________
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E F
7. A B C D E F ____________
8. A B C D E F G H I ____________

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

11. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __
2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O-____________
3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5
4. Peculiar Circumstances:

	TRAIL LIST	Heard	Used	Comparison B	S	W	Reason
1.	St. Anthony Pkwy.	____	____	____	____	____	
2.	Lake Calhoun	____	____	____	____	____	
3.	Hyland Lake Park	____	____	____	____	____	
4.	Luce Line	____	____	____	____	____	
5.	Crosby Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
6.	Corcoran Creek	____	____	____	____	____	
7.	Theo. Wirth Pkwy.	____	____	____	____	____	
8.	Roseville Central	____	____	____	____	____	
9.	Minnehaha Pkwy.	____	____	____	____	____	
10.	W. River Road	____	____	____	____	____	

9. a. What's your main recreation activity here today?

b. The card also has several recreation activities listed on it. I'll read the list and you tell me if anyone in your group has done or will do the activity on this outing.

c. Have you or will you?

Group	You		Group	You	
___	___	Bicycling			
___	___	Walking/hiking	___	___	Sport or games field games(softball,football,etc.)
___	___	Jogging	___	___	court games(tennis,volleyball, horseshoes,archery,etc.)
___	___	Running	___	___	casual games(frisbee,jarts, catch,etc.)
___	___	Picnicking			
___	___	Swimming	___	___	Using playground equipment
___	___	Sunbathing	___	___	Sitting,relaxing,reading,napping.
___	___	Fishing	___	___	Birdwatching/nature study
___	___	Boating canoeing	___	___	Any other activities? (specify)
___	___	other boating			

	TRAIL LIST	Heard	Used	Comparison B	S	W	Reason
1.	St. Anthony Pkwy.	____	____	____	____	____	
2.	Lake Calhoun	____	____	____	____	____	
3.	Hyland Lake Park	____	____	____	____	____	
4.	Luce Line	____	____	____	____	____	
5.	Crosby Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
6.	Corcoran Creek	____	____	____	____	____	
7.	Theo. Wirth Pkwy.	____	____	____	____	____	
8.	Roseville Central	____	____	____	____	____	
9.	Minnehaha Pkwy.	____	____	____	____	____	
10.	W. River Road	____	____	____	____	____	

9. a. What's your main recreation activity here today?

b. The card also has several recreation activities listed on it. I'll read the list and you tell me if anyone in your group has done or will do the activity on this outing.

c. Have you or will you?

Group	You		Group	You	
___	___	Bicycling	___	___	Sport or games field games(softball,football,etc.)
___	___	Walking/hiking	___	___	court games(tennis,volleyball, horseshoes,archery,etc.)
___	___	Jogging	___	___	casual games(frisbee,jarts, catch,etc.)
___	___	Running	___	___	Using playground equipment
___	___	Picnicking	___	___	Sitting,relaxing,reading,napping.
___	___	Swimming	___	___	Birdwatching/nature study
___	___	Sunbathing	___	___	Any other activities? (specify)
___	___	Fishing			
___	___	Boating canoeing			
___	___	other boating			

10. The other side of the card contains eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1.	A*	B**	C	_____					
2.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	_____	
3.	A	B	C	D	_____				
4.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	_____	
5.	A	B	C	D	E				
6.	A	B	C	D	E	F			
7.	A	B	C	D	E	F	_____		
8.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I _____

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

11. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __

2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O-_____

3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5

4. Peculiar Circumstances:

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Trail Corridors(1978)

Facility Code ___ ___ ___

(Respondent is: ____ biker ____ walker ____ jogger ____ runner ____ other(specify))

1. a. What time did you leave home to go _____? ___ ___ ___ ___

   b. What time did you get to _____? ___ ___ ___ ___

   c. When will you leave _____ this time? ___ ___ ___ ___

   d. Will you be _____ anyplace else than _____ this time out? ___ Yes ___No

2. What means of transportation did you use to get to _____ today? ____ ____

3. a. How many people arrived at _____ with you today? ____ ____

   b. Were they: _____ Family or _____ Friends?

   c. Will you join any others here? ____ No ____ Yes

   d. How many people will be in your immediate group? ____ ____

   e. Are you part of a larger, organized group? ___ No ___ Yes (specify)

4. a. Here's a map of _____, with the trail segments marked by main road crossings. Please give me the letters of the segment where you got on the trail and where you plan to leave the trail.

   _____ A _____ C _____ E _____ G _____ I _____ K

   _____ B _____ D _____ F _____ H _____ J _____ L

   b. Which other segments will you use today?

5. a. Why did you choose _____ over other trails for today's outing?

   b. Any other reasons?

6. a. Is there anything about _____ that makes it a good place to _____? (Anything specific?)

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it a better place?

7. a. What's your favorite place in the 7-county Twin Cities area for an outing like today's? (No particular place then?)

   b. Are you able to come to (go) _____ as often as you would like? ___ Yes ___ No

   c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from coming more often? (going) ____ Time

8. a. This card has ten park areas listed on it. As I read the list, tell me if you know of the trails in each area.

   b. Have you used the trails at _____?

   c. Compared to _____, are these trails better, the same, or worse as a place for an outing like today's?

   d. What makes them better/worse?

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Nature Centers (Summer, 1978)

Facility Code ___ ___ ___

1. a. What time did you get here today? ____ ____ ____ ____

   b. What time will you be leaving? ____ ____ ____ ____

2. What did you do here today? ____ nature-related use ____ unrelated use (specify - stop at question 4a.)

3. What means of transportation did you use to get here today? ____ ____

4. a. How many people came in your ________ today?

- -

   b. Are they: ____ Family or ____ Friends

   c. Did you join any others here today? ____ No ____ Yes

   d. Are they: ____ Family or ____ Friends

   e. How many people are in your immediate group? ____ ____

   f. Are you part of a larger, organized group? ____ No ____ Yes (specify)

5. a. Why did you choose ________ over other nature centers for today's outing?

   b. Any other reasons?

6. a. Have you been here before? ____ Yes ____ No (go to question 7)

   b. Including this visit, how many times in the past year? ____ ____

   c. Including this visit, how many of these have been in the summer season? ____ ____

   d. Have you participated in programs or classes here? ____ Yes ____ No

7. a. Is there anything about ________ that makes it an especially good nature center?

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it better?

8. What are the more important characteristics of an ideal nature center?

9. a. What's your favorite nature center in the Twin Cities area?

   b. Are you able to come to ________ as often as you would like? ____ Yes ____ No
   (go)

   c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from coming more often? ____ Time
   (going)

12. Do you belong to any organizations or clubs that promote conservation or wildlife preservation? ____ No ____ Yes Which ones? (or any others)

13. The other side of the card has eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1. A* B** C _____
2. A B C D E F G _____
3. A B C D _____
4. A B C D E F G _____
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E F
7. A B C D E F _____
8. A B C D E F G H I _____

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

14. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __

2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O- _____

3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5

4. Peculiar Circumstances:

10. a. This card lists ten areas that might be considered nature centers. As I read the list, tell me if you have heard of any of the areas.

b. Have you visited _____?

c. Compared to _____, is it better, the same, or worse as a nature center?

d. What makes it better/worse?

	AREA LIST	Heard	Visited	Comparison B	S	W	Reason
1.	Eastman	____	____	____	____	____	
2.	Eloise Butler	____	____	____	____	____	
3.	Springbrook	____	____	____	____	____	
4.	Pike Island	____	____	____	____	____	
5.	Wilson's Marsh	____	____	____	____	____	
6.	Lowry	____	____	____	____	____	
7.	Crosby Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
8.	Thomas Dodge	____	____	____	____	____	
9.	Wood Lake	____	____	____	____	____	
10.	Westwood Hills	____	____	____	____	____	

11. a. What's your main recreation activity here today?

b. Here's a card with several recreation activities on it. I'll read down the list and you tell me if anyone in your group has done or will do the activity here today?

c. Have or will you?

Group	You		Group	You	
___	___	Picnicking	___	___	Walking/hiking
___	___	Participate in a nature center program	___	___	Bicycling
___	___	Nature study/birdwatching	___	___	Sports or games
___	___	Sunbathing	___	___	Sitting,relaxing, reading,napping,etc.
___	___	Fishing	___	___	Any other activities(specify)
___	___	Boating canoeing			
___	___	sailing			
___	___	other boating			

10. a. This card lists ten areas that might be considered nature centers. As I read the list, tell me if you have heard of any of the areas.

b. Have you visited __________?

c. Compared to __________, is it better, the same, or worse as a nature center?

d. What makes it better/worse?

AREA LIST	Heard	Visited	Comparison B	S	W	Reason
1. Eastman	____	____	____	____	____	
2. Eloise Butler	____	____	____	____	____	----------
3. Springbrook	____	____	____	____	____	----------
4. Pike Island	____	____	____	____	____	----------
5. Wilson's Marsh	____	____	____	____	____	----------
6. Lowry	____	____	____	____	____	----------
7. Crosby Lake	____	____	____	____	____	----------
8. Thomas Dodge	____	____	____	____	____	----------
9. Wood Lake	____	____	____	____	____	----------
10. Westwood Hills	____	____	____	____	____	----------

---

11. a. What's your main recreation activity here today?

b. Here's a card with several recreation activities on it. I'll read down the list and you tell me if anyone in <u>your group</u> has done or will do the activity here today?

c. Have or will you?

Group	You	Activity	Group	You	Activity
___	___	Picnicking	___	___	Walking/hiking
___	___	Participate in a nature center program	___	___	Bicycling
___	___	Nature study/birdwatching	___	___	Sports or games
___	___	Sunbathing	___	___	Sitting, relaxing, reading, napping, etc.
___	___	Fishing	___	___	Any other activities (specify)
		Boating			
___	___	canoeing			
___	___	sailing			
___	___	other boating			

12. Do you belong to any organizations or clubs that promote conservation or wildlife preservation? ____ No ____ Yes Which ones? (or any others)

13. The other side of the card has eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1. A* B** C ________________
2. A B C D E F G ________________
3. A B C D ________________
4. A B C D E F G ________________
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E F
7. A B C D E F ________________
8. A B C D E F G H I ________________

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

14. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __
2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O- ________________
3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5
4. Peculiar Circumstances:

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

Facility Code

___ ___ ___

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Nature Centers (Summer, 1978)

1. a. What time did you get here today? ____ ____ ____ ____

   b. What time will you be leaving? ____ ____ ____ ____

2. What did you do here today? ____ nature-related use ____ unrelated use (specify - stop at question 4a.)

3. What means of transportation did you use to get here today? ____ ____

4. a. How many people came in your __________ today?

- -

   b. Are they: ____ Family or ____ Friends

   c. Did you join any others here today? ____ No ____ Yes

   d. Are they: ____ Family or ____ Friends

   e. How many people are in your immediate group? ____ ____

   f. Are you part of a larger, organized group? ____ No ____ Yes (specify)

5. a. Why did you choose __________ over other nature centers for today's outing?

   b. Any other reasons?

6. a. Have you been here before? ____ Yes ____ No (go to question 7)

   b. Including this visit, how many times in the past year? ____ ____

   c. Including this visit, how many of these have been in the summer season? ____ ____

   d. Have you participated in programs or classes here? ____ Yes ____ No

7. a. Is there anything about __________ that makes it an especially good nature center?

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it better?

8. What are the more important characteristics of an ideal nature center?

9. a. What's your favorite nature center in the Twin Cities area?

   b. Are you able to come to (go) __________ as often as you would like? ____ Yes ____ No

   c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from coming (going) more often? ____ Time

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Campgrounds(1978)

Facility Code __ __ __

1. a. What day did you get here? __ __ __ __

   b. Was that in the: ____ morning ____ afternoon, or ____ evening?

   c. What day will you be leaving? __ __ __ __

   d. Will that be in the: ____ morning ____ afternoon, or ____ evening?

2. a. What type of camping equipment are you using?

#		#	
____	Tent(s)	____	Travel trailer
____	Pop-up trailer	____	Motor home
____	Van	____	Converted bus or truck
____	Pick-up camper	____	Other (specify)

   b. Do you have any of the following equipment with you:

#		#	
____	Car,van,pickup,etc.	____	Bicycles
____	Canoe	____	Mini-bikes,trail-bikes,etc.
____	Boat with trailer	____	Any other recreation equipment? (specify)
____	cartop		

3. a. How many people are camping at your site? __ __

   b. How many of these are:

   ____ 13 years of age or under ____ 14 to 19 ____ 20 to 34 ____ 35 to 59 ____ 60 years or over

   c. Are they: ____ Family or ____ Friends?

   d. Besides those at your site, did you join any other campers here? ____ No ____ Yes

   e. Are these people: ____ Family or ____ Friends?

   f. How many people are in your immediate camping group? __ __

   g. Are you part of a larger, organized group? ____ No ____ Yes(specify)

   h. Are you expecting any visitors who won't be camping here? ____ Yes ____ No

4. a. Why did you choose _____ over other places for this camping trip?

   b. Any other reasons?

5. a. Is there anything about the park(area) or facilities that make it a good place to camp? (Anything specific)

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it a better place?

9. a. What's been(or will be) your main recreation activity here? ____ Camping
(other than camping)

b. The card also has several recreation activities listed on it. I'll read down the list and you tell me if anyone in your group has done or will do the activity while you are camped here?

c. Have you or will you?

Group	You		Group	You	
___	___	Picnicking, other than in the campground	___	___	Bicycling
___	___	Swimming/wading	___	___	Sports or games field games(softball,football,etc.)
___	___	Sunbathing	___	___	court games(tennis,volleyball, horseshoes,archery,etc.)
___	___	Fishing from shore	___	___	casual games(frisbee,jarts, catch,etc.)
___	___	from boat	___	___	Using playground equipment
___	___	Boating canoeing	___	___	Sitting,relaxing,reading,napping
___	___	sailing	___	___	Birdwatching/nature study
___	___	water skiing	___	___	Any other activities? (specify)
___	___	other boating			
___	___	Walking/hiking, outside the campground			

10. The other side of the card contains eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1.	A*	B**	C	_____					
2.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	_____	
3.	A	B	C	D	_____				
4.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	_____	
5.	A	B	C	D	E				
6.	A	B	C	D	E	F			
7.	A	B	C	D	E	F	_____		
8.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I _____

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

11. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __

2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O- _____

3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5

4. Peculiar Circumstances:

5. Campsite Number: __ __ __

6. a. Including this trip, how many camping trips have you taken in the last year?

___ ___

b. Including this trip, how many of those times have been at this campground?

___ ___

7. a. What's your favorite campground in the 7-county Twin Cities area?
(No particular place then)

b. Are you able to come to _____ as often as you would like? ____ Yes ____ No
(go)

c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from coming more often? ____ Time
(going)

8. a. This card has ten campgrounds listed on it. As I read the list, tell me if you have heard of any of them.

b. Have you camped at _____?

c. Compared to _____, is it better, the same, or worse as a place to go camping?

d. What makes it better/worse?

				Comparison			
	LIST	Heard	Camped	B	S	W	Reason
1.	Morris Baker (Lake Independence)	____	____	____	____	____	
2.	Bunker Hills	____	____	____	____	____	
3.	KOA-Minneapolis Northwest	____	____	____	____	____	
4.	Rambling Rum	____	____	____	____	____	
5.	White Pines	____	____	____	____	____	
6.	Carver Park	____	____	____	____	____	
7.	Town and Country	____	____	____	____	____	
8.	Baylor Park	____	____	____	____	____	
9.	William O'Brien	____	____	____	____	____	
10.	Golden Acres	____	____	____	____	____	

6. a. Including this trip, how many camping trips have you taken in the last year?

___ ___

b. Including this trip, how many of those times have been at this campground?

___ ___

7. a. What's your favorite campground in the 7-county Twin Cities area?
(No particular place then)

b. Are you able to come to _____ as often as you would like? ____ Yes ____ No
(go)

c. Other than lack of time, what keeps you from coming more often? ____ Time
(going)

8. a. This card has ten campgrounds listed on it. As I read the list, tell me if you have heard of any of them.

b. Have you camped at _____?

c. Compared to _____, is it better, the same, or worse as a place to go camping?

d. What makes it better/worse?

				Comparison			
	LIST	Heard	Camped	B	S	W	Reason
1.	Morris Baker (Lake Independence)	____	____	____	____	____	
2.	Bunker Hills	____	____	____	____	____	
3.	KOA-Minneapolis Northwest	____	____	____	____	____	
4.	Rambling Rum	____	____	____	____	____	
5.	White Pines	____	____	____	____	____	
6.	Carver Park	____	____	____	____	____	
7.	Town and Country	____	____	____	____	____	
8.	Baylor Park	____	____	____	____	____	
9.	William O'Brien	____	____	____	____	____	
10.	Golden Acres	____	____	____	____	____	

9. a. What's been(or will be) your main recreation activity here? ____ Camping
(other than camping)

b. The card also has several recreation activities listed on it. I'll read down the list and you tell me if anyone in your group has done or will do the activity while you are camped here?

c. Have you or will you?

Group	You		Group	You	
___	___	Picnicking, other than in the campground	___	___	Bicycling
					Sports or games
			___	___	field games(softball,football,etc.)
___	___	Swimming/wading	___	___	court games(tennis,volleyball, horseshoes,archery,etc.)
___	___	Sunbathing			
		Fishing			
___	___	from shore	___	___	casual games(frisbee,jarts, catch,etc.)
___	___	from boat	___	___	Using playground equipment
		Boating	___	___	Sitting,relaxing,reading,napping
___	___	canoeing	___	___	Birdwatching/nature study
___	___	sailing	___	___	Any other activities? (specify)
___	___	water skiing			
___	___	other boating			
___	___	Walking/hiking, outside the campground			

10. The other side of the card contains eight statements concerning you, your job, and where you live. Just read each statement to yourself and give me the letter of the answer that best fits you:

1. A* B** C ____________________
2. A B C D E F G ____________________
3. A B C D ____________________
4. A B C D E F G ____________________
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E F
7. A B C D E F ____________________
8. A B C D E F G H I ____________________

* Are you also working?
** Do you also work outside the home?

11. May I have your current address?

- -

CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Date __ __ __ __ __ __ Time __ __ __ __ Facility __ __ __ Interviewer __ __
2. Sex: M-1 F-2 / Race: B-1 W-2 S-3 A-4 O- ________
3. Reaction: Hostile-1 Uncoop-2 Neut-3 Coop-4 Very Coop-5
4. Peculiar Circumstances:

5. Campsite Number: __ __ __

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

METROPOLITAN RECREATION DEMAND STUDY

Campgrounds(1978)

Facility Code __ __ __

1. a. What day did you get here? __ __ __ __

   b. Was that in the: ____ morning ____ afternoon, or ____ evening?

   c. What day will you be leaving? __ __ __ __

   d. Will that be in the: ____ morning ____ afternoon, or ____ evening?

2. a. What type of camping equipment are you using?

#		#	
____	Tent(s)	____	Travel trailer
____	Pop-up trailer	____	Motor home
____	Van	____	Converted bus or truck
____	Pick-up camper	____	Other (specify)

   b. Do you have any of the following equipment with you:

#		#	
____	Car,van,pickup,etc.	____	Bicycles
____	Canoe	____	Mini-bikes,trail-bikes,etc.
____	Boat with trailer	____	Any other recreation equipment? (specify)
____	Boat cartop		

3. a. How many people are camping at your site? __ __

   b. How many of these are:

____ 13 years of age or under ____ 14 to 19 ____ 20 to 34 ____ 35 to 59 ____ 60 years or over

   c. Are they: ____ Family or ____ Friends?

   d. Besides those at your site, did you join any other campers here? ____ No ____ Yes

   e. Are these people: ____ Family or ____ Friends?

   f. How many people are in your immediate camping group? __ __

   g. Are you part of a larger, organized group? ____ No ____ Yes(specify)

   h. Are you expecting any visitors who won't be camping here? ____ Yes ____ No

4. a. Why did you choose _____ over other places for this camping trip?

   b. Any other reasons?

5. a. Is there anything about the park(area) or facilities that make it a good place to camp? (Anything specific)

   b. Is there anything that could be done to make it a better place?

APPENDIX 3 - SOCIAL DATA CARD

1. MY PRESENT OR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION IS:

   A. STUDENT
   B. HOMEMAKER
   C. OTHER (please explain)

2. REGARDING MY PRESENT OCCUPATION, I:

   A. HAVE NO PAYING JOB
   B. AM SELF-EMPLOYED
   C. EARN HOURLY WAGES
   D. AM SALARIED
   E. AM ON COMMISSION
   F. AM RETIRED
   G. OTHER (please explain)

3. I USUALLY WORK:

   A. WEEKDAYS ONLY
   B. SOME WEEKNIGHTS/WEEKENDS
   C. MOST WEEKNIGHTS/WEEKENDS
   D. OTHER (please explain)

4. I LIVE IN:

   A. A SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE
   B. AN APARTMENT
   C. A TOWNHOUSE OR CONDOMINIUM
   D. A DUPLEX, THREEPLEX, OR FOURPLEX
   E. A DORMITORY
   F. A MOBILE HOME
   G. ANOTHER KIND OF DWELLING (please explain)

5. I HAVE LIVED AT MY PRESENT ADDRESS FOR:

   A. LESS THAN 1 YEAR
   B. 1 TO 3 YEARS
   C. 4 TO 6 YEARS
   D. 7 TO 10 YEARS
   E. OVER 10 YEARS

6. I HAVE LIVED IN THE 7-COUNTY TWIN CITIES AREA FOR:

   A. LESS THAN 1 YEAR
   B. 1 TO 3 YEARS
   C. 4 TO 6 YEARS
   D. 7 TO 10 YEARS
   E. OVER 10 YEARS
   F. I DON'T LIVE IN THE TWIN CITIES AREA

7. MY AGE IS:

   A. 13 YEARS OR UNDER
   B. 14 TO 19 YEARS
   C. 20 TO 34 YEARS
   D. 35 TO 59 YEARS
   E. 60 YEARS OR OVER

8. MY HOUSEHOLD'S YEARLY EARNINGS (before taxes) ARE:

   A. LESS THAN $5000
   B. BETWEEN $5000 AND $10000
   C. BETWEEN $10000 AND $15000
   D. BETWEEN $15000 AND $20000
   E. BETWEEN $20000 AND $25000
   F. BETWEEN $25000 AND $30000
   G. BETWEEN $30000 AND $50000
   H. MORE THAN $50000