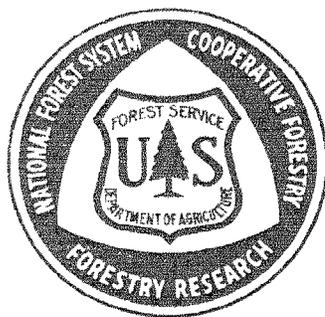


by W. F. LaPage  
and A. C. Haaland

**Annotated Bibliography  
of  
Camping Market Surveys**



USDA FOREST SERVICE GENERAL TECHNICAL REPORT NE-11  
1974

NORTHEASTERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION  
FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
6816 MARKET STREET, UPPER DARBY, PA. 19082  
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### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The preparation of this bibliography was funded, in part, by the Northeastern Regional Research Project, NEM-42, "Economic Analysis of the Campground Market in the Northeast."

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### Abstract

A compendium of more than 200 published and unpublished surveys and observational studies of campers conducted between 1936 and 1973. The majority of citations are American and Canadian. Selected findings are reported for each study. The bibliography is organized in five categories: national, regional, local, readership, and miscellaneous surveys.

## INTRODUCTION

CAMPING AND recreational vehicle travel in America have become major outdoor recreation markets. The change in campground ownership patterns — from a near monopoly in public ownership in the late 1950's to private enterprise supremacy today — has created an urgent demand for factual information about the camping market, its trends and its opportunities. In 1973, it was estimated that 60 percent of the Nation's 15,000 campgrounds were run by private enterprise; and that one out of every two Americans was an active camper, an ex-camper, or a potential camper.

As camping's popularity grew, and camping styles changed, campers became the subjects of a wave of survey research by public outdoor recreation agencies, by potential investors, by state planning groups, and university researchers and their graduate students. The total number of published and unpublished studies, by 1973, exceeded 200.

This bibliography is an attempt to catalog and describe as many of those surveys as possible. The annotations for each survey are not intended to represent complete abstracts, or even to identify every major finding. Emphasis in abstracting findings is on those

items of camper behavior that are likely to trend over time: annual camping frequencies, percent of the sample who are in their first year of camping, the type(s) of camping equipment in use, average daily expenditures while camping, and camper observations about crowding and environmental change.

Where possible, each annotation includes: the year in which the survey was conducted; the method of data collection — interviews, questionnaires, or observations — and the size of the sample(s); the locale in which the data were collected; and the major findings. Recurrent findings, such as the size of camping parties (three to five persons) and the "higher than average" incomes of camping families, are not abstracted. Findings which are highly subject to local variation, such as length of visit, are not included except as state or region-wide totals.

The bibliography is assembled into 5 broad categories of surveys: I. national surveys, II. regional and state surveys, III. local surveys of visitors to specific parks and forests, IV. magazine readership and camping association memberships surveys, and V. miscellaneous reports of surveys and observational studies related to camping.

## PART I. NATIONAL SURVEYS

1. Anonymous.  
1972. **Leisure Boom: Biggest Ever and Still Growing.** U.S. News and World Report, April 17: 42-45.  
Describes American expenditures for leisure activities. Refers to a 1971 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Survey which identifies the most popular outdoor activities; camping ranked ninth with 35.2 million participants, or 21 percent of the population 9 years of age or older. See No. 10.
2. Canadian National Park Service.  
1971. **1971 Statistical Reference on Visitation, the User and Use.** National Park Service—Planning, Dep. of Indian Affairs and Northern Develop. Ottawa, Canada.  
A lengthy (over 1,000 unnumbered pages) compilation of Canadian National Parks visitor characteristics, from several sources: (1) A questionnaire survey of approximately 4,000 visitors to six Canadian National Parks in 1971. Provides a detailed summary, by parks, of party composition, party size, party origin, visit length, accommodation equipment carried, guest accommodations used, and activities participated in. Also presents a detailed comparison of users and non-users of park interpretive facilities. (2) An interview survey of American visitors leaving Canada in 1968, concerning their reasons for visiting Canada, trip destinations, expenditures in Canada, visits to national parks, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. (3) An interview survey of Canadian residents, 18 years of age and older, in 1967, 1968, and 1969, to determine their use of Canadian National Park facilities. Gives participation rates for several outdoor recreation activities, including camping (21 percent of the males and 20 percent of the females); and compares park users with non-users in terms of their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.
3. Ferriss, Abbott L., Betty C. Churchill, C. H. Proctor, and Lois E. H. Zazove.  
1962. **National Recreation Survey.** Outdoor Rec. Resources Review Comm. Study Rep. 19. 394 p. U.S. Govt. Print. Off., Washington, D.C.  
National sample interview survey of 17,480 persons 12 years of age and over conducted between September 6, 1960 and June 16, 1961, by the Bureau of the Census. Reports outdoor recreation participation rates by activity and region, according to age, sex, race, occupation, education, and place of residence. Includes a section on camping. Eight percent of the population, an estimated 10.4 million persons, camped one or more times during June, July, and August, 1960. Correlates camping activity with other outdoor activities, and describes campers according to the above demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.
4. Guinee, Bert T.  
1972. **Today's Campers and What They Want.** Campground & RV Park Manag. 3(5): 1, 8-9.  
See No. 14.
5. Hendee, John C.  
1969. **Rural-Urban Differences Reflected in Outdoor Recreation Participation.** J. Leisure Res. 1(4): 333-341.  
Reports differences in participation rates for several outdoor recreational activities according to rural versus urban residence. Rural area residents were found to camp more than urban area residents. Data drawn from the 1960 National Recreation Survey conducted by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.
6. Kampgrounds of America, Inc.  
1971. **Profile of The Family Camper. . . a survey of campers who registered at KOA Kampgrounds.** Camping Market Data, KOA Handb. and Dir. for Campers. 6 p.  
Questionnaire survey of 262 campers visiting KOA campgrounds during 1971. Twenty-five percent camped from 1 to 14 days during the preceding 12 months, 29 percent camped from 15 to 29 days, 34 percent camped from 30 to 59 days and 13 percent camped more than 60 days. Twenty-four percent own a tent, 18 percent a camp trailer, 33 percent a travel trailer, 24 percent a truck camper and 6 percent a motor home. Three percent of the families had been camping for less than 2 years. Also presents information on camping mileage during the past year; distribution of camping activity by months; age of equipment and purchasing intentions, and camper ages, education, incomes, occupations, and size of city of origin.

7. **Kampgrounds of America, Inc.**  
1973. **KOA 1972 Camper Survey.** *Smoke Signals* 7(4): 8-12. KOA., Billings, Mont.  
Based on a questionnaire survey of 594 randomly selected KOA customers in 1972. Item by item comparisons are made between 1972 results and a similar 1971 survey. In 1972, 38 percent used a travel trailer while camping, 22 percent a tent trailer, 14 percent a truck camper, 6 percent a motor home, 5 percent a van conversion, and 12 percent a tent. Thirty-five percent prefer to camp in State or National *Parks* while on a typical camping vacation trip; 16 percent prefer State or National *Forests* and 45 percent prefer private campgrounds. Forty-six percent go to a specific location and stay there for their camping vacation, while 54 percent prefer to move frequently. Twenty-one percent of the campers have rented some type of camper vehicle, and 96 percent of these rented the equipment before leaving home. Four percent went on their first camping vacation in 1972. Presents a detailed profile of KOA campers, their demographics, camping patterns, preferences, experiences, expenditures, sources of information, credit-card use, equipment ownership, and purchasing intentions.
8. **LaPage, Wilbur F.**  
1973. **Growth Potential of the Family Camping Market.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper NE 252. 25 p. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
Based on interviews with 2,003 heads of households in a 1971 nation wide sample. Nineteen percent of the sample, or an estimated 12.6 million households had camped during the past year; another 14 percent had camped, but not in the past 12 months; and 15.3 percent thought that they might try camping in the future. For their most recent trip, 11 percent of all campers had rented their equipment, and 35 percent had borrowed it. Campers who had been in the market for at least two years were asked if their camping participation had been increasing or decreasing during the past few years. Only 16 percent reported an increase, as opposed to 37 percent who reported decreasing participation and 25 percent whose participation was either constant or highly variable. For their most recent trip, about half the campers used tents and half used some type of camping vehicle. Among the non-camping households who expressed a desire to start camping, 25 percent indicated a preference for tents, and 63 percent expect to use some type of camping vehicle. At least 51 percent of the households sampled had little or no interest in camping.
9. **McKelvey, John.**  
1973. **Profiling the Leisure Industry and the U.S. Camper.** Midwest Res. Inst. Rep. 1114. 28 p. Kansas City, Mo.  
Interview survey of over 5,000 randomly selected households across the United States, in 1971. An estimated 10 percent of the population went camping in tents in 1970, and 12 percent camped with trailers or other recreational vehicles. Tent campers averaged six outings, and trailer campers twelve, in 1970. Presents regional breakdowns of both types of camping, and demographic descriptions of the participants in both camping styles. Also describes other leisure activities of campers.
10. **Mandell, Lewis and Robert W. Marans.**  
1972. **Participation in Outdoor Recreation: A National Perspective.** 88 p. + appendix (mimeo-). Rep. to USDI, Bureau of Outdoor Rec., by Survey Res. Center, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Interview survey of 1,303 U.S. families in 1971. Presents participation rates for a variety of outdoor activities (22 percent have camped). Participation in camping is shown to be strongly determined by level of household income and age of the household head. Camping participation by regions is: Northeast 15 percent, North Central 24 percent, South 16 percent, and West 36 percent. Use of public camping facilities was reported by 68 percent of the families; private facilities were used by 27 percent. Seventeen percent of all families had camped in the past year, and less than half of those had camped on five or more occasions. Five percent of the campers would like to camp more often. Presents comparable information for several outdoor activities as well as analyses of recreation as a temporary escape, and places where young children play.
11. **Mueller, Eva and G. Gurin.**  
1962. **Participation in Outdoor Recreation: Factors Affecting Demand Among American Adults.** Outdoor Rec. Re-

sources Rev. Comm. Study Rep. 20, Chap. 6, Camping, pp. 62-71. Washington, D.C.

Interview survey of 2,750 representative heads of households in the United States, conducted during the fall of 1959 and the spring of 1960, to determine participation rates in outdoor recreation activities. One in six American adults went camping in the year prior to the survey and another one in 11 expressed a desire to do so in the future. Wide differences were found in regional participation rates: 34 percent in the West compared with 9 to 13 percent in other regions camped during the previous year. Western campers also went on more camping trips during the year: 19 percent went on five or more trips as opposed to 6 to 9 percent in other regions. Presents information on camper characteristics, preferences for comfort versus "roughing-it" when camping, and recreational activities of campers.

12. National Advertising Company. 1970. **The 1969 Study of Vacation Camping**. 3M Nat. Advertising Co. 22 p. Argo, Ill.

Questionnaire survey of vacation campers in 1969. Sample size and source not reported. 1969 was the first year that 18 percent of the respondents had camped on their vacation. Forty-nine percent of the respondents vacationed that year at an area they had never visited before and 65 percent plan to vacation in an area next year that they have never visited. Seventy-three percent used a camper vehicle of some type while 27 percent used a tent. Public campgrounds were preferred by two-thirds of the campers.

13. National Advertising Company. 1970. **Impulse Travel; Changing Trends in Auto Vacation Travel**. 3M Nat. Advertising Co. 49 p. Argo, Ill.

Based on 1,200 questionnaires distributed to auto vacationers at 21 vacation spots throughout the United States in 1970. Seventeen percent of the sample were camping. Results are presented for the total sample without specific reference to campers. Fifty-three percent of the respondents were visiting an area or region that they had never visited before. In addition, 83 percent indicated they were going to vacation in an area or region next year that they had not been to before. Most information related to the degree of divergence,

and reasons for divergence from a planned vacation itinerary.

14. National Advertising Company. 1971. **The 1971 Study of Vacation Camping**. 3M Nat. Advertising Co. 38 p. Argo, Ill.

Questionnaire survey of 500 known camping families. Nearly one in three camping families preferred private campgrounds to state or national camping facilities. Eighty percent preferred their campground to be located at or near water. Over 50 percent moved to a new campground daily, while on a vacation trip. The average family stayed at six to seven campgrounds on their last camping vacation trip. Five out of six respondents indicated they had taken camping vacations in the spring and fall; and one in two had done so in the winter. The average family spent over 34 days camping in 1970. The average family spent \$17.18 per day while camping. Nearly 80 percent were using a recreational vehicle. One in six camping families had, at one time, rented camping equipment.

15. National Family Opinion, Inc. 1971. **The Family Vacation Market**. 87 p. Survey conducted for Better Homes and Gardens, N.Y.

Questionnaire survey of 8,063 families of a 10,000 family panel in 1971. Two out of every three families take at least one vacation per year averaging 12 days, visiting nearly three states, provinces, or countries, and spending \$404. No camping data reported. Presents a demographic profile and selected trip characteristics for vacationers to each state, Canada, and several foreign countries.

16. Olney, Robert C. 1971. **Psychographics of the Auto Traveler: How Changing Life Styles Affect Travel Patterns**. Nat. Advertising Co. 7 p. Argo, Ill.

Based on questionnaires distributed at 21 vacation spots in the United States in 1970, and at 33 vacation spots in 1971. In 1971, 21 percent of the vacationing families were camping as opposed to 17 percent in 1970. Presents composite profiles of vacationing families in 1970 and 1971, their patterns of travel, sources of information about places to visit, trip planning, and deviations from plans.

17. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Comm. 1962. **The Quality of Outdoor Recreation: As Evidenced by User Satisfaction.** Outdoor Rec. Resources Rev. Comm. Study Rep. 5. 95 p. Washington, D.C.  
Questionnaire survey conducted at 24 major outdoor recreation areas, among a random sample of 10,982 visitors. Camping was the major attraction at four of the areas, and was available at several others. Of the overnight accommodations used by groups staying in or near the area, 39.4 percent were tent campgrounds, and 7.8 percent were trailer campgrounds. Nearly nine out of 10 of the groups not using camping facilities were not interested in camping. Campers reported their highest satisfaction with camping facilities at those recreation areas where camping was the dominant activity. Camper satisfaction was lowest at areas where sightseeing was dominant. In total, one out of eight campers reported dissatisfaction with the activity, and the most common reason for dissatisfaction was overcrowding. At one area (Rocky Mountain National Park) almost half of the campers expressed dissatisfaction, and three fourths of these listed overcrowding as the reason.
18. Reid, Leslie M. 1963. **Outdoor Recreation Preferences: A Nationwide Study of User Desires.** Mich. State Univ. 288 p. Lansing, Mich. See No. 17.
19. U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. 1967. **Outdoor Recreation Trends.** U.S. Dep. of Interior. 22 p., illus. Washington, D.C.  
Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census reports an estimated 97 million camping occasions in 1965 and predicted 1980 and 2000 increases of 78 percent and 238 percent respectively. Also reports an increase in camping participation during the period 1960 to 1965 of between 8 percent and 10 percent of the adult population.
20. U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. 1968. **The 1965 Survey of Outdoor Recreation Activities.** U.S. Dep. of Interior. 101 p. Wash., D.C.  
Household interview survey of 7,194 persons 12 years of age and older in 1965. Provides a detailed description of participants in 25 outdoor recreation activities, including camping. During 1965, 10 percent of the population went camping, averaging 6.9 days. Two percent went camping in remote areas, averaging 4 days apiece. Presents data on percentage of campers by census regions and their average days of camping per camper. Describes campers in terms of socioeconomic variables. Twenty percent of the campers expressed dissatisfaction with the activity, of which 29 percent mentioned overcrowding of campgrounds. Five percent of noncampers indicated an interest in becoming campers.
21. U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. 1972. **The 1970 Survey of Outdoor Recreation Activities Preliminary Report.** U.S. Dep. of Interior. 105 p. Wash., D.C.  
Mail questionnaire survey of 46,450 persons 9 years of age and older concerning their participation in 14 major outdoor recreation activities. Twenty-one percent of the population (20 percent of the 12 and over age group) camped in 1970, averaging 11 days per participant. Twenty-five percent of the total households had one or more campers. Presents socioeconomic and demographic data on campers and on participants in 13 other outdoor activities.
22. Waite, Thomas L. 1971. **Camping Explosion — Getting away from it all and getting back to nature?** 1971 Recreation and Camping Study. 68 p. + appendix. Marketing Information, Berkeley, Calif.  
Questionnaire survey of 4,491 campers at state parks in 15 states, in 1971. Campers averaged 4-5 camping trips in 1971. Forty-one percent planned their current trips less than 2 weeks in advance. Approximately one out of five campers owns a boat. Six out of 10 used a campground directory; 30 percent are members of a camping club. Also presents a demographic profile of campers and describes their equipment ownership, purchasing intentions, ratings of camping facilities, activities engaged in, magazine and guidebook readership, and products used while camping.

## PART II. STATE-REGION-PROVINCE SURVEYS

23. Bannon, Joseph J. and Paula Warwick. 1973. **Survey of Private Campgrounds in Illinois**. 35 p. Univ. of Ill., Champaign, Ill.  
Questionnaire survey of 1,072 campers visiting 28 Illinois private campgrounds in 1972. Reports camper ages, distances traveled, lengths of campground visit, past visits, return visit intentions, preferences for reservations, reasons for camping, facilities desired, equipment used (tents, 22 percent), sources of information, number of nights camped in 1971 (14.3 percent did not camp), frequency of visits to private campgrounds, size of home town, and camper evaluations of fees.
24. Bond, R. S. and G. J. Ouellette. 1968. **Characteristics of Campers in Massachusetts**. Mass. Agric., Exp. Sta. Pub. 572. 23 p. Univ. of Mass., Amherst, Mass. (Not available.)  
Questionnaire survey of 2,749 visitors to 17 public and 13 private campgrounds throughout the state of Massachusetts in 1964. More than 33 percent of the campers in state-operated facilities remained for only one night. Only 10 percent stayed for one night at the average private facility. In public areas 72.5 percent of all campers were vacationing; 48.5 percent of the campers used tents and 51.5 percent used some sort of mobile equipment. On public campgrounds 85 percent owned their camping equipment, 8 percent rented and 7 percent borrowed it. Camping parties consisted of an average of 5.4 persons. Discusses willingness to pay, distance willing to travel and reasons for selecting a campground.
25. Buist, Leon J. 1973. **The Relationship Between Privately Owned and Public Campgrounds in the State of Michigan**. PhD. dissertation, 100 p. Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.  
Results of a questionnaire mailed to 430 private campground owners and interviews with 1,243 camping parties in private and state-operated campgrounds in 1972. Fifty-one percent of the interviews were conducted at private campgrounds; 27 percent expressed a preference for private campgrounds; 48 percent learned of the campground they were visiting through friends. Presents additional information on camper origins, past camping experience, and comparative camper images of public and private campgrounds. Selected findings from this study appear in the article entitled: "A Camper is . . ." appearing in *Michigan Natural Resources*, Vol. 42, No. 3 (May-June 1973), pages 12-15.
26. Carruthers, John Arthur. 1966. **Campers of the Finger Lakes, Pocono, and Catskill Regions**. Unpub. Master's thesis, 140 p., (mimeo). Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.  
Questionnaire survey of 529 campers and interview survey of 521 campers at selected campgrounds in New York and Pennsylvania during 1965. Approximately 50 percent of all campers had less than 5 years of camping experience. The average numbers of nights camped (1964) was 14 for public campground visitors and 21 at private campgrounds. At public areas 57 percent owned tents versus 48 percent at private areas. Average daily expenditures per party were \$12.69. Also reports, in detail, on camper willingness to pay different camping fees, camper motivations, enthusiasm for camping, equipment investments, and demographic characteristics. Compares findings by public and private campgrounds and by type of survey—questionnaire versus interview.
27. Clark, F. G. 1936. **Some Preferences of Forest Visitors**. *J. For.* 34(9) : 840-843.  
Questionnaire survey of 300 visitors to Forest Service Region I (Montana, North Dakota, and Northern Idaho) campgrounds, in 1935. Sixty-two percent of the campers used tents, 1.3 percent house trailers, and 17 percent auto-trailers. Presents percentages of campers who favor various types of developments and campground improvements. Also reports sizes of city of origin, occupations, and recreational activities of campers.
28. Cohee, Melville H. 1970. **Private Outdoor Recreation Businesses—Camping Enterprises**. Dep. Nat. Resour. Res. Rep. 60. 78 p. Madison, Wis.  
Study of camping enterprises includes (pp. 55-67) interview survey of 141

camping parties at 65 commercial campgrounds in Wisconsin in 1968. Forty-seven percent of the camping parties were using a tent; 34 percent had made advance reservations; 12 percent had been camping for only 1-2 years. Includes a detailed analysis of camper preferences based on a list of 26 campground features. See No. 29.

29. Cohee, Melville H.  
1972. **Recreation Areas and Their Use: An Evaluation of Wisconsin's Public and Private Campgrounds, Swimming Beaches, Picnic Areas, and Boat Accesses.** Dep. Nat. Resour. Tech. Bull. 55. 48 p., illus. Madison, Wisc.  
Interview survey of 141 camping parties at private campgrounds and 153 at public campgrounds in 1968 and 1970. Presents rankings of camper preference for 26 different campground features. The top 10 items ranked at both public and private facilities were: cleanliness, swimming, shade, wide spacing between sites, helpful manager, fishing, quietness, bath-showers, store, and good access. Report also evaluates the quality and use of Wisconsin campgrounds, picnic areas, beaches, and boat access areas. See No. 28.
30. Cox, Rex W., Stanley E. Foss, and Gerald L. Horner.  
1968. **Outdoor Recreation in North Dakota.** Dep. of Agric. Econ. Bull. 475. 53 p. N.D. State Univ., Fargo, N.D.  
Mail questionnaire survey of 2,950 North Dakota residents in 1966. Thirty percent had camped, for an average of 8 days, during 1965; 26.5 percent would like to camp more often, and 18.2 percent expect to camp more often in the future. Describes participants in camping and several other outdoor activities in terms of age, education, family income, and place of residence (farm, rural non-farm, and urban).
31. Cox, Rex W., J. E. Johnson, and L. K. Cook.  
1969. **Survey of Resident and Non-Resident Tourist Groups.** N.D. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. No. 482. 35 pp. N.D. State Univ., Fargo, N.D.  
Questionnaire survey of 504 North Dakota resident groups and 2,155 nonresident tourist groups, and interview survey of 899 residents and 5,055 residents passing eight highway survey points during the summer and fall of 1967. Approximately 5 percent of the residents and 13 percent of the non-residents were towing or driving camping rigs. Presents information on travel destinations, expected expenditures, miles traveled, expenditures on last trip, recreation activities, and socio-economic characteristics by residents and nonresidents.
32. Dahle, Thomas L.  
1956. **Michigan State Park Users Survey.** Bureau of Business Res. Rep. 19. 16 p. Mich. State Univ., Lansing, Mich.  
Personal interviews with 894 visitors to 31 state parks, and questionnaires filled out voluntarily by 3,800 park users at 57 state parks, in 1956. Twenty percent of the visitors surveyed were camping, for an average visit of 7 days. The average daily expenditure by camping families was \$9.24.
33. Delphendahl, Johannes.  
1964. **Outdoor Recreation in Maine—Some Observations (on the 1963 Park Questionnaire).** Maine State Park Comm. 52 p. (mimeo). Augusta, Me.  
Interview survey of 3,168 campers using Maine State Parks and Acadia National Park during 1963. Presents camper distributions by state of origin, family income, and participation in recreational activities while camping, for each park surveyed.
34. Delphendahl, Johannes.  
1965. **Outdoor Recreation in Maine—A Study of the Supply of and the Demand for Outdoor Recreation.** Dep. Agric. & Bus. Econ. 213 p. Univ. of Maine, Orono, Me.  
Includes a brief description (pages 167-168) of campers at Maine State Parks, based on a 1964 interview survey of 756 campers. Approximately one-half of the campers spent between \$5.00 and \$10.00 per day for food while camping. Describes activities engaged in by campers, state of origin, and party size.
35. Dice, Eugene F.  
1973. **In the Private Campground Industry ... A Study of Camper's Attitudes and Spending Patterns.** Coop. Ext. Serv. Bull. E-757. 10 p. Mich. State Univ. Lansing, Mich.  
Interview survey of 1,004 camping families at 100 privately owned campgrounds in Michigan during 1972. Ten percent of the campers were camping for the first time in 1972; 50 percent of

the campers had purchased their present camping equipment within the last two years. More than half of the campers spent at least 30 days camping in 1972; 69 percent expressed a preference for private campgrounds rather than public developments. Also presents data on camping equipment investments, purchasing plans, expectations of future camping activity, methods of trip budgeting, and frequency of restaurant meals while camping.

36. Easley, Arnold Thomas Jr.  
1968. **The Characteristics of Campers and Camping Groups at New Brunswick Provincial Parks.** Master's thesis. 83 p. Univ. of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Canada.  
Questionnaire survey of 2,191 visitors to 16 New Brunswick Provincial Parks during the Summer of 1966. Reports socioeconomic characteristics of campers, average expenditures (\$3.22 per person per day), average group size (4 persons), average visit length (3 days in the Province, 1 day at the campground), miles traveled, equipment used, and characteristics of those campers who return year after year.
37. Fine, I. V., and E. E. Werner.  
1960. **Camping in State Parks and Forests in Wisconsin.** Wisc. Vacation-Rec. Papers 1 (3). 12 p. Univ. of Wisc., Madison, Wisc.  
Interview survey of 385 camping parties at 12 state parks in Wisconsin in 1959. Reports an average daily expenditure of \$12.35 per family while camping. Fifty-eight percent were using tents, 29 percent camping trailers, and 9 percent tent trailers. Also reports campers' incomes, origins, party size, age distributions, occupations, activities, and suggested campground improvements.
38. Florida Department of Commerce.  
1972. **Florida Tourist Study.** 1971. 14 p. Florida Dep. of Commerce, Tallahassee, Fla.  
This study is based, in part, on information provided by visitors registering at Florida Welcome Stations. The report includes data on the origins and destinations of visitors, major highways used by travelers, average group size, accommodations planned (campgrounds 6 percent, trailer parks 8 percent), purpose of trip, and characteristics of the Florida tourist.
39. Florida Division of Recreation and Parks.  
1971. **Outdoor Recreation in Florida: A Comprehensive Program for Meeting Florida's Outdoor Recreation Needs.** 349 p. State of Florida, Dep. of Nat. Resour., Tallahassee, Fla.  
Includes results of a 1970 survey of over 3,000 residents and tourists, identifying socioeconomic characteristics of tent campers, trailer campers, and primitive campers. Also reports characteristics of participants in several other outdoor recreation activities.
40. Gardiner, Dale W.  
1973. **The Camper in Connecticut Private Campgrounds.** Unpublished report. 46 p. Storrs Agric. Exp. Sta., Univ. Conn., Storrs, Conn.  
Interview survey of 319 camping families visiting 13 private campgrounds in Connecticut during 1972. Reports camper's incomes, occupations, equipment used, camping frequencies, reasons for campground selection, attitudes toward pricing, and satisfaction with facilities. Average camping participation was 22 days per year; 33 percent used tent trailers, 31 percent travel trailers, and 10 percent used motor homes and truck campers.
41. Gorman, Lewis E., III.  
1973. **Evaluation of the Potential for Future Growth of the Campground Market in Delaware.** Unpublished Master's thesis. 98 p. Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Del.  
Telephone survey of 500 Delaware households in 1972. Twenty-nine percent had camped at some time in the past, of which 49 percent had camped at least once each year since 1969. Twenty-six percent of the campers had quit camping prior to 1969, and 23 percent had not camped at all since 1969. Among those who have never camped, 22 percent have considered it, and 12 percent plan to go within the next 5 years. One out of every two campers who began camping between 1966 and 1969 used a tent for their first trip; use of tents by campers beginning since 1969 has fallen to one out of three. Reports place of residence, income and occupations for campers and non-campers. Also reports campers reasons for not starting to camp sooner, reasons for not camping recently, and barriers to returning for inactive campers.

42. Guido, A. T. and T. J. Cieslinski. 1969. **Camping in New Jersey**. Monograph No. 1. 40 p. N.J. State Parks and Forests, Dep. of Conserv. and Econ. Develop., Trenton, N.J.  
An analysis of over 32,000 camping permits from 15 New Jersey state parks and forests during fiscal year 1968. Fifty percent used tents, 20 percent tent-trailers, 16 percent travel trailers, 5 percent pick-up campers, and 3 percent stayed in lean-to's provided by the State. The average length of stay was 3.5 days and the average party size was 4.4 persons. Also reports camper origins by state and region.
43. Hempel, D. J. 1967. **Nonresident Vacation Travel in Connecticut, Summer 1966**. 105 p. Monograph Series in Bus. Adm. No. 1. Bureau of Bus. and Res. Services, Conn. Dev. Comm., Hartford, Conn.  
Interview survey with 5,406 motorists and 1,653 plane, train, or bus passengers during the summer of 1966. Forty-eight percent of the highway travelers were vacationers; 3.5 percent of the vacationing motorists were camping. The average daily expenditure by all vacationers was \$31.98 per car group. Reports expenditures for several classes of visitors and types of expenditures. Presents estimates of total economic impact of vacationers, their demographic descriptions, and comparisons with findings of a similar study conducted in 1956.
44. Hendee, J. C., W. R. Catton Jr., L. D. Marlow, and C. F. Brockman. 1968. **Wilderness Users in the Pacific Northwest—Their Characteristics, Values, and Management Preferences**. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper PNW-61. 92 p., illus. PNW. Forest & Range Exp. Sta. Portland, Ore.  
Questionnaires were sent on a random sample basis, to visitors who deposited cards at the self-registration stations located within the Glacier Peak Wilderness in Washington and the Eagle Cap Wilderness and Three Sisters Wilderness in Oregon in 1965. Nearly 2,000 questionnaires were sent out with 71 percent being returned. Report presents a detailed picture of wilderness visitor characteristics, behavior, attitudes, and opinions regarding specific wilderness management policies and practices.
45. Hutchins, H. Clifton, and Edgar W. Trecker, Jr. 1961. **The State Park Visitor: A Report of the Wisconsin Park and Forest Travel Study**. Wisc. Conserv. Dep. Tech. Bull. 22. 82 p. Madison, Wisc.  
Interview survey of 20,262 motorists in 31 state parks and forests during 1958. Seventeen percent of the visitors were camping. Average daily expenditure, per party, was \$16.38 for all classes of users. Describes state park visitors in terms of income, distance traveled to park, size of parties, reason for visits, length of visits, and attitudes toward park-use fees.
46. Johnson, Aaron C., Jr., R. A. Christiansen and H. A. Johnson. 1970. **Vacationer Characteristics and Recreation Interests at 90 Wisconsin Resorts in 1967**. Res. Rep. 66. 17 p. College of Agric., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc.  
Questionnaire survey of 843 groups visiting selected Wisconsin resorts in 1967. Compares the characteristics of three classes of vacationers, according to their primary recreation interests: fishing, swimming, and mixed (but not including an interest in fishing or swimming). A comparison of accommodations used indicates 5 percent of the fishing group, 13 percent of the swimming interest group, and 5 percent with mixed interests were camping. Also reports group origins and destinations, sources of information, travel distances, occupations, and vacation characteristics, by groups.
47. Kittle, J. R., Fred R. Taylor and Rex W. Cox. 1965. **A Pilot Study of Certain Aspects of Outdoor Recreation in North Dakota**. Dep. of Agric. Econ. Bull. 459. 39 p. N.D. State Univ., Fargo, N.D.  
Questionnaire surveys of sample of visitors to 11 outdoor recreation areas in North Dakota administered by the federal, state and local governments, in 1963. Average daily expenditure of camper groups was \$24.64. Seventy-three percent of the park visitors were participating in camping. Presents information on user evaluations of parks, activities enjoyed by visitors, frequency of visits, expected and actual visit lengths, return visit intentions, distances traveled, and socioeconomic and demographic descriptions of camp-

- ers and noncampers responding to two separate surveys.
48. Kraai, Glen.  
1972. **Camper Survey, Michigan State Parks, Summer 1971.** 15 p., (mimeo). School of Nat. Resour., Lansing, Mich. Questionnaire survey of an unreported number of campers at 59 Michigan state parks during the Summer of 1971. Seven percent were camping for the first time, and 9 percent were in their first year of camping. Presents detailed information, by parks, of camper preferences, attitudes toward camping and toward different segments of the camping experience, problems encountered, and managerial suggestions. Also presents demographic data, by park regions and for the state as a whole; presents state-wide summary of campers' socioeconomic characteristics.
  49. LaPage, W. F. and Stephen Foster.  
1965. **The Privately-Owned Campgrounds of New Hampshire.** N.H. State Planning Proj. Study Rep. 7. 62 p., illus. Concord, N.H. Questionnaire survey of 1,000 visitors to private campgrounds in New Hampshire during 1964. Presents information on camper origins, preferences, motivations, experience, occupations, and attitudes toward public and private campgrounds.
  50. LaPage, W. F.  
1967. **Successful Private Campgrounds: A Study of Factors that Influence the Length and Frequency of Camper Visits.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. NE-58. 22 p., illus. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. Questionnaires distributed at New Hampshire's 108 commercial campgrounds in 1964. Findings based on 1,000 mailed responses. The length and frequency of camping visits varied with the type of equipment the camper used, with campground size (no. of campsites), age of development, dollar investment, and water attraction of the campground visited. Visit length and return visit intentions were strongly related to the incidence of past visits to the campground.
  51. LaPage, W. F.  
1968. **The Role of Fees in Campers' Decisions.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper NE-118. 24 p., illus. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. Based on interviews with a random sample of 712 New Hampshire state park visitors in 1967. The average total trip expense was \$103 with an average of \$20 per family spent on user fees. Daily camping expenditures averaged about \$11 per family. The average number of camping trips was 4 per camping family involving 23 days during the year. The effect of several fee levels on camping activity is discussed.
  52. LaPage, W. F.  
1969. **Campground Marketing: The Heavy-Half Strategy.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note NE-93. 6 p. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. In a sample of New Hampshire state park campers in 1967, half of the sample accounted for three-fourths of the reported 16,500 camping days. The average annual camping expenditure for heavy-half campers was two and a half times greater than that for the light-half campers. The heavy camper averaged three times as many camping trips (six versus two) during the 1967 camping season. Of the heavy campers, 68 percent had invested over \$500 in camping equipment versus 26 percent of the light campers. Strategies for focusing a promotional campaign on the heavy half of the camping market are given.
  53. LaPage, W. F., and E. G. Fisher.  
1971. **Geographical Variation in Camper Expenditures.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note NE-139. 8 p. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. Interview survey of 642 camping families at six state parks in New Hampshire during 1967. The average daily expenditure per family was \$11.81. Compares total daily expenditures and proportionate expenditures for fees, food, gas and oil, equipment, and entertainment, by parks and by type of visit (transient versus total trip at one park).
  54. LaPage, W. F., and Dale P. Ragain.  
1972. **Campground Marketing—The Impulse Camper.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note NE-150. 4 p. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. Random sample interview survey of 699 New Hampshire state park campers in 1967, and 736 Maine coast campers in 1969. Forty-six percent of Maine coast campers and 21 percent of New Hampshire state park campers selected

their campground on an impulse decision (made within 24 hours of arrival at the campground). The average daily expenditure for impulse campers visiting New Hampshire state parks was \$12.57 per family, while that for non-impulse campers was \$10.34. Impulse campers averaged 18, 21, and 26 days of camping in 1965, 1966, and 1967; non-impulse campers in those same years averaged 17, 17, and 22 days. Among impulse campers 23 to 26 percent had been camping for 1 year or less; for non-impulse campers 16 percent (Maine) and 28 percent (New Hampshire) had been campers for 1 year or less.

55. Maine State Park and Recreation Commission.  
1969. **Maine State Park Camper Survey**. 22 p., (mimeo). Augusta, Me.  
Questionnaire survey of 921 visitors to Maine state park campgrounds in 1969. Compares camper characteristics with those of a similar survey conducted in 1959. Fifty-one percent used tents, 40 percent used trailers; 75 percent were from out of state. Median daily expenditure per party was between \$10 and \$20. Also presents information on campers' family incomes, camping experiences in Maine, future camping plans, and likes and dislikes about camping in Maine.
56. Maine State Park Commission.  
1960. **Maine State Park Camper Use Survey**. 24 p. State House, Augusta, Me.  
Questionnaire survey of 2,687 families visiting Maine State Park camping facilities during 1959. Seventy-seven percent used tents, 13 percent camped in trailers, and 88 percent of the campers were from out of state. The average daily expenditure per family was \$19.80. Swimming was the most preferred state park recreational activity. Also presents information on average visit length, past camping experience in Maine, and future camping intentions.
57. Montville, Francis E.  
1965. **Private Campgrounds in Maine: Part 2—General Characteristics of the Users of Private Campgrounds in Maine**. Coop. Ext. Serv., A.B.E. Ext. 123. 15 p. Orono, Me.  
Questionnaire survey of 1,317 campers visiting private campgrounds throughout the state of Maine in 1964. Reports the origin of Maine campers, family size, age distribution of campers, income, trip characteristics, sources of tourist information, and activities participated in during the visit.
58. New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.  
1968. **New Jersey State Park Visitor Use Survey 1966-1967**. 56 p. N.J. Dep. of Conserv. and Econ. Develop. Trenton, N.J.  
Based on interviews conducted at nine New Jersey State Parks and Forests with 2,575 visitors in 1966 and 1967. Thirteen percent of the heads of households, or group leaders, interviewed indicated "camping" as their purpose of visit. Data is presented in terms of all state park users.
59. Ohio Department of Natural Resources. Undated. **Direct From the Park Visitor: As Reported in the State Park Travel & Use Survey**. Div. of Parks, 29 p. Ohio Dep. of Nat. Resour., Columbus, Ohio.  
Questionnaire survey of approximately 10,000 visitors to Ohio state parks on three days in 1958. Eleven percent of the visits were for camping. Presents data for all visitors in terms of residence, frequency of visits, expenditures, and family income levels.
60. Pike, Ruth E.  
1957. **We Came to Camp in Washington State Parks: Overnight Camping Survey 1956**. 44 p., (mimeo). State Parks & Rec. Comm. Olympia, Wash.  
Questionnaire survey of 10,976 camping parties at 40 Washington state parks in 1956. Ninety percent camped in tents. Average estimated expenditure per party per day was \$27.14. Sixteen percent were visiting a Washington State Park for the first time. Presents information on camper origins, travel plans, length of visits, and camper opinions about needed improvements.
61. Roenigk, W. P., and G. L. Cole.  
1968. **A Profile of Delaware Campers**. Univ. of Del. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull. 370. 14 p. Newark, Del.  
Questionnaire survey of 953 camping families visiting 10 State park campgrounds in Delaware from Memorial Day to Labor Day in 1967. The average family had been campers for 11 to 12 years, were currently camping for 25

- days per year, and spent \$10.28 per day on their current trip of 8 days. Forty-three percent used tents, 32 percent used a travel trailer, 22 percent used a camping trailer, 11 percent used a pickup camper, and 8 percent used a station wagon. The average investment in camping equipment was \$1,686 for seashore campers, and \$994 for forest campers. Twenty-two percent belonged to a camping club. Also gives information on camper activities and attitudes toward facilities.
62. Stong, Hildreth L., and Keith E. Duke. 1972. **The Need for and Implementation of a Fee, Charge, and Reservation System for Washington State Parks**. 174 p. Stanford Res. Inst. Menlo Park, Calif. Questionnaire study of 3,430 Washington state park campers in 1972. Thirty-one percent were using tents and 69 percent recreational vehicles. More than half of the campers planned their weekend summer camping trips less than 1 week in advance of the trip. The average size of the camping group was 4 persons. Twenty percent had rented equipment in the past. The average daily expenditure per person was \$5.97 in 1969 and \$6.91 in 1972, for non-residents; the average for residents was \$3.96 in 1969 and \$4.58 in 1972. Contains information on camper experience with equipment rentals, preferences for reservation systems and fee levels at state parks, and reasons for camping. Includes a detailed analysis of the supply and demand for campsites through 1985.
63. Taylor, Charles E., and Douglas M. Knudson. 1972. **The Camper in Indiana State-Operated Campgrounds**. Purdue Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 888. 11 p. Lafayette, Ind. Interview survey of 327 campers visiting 10 State-operated campgrounds in Indiana during 1970. Reports origins of campers, distances traveled, sources of information, activities attracting the camper, reasons for visiting, satisfaction with the visit, and the effect of crowding on willingness to return. Twenty-two percent of the campers felt that campgrounds were overcrowded.
64. Taylor, Charles E., and Douglas M. Knudson. 1973. **Area Preferences of Midwestern Campers**. *Jo. Leisure Res.* 5(2) :39-48. Interview survey of 480 state park campers in eight midwestern States. The northern midwestern States (Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin) were most attractive to campers. The corn belt States and Missouri attracted mostly local residents. Very few campers from outside of the midwest were encountered in the survey.
65. Thompson, J. M., Jr. 1961. **Estimating the Tourist and Recreation Business in Vermont**. *Econ. Res. Series No. 5*. 44 p. Vt. Develop. Dep., Montpelier, Vt. Post-card questionnaire survey of 4,160 out-of-state visitors to Vermont tourist information booths in 1959. Sixteen percent of the tourists were camping; their average party size was 3.8 persons, and their average expenditure per person per night was \$4.75 (\$18.00 per party). Also presents information on state of origin, overnight accommodation, and expenditures for northern and southern Vermont.
66. Vermont Development Commission. 1959. **Habits and Expenditures of Summer Vacationists in Vermont, 1958**. *Econ. Res. Series No. 3*. 21 p. Vermont Develop. Comm., Montpelier, Vt. Questionnaire survey of 2,874 persons visiting 27 tourist information booths in Vermont during 1958. Survey identifies tourists' reasons for visiting Vermont, type of accommodations used (5.9 percent camped), length of stay, total expenditures and home addresses.

### PART III. LOCAL SURVEYS

67. Alden, Howard R.  
1965. **Characteristics and Preferences of Recreationists in Selected Northern Idaho State Parks.** Univ. of Idaho Coll. For. Sta. Note 1. 2 p. Moscow, Idaho.  
Interviews with 404 camping families in 1964, at three Idaho state parks. Average family size varied among the three parks from 3.3 to 4.2 persons. The average length of visit varied, between parks, from 5 days to 8 days. The average expenditure per person per day was \$1.57, 82 percent of which was spent in the "local area." From 75 percent to 88 percent of the users (by park) came from outside the state of Idaho; and 89 percent had previously visited the state or came at the recommendation of friends and relatives. Reports very high levels of dissatisfaction with park sanitary facilities (38 percent), signs and information (26 percent), and concessions (56 percent).
68. Anonymous.  
1972. **Economic Impact of Campgrounds—Spruce Woods and Grand Valley.** Manitoba Dep. of Tourism, Rec. and Cultural Affairs, Res. and Planning Br. 18 p. (mimeo). Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.  
Questionnaire survey of 782 campers at two campgrounds in Spruce Woods Provincial Park (Manitoba) in 1971. Eight percent were using truck campers, 37 percent tent trailers, 16 percent travel trailers, and 27 percent tents. Most frequent length of stay was one night. The average expenditure per party per night was \$6.11 at one campground, and \$11.29 at the other. Presents a breakdown of camper expenditures and derives a measure of local economic impact for each campground. Also presents information on travel patterns and visitor familiarity with KOA campgrounds.
69. Beardsley, W. G., and D. P. Duncan.  
1965. **A Study of Private Campgrounds in Minnesota.** Minn. For. Notes 160. 2 p. Univ. of Minn., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 44 campers at 15 private campgrounds in Minnesota during July, 1964. Compares campground owners' and visitors' rankings of the features which attract people to private campgrounds in preference to public ones. "Less crowding" was ranked first by both campers and owners.
70. Beardsley, W. G., and D. P. Duncan.  
1965. **Camper Reactions to Fees and Charges in Minnesota State Parks.** Minn. For. Notes 161. 2 p. Univ. of Minn., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 200 campers at five Minnesota State parks during July, 1964. Most campers were willing to pay \$4.00 for park entrance fees, and \$2.00-\$2.50 for a campsite. (Current fees were \$2.00, park entrance and \$1.50, camping.) Also presents campers' ideas on park financing and their opinions on fees for firewood and electricity.
71. Brown, T. L., and L. C. Merriam, Jr.  
1970. **A Comparative Study of Twin Cities State and City Park Users with Emphasis on State Park Campers.** Minn. For. Res. Note 213. 4 p. Univ. of Minn., St. Paul, Minn.  
Based on interviews with 306 state park campers and 143 city park day-users in Minnesota in 1968. Compares outdoor recreation behavior patterns, demographic variables, and reasons for park visitation among the five parks studied.
72. Brown, T. L., and L. C. Merriam, Jr.  
1970. **The Twin Cities Camper and the State Park Environment.** Minn. For. Res. Note 215. 4 p. Univ. of Minn., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interviews with 449 randomly selected users of three state parks and two city parks in 1968. Parks were selected from different geographic regions of the state and have different natural environments. State park campers were found to have a slightly higher naturalistic orientation and to place a higher value on natural areas than city park picnickers.
73. Bultena, Gordon L., and Marvin J. Taves.  
1961. **Changing Wilderness Images and Forestry Policy.** J. For. 59(3): 167-171.  
Interview survey of 45 vacationers entering the Quetico-Superior area in 1956, and 428 canoeists and campers in developed campgrounds in Quetico Provincial Park (Ontario) and the Superior National Forest (Minnesota) in 1958. Describes visitors' images of the wilderness area, and their expressed desires for a variety of improvements and

facilities in the area. Eighty-five percent of the visitors came from urban areas.

74. Burch, William R., Jr.  
1966. **Wilderness—The Life Cycle and Forest Recreational Choice.** *J. For.* 64(9): 606-610.  
Questionnaire survey of a systematic sample of 740 camper families visiting the Three Sisters Wilderness Area and adjacent campgrounds in Oregon. The sample included 254 camper families who only camped at developed campgrounds, 62 who only camped in the wilderness, and 424 who had had both types of camping experience during the preceding 5 years. Combination camping families represent the early stages of the family life cycle; easy-access-camping families represent middle and postretirement stages; and remote-camping families represent those just beginning their families and those in the contracting stages of the family life cycle.
75. Burch, William R., Jr., and Wiley D. Wenger, Jr.  
1967. **The Social Characteristics of Participants in Three Styles of Family Camping.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper PNW-48. 30 p., illus. PNW Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Portland, Ore.  
Questionnaire survey of 740 camper families visiting developed campgrounds and wilderness areas in Oregon, in 1962. Thirty-four percent of the campers used only developed campgrounds, 57 percent camped in both developed and roadless camping areas and 8 percent camped only in roadless areas. Compares family characteristics and attitudes toward other recreationists, by each of the above camping styles.
76. Buxton, S. F., and J. Delphendahl.  
1970. **Campers at Lily Bay State Park—Socioeconomic Characteristics and Economic Impact.** Univ. of Me. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull. 687. 28 p. Orono, Me.  
Interview survey of 145 camping parties visiting Lily Bay State Park (Maine) from May 15 to October 15, 1967. The average camper at Lily Bay State Park spent \$3.10 per day in the surrounding area. The average size of camping parties was 3.6 persons. Fifty-one percent of the average total trip expenditures occurred in the park area, 19 percent in Maine but outside of the
- park area, and 28 percent outside the state. In the park area the three most important types of expenditures were groceries (42 percent), gasoline (14 percent) and recreation-related expenses (11 percent). Also discussed: occupation, level of income, educational level, and age of head of party, in relation to participation in outdoor recreation activities.
77. Canavan, James J.  
1973. **Analysis of Site-fee Differentials in a Massachusetts Public Campground.** Unpub. Master's thesis, 102 p. Univ. Mass., Amherst.  
A report of an experiment in which waterfront campsites at Wells State Park, Mass., were priced at \$4 per night, and non-waterfront sites at \$2, in 1972. Formerly, all sites had been priced at \$3. Results indicate a significant shift in use away from waterfront sites. Includes a questionnaire survey of 490 campers to determine reasons for campsite selection and reactions to the new fees.
78. Cardenuto, J. R.  
1964. **Five Campground Economic Survey-1964.** 7 p. (mimeo). Paper presented at the Campground Assoc. of Pa. Annual Workshop, Penn. State Univ. Ext. Serv., Univ. Park, Pa.  
Questionnaire survey of 504 camping families at five commercial campgrounds in Pennsylvania in 1964. Presents information on size of party, length of visit, origin of visitors, expenditures, sources of information and reasons for selecting the campground. The average expenditure per party was \$22.17 for an average visit of 2 days. Also presents expenditure breakdown by 7 categories of expenses.
79. Cardenuto, J. R.  
1964. **Survey of Stony Mountain Campground Visitors.** 3 p., (mimeo). Penn. State Univ., Univ. Park, Pa.  
Questionnaire survey of 111 camping families visiting Stony Mountain Campground (privately owned) in Pennsylvania during the summer of 1963. Average family expenditure in the local community per visit was \$17.76. Average visit was 2 to 3 days. Also presents data on state of origin, size of party, and length of stay.
80. Cardenuto, J. R.  
1965. **Camper Preference Survey 1965.** 5 p., (mimeo). Paper presented at the

- Campground Owners Workshop. Penn. State Univ. Ext. Serv., Univ. Park, Pa. Questionnaire survey of 78 camping families at two commercial campgrounds in Pennsylvania in 1965. Reports camper origins, population of home communities, type of shelter used, type of trip, repeat visitation patterns, and factors influencing campground selection. Forty-two percent of the campers were using tents, and another 36 percent used tent trailers.
81. Church, Glen R.  
1973. **Campground Impact Study**. 18 p. Rept. No. 127, Dept. of Tourism, Rec., and Cultural Affairs, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
Questionnaire survey of 989 campers visiting three Manitoba campgrounds in 1972. Reports origins, destinations, visit lengths, equipment (23 percent tents), expenditures, and camper evaluations of the parks. Average daily party expenses, outside the parks, ranged from \$6.18 to \$8.18. Computes economic impact and compares findings with a similar survey at two other campgrounds. (See also No. 68.)
82. Connors, James F.  
1972. **A Market Structure Analysis of the Sebago-Long Lake Campground Cluster**. Unpub. Master's thesis. 127 p. Univ. of Maine, Orono, Me.  
Interview survey of 26 campground managers in southwestern Maine during 1970 on the subject of business and marketing practices. Study includes interview survey of 9 percent of the campers visiting the 26 campgrounds during 2 weeks in August, 1970. Identifies major reasons for visiting the camping region, alternative campgrounds considered, and factors influencing campground selection.
83. Cordell, H. K., and C. K. Sykes.  
1969. **User Preferences for Developed-Site Camping**. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note SE-122. 6 p. SE Forest Exp. Sta., Asheville, N.C.  
Questionnaire survey of 383 heads of households at one campground on the Cherokee National Forest in 1966-67. Fifty percent used tents, 22 percent used camping trailers, 12 percent travel trailers, and 7 percent truck campers. Camper preferences are listed for a variety of campground and campsite characteristics.
84. Cordell, H.K., and G. A. James.  
1972. **Visitors' Preferences for Certain Physical Characteristics of Developed Campsites**. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. SE-100. 21 p. SE Forest Exp. Sta., Asheville, N.C.  
Study based on interviews, questionnaires, and observation of visitors to a campground on the Cherokee National Forest (Tennessee) from 1966 through 1970. Report presents socioeconomic characteristics of campers and their preferences for several campsite characteristics including: amount of shade, nearness to comfort station, drinking water, and lake shore, privacy, and campsite drainage.
85. Davis, Robert Kenneth.  
1963. **The Value of Outdoor Recreation: An Economic Study of the Maine Woods**. Unpub. PhD thesis. 152 p. Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.  
Interview survey of 121 users (including campers) of three areas of public and private land in northern Maine during the period May to November, 1961. Presents a detailed analysis of the users' willingness to pay for their recreational experiences. Also presents data on patterns of recreational use during the sampling period and descriptive data on users' incomes, occupations, ages, driving distances, and origins.
86. Etzkorn, K. Peter.  
1964. **Leisure and Camping: The Social Meaning of a Form of Public Recreation**. Sociol. and Soc. Res. 49: 76-89.  
Questionnaire survey of 64 campers at a California public campground, in 1962. The mean size of camping parties was 4.6 persons. The majority of campers came from either semirural or suburban residential environments. Five percent were on their first camping trip. Suggests a variety of hypotheses for examining the role of camping as different forms of leisure expression.
87. Gilbert, Alphonse Henry.  
1963. **A Survey of Vacation Camping in Iron County, Michigan**. Master's thesis. 180 p. Mich. State Univ., Lansing, Mich.  
Based on interviews with 100 campers at seven city, county and National Forest campgrounds in 1959, in northern Michigan. The average camping family of five stayed 1 week, and spent \$88.58 while camping. Campers averaged 3

years of experience and 4 weeks of camping per year. Forty-four percent were using tents; 8 percent borrowed, and 1 percent rented their camping equipment. Also presents data on camping families' incomes, ages, group sizes and composition, occupations, state of origin, and equipment and facility preferences.

88. Gray, D. E.  
1961. **Identification of User-Groups in Forest Recreation and Determination of the Characteristics of Such Groups.** Unpub. PhD dissertation. 241 p. School of Public Admin., Univ. of Southern Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.

Questionnaire survey of 315 persons whose names were obtained from automobile registration records of vehicles passing a checkpoint at Mammoth Lakes, California, during a 1-week period in August 1960. Presents profile descriptions of all respondents: campers, fishermen, hikers, hunters, and nature students. Profiles include data on age, income, sex, marital status, occupation, education, social class, property ownership, recreational interests, activities, and average length of visit. Seventy-six percent of the fishermen, 92 percent of the hikers, 93 percent of the hunters, and 80 percent of the nature students listed camping as one of their outdoor recreational interests. Of the campers, 82 percent were interested in fishing, 83 percent in hiking, 14 percent in hunting, and 23 percent in nature study.

89. Ground, Alice E.  
1971. **Camper Characteristics and Activity Patterns in Two California State Park Campgrounds.** Abstract of a thesis from San Jose State College. 2 p. (mimeo). San Jose, Calif.

Interview survey of 120 campers at two state parks in California during 1970. Findings revealed that the unique park environment did not have a great influence on duration of camper stay; time available to the camping parties was the factor determining length of stay.

90. Hendee, J. C.  
1967. **Recreation Clientele—The Attributes of Recreationists Preferring Different Management Agencies, Car Campgrounds, or Wilderness in the Pacific Northwest.** Dissertation Abstrs. 28(5). 2 p. Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.

Mail questionnaire survey of 2,500 campers registered at 30 campgrounds and five back-country (wilderness) areas on two national forests and two national parks in the Pacific Northwest. Responses suggest that intensive campground development preferences and high equipment preferences go together. There was support by all campers for separate areas for tents away from trailers, more nature trails, more opportunity to talk to rangers, and for wide campsite spacing. Close to 50 percent of all the users were strongly opposed to charging fees on federal areas.

91. Hendee, John C., Richard P. Gale, and William R. Catton, Jr.  
1971. **A Typology of Outdoor Recreation Activity Preferences.** *J. Environ.* Ed. 3(1): 28-34.

Questionnaire survey of 2,401 visitors to developed campgrounds and wilderness areas of western Washington, in 1966. Classifies campers into five types based on their preferred activities while on a camping trip, and examines the effects of age and education on interrelationships among the five types.

92. Jansen, E. F., Jr., C. T. K. Ching, G. E. Frick, and C. W. Chandler.  
1971. **Economic Effects of Pawtuckaway State Park: II. Park User Characteristics.** N.H. Agric. Exp. Sta. Res. Rep. 17. 19 p. Durham, N.H.

Interview survey of 230 camper groups and 1,075 day user groups at Pawtuckaway State Park (N.H.) during the period 1966 to 1969. Reports average daily expenditures, in the park and surrounding area, by years and by type of use (day users and campers). Average daily expenditures, per capita, of campers ranged from \$0.78 to \$1.09. Comparable expenditures for day-users ranged from \$0.25 to \$0.43. Also reports place of residence, distance traveled to the park, and length of visit.

93. Johnson, Marc A.  
1971. **The Regionality of the Maine Coast Camper and Its Effect on Campground Advertising.** Unpublished Master's thesis. 82 p. Univ. of N.H., Durham, N.H.

Interview survey of 831 campers visiting all campgrounds in coastal Maine during the summer of 1969. Describes campers' perceptions of coastal regions, their sources of information, trip plan-

- ning processes, and trip characteristics, for each of four coastal attractions.
94. King, David A.  
1965. **Characteristics of Family Campers Using the Huron-Manistee National Forests.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. LS 19. 11 p., illus. LS. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 395 campers visiting the Huron and Manistee National Forests (Michigan) during the summer of 1962. About 80 percent of the campers took only one trip to the forests during the season, and their camping trips averaged 5 days in length. About half of the families had 10 years or more of camping experience, and about 7 percent were in their first year of camping. Fifty-six percent used tents as the major form of shelter with 30 percent using a travel trailer, 11 percent using a tent trailer, and only 1 percent had a pickup camper as their major form of shelter. Also presents information on incomes, occupations, education, family size, and place of residence, for visitors to each forest.
95. King, David A.  
1965. **Some Socioeconomic Comparisons of Huron and Manistee National Forest Family Campers with Market Populations.** Pap. Mich. Acad. of Sci., Arts, and Letters (1964 Meeting) Vol. L: 49-65.  
See No. 91.
96. King, David A.  
1966. **Activity Patterns of Campers.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note NC-18. 3 p. NC. Forest Exp. Sta. St. Paul, Minn.  
Sixteen hundred campers surveyed in 1962, on the Huron-Manistee National Forests. The percent of campers participating in 11 outdoor activities is given, as well as the amount of time spent on each activity during the camping visit.
97. King, David A.  
1968. **Socioeconomic Variables Related to Campsite Use.** Forest Sci. 14(1): 45-54.  
See No. 94.
98. LaPage, W. F.  
1963. **The 1961 Bear Brook State Park Camper Survey—A Sampling of Camper Activities and Attitudes.** Unpub. rep. in files of NE. Forest Exp. Sta. 43 p., (mimeo). Durham, N.H.  
Questionnaire survey of 312 camping parties visiting Bear Brook State Park (New Hampshire) during 1961. Fourteen percent were in their first year of camping; 75 percent used tents, 10 percent camping trailers, and 12 percent travel trailers. Measures the degree of camper satisfaction and relates it to visit length. Also presents data on camper origins, motivations, activities, return visit plans, and opinions about campsite quality.
99. LaPage, W. F.  
1967. **Camper Characteristics Differ at Public and Commercial Campgrounds in New England.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note NE-59. 8 p. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
Data from 866 campers interviewed at four large commercial campgrounds and at four large state park and national forest campgrounds in New England in 1964 and 1965. Significant differences between 445 visitors to commercial campgrounds and 421 visitors to public campgrounds were found in campers' investment in camping equipment, camping mobility, methods of campground and campsite selection, camping interests and past experience, and frequencies of membership in camping organizations.
100. Lime, D. W., and C. T. Cushman.  
1969. **Wildlife Esthetics & Auto Campers in the Superior National Forest.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. NC-32. 8 p. NC. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 248 auto campers at 31 campgrounds in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, during 1968. The average length of stay was 7.2 days, 89 percent of the parties had been in the area before, and 65 percent had previously camped in the Superior National Forest. Fishing was the major attraction, and only 8 percent listed wildlife as a prime factor drawing them to the area.
101. Lime, D. W.  
1971. **Factors Influencing Campground Use in the Superior National Forest of Minnesota.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper NC-60. 18 p., illus. NC Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 248 campers visiting 34 campgrounds in the Superior National Forest Minnesota, during August of 1967 and August of 1968. Sixty-five percent of the campers had

- camped in the Superior National Forest before, and 48 percent of all parties had previously visited the campground in which they were interviewed. Eighty percent of all campers had selected their campground destination before leaving home. Describes camper preferences for several campsite characteristics: waterfront, shade, size of campground and nearness to fishing opportunities.
102. Lime, D. W.  
1972. **Behavioral Research in Outdoor Recreation Management: An Example of How Visitors Select Campgrounds in:** Environment and the Social Sciences: 198-296. Am. Psychol. Assoc., N.Y.  
A review of several camper surveys and a report of an interview survey of 248 campers at 31 campgrounds in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, during 1968. The purpose of the interviews was to determine reasons for campground selection. The most prominent reasons for picking a campground (in order of importance) were: (a) fishing opportunity, (b) "wilderness" atmosphere, (c) remoteness, (d) sites having view of lake or stream and well screened from neighbors, and (e) small size of campgrounds. Also reports sources of camper information about the campgrounds visited. See No. 100.
103. Lucas, Robert C.  
1964. **Recreational Use of the Quetico-Superior Area.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. LS-8. 50 p., illus. LS. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 292 visitors to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (Minnesota), in 1961. About 41 percent of the wilderness area visitors did not stay overnight. The average length of visit was 1.75 days. Gives estimates of total area use and maps zones of light, moderate, and heavy use, by canoeists, motor canoeists, auto campers, boat campers, resort visitors, cabin campers, and day-users. Also presents data on trends in use, and visitor characteristics.
104. Lucas, Robert C.  
1964. **The Recreational Capacity of the Quetico-Superior Area.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. LS-15. 34 p. illus. LS. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 292 visitor groups to the Quetico-Superior Area, Minnesota, during the summers of 1960 and 1961. Thirty-three percent of the sample made up of campers at developed campgrounds, 8 percent were boat campers and 29 percent canoeists. Wilderness qualities were the main attraction for canoe trippers; other visitors considered fishing or scenery primary. Canoeists saw the wilderness as smaller than other visitors. Canoeists also felt the wilderness was overcrowded at lower levels of use, and objected strongly to motor boats. Logging was seldom noticed and not always objectionable.
105. Lucas, Robert C.  
1964. **Wilderness Perception and Use: The Example of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.** Nat. Res. J. 3 (3): 394-411.  
Interview survey, conducted in 1960 and 1961, among a random sample of 278 camper groups visiting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Minnesota, including canoeists, auto campers, boat campers, resort guests, and private cabin users. Describes how each class of visitor perceives the "wilderness" and its role in attracting them to the area.
106. Lucas, Robert C.  
1970. **User Evaluation of Campgrounds on Two Michigan National Forests.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. NC-44. 15 p., illus. NC. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Based on 597 interviews with campers at 22 campgrounds on the Huron and Manistee National Forests in 1962. Resource quality ratings made earlier as part of a nationwide Forest Service recreation resource inventory did not agree with visitors' ratings and had little relation to use variations. Overall resource quality ratings by visitors were most associated with their judgment of general environmental quality (essentially scenery).
107. McCool, Stephen F., and Lawrence C. Merriam, Jr.  
1971. **Camper-Outfitter Interaction and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minn.** Minn. Forest Res. Notes 225. 4 p. Univ. of Minn., St. Paul, Minn.  
Based on 499 interviews with canoeists returning from overnight trips into the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Provides information on outfitter use, outfitter-

- camper interaction, previous wilderness experience, travel method, Boundary Water Canoe Area knowledge and interest, and attitudes toward Boundary Water Canoe Area management issues.
108. McCoy, E. W., and J. R. Box.  
1971. **Factors Affecting Visitation to Lake Martin Outdoor Recreation Sites.** Agric. Exp. Sta. Circular No. 184. 22 p. Auburn Univ., Auburn, Ala.  
Interview survey of 56 parties of non-campers and 112 camping parties at two water-based outdoor recreation sites in east-central Alabama. Swimming, picnicking, and water skiing were the preferred activities of non-campers; for campers, the preferred activities were swimming, fishing, and boating. Market areas, in terms of visitor distances traveled, are delineated for each of the study sites.
109. McCurdy, D. R., and R. M. Mischon.  
1965. **A Look at the Private Campground User.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper CS-18. 12 p. CS. Forest Exp. Sta., Columbus, Ohio.  
A questionnaire survey of 666 users of 12 private forest campgrounds in the Ohio Valley. Half of the campers had been going camping for less than 2 years. Seventy-five percent of the campers were on weekend trips, 39 percent of the campers used a travel trailer, 35 percent a tent and 16 percent a camping trailer, with the remainder using a camper truck, a bus, or a station wagon. Half the groups learned about the campground they were visiting from a friend. Classifies campgrounds on the basis of dominant use—transient, weekend, and overflow—and describes the users of each type.
110. Masse, R. F., and P. W. Fletcher.  
1972. **Visitor Preferences and Characteristics: A Study of Campers in Northcentral Pennsylvania.** Abstract, 4 p. (mimeo). Penn. Agric. Exp. Sta. The Penn. State Univ. School of Forestry, Univ. Park, Penn.  
Interview and questionnaire study of 597 camping parties at three public parks and three private campgrounds in 1971. Forty percent expressed no preference for either public or private campgrounds. Past experience at a public campground and a concern for costs were associated with preferences for public campgrounds. Past experience at a private campground, and a large financial commitment to camping (in terms of equipment ownership) were associated with a preference for private developments.
111. Merriam, L. C., Jr., and R. B. Ammons.  
1967. **The Wilderness User in Three Montana Areas.** 54 p. School of Forestry, Univ. of Minn., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 108 campers visiting three wilderness areas in Montana. Includes a sub-survey, for comparison, of 49 campers at developed campgrounds in Glacier National Park. The length of stay averaged 8 days for the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, 2 days for the Mission Mountains Primitive Area, and 4 days for Glacier National Park back-country areas. Presents information on ages, incomes, occupations, wilderness familiarity, and the meaning of wilderness, by each of the areas studied.
112. Milliken, J. Gordon, and H. E. Mew, Jr.  
1969. **Recreational Impact of Reclamation Reservoirs.** 18 p., illus. U.S. Dep. of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Wash., D.C.  
Based on personal interviews and mailed questionnaires from a sample of visitors (mostly campers) to three Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs in Colorado in 1968. The average daily expenditure ranged from \$1.16 to \$3.05 per visitor-day. The mean group boating investment ranged from \$297.14 to \$1,586.38, at the three recreation areas. Economic impact of the visitors on the local economy is discussed.
113. Moeller, George H., Rodney G. Larson, and Douglas A. Morrison.  
1973. **Recreation User Management Opinions and Attitudes: The Case of the Allegheny National Forest of Pennsylvania.** USDA Forest Serv. 28 p., (mimeo). NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
Based on personal interviews of 136 campers at four developed campgrounds and 281 boaters at five boat-launch sites located on the Allegheny Reservoir in 1970 and 1971. The average camper had 6 years of camping experience and stayed an average of 5 days. Approximately one third of the campers used tents; 16 percent were first-year campers; 52 percent had previously visited the reservoir. Presents comparative information on boaters and campers in terms of their age, in-

- come, occupation, equipment, experience, group composition, activities, and opinions on resource management.
114. Moss, W. T.  
1966. **Forest Recreation: A Profile**. 8 p. Georgia Forest Res. Council, Macon, Ga.  
Interview survey of 217 camping families at several state, private, and federal (USFS) campgrounds in Georgia during 1963. Single families made up 56 percent of the groups, 26 percent were several families, 13 percent were families with friends and 4 percent were groups of friends. The average length of stay was 10 days. Expenditures per day were slightly higher while traveling than while camping, but only 19 percent reported that they spent more than \$10.00 per day enroute. Presents data on campers' incomes, occupations, residences, travel habits, reasons for camping, and activities enjoyed while camping.
115. Munson, K. F., and H. J. Schweitzer.  
1964. **Camp-Centered Recreation—A Study of Family Camping at the Pounds Hollow and Lake Glendale Recreation Areas**. 13 p. Coop. Ext. Serv., Univ. of Ill. Urbana, Ill.  
Interview survey of 158 camping families at two campgrounds on the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, during the summer of 1963. Presents information on length of stay, miles traveled, destination, and origin. Also describes campers in terms of party composition, age and occupation of head of household, years of camping experience, and type of camping equipment used (66 percent used tents). Includes data on facility preferences, activities enjoyed, camper satisfaction, and factors influencing selection of a campground.
116. National Advertising Company.  
1970. **1970 Greater Nags Head Chamber of Commerce Visitors Study**. 47 p. Nat. Adv. Co., Argo, Ill.  
Personal interview survey of 505 visitors to five tourist locations in the area of North Carolina's Outer Banks, in 1970. Twenty percent of the visitors were camping. Campers spent an average of \$16.20 per day per party: \$2.74 for lodging, \$6.30 for food, \$3.92 for recreation, and \$3.24 for fuel. Presents information on visit frequencies, sources of information about the area, places visited, miles traveled, size of party, type of accommodations used, and general impressions of the area.
117. National Advertising Company.  
1970. **1970 Lancaster County Visitors Study**. 41 p. Nat. Adv. Co., Argo, Ill.  
Interview survey of 625 visitors to three tourist locations in the Pennsylvania Dutch area of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1970. Twelve percent of the visitors were camping. Average number of days away from home for the total sample was 4.9. Average total trip expenditure for campers was \$115.20: lodging \$21.30, food \$42.40, recreation \$33.70, and miscellaneous expenditures \$17.80. Also reports visitor origins, tourist attractions visited, visit frequencies, sources of information, and visitor likes and dislikes about the area.
118. Nixon, H. N.  
1967. **Banff National Park: Aspects of Visitor Use**. Nat. Parks Serv. Planning Rep. 26. 49 p. Dep. of Indian Affairs and Northern Develop. Ottawa, Ont., Canada.  
Observational study of the number of visitors, residences, and types of camping equipment, at six campgrounds in Banff National Park in 1965. Also includes results of an observational study of shelter use at these same six campgrounds, and a study of picnic area use in the park.
119. Nixon, H. N.  
1967. **Elk Island National Park Visitor Use Survey, 1967**. Nat. Parks Serv. Planning Rep. 35. 38 p. Dep. of Indian Affairs and Northern Develop. Ottawa, Ont., Canada.  
Interview survey of 193 exiting visitors to Elk Island National Park, Alberta, in 1967. Reports origins of park traffic, visitor residences, party sizes, lengths of trip, trip destinations, sites visited, and activities engaged in.
120. Nixon, H. N.  
1967. **Jasper National Park Visitor Use Survey 1966**. Can. Nat. Parks Serv. Planning Rep. 31. 213 p. Dep. of Indian Affairs and Northern Develop., Ottawa, Ont., Canada.  
Questionnaire survey of 1,559 campers at eight campgrounds within Jasper National Park, Canada, during 1966. The average camper in Jasper Park in 1966 spent a total of approximately \$15.10 per day for himself and his

- party. The average party stayed in the campgrounds for 2.8 nights with a total expenditure per party per stay of about \$42.25. Also reports camper origins, camping equipment in use (40 percent used tents), years of camping experience (average 7.5), occupation of head of household, and travel patterns of campers. This report also includes the results of two separate surveys of 228 nature trail users and 65 wilderness area users within the national park.
121. Nixon, H. N.  
1968. **Prince Albert National Park Visitor Use Survey, 1967.** Nat. Parks Serv. Planning Rep. 34. 137 p. Dep. of Indian Affairs and Northern Develop. Ottawa, Ont., Canada.  
An interview survey of 316 exiting visitors to Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, in 1967. Presents data on distances traveled, trip lengths, visit lengths, camping equipment (tents, 40 percent), party size, sites visited, activities, and expenditures (\$2.35 per camper-day). Also includes a survey of 575 back-country campers.
122. Nixon, H. N.  
1968. **Riding Mountain National Park Visitor Use Survey, 1967.** Nat. Parks Serv. Planning Rep. 37. 54 p. Dep. of Indian Affairs and Northern Develop. Ottawa, Ont., Canada.  
Interview survey of existing visitors to Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba, in 1967. Presents data on distances traveled, trip lengths, visit lengths, camping equipment (28 percent used tents), party sizes, sites visited, activities and expenditures (\$7 per camper party per day). Also includes results of a survey of visitors to Mt. Agassiz, a popular winter sport site near the park's eastern boundary.
123. Recreation Research and Marketing Information.  
1971. **The Berkeley Camps: 1971 Opinion Survey of Berkeley Residents.** 83 p. + appendix. Rec. Res. and Marketing Information, Berkeley, Calif.  
Questionnaire survey of 990 Berkeley, California, households in 1971. Fifty-one percent had camped within the past 12 months; 16 percent had last camped 2 to 5 years ago. Only 14 percent had never camped. Forty-one percent used a tent on their last camping trip; 12 percent used a camping vehicle, and 22 percent used only a sleeping bag.
- Also presents information on cost of last camping trip (59 percent spent less than \$5), destination and activities on last trip, awareness of city-operated campgrounds and camper demographics.
124. Shafer, Elwood L., Jr.  
1965. **Socioeconomic Characteristics of Adirondack Campers.** J. For. 63: 690-694.  
Questionnaire survey of 561 heads of households from New York State who camped at four campgrounds in the Adirondack preserve in 1961. Each of the four campgrounds had a different resident-zone pattern, but the income distribution of campers was the same. Results suggest that camping areas in the Adirondacks may have individual characteristics affecting use patterns.
125. Shafer, Elwood L., Jr.  
1969. **The Average Camper Who Doesn't Exist.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. NE-142. 27 p., illus. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
Based on a 1964 interview survey of 1,140 campers at 5 New York State campgrounds. Considerable variation found in camper characteristics at all five parks and within any one park from month to month: from 12 to 36 percent of the campers were on their first camping trip; from \$49 to \$70 was the average amount spent per party during their visit; and from 28 percent to 82 percent of the camping parties preferred a campsite beside a lake. Some similarities between parks are also noted. Tents were used by 63 percent of all campers, 21 percent had travel trailers, and 16 percent had camping trailers. Ownership of higher priced equipment was significantly related to years of past camping experience.
126. Shafer, Elwood L., Jr., and Hubert D. Burke.  
1965. **Preferences for Outdoor Recreation Facilities in Four State Parks.** J. For. 63: 512-518, illus.  
Personal interview survey of 800 visitors to four state parks in Pennsylvania in 1962. Visitors were asked to examine black-and-white photographs of different facilities and designate their preferences, after considering the cost per day they would have to pay. Measures direction and amount of demand for outdoor recreation facilities

- in four northeastern Pennsylvania state parks. On both weekdays and weekends, campers differed significantly from noncampers in their preference patterns for swimming areas, fireplaces, camping facilities, and site spacing.
127. Siderelis, C. D.  
1972. **The Effect of Travel Resistance and Trip Length on the Spatial Movement of Motor Campers From Four Origin Zones to Albuquerque, New Mexico.** Abstract of an unpub. paper from the files of the Dep. of Health, Physical Ed., and Rec. 3 p. Univ. of N.M., Albuquerque, N.M.  
Questionnaire survey of 159 campers visiting five commercial campgrounds in the Albuquerque, New Mexico, area in 1971. Estimates the effect of enroute stimuli on the travel patterns of campers visiting Albuquerque and passing through 11 resistance zones from four points of origin.
128. Sinden, John A., and Lynn B. Sinden.  
1964. **A Forest Recreation Survey: Implications for Future Development.** *Scottish For.* 18(2): 120-127.  
Interview and questionnaire survey of 203 campers in Snowdonia National Forest Park, North Wales, in 1963. Fifteen percent were camping for the first time. Campers with reported camping experience in 1962 averaged 20 days of camping in that year. Presents information on distances traveled, length of visit, activities enjoyed, preference for facilities, and needs for more campsites.
129. Stille, Thomas A.  
1970. **Consumer Characteristics, Satisfaction, Preferences and the Demand for Camping at Davis Creek Park.** Abstract of a thesis, 3 p., (mimeo), San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.  
Questionnaire survey of 502 campers at a county park in California. Average family income was found to be significantly higher than the national, state, or local averages. Describes camper reactions to fees, satisfaction with facilities, group size, length of visit, and preferences for new camping developments.
130. Taves, M., W. Hathaway, and G. Bultena.  
1960. **Canoe Country Vacationers.** Univ. of Minn. Agric. Exp. Sta. Misc. Rep. 39, 28 p., illus. St. Paul, Minn.  
Interviews and subsequent mailed questionnaires of a sample of 382 visitors to the Quetico-Superior area of northeastern Minnesota. Both canoe campers and campers at developed campgrounds were surveyed. Presents data on campers' demographic characteristics, trip planning, visit satisfaction, and attitudes toward management, facilities, and other campers. Also contrasts a composite description of canoe campers with campground campers.
131. Taylor, G. D., and R. Y. Edwards.  
1960. **A Survey of Summer Visitors to Wells Gray Park, British Columbia.** *For. Chron.* 36(4): 346-354.  
Questionnaire survey of 353 camping parties entering Wells Gray Provincial Park, Canada, in July and August of 1959. Average length of stay was 4 days. Seven percent were camping for the first year; 65 percent had camped 5 years or more. Also presents data on reasons for the visit, activities engaged in during the visit, residence, and occupation.
132. Wagar, J. Alan.  
1963. **Relationships Between Visitor Characteristics and Recreation Activities on Two National Forest Areas.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper NE-7, 19 p. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
Questionnaire survey of a systematically selected sample of 558 visitors to two recreation areas on national forests in West Virginia and Pennsylvania in 1960. Fifteen percent of the visitors were camping in the national forests. Reports a positive relationship between incidence of camping and distance from home, family income, and professional employment.
133. Wang, Darsan.  
1971. **Camper Preferences and Campsite Characteristics at Ludington State Park, Michigan.** 137 p. MS thesis. Dept. of Park and Recreation Resources, Mich. State Univ., East Lansing.  
Interview survey of 200 campers at three campgrounds in Ludington State Park, Mich., during 1970. Reports how campers select sites, satisfaction with sites, equipment, and size and composition of parties. Equipment included 83 tents, 69 tent trailers, 49 travel trailers, 11 pickups and 5 vans.

134. West, Richard F.  
1965. **Preliminary Report on Results of Camping Study Made in Stokes and Bass River State Forests.** McIntire-Stennis Forestry Res. Program Project 256. 13 p., (mimeo). Rutgers Univ., Camden, N.J.
- Interview survey of 55 camping parties visiting two New Jersey state forests in 1964. The average number of days camped per year was 19. Eighteen percent had been camping for 1 year or less; 56 percent had camped less than 5 years. The average daily expenditure per party was \$12.30. Seventy-five percent used tents exclusively and another 18 percent used a tent in conjunction with a camping vehicle or trailer. The average investment in camping equipment was \$345.00. Also presents attitudes and opinions about ideal campsites, activities while camping, camping motives, and demographic descriptions of campers.
135. Woerpel, Loren S.  
1961. **Characteristics of the Family Camper in Northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.** Wisc. Fed. of Conserv. Clubs. 21 p. + appendix. Stevens Point, Wisc.
- Questionnaire survey of 386 campers at several county, state, and national forest campgrounds in Northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in 1960. Of the sample 7.5 percent had begun camping in 1960. Most of the analysis is based on the 357 families who began camping before 1960. Seventy-five percent of the families started camping with tents; 9 percent began with trailers, and the remainder used some combination of sleeping bags with an automobile and small tent. Thirty-two percent had changed their camping equipment since they started to camp; mostly from tents to trailers. Twenty-five percent go on one annual camping trip; another 38 percent take 2 to 3 trips per year. Also presents information on camper occupations, campsite preferences, and camping motivations.

## PART IV. MAGAZINE READERSHIP AND CAMPING ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP SURVEYS

136. Better Camping Magazine. 1963. **Profile of an Opportunity**, 34 p. Kalmbach Publishing Company, Milwaukee. Questionnaire survey of 4,720 readers of Better Camping magazine in May and June, 1963. Presents a profile of camper and trip characteristics, activities, equipment owned, and purchase plans.
137. Better Camping Magazine. n.d. **New Directions in the Camping Market**, 9 p. Woodall Publishing Company, Highland Park, Ill. Reports the characteristics of Better Camping magazine subscribers, their incomes, ages, occupations, education, family size, camping experience, camping frequency, and recreational equipment ownership. (Sample size not reported.)
138. Better Homes and Gardens. n.d. **Better Homes and Gardens Travel Questionnaire Study . . . A Report on Family Travel**, 116 p. Meredith Pub. Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Questionnaire survey about the travel habits of more than 215,000 subscribers to the magazine in February and March of 1966. Includes sections on vacation planning, domestic travel, foreign travel, family camping, accommodations, credit card usage, car rentals, etc. Forty-one percent had taken a family camping vacation at some time in the past; 10 percent own campers, trailers, or pick-up units; and 29 percent would rent or have rented camping equipment. Thirty-six percent plan to take a family camping vacation soon.
139. Better Homes and Gardens. n.d. **Better Homes and Gardens Study of Vacation Travel**, 58 p. Meredith Pub. Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Questionnaires mailed to 2,000 respondents to an article appearing in the April, 1969 *Better Homes and Gardens* offering a free Travelaide Map and Directory. The 2,000 were selected randomly from the first 3,500 respondents to the article. The first 1,000 questionnaires returned formed the basis for the report. Twenty-two percent reported the use of camping equipment on their vacations.
140. Consumer Communications Corporation. 1969. **A Survey of Camping/Trailer Activities in Four Magazine Subscriber Groups and a Recreation Vehicle Owner Group**, 91 p. (mimeo). For Woodall Pub. Co. by Consumer Commun. Corp., Chicago, Ill. Questionnaire survey of 3,341 persons who subscribed to four camping magazines, and 782 registered owners of recreation (camping) vehicles. Twelve percent had been camping for less than 1 year. Thirty percent plan their camping trips only a few weeks in advance. Presents descriptions, by sub-sample (magazine listing), of campers in terms of: family size, age, income, education, region of the country where residing, magazine readership, club affiliations, intentions to purchase a variety of leisure equipment, frequency and type of equipment rentals, and campgrounds visited recently (by ownership).
141. Consumer Communications Corporation. 1973. **Woodall's Keys to the RV Market, 1973**. For Woodall Pub. Co., by Consumer Commun. Corp., Chicago, Ill. Questionnaire survey of 1,153 recreational vehicle owners in 1973. Compares findings to 1969 survey (see No. 140). Reports characteristics of owners, purchasing plans (38 percent plan to buy "new" units in next year or two), types of units planning to buy, and history of past vehicle ownership. Thirty-seven percent still owned their first recreational vehicle, 38 percent were on their second unit, 16 percent on third, and 9 percent on their fourth. A description of buying intentions indicates that existing RV owners plan to switch from camping and travel trailers toward motor homes, with the expectation that motor home purchases will represent more than 40 percent of all RV purchases by the end of 1976.

142. Davis Publications.  
1973. **A Study of the Camping Journal Reader: 1,500,000 People ... A 450 Million Dollar Market.** 24 tables. Davis Publications, Inc., New York, N.Y.  
Questionnaire survey of 400 Camping Journal subscribers, conducted in May to July, 1972. Presents a profile of adult subscribers in terms of their camping activities, vehicle ownership, equipment ownership, magazine readership, age, education, income, and family size. Respondents averaged eight trips and 23 days of camping during 1971; 83 percent used recreational vehicles, and 45 percent used tents. Also reports sources of information used in planning camping trips, amount spent on camping and outdoor recreation in the previous 12 months, vehicle and recreational equipment ownership, year of purchase and method of purchase.
143. Driscoll, L. S.  
1967. **Family Camping in Alabama.** Auburn Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull. No. 374. 30 p. Auburn, Ala.  
Mailed questionnaire survey of 543 members of the Alabama Campers-Association and Alabama Members of the National Campers and Hikers Association in 1966. Thirty-two percent of the campers had been camping for 3 years or less; 25 percent used tents. The average weekend camping expense, per party, was \$19.41 for two nights away from home. The average vacation camping trip of 11 nights cost \$183.23. Also reports campers' willingness to pay different campsite fees, sources of campground information, distances traveled, equipment purchasing plans, activities, evaluations of campgrounds, and socioeconomic characteristics.
144. Gift, Robert F.  
1964. **Factors Which Might Affect the Establishment of Standardized Campgrounds.** Master's thesis. 78 p. Dep. of Forest Manage., Penn. State Univ., Univ. Park, Pa.  
Questionnaire survey of 134 members of the Nimrod Campers Club, in 1964. Thirteen percent had been camping for one year or less; and 73 percent had camped for less than 5 years. Seventy percent preferred to camp at public campgrounds, rather than at private ones. Presents demographic descriptions of campers, and their preferences for facilities, campground designs, fee levels, and travel patterns.
145. Green, B. L. and H. A. Wadsworth.  
1966. **Campers: What Affects Participation and What Do They Want?** Purdue Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 823. 23 p. Lafayette, Ind.  
Questionnaire survey of 577 members of the Campers Association of Indiana, in December of 1963 and January of 1964. Average annual camping participation was 30 days, ranging from 19 days for tenters to 37 days for users of camping trailers. Twenty percent plan their annual camping vacation less than 1 month in advance. Also reports recreation activities desired by campers; fee levels that campers are willing to pay; magazine readership; and socioeconomic characteristics of campers.
146. Kerr, Glenn, and Martha Kerr.  
1972. **3,959 Campers Polled on Parks.** Campground & RV Park Manage., 3(6): 1, 10-11.  
Questionnaire survey of 3,959 National Campers and Hikers Association members in 1972. Type of equipment: 3 percent van, 5 percent motor home, 6 percent tent, 19 percent tent-trailer, 57 percent trailer and 9 percent truck camper. Presents findings of attitudes and opinions about a wide variety of campground management practices, including facilities, site spacing, level of development, fee levels, and measures to control use.
147. Kilpatrick, J. W., Jr.  
1972. **The Role of the Consumer in the Lightweight Camping Market.** 9 p., (mimeo). For Better Camping Magazine. Woodall Pub., Highland Park, Ill.  
A questionnaire survey of a random sample of 5,000 subscribers to Better Camping; 1567 questionnaires were returned; 39 percent indicated that they were already, or would become, lightweight campers in the near future. The campers make, on the average, seven hiking and six backpacking trips a year; 59 percent of all trips are of 1 to 3 days' duration; 3 percent last longer than 2 weeks. Includes information on shopping habits, equipment ownership, information sources, and demographics.
148. LaPage, W. F., and D. P. Ragain.  
1972. **NAFCA Leadership Survey.** 7 p., (mimeo). Unpub. rep. in files of NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Durham, N.H.  
Questionnaire survey of 182 Chapter Leaders of the North American Family Camping Association in 1971. The aver-

- age number of years of camping experience was 11; years in the organization averaged 5. The campers averaged 13 camping trips visiting 13 campgrounds per year. Average number of nights spent camping was 46 in 1970 and 53 in 1971. Participation was increasing for 41 percent and decreasing for 19 percent between these two years.
149. McMullen, Katie.  
1967. **Better Camping Sketches Camper Profile.** Family Camping Leader 5(2): 7-8.  
Questionnaire survey of readers of Better Camping Magazine. Fifty percent use tents (down 20 percent from a similar survey in 1963); 25 percent camp at private campgrounds. Average years of camping experience, 4.5. Average annual participation was five weekend trips and one 2-week vacation trip. Sixty-three percent spent less than \$200 on their annual vacation trip. Also reports desired facilities, activities, and family income, size of city of residence, home ownership, and head of household's occupation.
50. National Campers and Hikers Association.  
1972. **NCHA Publishes Campsite Survey Results.** Family Camping Leader 9(7): 1-6. Family Camping Fed., Martinsville, Ind.  
See No. 146.
51. New England Family Camping Association.  
1961. **The Which? The What? The Who? of Campers' Likes and Dislikes: Results of NEFCA Survey.** Campfire Chatter Aug., 1961. NEFCA, Newburyport, Mass.  
Questionnaire survey in April, 1961 of the New England Family Campers Assoc. membership. Twenty percent responded; 41 percent used tents, 27 percent travel trailers, 20 percent tent trailers, 10 percent station wagon and tent, and 1 percent pick-up campers. Reports an average of 4 weeks of camping per year; 14 percent had camped for one year only. Includes data on camper preferences for a variety of recreational facilities and management practices.
52. Outdoor Life Magazine.  
1966. **A Survey of Foods for Camping and Sporting Trips.** 22 p. (mimeo). Outdoor Life, New York, N.Y.  
Questionnaire survey of a sample of 663 subscribers to Outdoor Life magazine in 1965. Thirty-eight percent reported having camped during the previous 12 months. Also reports number of trips, purpose of trips, trip lengths, and food consumption habits while on camping and sporting trips.
153. Outdoor Life Magazine.  
1968. **Outdoor Life Camping and Trailer Unit Study Results—Report No. I.** 7 p. Outdoor Life, New York, N.Y.  
Reports the findings from a mailed survey of 549 subscribers to Outdoor Life in 1967. More than 42 percent owned a camping or trailer unit. Reports types of units owned, number of trips taken in previous year, days spent camping, miles traveled, uses made of camping units, place of purchase, age of owner, household income, and number of persons in household.
154. Outdoor Life Magazine.  
1970. **Outdoor Life Camping Survey.** 42 p. Outdoor Life, New York, N.Y.  
Reports findings of a 1970 questionnaire survey of 622 Outdoor Life subscribers. Of the total respondents, 69 percent planned to camp in the next year, and 62 percent camped in the past year. Reports types of campgrounds visited, facilities desired, incidence of winter camping, camping trip characteristics, ownership of recreational vehicles, attitudes toward vehicle rentals, vacation home ownership, and socioeconomic characteristics of campers.
155. Sunset Magazine.  
1971. **Vacation and Travel: A Sunset Magazine Reader Survey.** 6 p. Lane Magazine and Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif.  
Questionnaire survey of the vacation and travel activities of 1,296 readers of Sunset Magazine, conducted in February, 1971. Presents a summary of answers to each of 16 questions. Topics included are number of vacation trips taken in 1970, when taken, plans for trips in 1971, length of planning period (less than 1 month for 12 percent, type of transportation, type of accommodations used on vacation (tents 15 percent, camping vehicles 21 percent), use of travel agent, median annual vacation expenditure (\$598), age of wife and husband, education level of wife and husband, and total household income.

156. Woodall Publishing Company.  
1970. **Keys to the Rec-Vee Camping Market USA. A Demographic and Motivational Study.** 38 p. Woodall Publishing Co., Highland Park, Ill.  
Questionnaire survey of 1,237 subscribers to Woodall's Travel Trailer Magazine and 803 registered recreational vehicle owners, separately for each

sample, in terms of socioeconomic characteristics, camping behavior patterns, club membership, buying behavior, and magazine readership. Fourteen percent of the licensed vehicle owners had camped for less than 1 year. Between one fourth and one third of all respondents planned their camping trip only a few weeks in advance.

## **PART V. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS OF SURVEYS AND OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES RELATED TO CAMPING**

157. Audience Research, Inc.  
1958. **Outdoor Recreational Activities and Preferences of the Population Living in the Region of the Delaware River Basin.** 75 p. National Park Serv. Study, Princeton, N.J.

Interview survey of 510 adults representing households in New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York, in 1957. Forty-seven percent had taken at least one overnight or weekend trip during the past 12 months; 2 percent of them were camping trips. Presents detailed information on recreational patterns and preferences of people taking day outings and overnight trips.

158. Bates, Scott, and William Harman.  
1970. **Results of the 1970 Springfield College Campsite Preference Survey.** 10 p., (mimeo). Rec. Dep., Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

Questionnaire survey of 1,125 people visiting the Springfield, Massachusetts, Camping and Outdoor Show in February, 1970. Visitors at the Springfield College exhibit were asked to fill out a questionnaire to determine campsite preferences. Results are compared with a similar survey conducted in 1965. Questions asked considered the following campsite preference factors: kind of equipment, degree of shade, distance between sites, size of campground, screening, cooking fuel, distance to water, distance to comfort stations, distance to refuse receptacles, open fireplace, laundry facilities, flush toilets, shower facilities, electricity, and swimming. In 1965, 47 percent used tents; by 1970 tenters were down to 30 percent. Use of propane fuels and the need

for electricity at campsites increased significantly. Preference for other facilities showed little or no difference between 1965 and 1970. See also No. 185.

159. Beardsley, Wendell.  
1967. **Cost Implications of Camper and Campground Characteristics in Central Colorado.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note RM-86. 7 p., illus. RM. Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Ft. Collins, Colo.

Twenty-one campgrounds were selected at random from the Roosevelt, Pike, and Arapaho National Forests in Colorado. During the summer of 1965, the investigator visited the campgrounds each weekend, observing 1,062 camping groups, their equipment, choice of campsites, and state of residence. Fifty-eight percent of the campers were using a travel trailer, tent trailer or a pickup camper while 38 percent were using tents. About 10 percent of the single campground family units contained two or more families. Campers using travel trailers and tent trailers were observed adjacent to a surfaced highway. Sixty-three percent of the campers were from Colorado. Non-residents outnumbered residents by two to one at campgrounds adjacent to paved highways.

160. Bultena, Gordon L., and Lowell L. Klesig.

1969. **Satisfaction in Camping: A Conceptualization and Guide to Social Research.** *J. Leisure Res.* 1(4) : 348-354.

Presents selected findings from several camper surveys and suggests a conceptual approach for studying the components of camping that provide satisfaction: type of resource base, style of

camping, level of physical activity, pattern of social interaction, and the nature of derived values. Hypothesizes major camping motivations based upon existing survey findings.

161. Burch, William R., Jr.  
1965. **The Play World of Camping: Research into the Social Meaning of Outdoor Recreation.** Amer. J. Sociol. 70(5): 604-612.

Interviews were conducted in 1962 with 288 families at 12 campgrounds in three National Forests in Oregon. Observations were recorded while author and family lived at campgrounds. Six identifiable types of play actions were observed. They were: 1. symbolic labor, 2. expressive play, 3. subsistence play, 4. unstructured play, 5. structured play, and 6. sociability. Play actions which are normative for women tend to be prosaic, while those assigned to men tend to be dramatic. When asked what they would like changed in the forest, men would emphasize play items such as fishing, better access roads and better boat-launching ramps while women emphasized comfort items such as better toilets and piped-in water.

162. Burch, William R., Jr.  
1969. **The Social Circles of Leisure: Competing Explanations.** J. Leisure Res. 1(2): 125-147.

This paper, using data from a 1962 camper survey in Oregon, examines three possible explanations for differences in camping styles: the compensatory hypothesis, in which individuals will seek to do the opposite of their regular routine; the familiarity hypothesis, which assumes that once a comfortable routine has become established it will be carried over into one's leisure; and the personal community hypothesis, which suggests that one's social circles will influence not only attitudes toward social issues but leisure behavior patterns as well. In examining all three hypotheses, data are drawn from a sample of 254 auto campers, 62 wilderness campers, and 424 campers who engaged in both wilderness and auto-access camping. See No. 161.

163. Burch, William R., Jr.  
1970. **Recreation Preferences as Culturally Determined Phenomena.** In B. L. Driver (ed.) *Elements of Outdoor Recreation Planning*: pp. 61-87. Univ. Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A philosophical treatment of the influences of culture and technology on the perception and use of free time. Includes a brief report of the author's original research on the relationships between occupational status and style of camping participation. Three camping styles are considered: easy access, remote, and those who participate in both types. Easy access campers were found to be under-represented at the upper professional levels and over-represented among the professions with lower occupational status.

164. Burdge, Rabel J.  
1965. **Occupational Influences on The Use of Outdoor Recreation.** Unpub. PhD Dissertation. 178 p. Penn. State Univ. Dep. of Agric. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Univ. Park, Pa.

Interview survey of the leisure-time activities of 1,562 residents of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania in 1963. Compares occupational characteristics (prestige, income, hours, paid vacations) with outdoor recreation activity interests. Compares survey percentages engaged in different outdoor activities with those of Mueller and Gurin (1962). Only 5 percent of all respondents in the Pittsburgh Leisure Time Study reported participation in camping, with considerable variation by professions: Accountants 0 percent, Draftsmen 14 percent, Teachers 17 percent, Carpenters 0 percent, Cranemen 0 percent, Mechanics 9.5 percent, Janitors 3.4 percent, Plant Guards 13 percent, Nurses 10.5 percent.

165. Bury, R. L.  
1964. **A Comparison of Visitors and Use at Three Campgrounds in Northern California During 1958 and 1961.** Forest Rec. Res. Project. 13 p., (mimeo). PSW Forest and Range Exp. Sta., Berkeley, Calif.

An analysis of campground fee receipts from three national forest campgrounds in Northern California from the years 1958 and 1961. Presents information on 1958 to 1961 trends for each campground, in terms of: total attendance, size of group, average visit length, day of arrival, and county of residence.

166. Bury, R. L.  
1964. **Do Campers Fit Our Campgrounds?** Trends in Parks and Rec. 1(1): 15-16.  
See No. 168.

167. Bury, R. L.  
1964. **Information on Campground Use and Visitor Characteristics.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note PSW-43. 3 p. PSW. Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Berkeley, Calif.  
Describes procedures for effective collection and use of campground registration data.
168. Bury, R. L., and Helen A. Barr.  
1964. **A Survey of Campers' Equipment and Group Size: Summit Ranger District, Stanislaus National Forest 1961.** USDA Forest Serv. Rep. 12 p., (mimeo). PSW. Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Berkeley, Calif.  
Observational study of campers visiting seven campgrounds on the Stanislaus National Forest, California, in 1961. One campsite in five was occupied by a group of two or more families. About 50 percent used tents, 20 percent camping trailers, 10 percent truck campers. About one-fifth of the camping groups slept in the open. Six percent put up two or more tents.
169. Bury, R. L., and Ruth Margolies.  
1964. **A Method for Estimating Current Attendance on Sets of Campgrounds . . . a pilot study.** USDA Forest Serv. PSW. Res. Note PSW-42. 6 p. PSW. Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Berkeley, Calif.  
Statistical models were devised for estimating both daily and seasonal attendance (and corresponding precision of estimates) through correlation-regression and ratio analyses. Total daily attendance for a test set of 23 campgrounds could be estimated from attendance measured in only one of them. The chances were that estimates would be within 10 percent of true attendance, two out of three times.
170. Campbell, F. L., J. C. Hendee, and Roger Clark.  
1968. **Law and Order in Public Parks.** Parks and Rec., Dec. 1968, 3: 28-33 and 51-55.  
Observational study of campers at three intensively developed campgrounds—one each in a National Forest, National Park, and State Park, in the State of Washington. Reports and analyzes incidents of theft, vandalism, destructive play, littering, rule violations, and illegal camping.
171. Catton, William R., Jr.  
1969. **Motivations of Wilderness Users.**  
Reprinted from Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada, Dec. 1969. 8 p.  
See Nos. 44 and 170.
172. Catton, William R., Jr., and John C. Hendee.  
1968. **Wilderness Users . . . What Do They Think?** Am. Forests 74(9): 28-31, 60, & 61. illus.  
See No. 44.
173. Clark, Roger N., John C. Hendee and Frederick L. Campbell.  
1971. **Depreciative Behavior in Forest Campgrounds: An Exploratory Study.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note PNW-161. 12 p. PNW. Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Portland, Ore.  
Based upon systematic participant observation and information collected from campground rangers at a national park, a national forest, and a state park in Washington, campers were found responsible for much depreciative behavior. Teenagers did not commit a disproportionate number of depreciative acts. Pre-teenage children in groups of two or three appeared to be the primary cause of much expensive damage to facilities. Factors associated with depreciative behavior such as vandalism, theft, littering, rule violation and nuisance behaviors are discussed along with possible methods of control.
174. Clark, R. N., J. C. Hendee, and F. L. Campbell.  
1971. **Values, Behavior, and Conflict in Modern Camping Culture.** J. Leisure Res. 3(3): 143-159.  
Data collected during the summers of 1968 and 1969 by: (1) participant observation to become familiar with problem behavior patterns in modern campgrounds, (2) questionnaires submitted to campers in seven campgrounds in Washington state inquiring about their knowledge of and attitudes toward undesirable behavior in public campgrounds, and (3) questionnaires mailed to recreation managers in state parks, national parks, and national forests in Washington. Several differences were found in the camping attitudes and opinions of users and managers of highly developed campgrounds. Users and managers have different concepts of what constitutes an environmental experience, and they perceive behavioral problems differently. The users find conditions common to the urban environment such as noise, litter, even

- vandalism and theft less disturbing than do managers. Several comparisons between campers' and managers' views are presented, on the subjects of rule enforcement, camping, values, crowding, and the extent of problem behavior.
175. Clarke, Michael George.  
1964. **An Analysis of a Private Luxury Campground In Michigan's Ottawa National Forest.** Master's thesis. 131 p. Dep. of Forestry, School of Nat. Resources, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
A financial analysis of a new (1963) private luxury campground within the Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, and a comparison with a nearby rustic public campground. Includes an observational analysis of visitors to both campgrounds, in terms of types of camping equipment in use, lengths of visits, and use intensity.
176. Cole, G. L. and B. T. Wilkins.  
1971. **The Camper.** Forest Rec. Symp., Oct. 12-14, pp. 105-112. Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Upper Darby, Pa.  
A partial summary of selected camper-survey findings. See Nos. 24, 26, 61, 71, 72, 75, 76, 106 and 125.
177. Donovan, George A.  
1972. **Camping in Vermont, May to October, 1971.** 6 p., (mimeo). Econ. Res. Rep. 72-2. Agency of Develop. and Community Affairs, Montpelier, Vt.  
Report of attendance statistics submitted by private campground operators and the Vermont Department of Forests and Parks for 1971. Includes data on camper nights, campground occupancy, out-of-state visitors, party size, length of visit, and expenditures. Camper trip expenditures averaged \$5.00 per person per day; and the average party size was 3.0 persons.
178. Dyer, A. A., and R. S. Whaley.  
Undated. **Predicting Use of Recreation Sites.** Utah Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull. 477. 21 p. Logan, Utah.  
Analysis of camper origins (from license plates) of campers visiting the Logan Canyon camping complex in the Cache National Forest, Utah. Also includes an analysis of origins of fishermen visiting two streams in northern Utah based on interview data collected in 1966.
179. Elsner, Gary H.  
1971. **Campground Users ... a computerized method for summarizing where they come from and how long they stay.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note PSW-258. 5 p. PSW, Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Berkeley, Calif.  
Presents a computerized method for summarizing market area information from campground permits. Point-of-origin and length-of-stay of campground users can be estimated and summarized quickly and inexpensively. A test of the method for a campground on the Sierra National Forest, California, is also presented.
180. Ericson, Richard R.  
1973. **An Analysis of Maine/Maritime Vacation Travel.** 77 p. Maine Dept. of Commerce and Industry, Augusta.  
Questionnaire survey of 3,644 randomly selected persons crossing the Maine-New Brunswick border in the summer of 1972; plus an interview survey of 964 Maritime visitors. Campgrounds were the type of accommodation most frequently used in Maine by travelers going to and from the Maritimes, accounting for over one-third of all primary lodging choices.
181. Frick, G. E., and C. T. K. Ching.  
1970. **Generation of Local Income from Users of a Rural Public Park.** J. Leisure Res. 2(4): 260-263.  
Analyzes income generated by park user expenditures at Pawtuckaway State Park, New Hampshire, during the period 1966 to 1969. See No. 92.
182. Gray, James R., and L. Wayne Anderson.  
1964. **Recreation Economics in South-Central New Mexico.** Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull. 488. 20 p., illus. N.M. State Univ., Las Cruces, N.M.  
Interview survey of 292 recreationists in or near the Ruidoso Ranger District of the Lincoln National Forest in 1962, including 155 campers and picnickers. The investment per party in recreation equipment averaged \$700 for campers and picnickers. The average expense per party of campers and picnickers was: \$47.77 for automobile expenses, \$5.78 for lodging, \$21.38 for additional food (estimated cost of food over and above food cost at home), \$2.45 for equipment rental, \$1.06 for horse rental, \$3.39 for license fees, \$1.62 for other fees, \$8.77 for other miscella-

- neous and \$19.88 for depreciation of equipment, for a total expense of \$112.68, or an average per man-day of \$6.62. Presents estimates of local economic impact from recreation.
183. Hancock, H. K.  
1971. **A Comparison of Observed Camper Behavior With Verbal Expressions of Site Preference and Perception, in Cache National Forest, Utah.** Abstract of unpub. PhD dissertation. 153 p. Utah State Univ., Logan, Utah.  
Interview survey of 279 camping parties visiting a campground on the Cache National Forest, Utah, in 1970. Compares characteristics of campsites with occupants' stated preferences for vegetative density around the site. Less densely vegetated sites were preferred by older campers with long histories of camping experience, and higher than average levels of formal education.
184. Hancock, H. K.  
1973. **Recreation Preference: Its Relation to User Behavior.** *J. For.* 71(6): 336-337.  
Interview survey of 280 camping parties visiting a campground in the Cache National Forest, Utah, in 1970. Compares characteristics of campsites with occupants' stated preferences for vegetative density around the site, using five experimentally treated campsites. Over five, two-week periods, the percentage of original vegetation at the campsites was drastically reduced. However, campers using the sites throughout the summer expressed approval of the current vegetative density.
185. Harrison, Gerald A.  
n.d. **Results of the 1965 Springfield College Campsite Preference Survey.** 7 p. (mimeo). Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.  
Questionnaire survey of 1,036 campers visiting the 1965 Springfield Camping and Outdoor Show. Reports camper preference for campsite spacing, shading, screening, and distances to various campground features. Forty-seven percent were tent campers. See No. 158.
186. Hendee, John C., and Frederick L. Campbell.  
1969. **Social Aspects of Outdoor Recreation—The Developed Campground.** *Trends in Parks and Rec.* 6(4): 13-16.  
Observation study of campers' recreation behavior in three highly developed campgrounds in Washington State. For many visitors to intensively developed campgrounds, the camping experience is social rather than environmental. Reports an increasing incidence of multiple-party camping groups; and a related need to provide several units in each campground where two families can camp together. Describes types of social behavior by campers and their implications for managers of developed campgrounds.
187. Henry, W. F.  
1967. **The Visitors to Mt. Washington, Characteristics and Opinions.** 52 p. Univ. of N.H., Durham, N.H.  
Interview survey of 251 auto tourists and cog railway riders (parties) plus a questionnaire survey of 90 guests at the Summit House, and 77 trail hikers, on Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, in 1966. Fourteen percent of the auto and railway visitors and 22 percent of the hikers were camping on the night before their visit. Does not include detailed descriptions of campers.
188. Hodgson, Ronald Wayne.  
1971. **Campground Features Attractive to Michigan State Park Campers.** Master's thesis. 77 p. Mich. State Univ., E. Lansing, Mich.  
A comparison of physical characteristics at Michigan State park campgrounds having longer and shorter than average lengths of visits. Campgrounds with long lengths of visits were more likely to have swimming facilities, a boat launching ramp, and tended to be less crowded and located on rolling terrain.
189. Hunt, John D.  
1968. **Tourist Vacations—Planning and Patterns.** *Utah Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull.* 474. 40 p. Utah State Univ., Logan, Utah.  
Interview survey of 343 tourist parties stopping at the Bear Lake Overlook (U.S. 89) in Utah, during the period June 15 to September 1, 1964 and 1965. Forty-six percent of the tourists had camped at least one night during their trip. Campers were more willing than noncampers to deviate from their planned route of travel for recreation, touring, sight-seeing, and eating or sleeping. Presents information on tourist trip planning, planning periods, sources of planning assistance, and trip scheduling.

190. Hunt, John D., and Perry J. Brown. 1969. **Expenditures of the 1968 Utah Summer Motor Vehicle Tourist**. 49 p., illus. Inst. for the Study of Outdoor Rec. and Tourism, Utah State Univ., Logan, Utah.  
Data collected in June, July, and August of 1968 by means of travel diaries distributed at major entry points to the state of Utah three times during the summer to all nonresident travel parties during a 2-hour period. Twenty-six percent of the diaries were returned. Findings relate to all tourists with no summaries for campers. The average length of stay per party was 1.5 days. The average size of the party was 3.4 persons. The average expenditure per persons per day was \$7.95. Expenditure by type of purchase was: food—28.5 percent, lodging—23.5 percent, transportation—21.5 percent, entertainment—3.5 percent, other retail purchases—12 percent, and services—1.0 percent.
191. James G. A., and H. K. Cordell. 1970. **Importance of Shading to Visitors Selecting a Campsite at Indian Boundary Campground in Tennessee**. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note SE-130. 5 p. SE. Forest Exp. Sta., Asheville, N.C.  
Interviews with 383 campers and questionnaire survey of 107 campers disclosed that most campers favored campsites with moderate to heavy shading, and 90 percent preferred sites which had a limited amount of vegetative screening between them and the adjacent campsites.
192. James, George A., Gordon R. Sanford, and Andrew Searcy, Jr. 1972. **Origin of Visitors to Developed Recreational Sites on National Forests**. *J. Leisure Res.* 1(2): 108-118.  
Postal zip codes and information on recreational use can be obtained easily by self-registration and other fee-collection methods from almost all visitors to Forest Service recreational sites where user fees are charged. Information on visitor origin and other data were collected during 1970 from visitors to many national forest campgrounds and day-use sites. This paper describes procedures for obtaining such information easily and inexpensively and presents examples of the types of computer outputs available.
193. Johnson, Aaron C., Jr., and Rudolph A. Christiansen. 1969. **Characteristics of the Wisconsin Resort Vacationer**. Coll. of Agric. and Life Sci. Res. Div. Res. Rep. 48. 10 p., illus. Univ. of Wisc., Madison, Wisc.  
A survey of 843 user groups visiting privately operated vacation resorts in Wisconsin from June to October 1967. Eighty-three percent of the resort user groups planned to rent a cabin or cottage, 2 percent planned to use tents, 2 percent tent-trailers, 2 percent house trailers, and 1 percent truck campers; 52 percent listed fishing as their primary recreation activity; 85 percent were vacationing for 2 weeks or more.
194. Kamgrounds of America, Inc. 1973. **KOA News, Survey Data, Effects of Gasoline Situation on Camping**. 3 p. KOA, Inc., Billings, Montana.  
Mailed questionnaire survey in August 1973 of 481 KOA system campers. The threat of a gas shortage forced 2 percent to abandon their 1973 camping plans; another 7 percent reported a "serious" effect on their plans; and another 30 percent were slightly affected by the gas shortage. Reports measures taken by campers to conserve energy, their camping activity in 1972 (average: 24 days), estimated activity for 1973 and 1974, plans for equipment change, and age, education, income, and occupation.
195. LaPage, W. F. 1968. **The Role of Customer Satisfaction in managing Commercial Campgrounds**. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper NE-105. 23 p., illus. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
Reports relationships between camper satisfaction and increased campground revenue at a New Hampshire State Park, and at several private campgrounds. Average visit lengths were increased by nearly 200 percent among highly satisfied campers. Return visit intentions were more than three times as common among satisfied, versus dissatisfied, campers. And average visit lengths at successful commercial campgrounds were over twice the length of those at less successful enterprises.
196. LaPage, W. F. 1969. **The Camper Views the Interview**. *J. Leisure Res.* 1(2): 181-186, illus.  
Reports camper reactions to having been interviewed while camping at New

- Hampshire State Parks in 1967. Data collected by mail questionnaire approximately 2 months after the campground interviews. Also compares effectiveness of interviewers.
197. LaPage, W. F.  
1970. **Campground and Camper Market Research.** Trends in Parks and Rec. 7(1): 7-12.  
Summarizes data from a variety of camper surveys and relates findings to stages of camping market growth and marketing strategies.
198. LaPage, W. F., and D. P. Ragain.  
1971. **A Second Look at the Heavy Half of the Camping Market.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper NE-196. 9 p. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
Questionnaire survey of a panel of more than 500 campers who supplied annual participation data over a 4 to 5 year period. Campers resided throughout the U.S. and Canada but were originally interviewed in 1964-65 at four public campgrounds and four private campgrounds in New England. By annually splitting the sample of 565 campers at the median number of days camped, it was determined that, in the first year, the heavy half accounted for 73 percent of the panel's total reported camping days and in the second, third, and fourth years the heavy half did more than 80 percent of all reported camping. Among consistently light campers, 57 percent had decreasing trends in camping participation, as opposed to only 6 percent of those campers who were consistently in the heavy half.
199. LaPage, W. F., and D. P. Ragain.  
1971. **Trends in Camping Participation.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper NE-183. 22 p., illus. NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
Data based on a panel composed of 565 campers who annually reported their level of camping activity and any factors which might influence their camping participation. The panel averaged about 21 camping days per year. One-third of the panel members were found to have a decreasing participation trend after 4 years. Only 17 percent were increasing their camping frequencies. Commonly associated with a declining camping trend were: (1) a low past volume of camping, (2) an exploratory style of camping, and (3) a tra-
- ditional or wilderness orientation to camping.
200. LaPage, W. F., and D. P. Ragain.  
1973. **Family Camping Trends—An Eight Year Panel Study.** Unpub. report in the files of the NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Durham, N.H. 29 p., (mimeo).  
A panel consisting of 459 camping families which had reported their camping activities from 1964 to 1971 revealed participation trends of: 25 percent increasing, 24 percent constant, and 51 percent decreasing. Twenty percent of the panel members were no longer active campers after 8 years. In 78 percent of the cases the incidence of one inactive year led to either further inactivity or a depressed level of camping activity. The most common complaint about the camping environment was of overcrowding, mentioned by 24 percent of the campers on the panel.
201. Lime, David W.  
1972. **Large Groups In the Boundary Waters Canoe Area—Their Numbers, Characteristics, and Impact.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note NC-142. 4 p. NC. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of 1,352 visitors entering the Boundary Waters Canoe Area during the summer of 1971. Compares party size classes with several variables, including party composition, primary mode of travel, place of residence, length of stay, use of an outfitter, and depth of wilderness penetration.
202. Lime, David W.  
1973. **Locating and Designing Developed Campgrounds to Provide a Full Range of Camping Opportunities.** USDA Forest Serv. 43 p., (mimeo). NC. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
A discussion of campground location and design principles drawing upon the findings of several camper surveys. The emphasis is on public ownerships and the need for a wide variety in the types of camping opportunities provided within a region. This paper also discusses the role of campground design in reducing resource deterioration and enhancing the camping experience.
203. Love, L. D.  
1964. **Summer Recreational Use of Selected National Forest Campgrounds in the Central Rocky Mountains.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper RM-5. 23 p.,

- illus. RM. Forest & Range Exp. Sta., Ft. Collins, Colo.  
Observational study of campers and day-users of 12 national forest campgrounds in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota, in 1962. The use of tents exceeded the use of travel trailers by a ratio of 1.5 to 1. Camper visits averaged 27.35 hours. Campsite use was influenced by distance from toilets, distance from drinking water, distance to next campsite, distance to fishing waters, and size of the clearing around the fire grate. Also reports origins and age groups of campers.
204. Lucas, R. C.  
1963. **Visitor Reaction to Timber Harvesting in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note LS-2. 3 p. LS. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of over 200 visitors to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Minnesota, in 1960 and 1961. Sample includes 96 campers at developed campgrounds and 85 canoeists. Presents findings on visitor reactions to logging. See No. 103.
205. Lucas, R. C.  
1965. **The Importance of Fishing as an Attraction and Activity in the Quetico-Superior Area.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note LS-61. 3 p. LS. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
Interview survey of over 200 groups visiting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Minnesota, in 1960 and 1961. Sample includes 96 campers at developed campgrounds and 85 canoeists. Presents findings on the importance of fishing to each class of users. See Ref. No. 103.
206. Lucas, R. C.  
1967. **The Changing Recreational Use of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note NC-42. 4 p. NC. Forest Exp. Sta., St. Paul, Minn.  
According to roadside interviews in 1961 and camper registrations in 1966, boat camping increased by 56 percent from 1961 to 1966. The average length of stay for boat campers decreased from 3.9 days in 1961 to 3.6 days in 1966. Auto campers' average visits also decreased, from 4.3 days to 3.8 days.
207. McArthur, J. Wayne, William R. Summitt, and Robert O. Coppedge.  
1971. **Outdoor Recreation in North-Central New Mexico, 1967.** USDA Economic Res. Serv. ERS-483. 30 p., illus. Washington, D.C.  
Questionnaire survey of 2,333 visitors to campgrounds, motels, and major tourist attractions in north-central New Mexico. Presents information on visitors' expenditures, distances traveled, party size, incomes, ages, occupations, and impressions of the adequacy of services. Does not include detailed descriptions of campers.
208. Maddock, Stephen J., G. A. Gehrken and W. A. Guthrie.  
1965. **Rural Male Residents' Participation in Outdoor Recreation.** USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note SE-49. 2 p. SE. Forest Exp. Sta., Asheville, N.C.  
Interview survey of a random sample of 200 male residents of Brunswick County, Virginia in 1964. Five percent had camped in the past year (1963), for an average of 12 days. Hunting and fishing were the most common outdoor recreation activities, involving 58 percent of the sample.
209. Marquardt, Raymond A., A. F. McGann, J. C. Ratliff, and J. C. Rouston.  
1972. **The Cognitive Dissonance Model as a Predictor of Customer Satisfaction among Camper Owners.** *J. Leisure Res.* 4(4): 275-283.  
Telephone interview survey of known campers in three Wyoming cities—Casper, Cheyenne, and Laramie. Measures camper owners' post-purchase satisfaction and correlates it with length of ownership, cost, annual use of equipment (average: 39.6 days), and with age, income, and education of owners.
210. Merriam, L. C., Jr., A. S. Mills, C. E. Ramsey, P. C. West, T. L. Brown, and K. D. Wald.  
1973. **The Camper in Minnesota State Parks and Forests: Some Insights on Use and Management From a Five-Year Study.** Univ. of Minn. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull. 510, Forestry Series 12, 19 p., illus. St. Paul, Minn.  
A summary and synthesis of several studies over a 5-year period (1967-1971) among visitors and managers of Minnesota state parks and forests and two city parks. Examines visitor preferences for different levels of park development, camper-manager communi-

- cation, needs for nature interpretation, and visitor-administrator differences in preferences and perceptions.
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