
***A Socioeconomic Profile of Recreationists
at Public Outdoor Recreation
Sites in Coastal Areas: Volume 1***

Vernon R. Leeworthy and Norman F. Meade

August 1989



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program

The Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program is an evolving set of activities to develop Nationwide data bases, products and analytical capabilities for conducting economic assessments of activities that directly affect or are affected by the health of the nation's coastal and oceanic resources. The program is conducted by the Strategic Assessments Branch (SAB) of NOAA's Office of Oceanography and Marine Assessments. It's major program elements are described below. Since 1985, the program has also co-sponsored a set of annual workshops with the Environmental Protection Agency on natural resource and environmental economics to support it's major program elements.

Natural Resource Economic Damage Assessments. Increased public concern over oil and hazardous substances spills and waste sites has led to the development of natural resource economic damage assessment methods and their implementation in support of litigation against the responsible parties. Beginning with the AMOCO CADIZ oil spill in 1978, SAB has been an active participant in this rapidly developing field of applied natural resource economics (see Measuring the Social Costs of Oil Spills: The Amoco Cadiz Study) . In addition to carrying out several previous marine resource damage assessments in support of litigation, SAB is currently helping to design and implement the governments claim for natural resource damage in the EXXON VALDEZ case.

Inventory and Value of Coastal Recreation. Because outdoor recreation has been identified as the single largest category of benefit from the improvements in water quality, SAB began to develop a program to inventory and value coastal recreation. The first product of this program was a data base and report "Public Expenditures on Outdoor Recreation in the Coastal Areas of the U.S.A. (1986)" This led to development of an inventory all publicly owned and/or managed recreation areas and facilities in the Nation's coastal areas. Summaries for 21 states and 25 groups of estuaries, by county and level of government, are available in a recently published atlas titled "National Estuarine Inventory, Data Atlas: Public Recreation Facilities in Coastal Areas (1988)." A complementary inventory of all privately owned and managed recreation facilities is also being developed through a cooperative agreement between NOAA and the U.S. Forest Service. Plans are to complete this inventory, Coastal Recreation Inventory, in 1991.

Public Area Recreation Visitors Survey (PARVS). PARVS is an ongoing intergovernmental cooperative research project involving seven federal and twelve state agencies. The survey was designed to provide data needed to develop highly credible and broadly comparable estimates of the economic importance of providing recreational opportunities on public lands. PARVS also enables development of detailed information about recreation uses and users and can provide estimates of the direct monetary value derived by users of public recreation areas. User values are critical to analyses of conflicts and trade-offs between recreation and other resource uses. In 1987, SAB initiated the effort to collect data at coastal recreation sites. To date, more than 12,000 interviews have been conducted at forty public outdoor recreation sites in the coastal areas of the U.S.A.

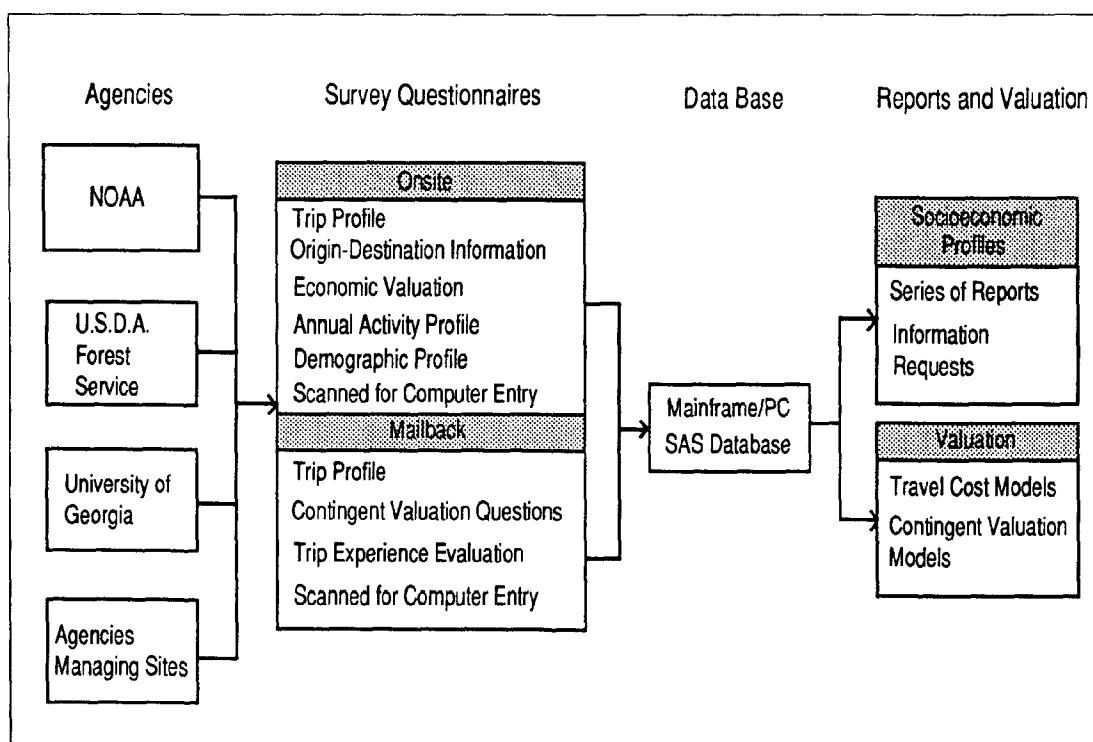
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(List of Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program Publications on inside back cover.)

Introduction

This report summarizes information collected during the summer of 1987 through surveys conducted at seven state and three federally managed parks in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi. Over 2,400 on-site (intercept) interviews were completed from June 20, 1987 to August 31, 1987 at the ten sites. An additional 821 mailback questionnaires have been completed.

Tabular summaries of the following information are contained in this report: 1) socio-demographic profiles of users; 2) type and extent of recreation activities engaged in; 3) types and amount of expenditures on recreation activities; and 4) willingness-to-pay for park access and satisfaction ratings. Also, included are detailed profiles of the ten sites from the NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas. This information is intended for recreation planners and managers and business marketing agents that require simple summary information on the uses and users of coastal recreation sites.

Future reports will detail estimates of activity and site specific user values currently being developed using travel cost demand models and contingent valuation techniques.

Survey Design

Survey Questionnaires. Data collection employed two survey questionnaires: 1) an intercept (completed using a face-to-face interview) and 2) a mailback. The intercept, or on-site questionnaire, obtains information on the users and uses of the site and other information necessary for recreational demand modeling. The mailback questionnaire is used in a follow-up survey to obtain detailed information on trip-related expenditures, willingness-to-pay for park access using contingent valuation questions, and user satisfaction ratings on a 1 to 10 scale. The mailback survey also provides information necessary for estimating the importance of parks to local and regional economies.

Site Selection. Sites were selected from the NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas based on several criteria: 1) they had to be adjacent to tidal or ocean waters; 2) the sites had to have at least 100,000 visitors annually; 3) they had to have camping facilities to house interviewers; 4) the majority of site usage had to take place during the summer season; 5) the sites had to be geographically dispersed; and 6) the managing agencies had to agree to provide on-site logistical support for the interview-

ers. Figure 1 shows the geographic dispersion of the ten PARVS coastal sites, while Table 1 lists the managing agencies for each site. Detailed profiles of the sites are included in Appendix A.

Number of Responses. Overall, 2,441 interviews were completed on-site (intercept survey) while 821 follow-up mailbacks were received, for an overall mailback response rate of about 34 percent (Table 1). Each site was targeted for at least 300 on-site interviews, however, in only four cases was this achieved. Bad weather, low visitation and incomplete surveys (i.e., interviews discontinued before completion) explain the less than targeted number of on-site interviews. No explanation is readily available for the low mailback response rate at several sites.

Sampling. The number of interviews at each site were stratified across various access points and time of week (weekdays versus weekends) to give proper representation of the various recreation activities available at each site. The sampling frame was a vehicle, while the sampling unit was an individual. One person was randomly selected from each randomly selected vehicle. Only those age 16 and older were interviewed. Demographic information was collected on up to seven people traveling in the vehicle. The number of people in each vehicle that participated in each activity was also collected. The mailback survey was sent to the person that was interviewed unless someone else paid for their expenses. In these cases, the person that paid expenses was identified and that person received the mailback portion of the survey.

Profile of Visitors

Information on the users of marine recreational resources, such as where they come from, how far they travel to get there, their age distribution, gender and racial composition, education levels, family incomes, group type and size are all important for assessing current and future demands for park services. These data are also used in economic impact studies to estimate the demand for other goods and services from local areas surrounding the parks.

Market Area. Home zip code, state, and county was obtained from each person interviewed on-site. This information has been aggregated into Bureau of the Census "census divisions" to show the market areas for each of the ten sites (Table 2). Each of the census divisions is made up of a group of states and can be further aggregated into four census regions (Figure 2).

As expected, the census division in which the site is located accounts for the majority of visitors. The nine

sites located in the South Atlantic receive from 64 percent (Cape Hatteras National Seashore) to 91 percent (Ft. McAllister State Historic Park) of their visitors from within the census division. Gulf Islands National Seashore, which is located in two census divisions (South Atlantic and East South Central) derives only about 51 percent of its visitors from within these two divisions. However, when the adjacent West South Central division is included, over 76 percent of the visitors are accounted for.

For assessing local and regional economic impacts, in terms of sales, employment, income, tax revenues, and the cost of local services, it sometimes is important to know more detail about travel patterns than Table 2 provides. Table 3 shows the in-state and out-of-state distribution of visitors for all ten sites. Two of the three National Seashores (Cape Hatteras and Gulf Islands) draw most of their visitors from outside the states where they are located. These sites are important to their states' economies because they stimulate an influx of expenditures from non-residents.

Distances Traveled to the Sites. For modeling recreational demand, it is important to know how far visitors travel to the sites. From this information, a proxy for the willingness-to-pay, or price, of site access is constructed. This is generally referred to as the "travel cost method." See Bockstael et. al. (1986) for a review of this popular method for modeling recreation demand.

One of the many issues debated in travel cost modeling is the proper specification of distance traveled. For single purpose, single-destination trips, total distance to the site, or total round trip mileage, is appropriate. However, when multiple purpose or multiple destination trips are involved, total distance traveled to the site may overstate the cost of access. Information was obtained in the PARVS interviews to determine the purpose of the trip and if there were destinations other than the park visited. Additional information was also obtained on the primary purpose and destination of the trip. If other destinations were involved, the destination previous to the park where the respondents were interviewed was obtained. From this information, three distance variables were constructed (Table 4).

The first measure is unadjusted and represents the distance from where the trip was started to the park. On average, visitors traveled over 340 miles one-way to the sites. The second measure is adjusted for those that visited multiple sites and for whom the park where interviewed was not the primary destination of the trip. For individuals in this category, the distance from the site visited previously to the site where the interview took place was calculated. On average, for all ten

sites, this yielded a one-way travel distance of only about 240 miles, or about 30 percent less than the unadjusted measure. No adjustments were made to the distances traveled for visitors to Carolina Beach State Park, Myrtle Beach State Park and only an insignificant adjustment was made to visitors of Ft. McAllister State Historic Park because these sites were either the only destination or they were the primary destination of the trip.

The second measure received another adjustment for about two percent of the sample: those that visited the sites while enroute home from a previously visited site. In these cases, the distance from the most efficient path home to the site where interviewed was calculated (see footnote 3, Table 4). This adjustment made only a small difference in the averages reported in Table 4. However, in individual cases the adjustments could be quite large. It may, therefore, be an important element for improving the results of travel cost modeling. This possibility will be tested in future research.

Age Distribution of All Visitors. Table 5 shows the age distribution of all visitors to the ten sites. The actual age of up to seven people traveling in each vehicle interviewed was obtained. Eight age groups were formed to correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census. This allows for the comparison of age distributions across the relevant market areas (i.e., states where the sites are located). Differences between the age distributions in the general market area for each site and the age distributions of visitors of each site suggest that age may be an important factor in explaining park visitation.

Gender and Racial Composition of All Visitors. The only significant differences in the male - female distribution between visitors at the 10 parks and the states where the parks are located, or the U.S. as a whole, was at Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Myrtle Beach State Park (Table 6). This suggests that gender may not be an important factor in explaining park visitation. Racial composition, on the other hand, appears to be a significant factor. The percentage of visitors that are white is significantly higher than for the general population in any of the defined market areas.

Education Levels of All Visitors. Education level may be an important factor in explaining park visitation, however, the manner in which the data is reported by the Bureau of the Census does not lend itself to direct comparison with defined market areas. It may be possible with further work on Bureau of the Census data tapes to compile comparable categories. Another important use of this information is in park planning, to the extent that park activities are education dependent. Guided tours of archaeological or

historical sites or on nature trails where interpretive services are important examples. Table 7 summarizes the education levels of all visitors to the parks.

Family Income of Visitors. Many studies of recreational behavior have found income to be an important factor in explaining both recreational participation and avidity. Table 8 shows the distribution of family incomes of all visitors aggregated into six groups that correspond to those categories reported by the Bureau of the Census. The survey actually collects income using 12 income categories. The family incomes of park visitors at all ten sites are significantly higher than the U.S. population as a whole. This lends further support for the hypothesis that income is an important determinant of park visitation.

Because income may also be a determinant of the level of expenditures and that tourists or out-of-state visitors generally have higher expenditures than in-state visitors, the differences in mean incomes between in-state and out-of-state visitors was tested. A significant difference was found at only one park, Myrtle Beach State Park in South Carolina. Figure 3 shows a comparison of the income distribution for in-state and out-of-state visitors to Myrtle Beach State Park.

Group Size and Type. The average group size across all sites consisted of five people, with a high of 7.44 at Skidaway Island State Park and a low of 3.37 at Carolina Beach State Park (Table 9). In addition, over 50 percent of all groups in the entire sample were of three or more people. The majority of all groups were family based (Table 10). These findings are significant. Schomaker and Morck (1986), in a study of group composition in advertisements for recreationally related products and services, found that family groups and groups larger than two persons were underrepresented when compared to the results of the National Recreation Survey (1977). Family groups appeared in only five percent of the ads, with an average group size of only 2.2.

Group type may also be important to park managers in addressing the issue of imposing site fees. McCurdy (1970, 1985) found that family groups, as opposed to single individuals, couples, or groups of friends most readily accepted site fees. Referendum-type contingent valuation questions on site fees, which will be discussed below, are asked as part of the PARVS survey. Thus, the capability exists to further test this proposition.

Type and Extent of Activities

Recreational Usage. In recreational demand modeling, the two most important pieces of information are a proxy for price and a measure of quantity demanded. Recreational usage information can provide information necessary to obtain both these measures. For example, in many studies the number of trips to the site represent the quantity demanded, while on-site time is used as an input in calculating a portion of the cost of the trip (e.g. total on-site plus travel time multiplied by the value of time). Both the proxy for prices and the measure of quantity demanded have varied across studies depending on the purpose and scope of the analyses. Table 11 reports the average number of trips to the site over the past 12 months, the average length of stay per trip (e.g. the number of days spent on-site during the trip on which the interview was conducted), and the percentage of single day trips. For all ten sites, the average person made 3.5 trips to the site where interviewed, and spent an average of seven days there over the past 12 months. The average length of stay for the interview trip was 4.19 days, while 34.3 percent were single day trips.

There was a good deal of variation in these measures across sites. On average, the visitors to Carolina Beach State Park made the most trips (9.27) and spent the most days on-site (13.29) during the past 12 months, while visitors to Cumberland Island National Seashore made both the fewest trips (1.52) and spent the fewest days (3.83). The average length of stay on the interview trip was greatest at Myrtle Beach State Park and Cape Hatteras National Seashore, at over six days. Huntington Beach State Park and Ft. McAllister State Historic Park had the shortest length of stay, which is consistent with the fact that both these sites had the highest percentage of day-trip visitors.

Main Activities. Table 12a reports the ranking of the top ten "main" activities across all ten sites and how each of these activities are ranked for each of the sites. The top ten activities are not ranked on the basis of the greatest number of participants in each activity, but by the percent of visitors, age 16 and older, that responded that a particular activity was their main activity. The greatest percent of visitors at five of the 10 sites said they had no main activity. At Carolina Beach State Park, over 82 percent said they had no main activity. This suggests that modeling park demand on an activity basis using a travel cost model may not be advisable. The reason is that activity-specific travel cost models employ the assumption that one activity provided the main motivation for the trip. This is clearly not true for a large proportion of this sample.

Activities of All Visitors. Table 12b reports the ranking of the top 15 activities. Activities are ranked on the basis of the greatest percent of participants from the sample of visitors of all ages. From 2,441 interviews of people 16 and older, there were 8,062 people of all ages for which activity participation was reported. Since the main activity question (Table 12a) was asked only of those aged 16 and older, and the majority of these people responded that they had no main activity, it is not surprising that the top ten activities based on participation is different from the top ten "main" activities. However, seven of the top ten "main activities" were also among the top ten activities participated in by all visitors across all 10 sites.

Participation rate, by activity, varied greatly across sites. "Other Outdoor Swimming" ranked number one in five of the ten sites, but only ranked fourteenth at Fort McAllister State Historic Site and fifteenth at nearby Skidaway Island State Park. Differences in participation rates across sites for Other Outdoor Swimming may reflect different water qualities. It is interesting that at Myrtle Beach State Park, although a majority (56.7%) participated in Other Outdoor Swimming, a greater majority (77.8%) participated in Pool Swimming.

Spending by Visitors

Studies in the economics of outdoor recreation have utilized expenditures for two purposes: 1) for specifying a proxy for price when modeling the demand for recreation; and 2) for economic impact analysis where the impact of recreational activity is estimated on local and/or regional economies in terms of sales, employment, income, tax revenues etc. It is primarily to the former purpose that NOAA intends to apply the PARVS data.

Onsite Fees. Table 13 reports the average daily on-site fees paid per person. This information was obtained from the intercept portion of the survey. On-site fees represent a portion of the total cost of accessing a site and will be used with travel costs in constructing a proxy for price in future demand modeling work. On average, about \$7 per person per day was spent for fees on-site. This varied from a high of over \$17 at Cumberland Island National Seashore to a low of about \$1 at Carolina Beach State Park.

Trip Expenditures. Table 13 also reports all trip related expenditures. These expenditures are broken down into three categories: 1) the amount spent while preparing for the trip at home, or upon return from the trip (e.g. film purchased at home in preparation for the trip and film development upon return from the trip); 2) while traveling to and from the site (e.g. expenses for

lodging, food and travel); and 3) while visiting the site or immediate area (e.g. expenses for food, lodging, local travel, on-site fees, fishing bait, souvenirs, etc.). This comprehensive expenditure profile is particularly useful for analyzing the economic impact that visitors to parks have on local and/or regional economies.¹

On average, a total of \$234 per person was spent on trips to the ten coastal sites. About \$90 per person was spent while at the site or in the immediate area where the site is located, while \$71 was spent preparing for the trip and/or upon return home. About \$73 per person was spent traveling to and from the site.

There are several possible problems with the trip expenditures reported in Table 13. First, they are unweighted for sample response bias. Second, three of the sites had low mailback response rates: Cape Hatteras National Seashore (20%); Carolina Beach State Park (23%); and Ft. McAllister State Historic Park (12%), so there are only small samples from which to derive population estimates. Third, there was inconsistent reporting in the breakdown across the three categories. Some reported lodging expenditures while preparing for the trip or upon return from the trip. Those that may have paid with a credit card may have recorded paying the bill at home instead of paying for a service received in the area where they visited. Fourth, about 32 percent of the sample were on multiple destination trips. It is not clear whether all the expenditures made, while preparing for the trip or upon return home from the trip and while traveling to and from the site, should be considered as attributable to the site where interviewed. Future assessments of economic impact will have to address these problems.

Willingness-to-Pay

The survey used several direct approaches for measuring the willingness-of-visitors to pay site access fees. Each of these approaches utilize the contingent valuation method (CVM). Four separate questions were asked, one on the intercept questionnaire and three in the mailback survey. Two of the questions on the mailback survey were open-ended in that the maximum dollar amount the individual would pay was asked and that individual simply fills in a dollar amount. This represents the more traditional CVM approach. One question was asked on-site and one on the mailback survey using a relatively new approach which asks for yes or no responses to randomly assigned dollar amounts. This is commonly known as the referendum approach, since each person is simply asked to vote yes or no to the assigned dollar amount. This approach is thought to have several advantages over the open-ended question approach. For example, the referendum approach avoids strategic bias²,

and is similar to market transactions where consumers either purchase or do not purchase a product at the given market prices. The main disadvantages of this new approach is that it requires more sophisticated analyses in order to yield answers comparable to the open-ended questions and the methods of analysis are still experimental.

Open Ended Questions. Table 14 reports the results of two open-ended CVM questions on the willingness-to-pay site access fees. The first question asked what was the maximum amount the individual would be willing to pay for an annual vehicle pass that would permit access to the site for all persons in the vehicle. The pass would apply to the interview site only and would only cover site admission, not any other fees (i.e., camping). The average for all sites was \$8.30. Three sites have insufficient numbers of returned mailbacks to give reliable statistical results, but are reported since they are not statistically different from the values at other sites.

The second open-ended question again asked for the maximum amount the individual would be willing to pay for an annual vehicle pass, but the pass would allow admission to all sites the agency manages. It was expected that the willingness-to-pay for this type of pass would be higher than the pass that allows access to only one site, since it is expected that the option to visit additional sites may have some value. With few exceptions, this seems to be true, however, future research will more rigorously test this hypothesis.

The results presented here are only preliminary since several issues in analyzing the data are as yet unresolved. The estimates in Table 14 are unweighted for mailback response bias and neither an analysis of protest bids (i.e. zero bids given because they do not like the idea of fees) nor an analysis of anchoring bias (caused by placing the referendum question before the open-ended question) have been conducted. In the latter case, the true maximum amount may not have been given because the individual may be biasing their bid toward the randomly assigned dollar amount asked in the referendum question. These issues are currently being researched.

Referendum Questions. Table 15 presents the percentage of yes votes for each of the ten randomly assigned, per-person per-day charges for site admission that was asked on the intercept questionnaire. As expected, the percent of yes votes generally decline at higher dollar amounts. There are several inconsistencies where higher percents of yes' occur at higher dollar amounts. When aggregated across all ten sites these inconsistencies disappear, suggesting relatively

large sample sizes may be required to achieve consistent results with this method. An overwhelming majority would be willing to pay at least one dollar per person per day at all sites except Carolina Beach State Park. Given that only 29 percent of the visitors at Carolina Beach State Park paid on-site fees (Table 13), this may reflect a protest against the charging of fees and probably does not accurately reflect the true value of the site.

Another referendum question was asked on the mailback portion of the survey. This question was the lead-in to the maximum amount question asked for the annual vehicle pass discussed above. Again as expected, the percent of yes votes declines with increased dollar amounts with few exceptions (Table 16). As on the intercept questionnaire, when the results are aggregated across all sites, all inconsistencies disappear. The majority of those completing the mailback for all sites reported they would pay at least \$5.00 per year for such a pass, and at all but two sites the majority would pay \$10.00.

Satisfaction Ratings. The final section of the mailback survey asks visitors to rate their satisfaction with the site on a scale from 1 to 10. Table 17 shows the mean values and the distribution of the ratings. The average for all sites was 8.22. The National Seashores generally had the highest ratings, with very few negatives (i.e. no rating of three or less).

On-Going and Future Activities

Data Collection. In the summer of 1988, 14 additional coastal sites were surveyed; 10 in the Northeast from Maine to Virginia and four in the Northern Gulf of Mexico region from Florida to Louisiana. Six additional sites were surveyed in the Southeast and Gulf of Mexico regions of Florida and Texas during the winter and spring of 1989. During the summer of 1989, an additional 10 sites on the West Coast from California to Washington will be surveyed. At the completion of the 1989 interview season, the coastal portion of PARVS will include information on about 40 sites and contain survey data on over 12,000 visitors to coastal recreation sites across the nation.

Because the forty sites selected in the coastal PARVS sample have a mostly coastal beach focus, there may be a need to expand the sample of PARVS sites to include other types of sites such as wildlife refuges, hunting/game management areas and nature preserves. This would provide the capability to develop a more comprehensive set of activity and site specific user day values for coastal recreation.

Estimation of User Day Values. Researchers at SAB and North Carolina State University are currently developing travel cost demand models and contingent valuation methods using the data summarized in this report. These methods will be assessed for their ability to produce consistent and credible estimates of activity and site specific user day values.

Once accepted, these methods will be applied to the data collected at the remaining thirty sites around the Nation. The result will be a National set of user day values developed with a consistent set of data and methodologies.

Site Valuation. For many policy and management decisions, it is important to know the total annual value generated by a site. Here user day values must be aggregated. Estimates of total site use by activity are required. Updates of total annual site visitation are being compiled for all sites surveyed (See Appendix A for site visitation for 1984, 1982, 1977 and 1972 from NOAA Inventory of Recreation Areas and Facilities) in cooperation with the state and federal agencies managing the site.

Changes in Site Qualities. Total loss of a site is more rare than small, sometimes continuous changes in site qualities. Degradation of the site by water and air pollution and debris washed-up on shorelines result in losses in site value due to losses in user day values and lower visitation rates. Future research efforts will attempt to model (in a broad regional or National context) the losses in site values due to reductions in site qualities. The major focus will be on water quality.

Total Value of Coastal Recreation. A much more ambitious goal of the SAB program is to place a total annual value on all coastal recreation sites. To accomplish this, estimates of total coastal recreational use are required. Very little information currently exists.

To remedy this, SAB will be working with the U.S.D.A. Forest Service and the National Park Service in modifying the 1991 National Recreation Survey to obtain total use estimates for coastal recreation. Although sample sizes will be too small to provide more than broad regional estimates of use, the study combined with PARVS data and analysis will provide the capability to provide regional and National estimates of the total value of coastal recreation.

Footnotes

1. The U.S. Forest Service has developed an analytic capability for assessing economic impacts called IMPLAN. IMPLAN provides planning analysts with the capability to construct a local and/or regional input-output model for any applicable area and to perform evaluations of potential economic effects of alternative courses of action. See Cordell et. al. (1987) for an example.

2. The overstatement of willingness-to-pay when it is perceived that the fee will not be charged but will lead to park protection or improvement, or understatement if it is perceived management is planning to impose fees but the individual is reasonably sure the park will still be protected. See Desvousges et. al. (1983) for a discussion of biases.

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10. Distribution of Visitors by Group Type.
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12. A) Ranking of the Top Ten Main Activities of Visitors Age 16 and Older.
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13. Average Daily On-site Fees and Trip Expenditures Per Person Interviewed.
14. Maximum Willingness-to-Pay for an Annual Vehicle Pass for the Interview Site Versus Any Site the Agency Manages.
15. Willingness-to-Pay Randomly Assigned Dollar Amounts - On-site Survey.
16. Willingness-to-Pay for Vehicle Pass to Site: Randomly Assigned Dollar Amounts - Mailback Survey.
17. Satisfaction Ratings on a Scale from 1 to 10.

*MORE DETAILED DATA IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

Figure 1. Recreation Sites Surveyed During Summer 1987

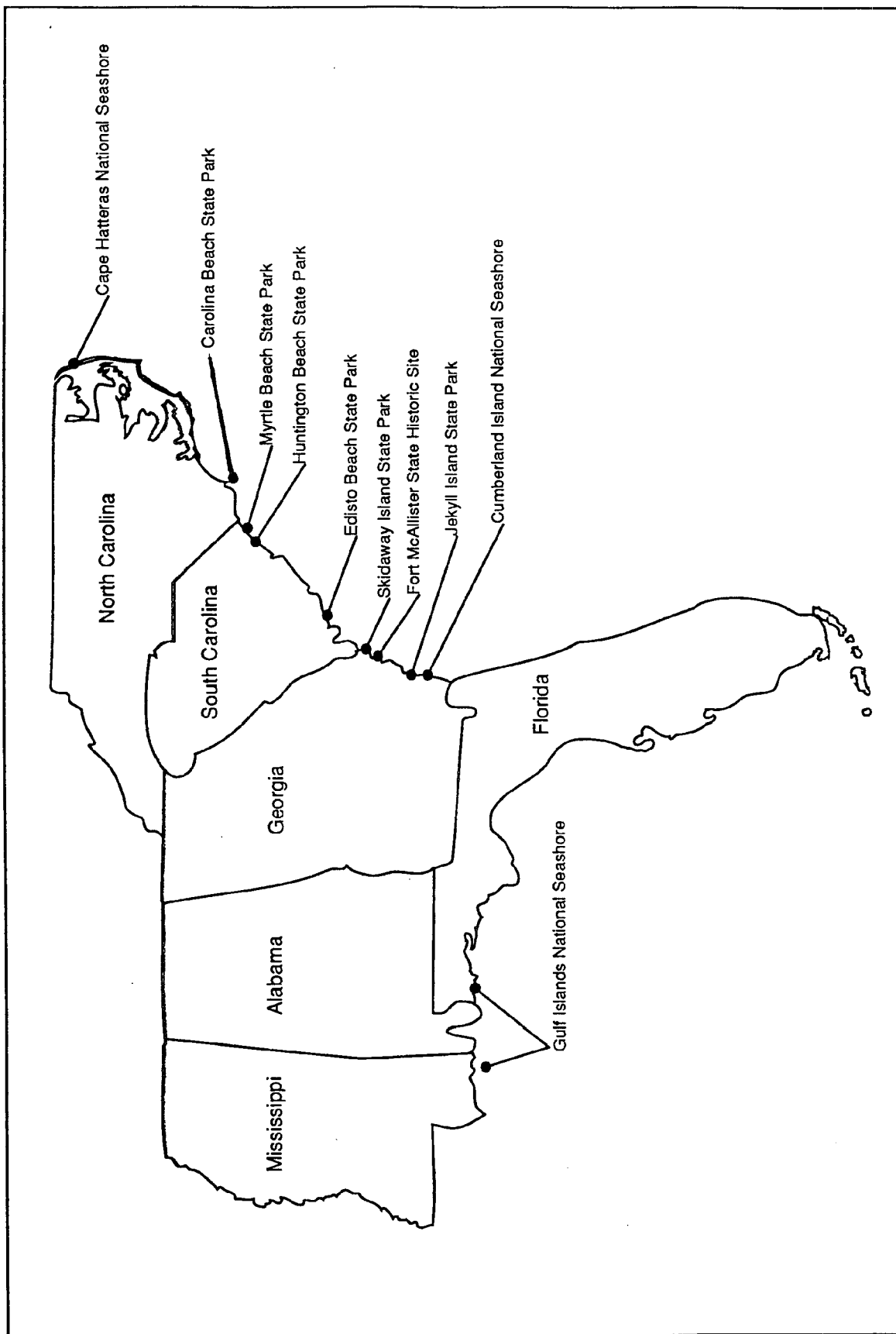


Figure 2. U.S. Bureau of the Census Regions and Divisions of the United States.

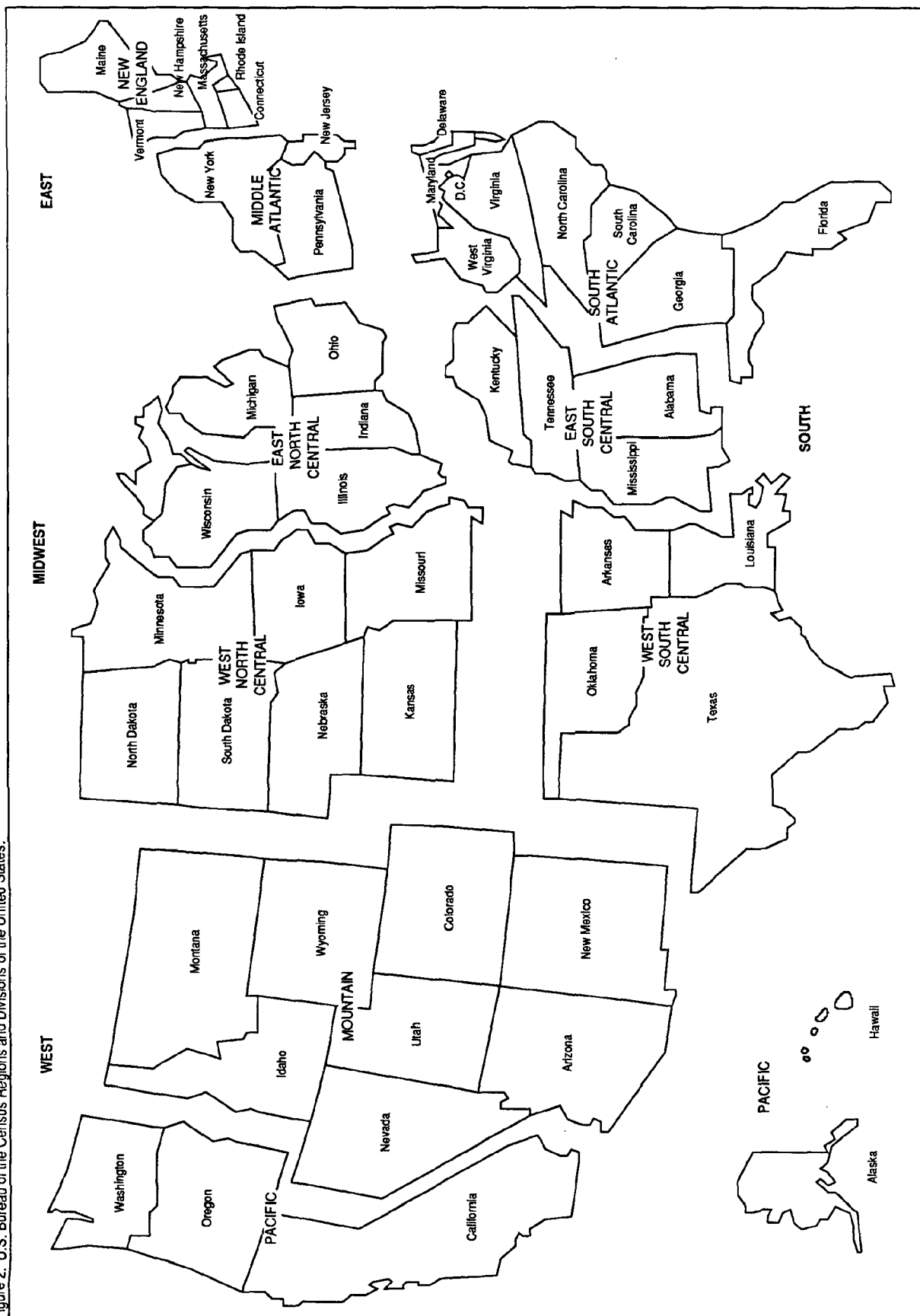


Figure 3. A Comparison of Family Income Distributions for In-State and Out-of-State Visitors to Myrtle Beach State Park, South Carolina

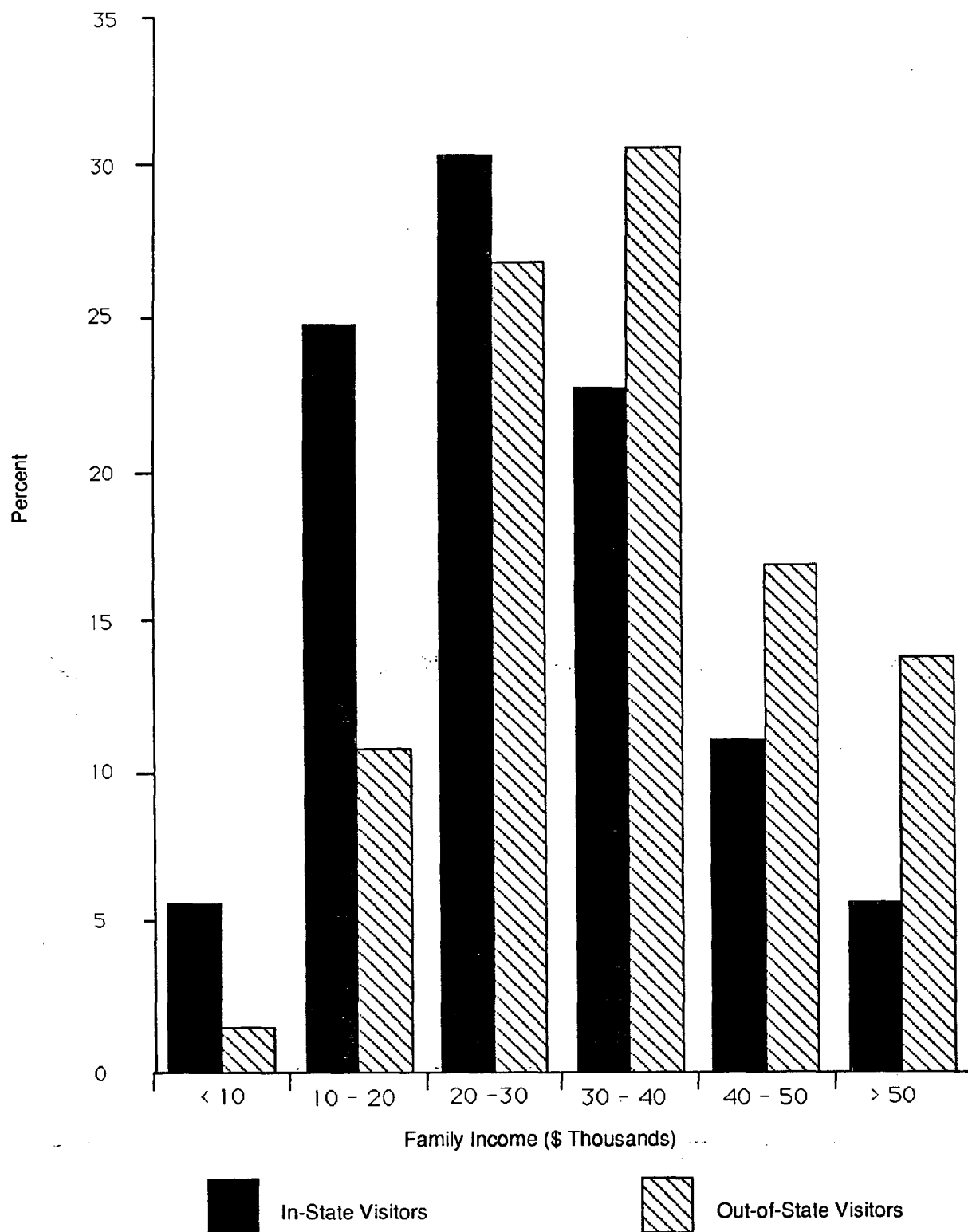


Table 1. Managing Agencies and Number of Completed Interviews for the 1987 PARVS Coastal Sites

State/Site	Managing Agency	Number of Interviews	
		On-site	Mailback
North Carolina			
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	National Park Service	191	40
Carolina Beach State Park	NC Dept. of Natural Resources & Community Development, Division of Parks & Recreation	148	33
South Carolina			
Myrtle Beach State Park	SC Dept. of Parks, Recreation & Tourism, State Parks Division	306	74
Huntington Beach State Park	"	195	93
Edisto Beach State Park	"	330	118
Georgia			
Skidaway Island State Park	GA Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Recreation & Historic Sites	245	71
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	"	93	11
Jekyll Island State Park	Jekyll Island Authority	373	163
Cumberland Island National Seashore	National Park Service	299	118
Florida - Mississippi			
Gulf Islands National Seashore	National Park Service	261	100
All Ten Sites		2,441	821

Table 2: Distribution of Surveyed Visitors by Census Division or Country of Residence*

Division/Country	Sites (Percent)**										
	All sites	Cape Hatteras	Carolina Beach	Myrtle Beach	Huntington Beach	Edisto Beach	Skidaway Island	Fort McAllister	Cumberland Island	Jekyll Island	Gulf Islands
New England	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2
Middle Atlantic	4.1	11.6	6.2	3.9	8.9	1.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	1.3	2.7
South Atlantic	71.8	64.0	81.4	77.3	72.1	82.4	72.2	91.0	81.5	83.2	18.1
East North Central	6.1	12.7	4.1	8.2	7.9	5.2	5.9	1.1	4.3	3.4	7.3
East South Central	7.7	3.2	4.8	4.6	5.8	4.2	4.6	0.0	5.6	5.0	33.5
West North Central	1.8	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	7.3
West South Central	3.9	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	3.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	25.4
Mountain	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.5
Pacific	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	3.4	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.9
Canada	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.6	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
All other Foreign	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	4.2	0.0	0.5	1.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Divisions

** Toned areas show Census Division within which the site is located.

Table 3. Distribution of In-State and Out-of-State Visitors, by Site

State/Site	Visitors	
	In-State	Out-of-State
North Carolina		
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	22.5	77.5
Carolina Beach State Park	70.3	29.7
South Carolina		
Myrtle Beach State Park	52.0	48.0
Huntington Beach State Park	47.2	52.8
Edisto Beach State Park	62.8	37.2
Georgia		
Skidaway Island State Park	50.2	49.8
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	77.4	22.6
Jekyll Island State Park	63.0	37.0
Cumberland Island National Seashore	60.9	39.1
Florida - Mississippi		
Gulf Islands National Seashore	29.5*	70.5

*Includes Florida and Mississippi Residents

Table 4. Average Distance Traveled to the Ten Coastal Sites

State/Site	Average Miles to Site		
	From Where Started Trip ¹	From Site Previously Visited ²	From Most Efficient Path Home ³
North Carolina			
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	435	409	408
Carolina Beach State Park	257	257	257
South Carolina			
Myrtle Beach State Park	294	294	294
Huntington Beach State Park	100	78	78
Edisto Beach State Park	297	256	253
Georgia			
Skidaway Island State Park	573	206	190
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	86	85	85
Jekyll Island State Park	321	215	205
Cumberland Island National Seashore	357	241	239
Florida-Mississippi			
Gulf Islands National Seashore	520	323	312
All Ten Sites	343	246	241

¹Most people (91%) started the trip from their home, so for the majority, this represents the distance from their home to the site.

²About 32 percent of the sample were on trips where they visited multiple sites. Of these, about 50 percent (i.e., 16 percent of the entire sample) did not designate the site (where they were interviewed) as their primary destination. For those that visited other sites and the site of interview was not the primary destination, the distance from the site visited previously to the site of the interview was calculated.

³About 2 percent of the sample stopped at the site of the interview while enroute home. In these cases, the distance of the most efficient path home was calculated. For example, those who may have visited Disney World in Orlando, Florida and who live in N. Y., N. Y. would (it is assumed) be traveling on I-95 North. If they decided to stop at Skidaway Island State Park (just south of Savannah, GA), the mileage from I-95 to Skidaway Island was calculated. In most cases this had little effect on the means, however, they may play a greater role in travel cost modelling, where individual differences were sometimes great.

Table 5. Age Distribution of All Visitors by Site, Compared to the States and the U.S.A.

State/Site	Age Group (Percent)							
	<15	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65>
North Carolina	23	10	10	16	12	10	9	10
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	5	10	6	26	31	8	9	4
Carolina Beach State Park	14	13	11	24	20	10	5	3
South Carolina	24	10	10	17	11	10	9	9
Myrtle Beach State Park	28	11	7	18	20	8	5	3
Huntington Beach State Park	23	8	7	21	21	10	6	4
Edisto Beach State Park	28	9	8	18	18	9	6	4
Georgia	24	10	9	17	12	10	9	9
Skidaway Island State Park	5	7	9	21	22	15	13	8
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	29	3	5	18	13	14	10	8
Jekyll Island State Park	24	11	8	21	17	9	6	4
Cumberland Island National Seashore	22	9	7	24	23	8	5	2
Florida-Mississippi								
Gulf Islands National Seashore	27	8	6	18	18	12	7	4
All 10 Sites	22	9	7	21	20	10	7	4
South Atlantic	22	9	9	16	11	10	10	12
U.S.A. Average	25	7	9	17	11	10	10	11

Table 6. Gender and Racial Composition of All Visitors by Site, Compared to the States and the U. S. A.

State/Site	Males	Gender/Racial Composition (Percent)			
		Native American	Asian/ Pacific Island	Black	White
North Carolina	48.6	1	<1	22	76
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	40.1	0	<1	3	95
Carolina Beach State Park	44.9	0	<1	1	98
South Carolina	48.6	<1	<1	30	69
Myrtle Beach State Park	42.9	0	<1	4	95
Huntington Beach State Park	48.5	0	<1	8	91
Edisto Beach State Park	47.6	2	1	14	82
Georgia	48.3	<1	<1	27	72
Skidaway Island State Park	47.9	1	1	5	91
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	50.7	0	<1	9	90
Jekyll Island State Park	52.3	1	<1	8	90
Cumberland Island National Seashore	50.0	0	<1	2	97
Florida-Mississippi					
Gulf Islands National Seashore	48.2	1	2	1	95
All Ten Sites	47.9	<1	<1	6	92
South Atlantic	48.4	<1	<1	21	78
U. S.A. Average	48.6	<1	2	12	83

Table 7. Distribution of All Visitors by Highest Education Level Attained, by Site

State/Site	Education Levels (Percent completed)					
	8th Grade or Less	9th-11th Grade	High School Graduate	13-15 Years	College Graduate	Graduate Education
North Carolina						
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	5.9	8.8	22.9	25.6	23.3	13.6
Carolina Beach State Park	12.7	16.8	33.3	18.6	15.5	3.1
South Carolina						
Myrtle Beach State Park	27.1	8.9	35.5	16.0	10.9	1.6
Huntington Beach State Park	21.7	10.9	19.1	23.7	15.1	9.5
Edisto Beach State Park	29.8	9.6	23.4	18.1	10.6	8.7
Georgia						
Skidaway Island State Park	6.1	11.1	29.4	26.9	10.9	15.5
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	31.3	7.7	16.2	20.6	13.2	11.0
Jekyll Island State Park	24.4	11.2	22.2	18.0	13.5	10.8
Cumberland Island National Seashore	21.6	7.8	13.5	15.3	23.9	18.0
Florida-Mississippi						
Gulf Islands National Seashore	25.0	8.1	25.9	20.2	13.1	7.7
All Ten Sites	22.4	9.7	23.7	19.3	14.7	10.1

Table 8. Distribution of Family Income of Visitors by Site, Compared to the States and the U.S.A.

State/Site	Family Income Before Taxes (Percent)					
	Less Than \$10,000	\$10,000- 19,999	\$20,000- 29,999	\$30,000- 39,999	\$40,000- 49,999	\$50,000 and over
North Carolina	33.9	33.4	19.8	7.6	2.6	2.6
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Carolina Beach State Park	1.6 13.6	10.3 18.5	22.2 23.5	19.4 19.7	17.8 13.6	28.7 11.1
South Carolina	33.6	32.5	20.5	8.0	2.7	2.7
Myrtle Beach State Park Huntington Beach State Park Edisto Beach State Park	3.6 5.0 6.9	18.1 10.6 15.5	28.6 18.9 23.1	26.5 28.3 22.4	13.8 15.0 19.3	9.4 22.2 12.7
Georgia	33.5	30.6	19.8	8.9	3.5	3.7
Skidaway Island State Park Ft. McAllister State Historic Park Jekyll Island State Park Cumberland Island National Seashore	6.9 9.4 3.6 5.4	16.5 17.6 16.1 12.3	18.4 23.5 17.0 19.9	18.8 22.3 15.5 17.8	21.1 17.7 17.6 17.7	18.3 15.3 30.5 26.9
Florida-Mississippi						
Gulf Islands National Seashore	3.7	15.3	22.7	21.5	19.0	17.7
South Atlantic	31.2	31.1	20.3	9.4	3.9	4.2
U. S. A. Average	29.1	29.5	21.7	10.7	4.5	4.6
All Ten Sites	4.9	14.7	21.5	21.2	17.6	20.2

Table 9. Distribution of Visitors by Group Size

State/Site	Group Size (Percent of total)				
	Average Group Size	One	Two	Three-Four	Five and Up
North Carolina					
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	4.54	3.2	28.8	35.0	33.0
Carolina Beach State Park	3.37	17.2	30.1	31.5	21.2
South Carolina					
Myrtle Beach State Park	3.41	10.4	29.7	40.9	19.0
Huntington Beach State Park	3.97	7.5	40.1	34.8	17.6
Edisto Beach State Park	4.61	2.1	26.1	33.1	38.7
Georgia					
Skidaway Island State Park	7.44	2.1	34.4	34.8	28.7
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	6.41	9.8	26.1	35.9	28.3
Jekyll Island State Park	5.11	2.1	31.9	29.2	36.8
Cumberland Island National Seashore	4.99	2.4	30.1	29.2	38.3
Florida-Mississippi					
Gulf Islands National Seashore	4.69	1.6	31.9	32.7	33.9
All Ten Sites	4.84	4.8	31.0	33.2	31.0

Table 10. Distribution of Visitors by Group Type

State/Site	Group Type (Percent)					
	Family	More than One Family	Friends and Family	Friends	Organized Group	One Person Other
North Carolina						
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	62.4	6.3	13.8	11.6	2.6	3.2 0.0
Carolina Beach State Park	56.3	0.0	5.8	13.6	1.0	17.2 6.1
South Carolina						
Myrtle Beach State Park	72.8	0.4	6.6	8.2	1.2	10.4 0.4
Huntington Beach State Park	68.1	0.5	6.9	17.0	0.0	7.5 0.0
Edisto Beach State Park	74.5	4.0	6.5	12.0	0.3	2.1 0.6
Georgia						
Skidaway Island State Park	74.2	2.9	6.3	9.6	4.6	2.1 0.4
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	66.3	3.3	8.7	9.8	1.1	9.8 1.1
Jekyll Island State Park	52.5	9.9	10.2	21.5	3.5	2.1 0.3
Cumberland Island National Seashore	56.3	4.8	11.9	21.7	3.1	2.4 0.0
Florida-Mississippi						
Gulf Islands National Seashore	72.4	1.9	8.6	13.2	0.4	1.6 1.9
All Ten Sites	66.1	4.1	8.8	14.6	2.0	3.9 0.5

Table 11. Average Annual Number of Days on Site and Trips to the Site, and the Average Length of Stay on Site for the Interview Trip

State/Site	Annual		Interview Trip	
	Days	Trips	Days	% Single Day Trips
North Carolina				
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	7.83	2.14	6.18	13.2
Carolina Beach State Park	13.79	9.27	4.75	22.4
South Carolina				
Myrtle Beach State Park	9.48	3.61	6.31	30.7
Huntington Beach State Park	5.26	4.14	1.96	83.4
Edisto Beach State Park	7.55	3.08	5.00	26.6
Georgia				
Skidaway Island State Park	4.54	1.92	3.23	21.9
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	8.19	7.14	2.01	51.6
Jekyll Island State Park	6.70	3.91	3.66	36.6
Cumberland Island National Seashore	3.83	1.52	3.04	41.5
Florida-Mississippi				
Gulf Islands National Seashore	7.64	3.33	4.46	26.1
All Ten Sites	7.13	3.52	4.19	34.3

Table 12a. Ranking of the Top Ten Main Activities of Visitors Age 16 and Older*

Activities	Sites (Rank and Percent)																			
	All		Ten		Cape		Carolina		Myrtle		Huntington		Edisto		Skidaway		Fort		Jekyll	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
No Main Activity	1	30.0	2	22.5	1	82.4	4	8.2	3	13.3	1	44.1	2	21.2	5	3.3	1	37.2	1	20.7
Developed Camping	2	14.8	5	5.2	3	2.7	1	42.2	4	12.3	3	10.6	1	26.9	3	21.5	6	4.6	2	13.4
Other Outdoor Swimming	3	13.8	1	36.6	2	7.4	5	4.6	1	25.6	2	17.8	9	2.0	-	0.0	2	16.4	5	9.7
Sightseeing	4	5.7	3	15.2	6	1.4	8	0.3	2	14.4	7	3.0	5	7.3	-	0.0	11	1.6	4	12.4
Picnicking	5	5.0	-	0.0	7	0.7	3	16.7	5	6.2	8	2.4	4	7.3	1	24.7	10	2.7	14	0.3
Pool Swimming	6	4.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	21.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	9.8	-	0.0	7	4.3	-	0.0
Saltwater Fishing	7	4.2	6	2.6	4	2.0	6	3.9	9	3.1	4	4.2	8	2.4	4	18.3	4	7.2	15	0.3
Visiting Historical Sites	8	3.3	4	6.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	6	6.5	2	23.7	9	2.9	8	3.7
Wildlife Observation	9	2.2	8	1.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	8	3.6	-	0.0	10	1.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	13.0
Sunbathing	10	2.1	7	1.0	-	0.0	7	0.3	7	4.1	6	3.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	5	4.8	13	1.7

*After the person interviewed indicated all the activities for which they participated, they were asked which, if any, activity was their main activity.

Table 12b. Ranking of the Top 15 Activities of Visitors of All Ages*

Sites (Rank and Percent)																						
Activities	All Ten Sites		Cape Hatteras		Carolina Beach		Myrtle Beach		Huntington Beach		Edisto Beach		Skidaway Island		Fort McAllister		Jekyll Island		Cumberland Island		Gulf Island	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
Other Outdoor Swimming Walking For Pleasure Picnicking Sightseeing Developed Camping Visiting Historical Sites Visiting Museums Pool Swimming Collecting Seashells Wildlife Observation Saltwater Fishing Family Gathering Photography Hiking Sunbathing	1	56.9	2	88.1	1	75.6	5	56.7	3	56.0	1	69.0	15	6.1	14	0.3	1	48.0	1	77.4	1	73.0
	2	53.2	5	61.6	2	56.4	3	64.8	2	64.9	2	57.4	3	55.4	4	42.6	3	29.2	2	66.4	5	42.6
	3	49.8	6	39.9	9	14.8	2	73.2	6	28.8	4	39.4	1	92.7	1	95.5	2	34.7	8	49.0	7	36.6
	4	48.2	1	89.0	3	38.2	6	45.5	1	74.6	5	35.4	2	56.9	7	23.0	4	28.9	6	52.6	3	45.3
	5	38.0	10	27.3	10	13.8	4	63.7	11	15.5	6	34.9	5	42.9	3	45.7	8	19.0	10	421.5	2	65.1
	6	28.4	4	66.7	12	9.4	18	2.2	7	22.0	12	8.3	9	22.1	2	46.0	9	17.8	3	62.7	6	38.2
	7	26.1	3	67.3	6	17.5	12	9.1	12	11.5	16	3.7	6	30.1	6	34.7	11	8.1	9	46.4	4	44.1
	8	25.4	15	14.1	4	29.3	1	77.8	20	2.4	17	1.5	4	54.0	-	0.0	6	24.3	-	0.0	-	0.0
	9	25.3	7	38.7	6	17.5	10	21.8	4	36.1	3	40.3	16	3.1	12	1.9	9	10.2	7	49.2	10	21.8
	10	23.5	8	33.9	11	10.1	11	12.8	5	32.5	8	14.2	7	26.1	8	8.7	13	4.3	4	59.9	8	24.1
	11	19.3	11	24.1	5	20.2	9	22.7	9	16.3	7	21.4	12	15.2	5	35.5	10	14.0	13	14.5	8	24.1
	12	16.2	9	28.3	7	16.5	8	25.5	16	6.8	10	12.9	10	19.2	10	3.8	11	10.2	12	15.6	12	17.4
	13	15.2	12	23.2	8	15.3	7	27.2	8	18.3	12	9.2	13	15.0	11	2.6	13	5.5	11	21.8	14	14.4
	14	13.4	20	11.8	14	3.7	13	7.3	17	5.6	14	7.5	14	8.8	12	2.2	15	1.6	5	53.1	13	15.3
	15	12.4	16	13.3	16	1.7	17	2.4	13	9.5	9	13.1	17	1.9	9	7.5	5	27.8	15	11.0	11	19.2

*Percent of all those in vehicles sampled that participated in activities.

Table 13. Average Daily On-site Fees and Trip Expenditures Per Person Interviewed

State/Site	Onsite Fees (\$)	% Interviewed that paid fees	Average Expenditures Per Person* On Trip When Interviewed				Total
			While preparing for trip	While traveling to and from the site	While visiting site or immediate area		
North Carolina							
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	2.96	31.4	52	69	149	270	
Carolina Beach State Park	.99	29.1	41	25	91	157	
South Carolina							
Myrtle Beach State Park	10.40	59.8	46	28	99	173	
Huntington Beach State Park	3.08	88.7	59	58	155	272	
Edisto Beach State Park	6.84	75.2	71	57	82	210	
Georgia							
Skidaway Island State Park	7.24	63.7	173	130	57	360	
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	8.20	68.8	46	42	14	102	
Jekyll Island State Park	4.04	63.8	46	62	89	197	
Cumberland Island National Seashore	17.44	77.3	88	102	38	228	
Florida - Mississippi							
Gulf Islands National Seashore	5.28	33.0	68	103	103	274	
All Ten Sites	7.30	66.7	71	73	90	234	

¹ These expenditures are reported in the mailback portion of the survey. They are unweighted for sample response bias and for three sites the sample sizes are too small for statistical reliability; Cape Hatteras National Seashore (20%), Carolina Beach State Park (23%), and Ft. McAllister State Historic Park (12%).

Table 14. Maximum Willingness-to-Pay for an Annual Vehicle Pass for the Interview Site Versus Any Site the Agency Manages

State/Site	Interview Site*(\$)			Any Site Agency Manages(\$)**		
	Mean	Std Error	N	Mean	Std Error	N
North Carolina						
Cape Hatteras	7.37	1.65	40	16.62	3.16	40
Carolina Beach State Park	8.87	3.52	30	6.03	1.57	30
South Carolina						
Myrtle Beach State Park	9.66	1.80	71	9.46	1.35	71
Huntington Beach State Park	7.82	1.31	90	13.09	1.71	90
Edisto Beach State Park	7.48	1.17	117	11.89	1.59	117
Georgia						
Skidaway Island State Park	2.94	0.89	68	7.99	1.48	68
Ft. McAllister State Historic Site	4.09	2.41	11	5.73	2.61	11
Jekyll Island State Park	5.45	0.83	159	11.75	1.73	159
Cumberland Is. Natl. Seashore	17.52	8.49	118	25.83	8.55	118
Florida - Mississippi						
Gulf Islands National Seashore	6.38	1.29	97	13.90	2.87	96
All Ten Sites	8.30	1.37	770	13.52	1.46	769

*Pass would admit all persons in the vehicle at the interview site only and is good for one year.

**Pass would admit all persons in the vehicle to any site the agency manages and is good for one year.

Table 15. Willingness-to-Pay Randomly Assigned Dollar Amounts - On-site Survey

State/Site	Dollars Per Person Per Day (Percent Yes)*									
	1.00	2.00	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	25.00	50.00	75.00
North Carolina										
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	85.19	79.17	45.83	21.74	47.83	12.50	14.29	6.67	10.00	0.00
Carolina Beach State Park	42.86	43.75	42.86	20.00	13.33	6.67	20.00	6.25	0.00	0.00
South Carolina										
Myrtle Beach State Park	82.35	82.14	79.41	82.76	50.00	28.57	28.00	14.81	13.33	0.00
Huntington Beach State Park	90.00	55.17	40.74	16.67	0.00	0.00	11.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Edisto Beach State Park	67.57	44.44	31.58	30.56	8.33	12.50	16.13	3.23	0.00	4.00
Georgia										
Skidaway Island State Park	88.46	90.00	39.13	30.00	16.67	0.00	7.41	3.70	0.00	0.00
Fort McAllister State Historic Park	90.00	75.00	18.18	12.50	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jekyll Island State Park	69.23	52.63	28.21	10.81	27.03	10.81	8.11	8.33	0.00	5.41
Cumberland Island National Seashore	98.68	94.12	89.80	85.71	61.54	42.86	62.50	25.00	0.00	0.00
Florida-Mississippi										
Gulf Islands National Seashore	78.57	57.69	25.00	23.08	28.57	16.00	30.77	4.35	4.35	0.00
All Ten Sites	82.55	70.39	48.78	37.15	28.85	13.97	17.70	6.83	2.53	1.99

* Toned areas show dollar amounts for which a majority (i.e. 50% or more) of those interviewed responded that they would pay the fee.

Table 16. Willingness-to-Pay for Vehicle Pass to Site: Randomly Assigned Dollar Amounts - Mailback Survey

State/Site	Dollars Per Year for Vehicle Pass (%Yes)							Number of Responses
	1.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	
North Carolina								
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Carolina Beach State Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
South Carolina								
Myrtle Beach State Park	**85.71	87.50	100.0	55.56	62.50	25.00	0.00	46
Huntington Beach State Park	100.0	61.11	55.56	18.18	23.08	0.00	14.29	80
Edisto Beach State Park	68.42	76.47	40.00	66.67	42.86	20.00	7.14	109
Georgia								
Skidaway Island State Park	81.82	50.00	40.00	25.00	6.25	0.00	10.00	61
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Jekyll Island State Park	81.25	70.59	61.11	29.17	27.27	0.00	4.76	137
Cumberland Island National Seashore	85.71	89.29	83.33	77.78	77.78	12.50	0.00	105
Florida-Mississippi								
Gulf Islands National Seashore	60.00	83.33	54.55	44.44	30.77	7.69	6.25	89
All Ten Sites	79.34	75.00	62.79	42.70	32.04	7.69	7.79	666

* Insufficient number of mailback responses

** Toned areas show dollar amount for which a majority (i.e. 50% or more) of those interviewed responded that they would buy the pass.

Table 17. Satisfaction Ratings on a Scale from 1 to 10

State/Site	Standard		Rating (Percent)										
	Mean	Error	N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Carolina													
Cape Hatteras	9.03	0.17	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	37.5	37.5
Carolina Beach State Park	8.10	0.33	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.9	6.9	20.7	13.8	17.2	31.0
South Carolina													
Myrtle Beach State Park	8.57	0.20	61	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.9	8.2	21.3	26.2	34.4
Huntington Beach St. Park	8.06	0.21	81	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.5	6.2	3.7	16.0	22.2	19.8	27.2
Edisto Beach State Park	8.24	0.17	109	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.5	6.4	9.2	24.8	22.9	28.4
Georgia													
Skidaway Island State Park	7.68	0.24	59	0.0	1.7	3.4	0.0	6.8	11.9	6.8	39.0	15.3	15.3
Ft. McAllister St. Historic Pk.	7.33	0.91	9	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	33.3
Jekyll Island State Park	7.78	0.15	139	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.7	9.4	5.8	14.4	31.7	15.1	19.4
Cumberland Is. Natl. Seashore	8.81	0.15	103	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.9	4.9	4.9	24.3	9.7	51.5
Florida - Mississippi													
Gulf Islands National Seashore	8.54	0.13	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.3	15.2	26.1	23.9	29.3
All Ten Sites	8.22	0.66	690	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.2	5.1	5.5	11.6	26.2	18.4	29.7

APPENDIX

A. Site Profiles - NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas.

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3518N07534W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
DARE , NC	24704
HYDE , NC	5615

TYPE OF AREA	YES	ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	OFFSHORE	ON BARRIER ISLAND	ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	YES	ACREAGE			TOTAL
											1984	1982	1977	
ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	YES	25319	5000	30319	
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	YES	25319	5000	30319	
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	YES	25319	5000	30319	
OFFSHORE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	YES	25319	5000	30319	
ON BARRIER ISLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	YES	25319	5000	30319	
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NO				
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NO				
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NO				
* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.														

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

	#	1984	CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)	\$	(FTE)
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0					
FISHING PIERS	3	1984	3430000	3237800	588322	130.3
BOAT RAMPS	1	1982	0	2693600	436207	101.0
BOAT SLIPS	50	1977	8000	2400000	574551	100.0
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	2	1972	2546000	2000000	B	140.0
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	600					
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0					
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	3000					
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	27319					
BEACH	422400					
TRAILS	95					
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0					
PICNIC TABLES	630					
GOLF COURSES	0					
DRIVING RANGES	0					
OUTDOOR COURTS	0					
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0					
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	300					
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	600					
				USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE		
				1984	1396100	
				1982	1698500	
				1977	1786500	
				1972	1565054	

MISSING INFORMATION CODES

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E = AGENCY LOST RECORDS
F = SATELLITE PARK - DATA IN OTHER PARK
G = LATITUDE - LONGITUDE NOT FOUND

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: CAROLINA BEACH STATE PARK
 MANAGING AGENCY: NC PARKS & RECREATION
 LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3402N07753W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *
 COUNTY ACRES
 NEW HANOVER 1773

TYPE OF AREA	ACREAGE		TOTAL
	LAND	WATER	
ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	1743	30	1773
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	1743	30	1773
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	1743	30	1773
OFFSHORE	1743	30	1773
ON BARRIER ISLAND	443	30	473
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND			
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND			
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND			

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	#	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE		PERSONNEL (FTE)
		CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)			
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0		0	65328		6.0
FISHING PIERS	0		165540	58795		5.0
BOAT RAMPS	2	15000	148986	45729		4.0
BOAT SLIPS	14	0	115878	39196		3.0
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0	0	99324			
CAMP SITES (RV AND TENT)	83					
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0					
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	1600					
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	300					
BEACH	5					
TRAILS	0					
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0					
PICNIC TABLES	31					
GOLF COURSES	0					
DRIVING RANGES	0					
OUTDOOR COURTS	0					
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0					
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0					
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	162					

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	162526
1982	184287
1977	147036
1972	105693

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: SC PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3339N07855W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY ACRES
Horry 312

TYPE OF AREA

ACREAGE

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	1984 312	0	312
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	1982 312	0	312
OFFSHORE	1977 312	0	312
ON BARRIER ISLAND	1972 312	0	312
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND			
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND			
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND			

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	#	CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)	REVENUE	PERSONNEL (FTE)
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	1984 0	618117	954135	26.0
FISHING PIERS	1	1982 24431	503526	789659	25.0
BOAT RAMPS	0	1977 B	B	555808	20.0
BOAT SLIPS	0	1972 B	B	309474	15.0
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	325				
CAMP SITES (RV AND TENT)	0				
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0				
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	50				
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	5280				
BEACH	1				
TRAILS	1				
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	300				
PICNIC TABLES	0				
GOLF COURSES	0				
DRIVING RANGES	0				
OUTDOOR COURTS	0				
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0				
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0				
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	350				

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

YEAR	ATTENDANCE
1984	2030152
1982	2009316
1977	1476738
1972	1575300

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E = AGENCY LOST RECORDS
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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: HUNTINGTON BEACH STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: SC PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3331N07905W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY ACRES
GEORGETOWN 2500

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	2412	88	2500
1982	2412	88	2500
1977	2412	88	2500
1972	2412	88	2500

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

	#	ACRES	ACRES	LINEAR FT	MILES
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0				
FISHING PIERS	0				
BOAT RAMPS	0				
BOAT SLIPS	0				
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0				
CAMP SITES (RV AND TENT)	127				
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	50				
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0				
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	2300				
BEACH	10560				
TRAILS	3				
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0				
PICNIC TABLES	250				
GOLF COURSES	0				
DRIVING RANGES	0				
OUTDOOR COURTS	0				
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0				
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0				
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	200				

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)	REVENUE	PERSONNEL (FTE)
1984	167927	285219	436230	12.5
1982	5613	239247	319487	11.5
1977	B	B	183259	9.0
1972	B	B	90352	7.0

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	554512
1982	735752
1977	943152
1972	491050

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E = AGENCY LOST RECORDS
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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: SC PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3302N08026W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY COLLETON ACRES 1255

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS YES
OFFSHORE NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	1255	0	1255
1982	1255	0	1255
1977	1255	0	1255
1972	1255	0	1255

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

	#	ACRES	LINEAR FT	MILES
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0			
FISHING PIERS	0			
BOAT RAMPS	1			
BOAT SLIPS	0			
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	1			
CAMP SITES (RV AND TENT)	125			
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	80			
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0			
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	986			
BEACH	3960			
TRAILS	5			
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0			
PICNIC TABLES	188			
GOLF COURSES	0			
DRIVING RANGES	0			
OUTDOOR COURTS	0			
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0			
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0			
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	180			

MISSING INFORMATION CODES

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D = AGENCY DID NOT RESPOND TO SURVEY
E = AGENCY LOST RECORDS
F = SATELLITE PARK - DATA IN OTHER PARK
G = LATITUDE - LONGITUDE NOT FOUND

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)	REVENUE	PERSONNEL (FTE)
1984	145571	207680	241021	12.5
1982	0	176624	197426	10.5
1977	B	B	138776	10.5
1972	B	B	27775	8.0

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	223986
1982	282779
1977	506688
1972	173418

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: SKIDAWAY ISLAND STATE PARK
MANAGING AGENCY: GA PARKS, REC. & HIST. SITES

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *
COUNTY CHATHAM ACRES 490

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3156N08101W

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS NO
OFFSHORE YES
ON BARRIER ISLAND YES
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	490	0	490
1982	490	0	490
1977	490	0	490
1972	490	0	490

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

	0	#	ACRES	ACRES	LINEAR FT	MILES
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#				
FISHING PIERS	0	#				
BOAT RAMPS	0	#				
BOAT SLIPS	0	#				
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0	#				
CAMP SITES (RV AND TENT)	100	#				
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0	#				
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	490	#				
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	0	#				
BEACH	1	#				
TRAILS	1	#				
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	100	#				
PICNIC TABLES	0	#				
GOLF COURSES	0	#				
DRIVING RANGES	0	#				
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#				
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0	#				
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0	#				
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	0	#				

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)	REVENUE	PERSONNEL (FTE)
1984	0	71854	72303	3.0
1982	0	61175	50666	3.0
1977	B	B	31470	B
1972	B	B	0	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	156933
1982	134350
1977	113252
1972	B

MISSING INFORMATION CODES

A = SITE DID NOT EXIST
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C = RECORDS TOO COSTLY TO RETRIEVE
D = AGENCY DID NOT RESPOND TO SURVEY
E = AGENCY LOST RECORDS
F = SATELLITE PARK - DATA IN OTHER PARK
G = LATITUDE - LONGITUDE NOT FOUND

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: FORT MCALLISTER STATE HISTORIC PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: GA PARKS, REC. & HIST. SITES

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3153N08111W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY ACRES
BRYAN 1693

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS NO
OFFSHORE NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND NO

ACREAGE

LAND WATER TOTAL
1984 1693 0 1693
1982 1693 0 1693
1977 1693 0 1693
1972 1693 0 1693

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN
NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

	#	ACRES	LINEAR FT	MILES
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0			
FISHING PIERS	1			
BOAT RAMPS	2			
BOAT SLIPS	0			
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	1			
CAMP SITES (RV AND TENT)	75			
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0			
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0			
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	1693			
BEACH	0			
TRAILS	2			
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0			
PICNIC TABLES	50			
GOLF COURSES	0			
DRIVING RANGES	0			
OUTDOOR COURTS	0			
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0			
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0			
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	0			

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE		PERSONNEL	
	CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)			(FTE)	
1984	0	70906	\$	28128	5.0	
1982	0	73331		18868	5.0	
1977	B	B		5275	B	
1972	B	B		399	B	

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	60351
1982	67597
1977	58576
1972	B

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: JEKYLL ISLAND STATE PARK
MANAGING AGENCY: GA - JEKYLL ISLAND AUTHORITY

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *
COUNTY ACRES
GLYNN 5800

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3104N08127W

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	5600	200	5800
1982	5600	200	5800
1977	5600	200	5800
1972	5600	200	5800

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

	#	ACRES	LINEAR FT	MILES
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0			
FISHING PIERS	1			
BOAT RAMPS	2			
BOAT SLIPS	0			
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	1			
CAMPsites (RV AND TENT)	225			
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0			
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	5600			
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	58080			
BEACH	20			
TRAILS	2			
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	500			
PICNIC TABLES	3			
GOLF COURSES	3			
DRIVING RANGES	10			
OUTDOOR COURTS	2			
FIELD SPORT AREAS	1500			
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	3000			
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES				

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)	REVENUE	PERSONNEL (FTE)
1984	165000	2637000	2295500	68.0
1982	34800	1970000	1736000	61.0
1977	B	1230000	927200	56.0
1972	B	850000	627000	48.0

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	1750000
1982	1487500
1977	B
1972	B

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

MANAGING AGENCY: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3051N08126W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
CAMDEN , GA	18678

TYPE OF AREA

TYPE OF AREA	YES	NO
ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES	
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES	
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES	
OFFSHORE	YES	
ON BARRIER ISLAND	YES	
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO	
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO	
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO	

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	17678	1000	18678
1982	17678	1000	18678
1977	B	B	B
1972	A	A	A

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

FACILITY	#	ACRES	LINEAR FT	MILES
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0			
FISHING PIERS	0			
BOAT RAMPS	0			
BOAT SLIPS	6			
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	2			
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	16			
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0			
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	10678			
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	8000			
BEACH	84480			
TRAILS	50			
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0			
PICNIC TABLES	12			
GOLF COURSES	0			
DRIVING RANGES	0			
OUTDOOR COURTS	0			
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0			
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0			
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	0			

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)	(FTE)
1984	0	856500	0
1982	0	831400	0
1977	142000	B	0
1972	A	A	A

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	32400
1982	38400
1977	25143
1972	A

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

MANAGING AGENCY: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3014N08841W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
FLORIDA	22861
OKALOOSA, FL	3485
SANTA ROSA, FL	2700
HARRISON, MS	19997
JACKSON, MS	49870

TYPE OF AREA

ACREAGE

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	12121	86792	98913
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	9421	86792	96213
OFFSHORE	B	B	B
ON BARRIER ISLAND	A	A	A
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND			
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND			
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND			

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

FACILITY	#	ACRES	LINEAR FT	MILES
ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0			
FISHING PIERS	1			
BOAT RAMPS	0			
BOAT SLIPS	1			
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0			
CAMP SITES (RV AND TENT)	240			
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0			
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0			
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	98913			
BEACH	540000			
TRAILS	8			
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0			
PICNIC TABLES	500			
GOLF COURSES	0			
DRIVING RANGES	0			
OUTDOOR COURTS	0			
FIELD SPORT AREAS	1			
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	180			
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	800			

CAPITAL (\$)	OPERATING (\$)	REVENUE	PERSONNEL (FTE)
1984	0	483973	108.5
1982	3266000	407614	103.0
1977	816000	29640	B
1972	A	A	A

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE
1984
1982
1977
1972

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