Chapter 3
The User Survey

Chapter 1 described the sampling protocol for the user survey. A total of 2229 responses were received by the cut-off date, December 18, 2002, for a response rate of 39%. Since there were, on average, 2.0 persons per group (see below), this implies that the survey obtained trip information on roughly 4400 individuals. This chapter describes the survey itself and analyses the survey responses.

A copy of the survey is shown in Appendix A. One user was responsible for completing the survey for their vehicle group. Users were asked questions about their frequency and intensity of usage, spending and residency. This chapter is organized by the survey question asked.

1. How many persons came with you in this vehicle today?

The mean number of persons accompanying a user was 1.0, implying 2.0 persons per vehicle, as respondents were asked how many persons CAME with them. The analysis in this section is based on the number accompanying the respondent. (Note: in a small number of cases it was clear from other responses in the survey that the respondent counted himself/herself. We adjusted responses in those cases.)

Figure 3-1.1 shows the variation in accompaniment rates across trailheads. They ranged from 0.6 persons at Montour, to 1.4 at Ohiopyle. Figure 3-1.2 shows these rates over

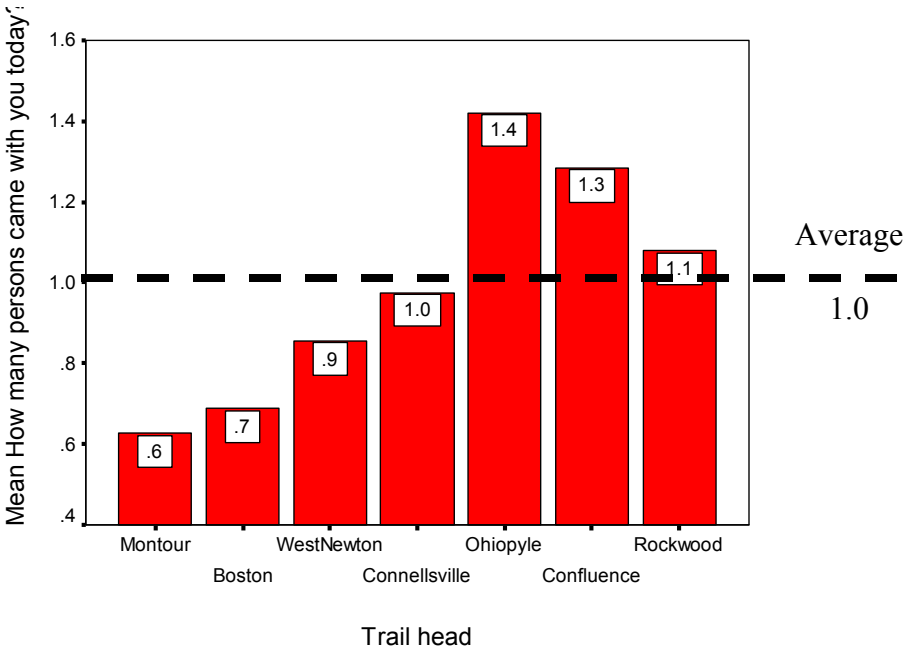


Figure 3-1.1
Number of Persons Accompanying Respondent,
by Trailhead Surveyed

the course of the sample period. There is a general increase in accompaniment rates over the summer and fall, peaking in October. Accompaniment rates by day of the week, Figure 3-

1.3, show weekends to be higher than weekdays, with Sunday rates the highest. Rates by type of usage, Figure 3-1.4, show that persons using the trails for river access have the highest accompaniment rates, 1.5 persons per respondent, followed by biking, 1.0.

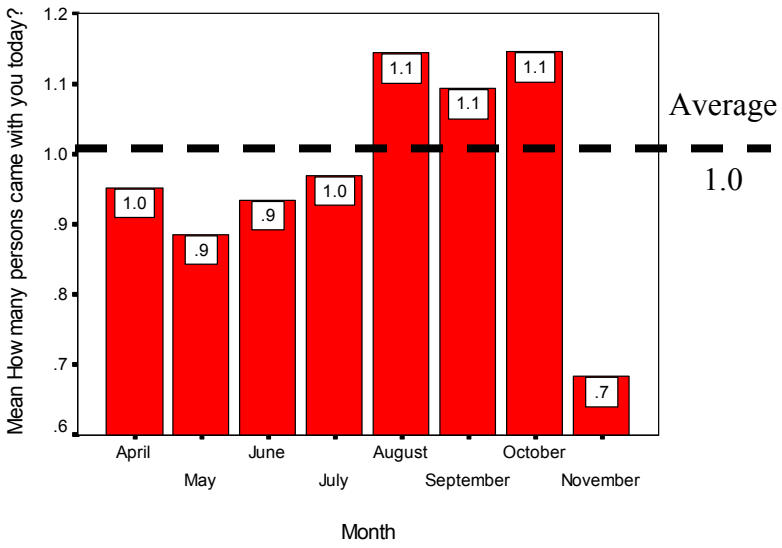


Figure 3-1.2
Number of Persons Accompanying Respondent, by Month

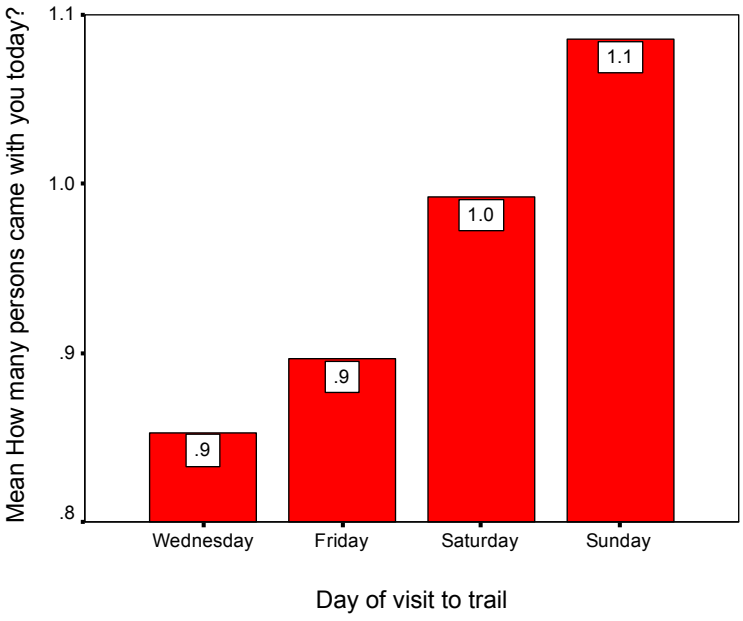


Figure 3-1.3
Number of Persons Accompanying Respondent, by Day of Week

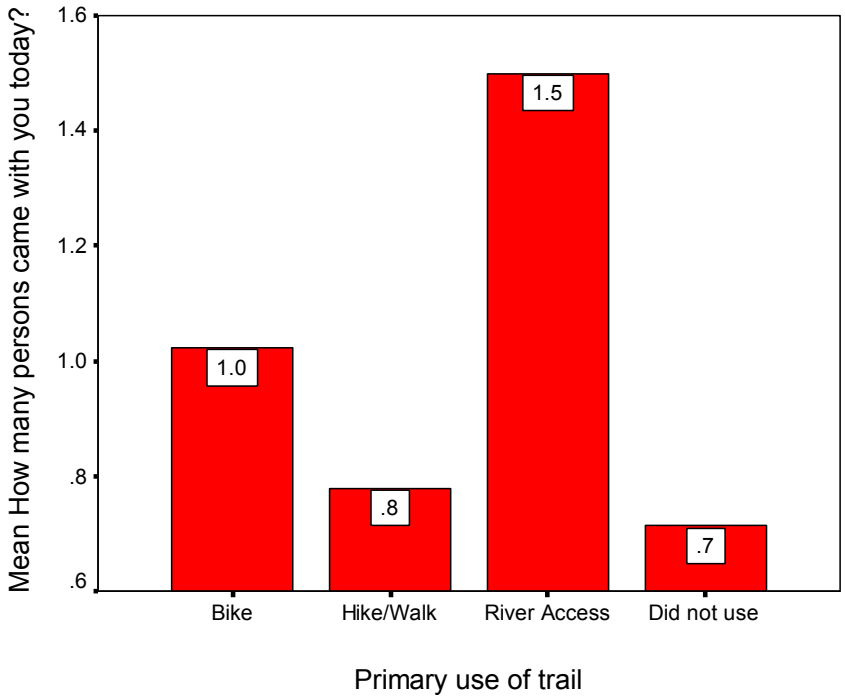


Figure 3-1.4
Number of Persons Accompanying Respondent, by Type of Use

2. What was your groups' primary use of the trail today (check only one)?

Figure 3-2.1 below illustrates the type of trail use by trailhead. It shows the percentages of use. Clearly the trails are used primarily for biking, with the percentage of biking use ranging from 53% at Montour to 89% at Boston. Hiking and Walking uses are high at Montour, while river access is an important use at Ohiopyle and Confluence.

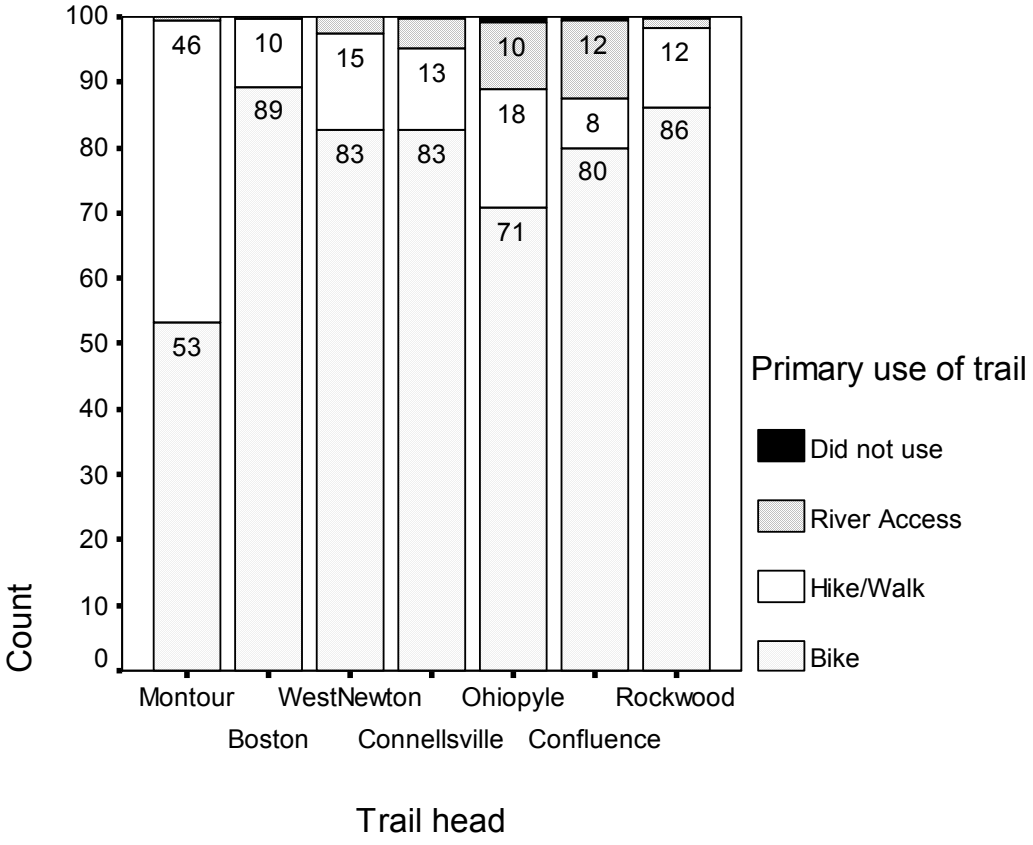


Figure 3-2.1
Types of Trail Use, by Trailhead

3. How far did you drive, **ONE WAY**, to come to this trailhead?

The distances that users traveled to reach their destination trailhead are shown in Figure 3-3.1 below. Over the entire trail system, the average distance traveled was 43.7 miles one way. The means of these distances ranged from only 9 miles at Montour to 72 miles at Ohiopyle. Clearly, Ohiopyle, Confluence, Rockwood and perhaps Connellsville are "destination" sites, while others are used more extensively by local users. This is not surprising as we expect the predominant use coming from persons residing in the Pittsburgh region. Figure 3-3.2 shows these travel distances by day of the week. Weekday users clearly travel shorter distances to use the trails than weekend users.

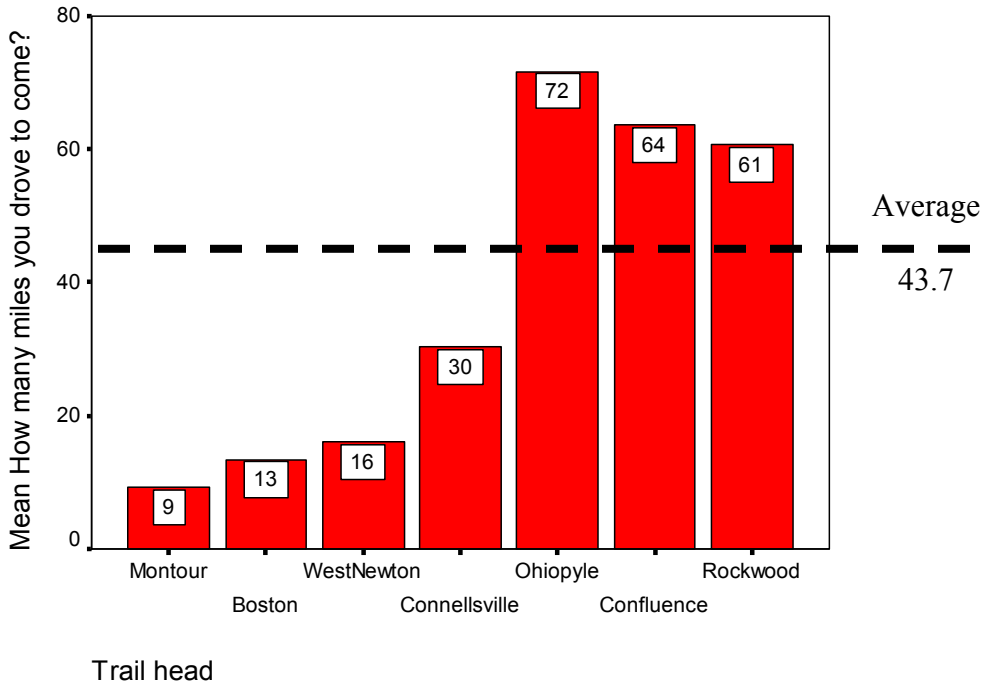


Figure 3-3.1
One-Way Distances (miles) Traveled to
Trailhead, by Trailhead

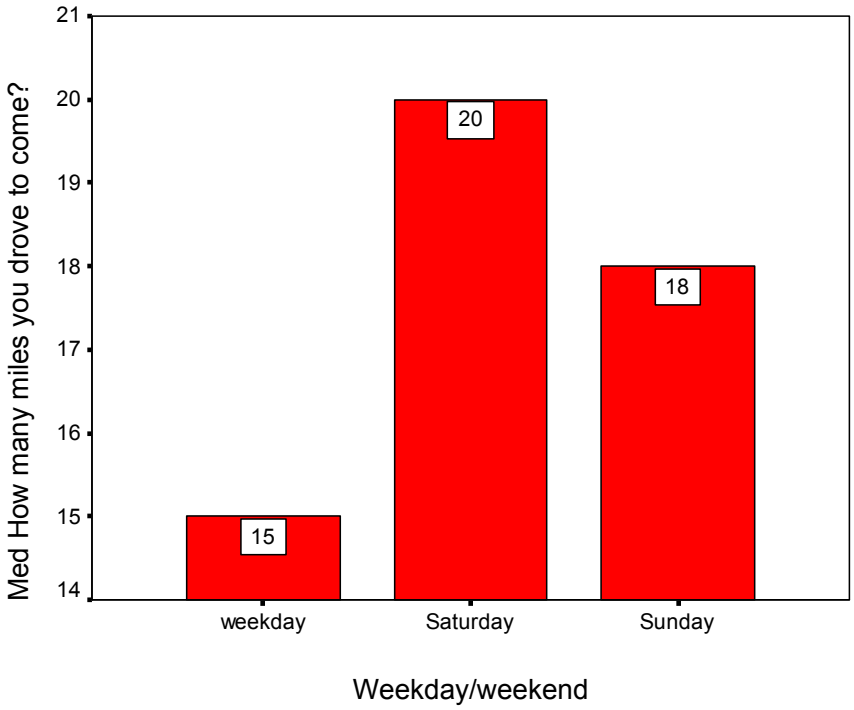


Figure 3-3.2
One-Way Distances (miles) Traveled to
Trailheads, by Day of Week

4. How many miles did you go, **ONE WAY**, on the trail today?

In order to assess the intensity of trail use, respondents were asked how far they traveled on the trail during their visit. The average over the entire trail system was 11.2 miles one way. Figure 3-4.1 below shows the means of these distances ranging from 6 miles, one way, at Montour, to 17 miles at Connellsville. Although it is not shown graphically, biking users traveled further, 11 miles, than walkers and hikers, 3 miles. River access users traveled the shortest distances, 1 mile. Weekday users traveled only slightly shorter distances on the trail, 8 miles, compared to weekend users, 10 miles.

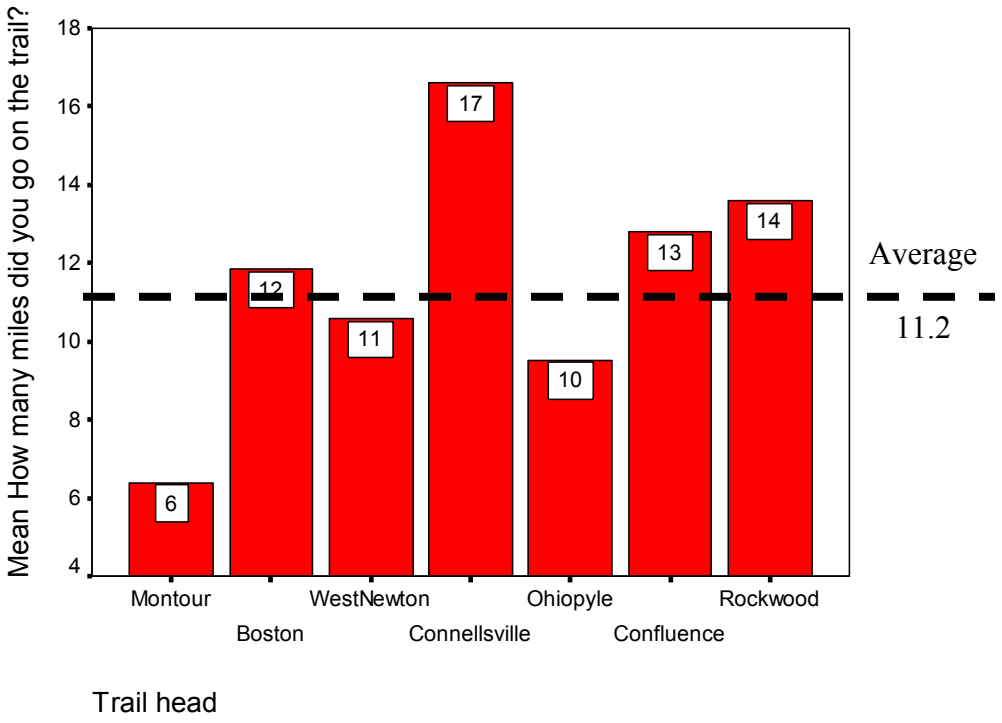


Figure 3-4.1
One-Way Distances (miles) Traveled on
the Trail, by Trailhead

5. How many hours were you on the trail today?

The mean number of hours a respondent spent on the trail during their visit is shown in Figure 3-5.1 below. The average over the entire trail system was 3.0 hours. This figure shows the time spent ranges from 1.8 hours at Montour to 3.7 hours at Connelsville. The longer time spent on the four "destination" trails is consistent with the greater distances traveled on those trails. Although not shown, bikers spent roughly twice as much time on the trail, 3 hours, as hikers and walkers, 1.5 hours.

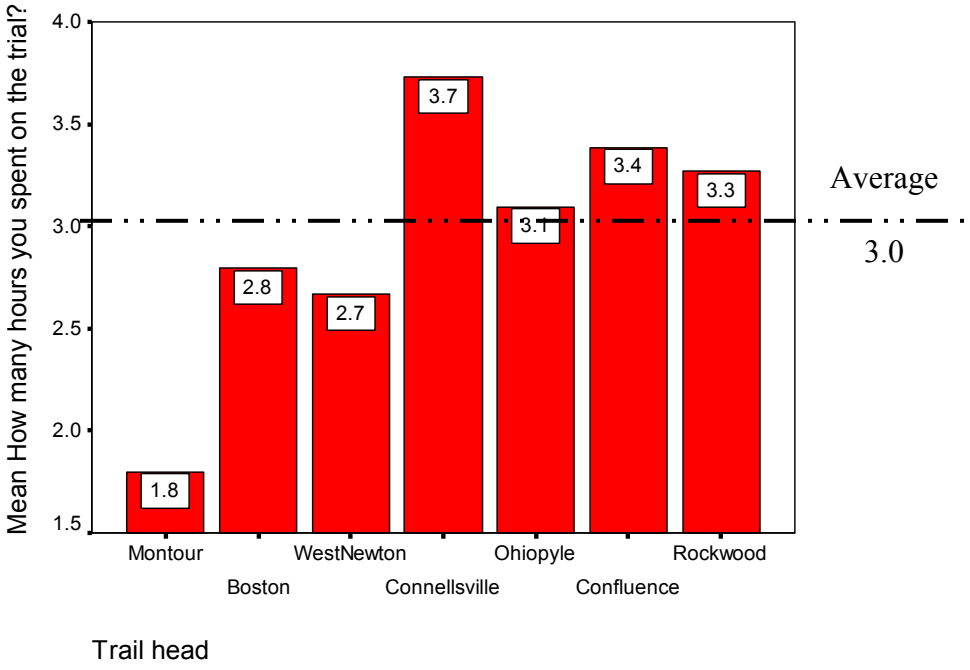


Figure 3-5.1
Hours Spent on the Trail, by Trailhead

6. If you came to bike, how many persons in your vehicle brought bikes?

Figure 3-6.1 shows the mean number of biking persons in each vehicle that brought bikes, rather than renting them at the site. When considering that the average number of persons in a biking group is only 2.0 (Figure 3-1.4), this suggest there are very few bike rentals among user groups. This is confirmed in the next question.

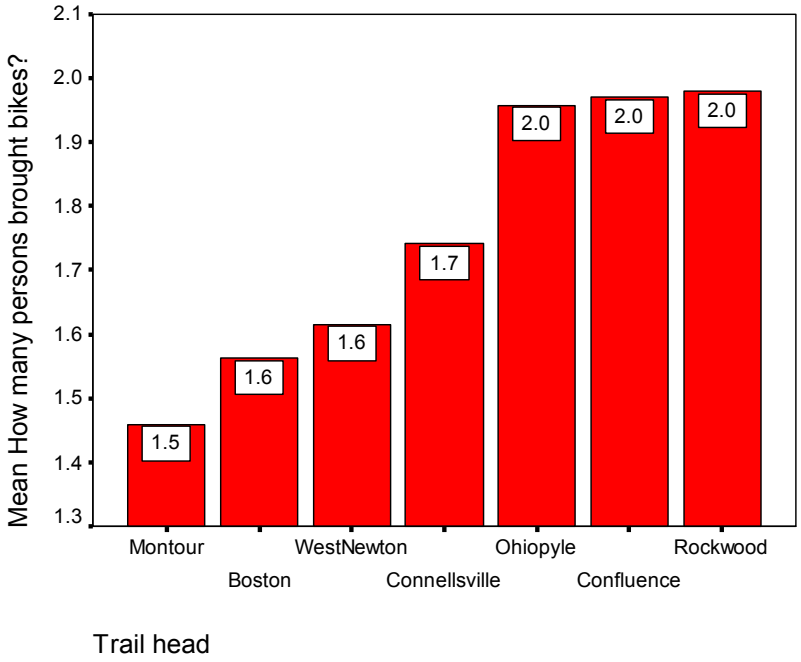


Figure 3-6.1
Number of Persons in Vehicle Group
Bringing Bikes to Trailhead, by Trailhead

7. How many persons in your vehicle rented bikes for this trip?

In contrast to question 6, this question determines the number of persons in each vehicle group that rented a bike during their visit. An average of only 0.17 persons per group rented bikes. This implies that out of 100 groups, 17 persons would rent bikes, which is not insubstantial. Figure 3-7.1 shows that this number ranged, on average, from zero at Montour to roughly 0.2 at Ohiopyle and Confluence. (These values are rounded off to one digit.) Comparing Figures 3-6.1 and 3-7.1 clearly suggests that bike renting is not very frequent among biking users. Although we show no figure to illustrate this, the number of biking rentals per group is higher for weekends than during the weekdays.

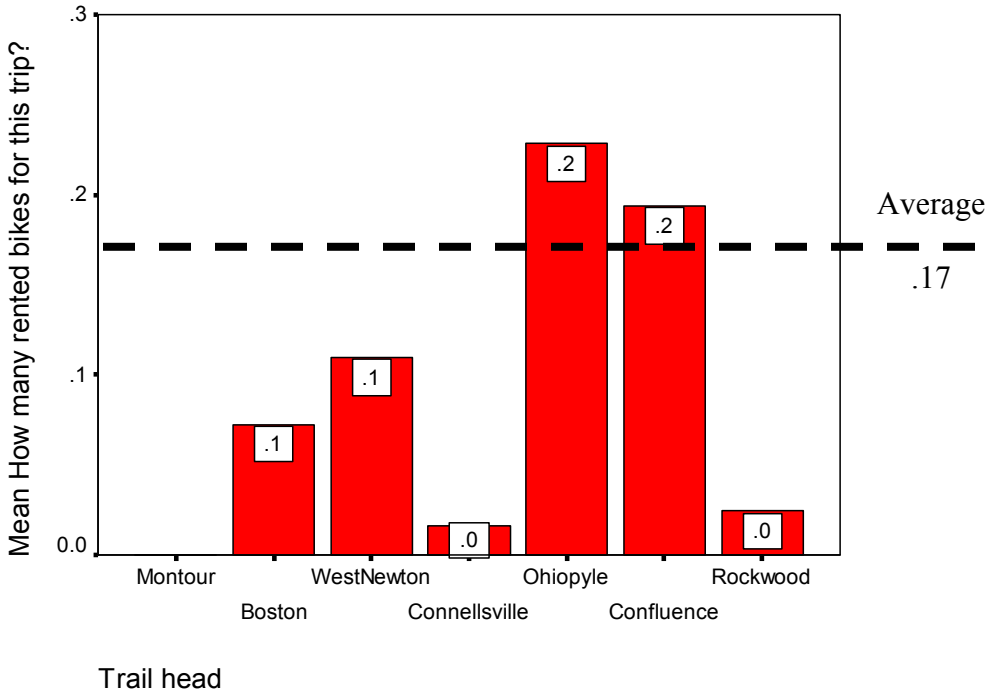


Figure 3-7.1
Number of Persons in Vehicle Group Renting
Bikes at Trailheads, by Trailhead

8. Did your group, or will your group, purchase food, gasoline, clothing, etc., in communities along the trail or trailhead today?

In order to distinguish between a true zero expenditure and a non-response to the spending question, 8a, respondents were initially asked whether their group had any spending in communities along the trail or trailhead. The responses are shown, by trailhead, in Figure 3-8.1. This figure shows the percentage of groups that had local spending for these small items during their visit. The percentage of non-responses (missing) is very low for this question. Overall, 59% of those groups who responded to this question had made such local expenditures. The percentage of respondent groups with some spending ranged from a low of 24% at Montour to 83% at Confluence. Clearly the percentage of groups making some expenditure in communities during their visits is higher for the four "destination" trails.

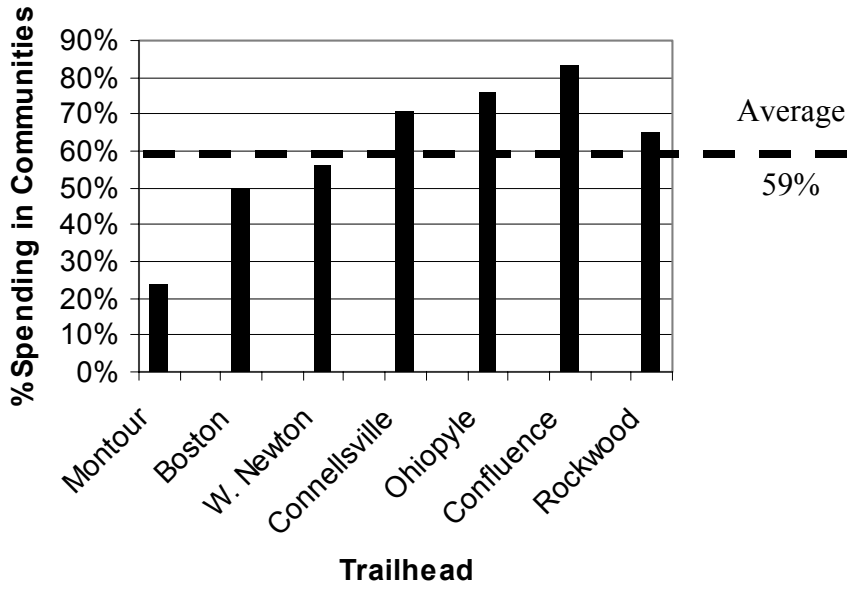


Figure 3-8.1
Percentage of Vehicle Groups Making Some Expenditure
in Communities Along the Trail, by Trailhead

8.a. If **YES**, what will be the total spending of your **whole group** in this community today?

If respondents signified that their group did or would make purchases in trail communities, they were asked to designate that level of spending for the entire group by spending category. The number of respondents that designated spending is shown in Table 3-8.1 below. This table also shows that across all trailheads, 59% (column 8) of the 2229 responding groups make some type of trail community expenditure. Out of a total of 330 respondents at the Montour trailhead, 56 (column 4) provided actual spending estimates for their groups' purchases of food and drink. This is 17.0% of Montour survey respondents. At the Montour trailhead, a total of 74 (column 8) respondents designated some group purchases; this is 22.4% of the 330 Montour respondents, and is consistent with the graph in Figure 3-8.1 above.

Table 3-8.1

Number of Surveyed Groups Making Purchases
in Trail Communities, by Trailhead and Spending Category

Trailhead	Total Respondents in Survey	Bike Rental	Biking Equipment	Food & Drink	Clothing	Gasoline	Other	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Montour	330							
n		0	1	56	3	29	8	74
%		0.0%	0.3%	17.0%	0.9%	8.8%	2.4%	22.4%
Boston	356							
n		6	10	166	3	23	10	174
%		1.7%	2.8%	46.6%	0.8%	6.5%	2.8%	48.9%
W. Newton	279							
n		13	36	129	9	23	9	151
%		4.7%	12.9%	46.2%	3.2%	8.2%	3.2%	54.1%
Connellsville	289							
n		35	20	190	4	48	24	204
%		12.1%	6.9%	65.7%	1.4%	16.6%	8.3%	70.6%
Ohiopyle	487							
n		13	13	357	37	68	45	366
%		2.7%	2.7%	73.3%	7.6%	14.0%	9.2%	75.2%
Confluence	160							
n		3	4	123	9	39	22	131
%		1.9%	2.5%	76.9%	5.6%	24.4%	13.8%	81.9%
Rockwood	328							
n		1	6	207	27	53	19	216
%		0.3%	1.8%	63.1%	8.2%	16.2%	5.8%	65.9%
Total	**2229**							
n		71	90	1228	92	283	137	**1316**
%		3.2%	4.0%	55.1%	4.1%	12.7%	6.1%	**59.0%**

The bottom row of Table 3-8.1 shows that the most predominant type of purchase was for food and drink, with 55.1% of surveyed groups reporting some spending in this category. The next highest category was gasoline, with 12.7% designating some spending in this category. Only 3.2% of surveyed groups make bike rental purchases.

8.a.1 Group Spending

The average spending by groups is shown in Table 3-8.2 below. Recall that question 8 asked whether a group had, or was anticipating, spending in trail communities during their current trip. If the answer was "No," their expenditures are zero. If the answer was "Yes," the group should have registered some expenditure value for question 8a, but some spending categories could be blank, such as clothing. The means reported in Table 3-8.2 include zero expenditures for the "No" groups and whatever values listed for the "Yes" groups, assuming that a blank entry meant zero expenditures.

The mean total spending per group, across all trailheads and spending categories was $17.31 per group per trip, as shown in the bottom row of column 8. Columns 9 and 10 show that we have a 95% confidence that the mean lies within the range from $15.83 and $18.79.

Mean spending per group on a trip for the six different spending categories is shown in the last row of Table 3-8.2. For example, mean spending was highest for food and drink, with an average across all trailheads of $10.04.

Mean group spending varied across trailheads, as column 8 shows. In fact, the differences across trailheads were statistically significant, implying we should treat each trailhead separately. The highest spending was at the Confluence and Ohiopyle trailheads, while the lowest spending was at the Montour and Boston trailheads.

We tested to determine whether group spending differed between days of the week surveyed. Mean spending on Wednesdays ($14.11) and Fridays ($14.66) was not statistically significantly different between those two days. Similarly, although Saturday spending, $19.62, was higher than Sunday spending, $16.78, these differences were not statistically significant. However, the weekday spending was significantly different from Saturday spending. So we should consider weekdays separately from weekends.

Spending also varied across types of trail users. For example, biking users spent, on average, $18.63 per group per trip, while hikers/walkers spent only $6.73. Interestingly, river access users, who comprised only 4% of all users, spent the most per trip, $39.39. This may be purchases of fishing gear. These differences were statistically significant. These results suggest we should consider types of users separately.

We also tested to determine whether there was a difference in spending across months. A statistical test, using regression analysis with dummy variables for months, showed that spending was significantly different across months. Spending in the months of April, May, June, July and September were not significantly different from one another. However, spending in August and October was higher than these months, and spending in November was lower.

Table 3-8.2

Mean Trip Spending per **GROUP** in Trail Communities Across Entire Sample, by Trailhead and Spending Category

Trailhead	Total Respondents in Survey	Bike Rental	Biking Equipment	Food & Drink	Clothing	Gasoline	Other	**Total**	95% Lower Bound	95% Upper Bound
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10
Montour	330									
Mean		$0.00	$0.17	$1.99	$0.39	$1.29	$0.64	**$4.48**	$ 3.18	$ 5.78
Boston	356									
Mean		$0.38	$0.41	$4.24	$0.10	$0.91	$0.60	**$6.64**	$ 5.20	$ 8.09
W. Newton	279									
Mean		$0.67	$7.03	$4.76	$1.03	$1.13	$0.34	**$14.96**	$ 10.69	$ 19.23
Connellsville	289									
Mean		$0.24	$1.71	$11.80	$0.36	$2.45	$1.13	**$17.68**	$ 14.71	$ 20.65
Ohiopyle	487									
Mean		$2.03	$1.06	$17.59	$2.08	$2.29	$2.10	**$27.16**	$ 23.56	$ 30.75
Confluence	160									
Mean		$2.53	$2.27	$17.75	$1.75	$4.67	$6.07	**$35.06**	$ 24.91	$ 45.21
Rockwood	328									
Mean		$0.16	$1.68	$12.40	$1.64	$2.83	$1.50	**$20.21**	$ 15.95	$ 24.46
Total	2229									
Mean		**$0.83**	**$1.83**	**$10.04**	**$1.07**	**$2.05**	**$1.49**	**$17.31**	$ 15.83	$ 18.79

8.a.2 Spending per Person

Group spending in Table 3-8.2 can be converted to spending per person using the number of persons per group from question 1. This spending per person is used in Chapter 4, along with trail count data, to determine total spending by all user groups in 2002. Figure 3-8.2 and Table 3-8.3 show estimated spending per person across the sampled trailheads. The average across all trailheads was $8.84 per person per trip. Spending per person was highest at Confluence, $15.61, and lowest at Montour, $2.87. Statistical tests showed that the mean spending levels were significantly different across trailheads, implying we should treat these trailheads separately in determining spending. Table 3-8.3 shows these spending levels and the 95% confidence interval for estimated spending. For example, we can be 95% confident that the overall mean spending per person falls within the range, $8.11 to $9.56. The range for Confluence is quite large because of the small number of respondents at that trailhead.

Spending by month is shown in Figure 3-8.3 below. While the differences between months are statistically significant, only August and November stand out, the former being

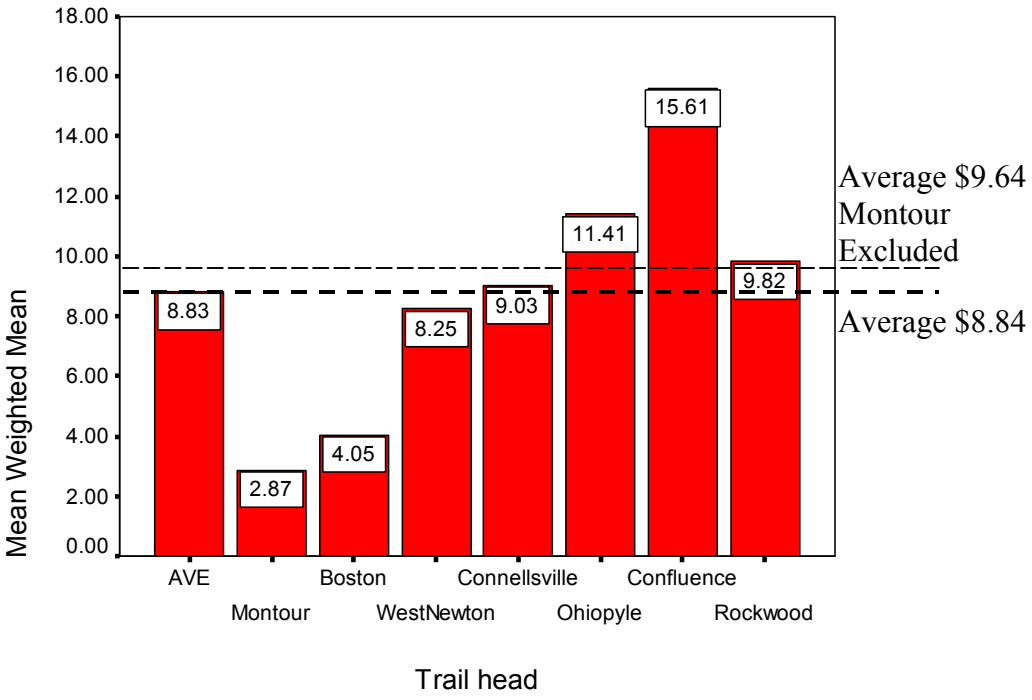


Figure 3-8.2

Mean (Weighted) Spending Per Person
Per Trip, by Trailhead

Table 3-8.3
Mean (Weighted) Spending Per Person Per Trip,
and 95% Confidence Interval, by Trailhead

Trailhead	**Total Spending Per Person 1**	95% Lower Bound 2	95% Upper Bound 3
Montour Mean	**$2.87**	$ 2.04	$ 3.71
Boston Mean	**$4.05**	$ 3.17	$ 4.93
W. Newton Mean	**$8.25**	$ 5.98	$ 10.53
Connellsville Mean	**$9.03**	$ 7.49	$ 10.57
Ohiopyle Mean	**$11.41**	$ 9.97	$ 12.84
Confluence Mean	**$15.61**	$ 11.15	$ 20.08
Rockwood Mean	**$9.82**	$ 7.82	$ 11.82
Total Mean	**$8.84**	$ 8.11	$ 9.56

higher than average, and the latter being lower than average. Figure 3-8.4 shows spending by day of the week. Statistical tests showed that Wednesday and Friday spending per person were the same, so they are grouped together as Weekday. Saturday spending was significantly higher than either weekday or Sunday spending.

Spending levels varied significantly between types of use. Figure 3-8.5 shows that spending for river access users is substantially higher than other uses. Biking users spent more money, on average, than hikers and walkers. (Less than 1% of users are in the "Did not use" category, so this category is not investigated in this study.)

Figure 3-8.6 shows that spending also varies substantially by distances traveled to reach the trailheads. While persons traveling less than 10 miles, one way, spent $4.03 per person per trip, individuals traveling more than 60 miles spent $15.44 per person per trip, nearly four times as much as the local visitors.

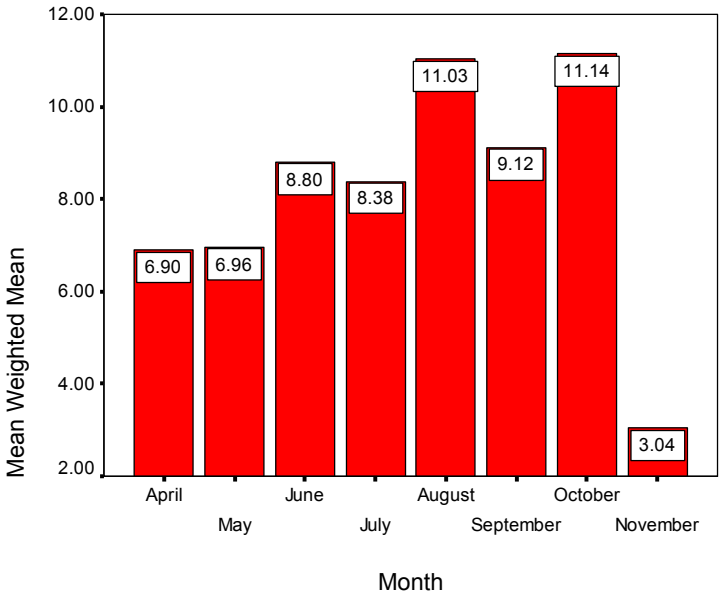


Figure 3-8.3
Mean (Weighted) Spending Per Person Per Trip, by Month

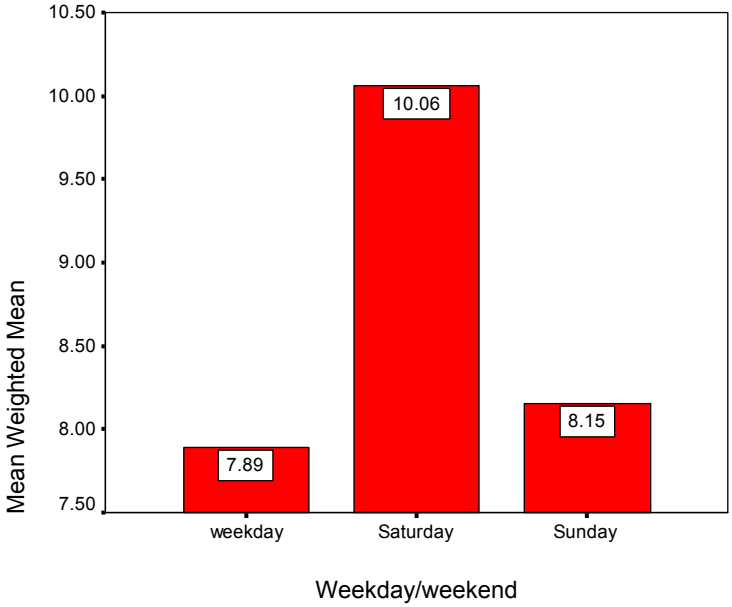


Figure 3-8.4
Mean (Weighted) Spending Per Person
Per Trip, by Day of Week

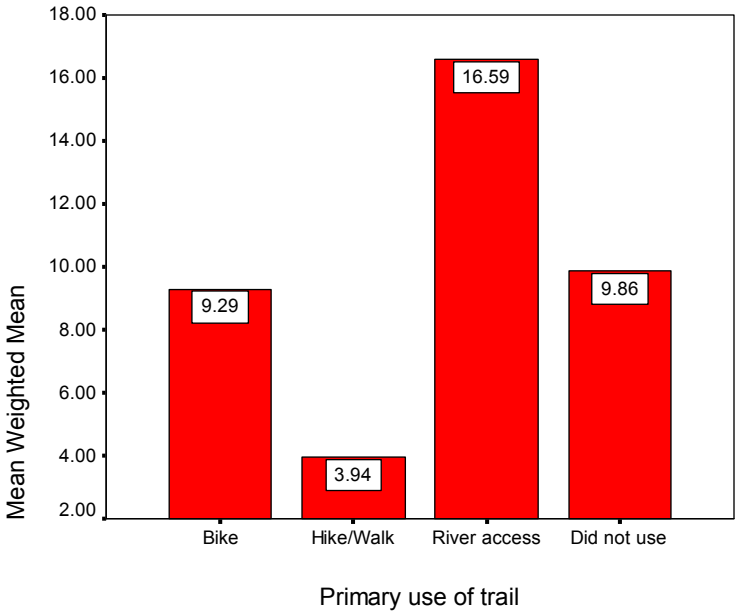


Figure 3-8.5
Mean (Weighted) Spending Per Person
Per Trip, by Type of Use

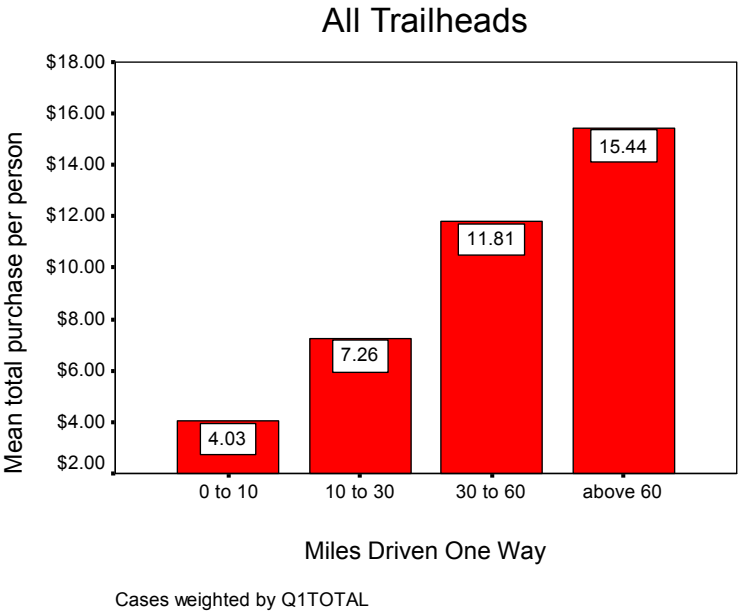


Figure 3-8.6
Mean (Weighted) Spending Per Person
Per Trip, by Miles Driven One Way to Trailheads

9. How many trips has each person in your vehicle made to this trailhead this calendar year?

This question asked for each person to list the number of times they visited the current trailhead during the current calendar year. Unfortunately, some persons may interpret this as the past 12 months, and others as the period since the beginning of the calendar year. If it is the latter, we should see an increase in the number of trips over the course of the sample period. Figure 3-9.1 below shows the weighted means by month of the sampling period. For the major biking period, May through September, there is no significant change

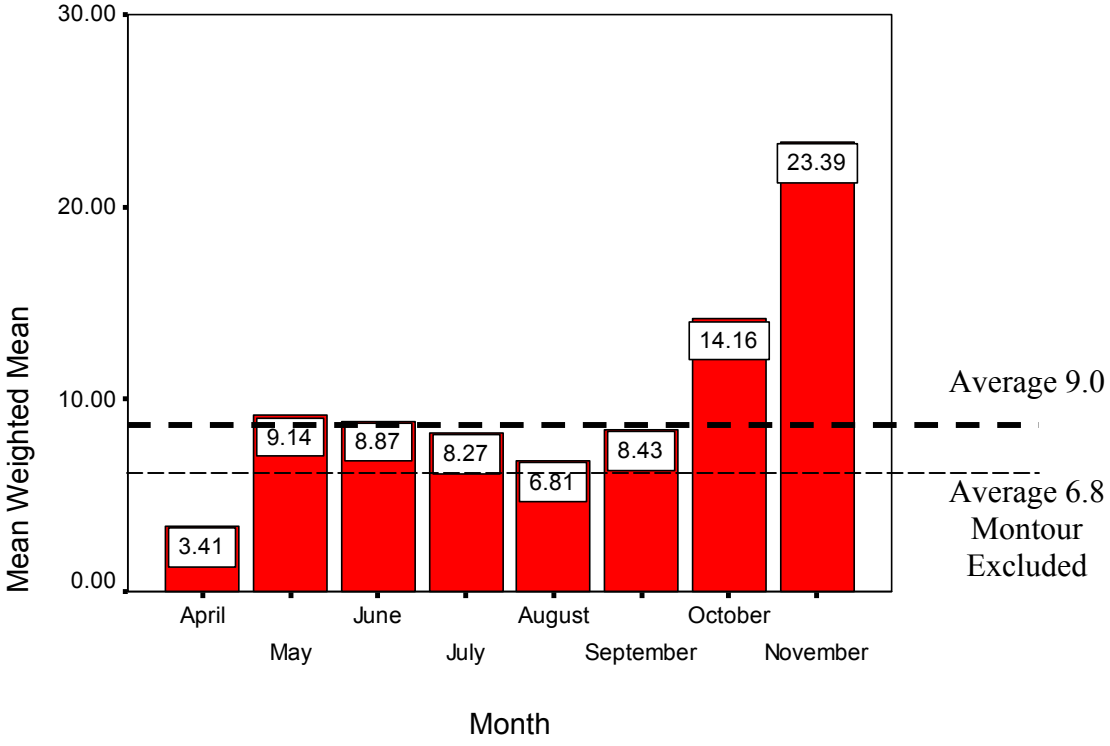


Figure 3-9.1

Mean (Weighted) Number of Trips Per Person to Trailhead
During the Calendar Year, by Month

in number of trips as the season progresses, suggesting that respondents primarily interpreted the question as trips during the past year. The rise in October and November may suggest otherwise, however. But it may also be true that trail users in these fall months are more avid than most. The average number of trips per person to the trailhead at which they were surveyed was 9.0. If Montour is excluded, this average is only 6.8 trips per year. However, the number of trips per person varied significantly across types of use, as Figure 3-9.2 shows. Hiking and walking users made significantly more trips than other users. Biking users made, on average, 5.7 trips per person per year to the trailhead at which they were surveyed. The number of trips per person varied significantly across trailheads, as Figure 3-9.3 shows. The destination trailheads, Ohiopyle, Confluence and Rockwood, were less frequently visited than trailheads such as Montour

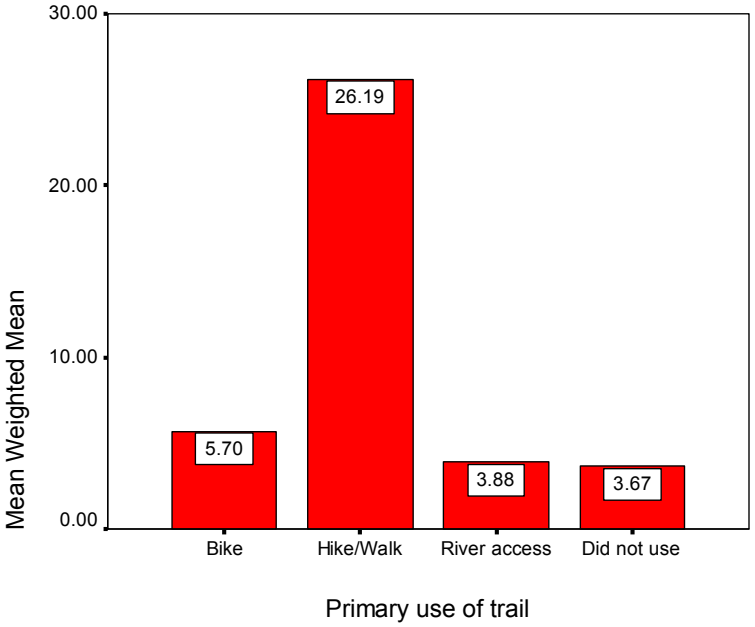


Figure 3-9.2
Mean (Weighted) Number of Trips Per Person
During Past Year, by Type of Use

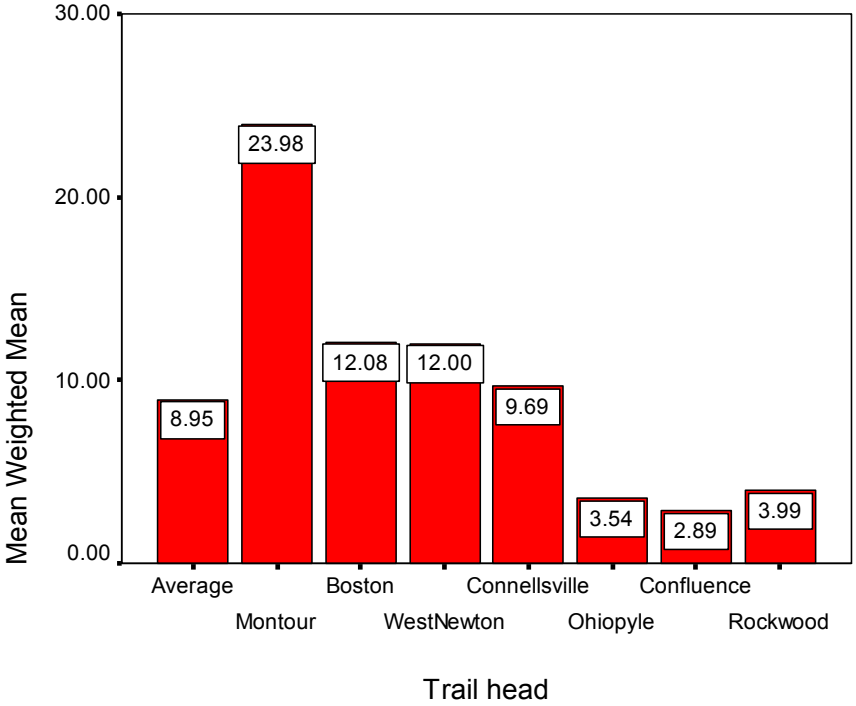


Figure 3-9.3
Mean (Weighted) Number of Trips Per Person
During Past Year, by Trailhead

The number of trips to a trailhead varied significantly with the distance traveled. Figure 3-9.4 shows that the average number of trips per person during the year to the trailhead where they were surveyed was roughly 17 if the person lived within 10 miles of the trailhead. However, the number of trips fell to less than 3 per year if the distance traveled exceeded 30 miles. (Note that Montour is excluded from these statistics.)

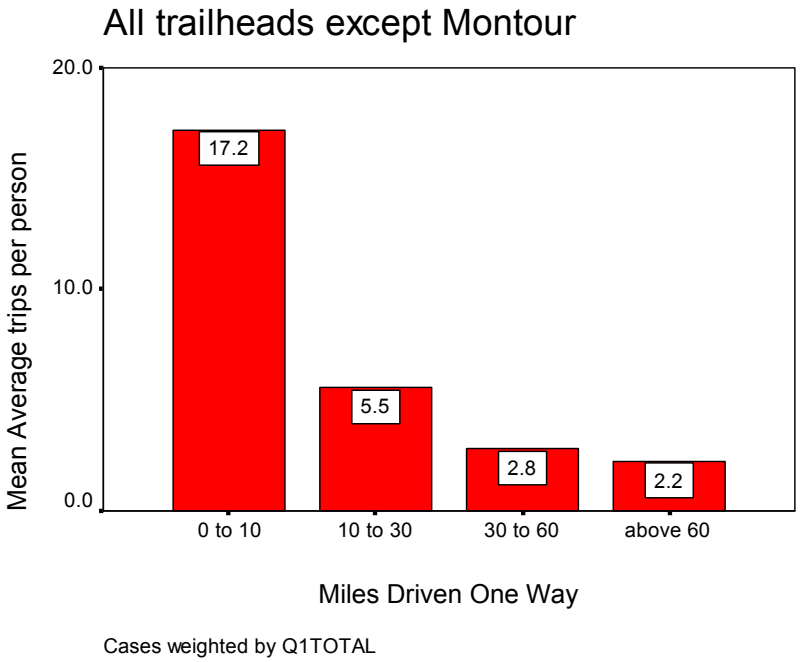
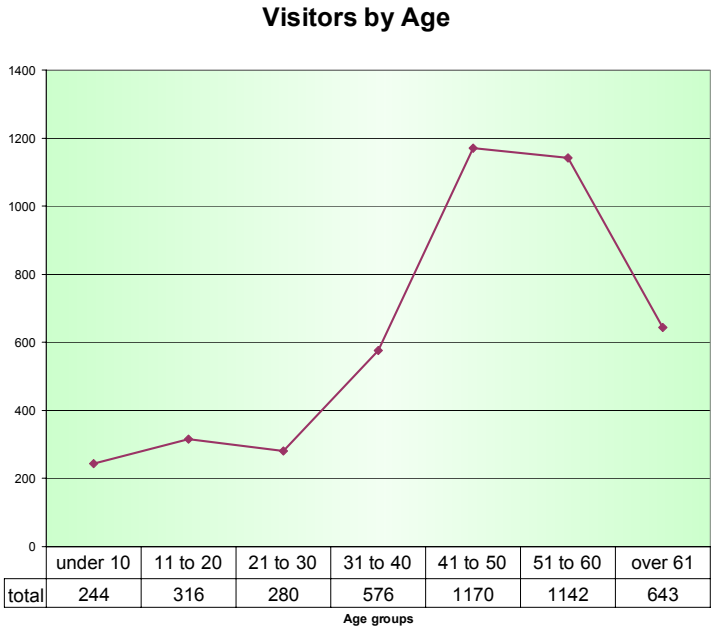


Figure 3-9.4
Average Trips per Year per Person, by
Miles Driven to the Trailhead

10. How many persons in your vehicle are in the following age categories?

The number of persons in each age category is shown in Figure 3-10.1 below. (Recall that while we surveyed 2229 groups, there were roughly 2 persons per group, for a total of over 4400 persons sampled.) It is clear from this figure that the largest number of users is between the ages of 41 and 60. This age group comprised 53% of total users in the sample.



	Under 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Over 60
%	5.6%	7.2%	6.4%	13.2%	26.8%	26.1%	14.7%

Figure 3-10.1

Number of Persons Surveyed by Age Category

Using the midpoints of the age categories provided to respondents (under 10=5, 10-20=15,...over 60=65), the mean ages of users by trailhead are shown in Figure 3-10.2 below. The average age across the entire trail system is 44 years. Montour and Ohiopyle had the youngest users, with an average age of 43. Although not shown in a chart, weekday users were only slightly older (49 years) than weekend users (46 years). Bikers and hikers/walkers were the same age (47 years) while river access users were younger (38 years).

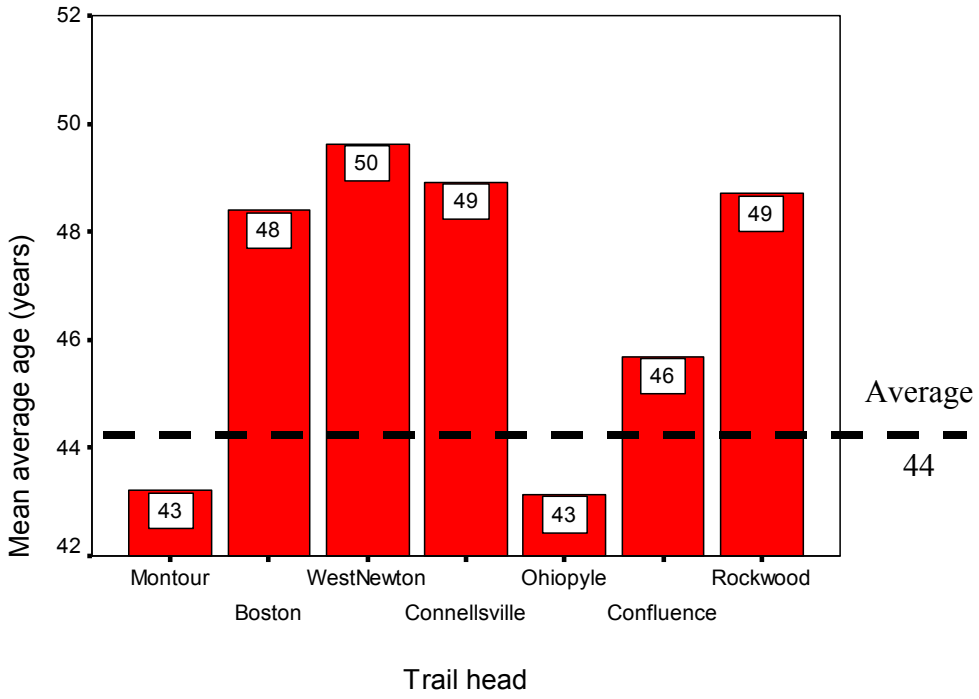


Figure 3-10.2

Mean Ages of Users by Trailhead

11. While it may be difficult to quantify exactly, roughly what percentage of "bike time" during the past 2001 calendar year was spent on various segments of this trail, which runs from Pittsburgh to Cumberland?

Biking on the Allegheny Trail system accounted for a large share of biking time for respondents. The average for all trail users was 47.2% during 2001. Figure 3-11.1 shows the mean percentage of their biking time by trailhead. This trail time ranged from 43% for Ohiopyle users to 65% for West Newton users. It is clear that a very substantial share of biking time is spent on the trail system. This percentage includes persons who were using the trail for other uses at the time of the survey, but may use the trail for biking at other times.

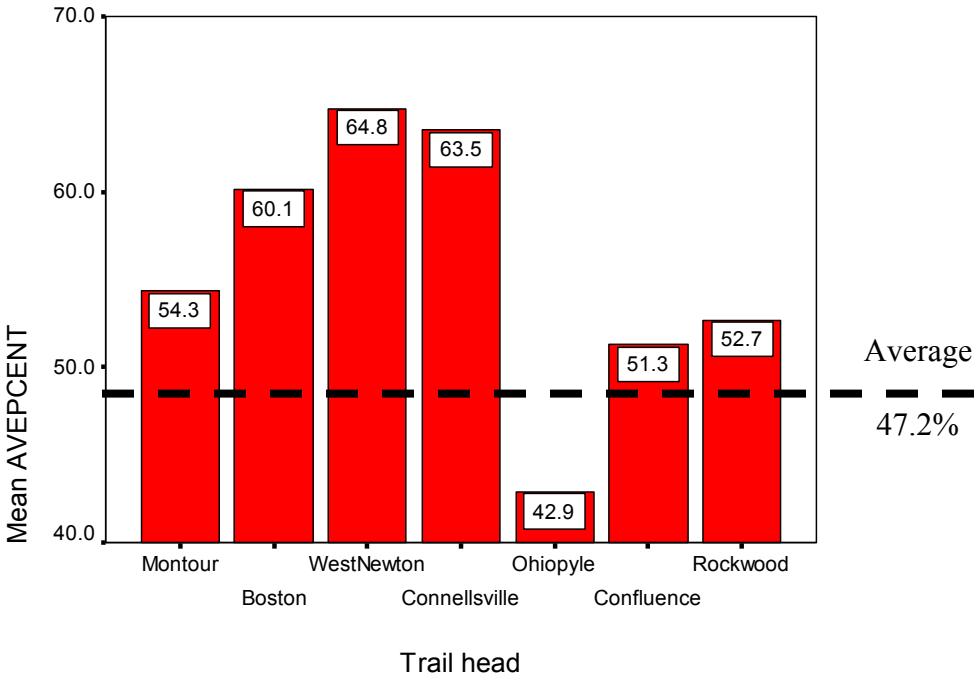


Figure 3-11.1

Mean (Weighted) Percent of Biking Time in 2001
Spent on Allegheny Trail System, by Trailhead

12. Have you, or members of your group today, bought bikes or biking equipment (racks, pumps, clothing, etc.) in the past two years?

The purpose of this question was to determine whether a blank in question 12a represented a true zero expenditure or missing data. Overall, 74% of the groups responded that they had made bike and equipment purchases. This varied across trailheads, from 57% at Montour, to 82% at Rockwood. These differences across trailheads were statistically significant. These percentages are shown in Figure 3-12.1 below.

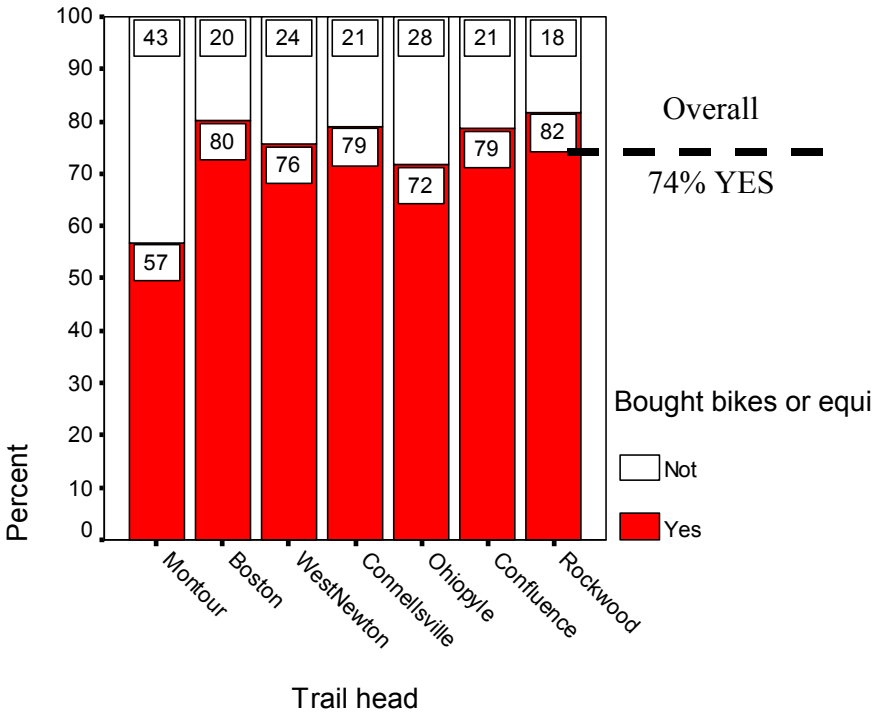


Figure 3-12.1
Percentage of Groups in Which at Least One
Person has Purchased Bikes or Biking Equipment
in the Past Two Years, by Trailhead

If a group designated that it did make bike or equipment purchases, question 12a asked for them to provide that spending information for each person. We used these responses to determine the average bike and equipment spending per person during the past two years. For those groups who DID designate some bike and equipment spending, the average spending was $485 on bikes and $188 on equipment per group, or a total of $673 per group. On a per person basis, this represents a total of $306 per person among those groups who made such expenditures.

We need to establish the spending per person across the entire sample, rather than among just those groups who did make these expenditures. These weighted means are shown in Table 3-12.1 below. Statistical tests showed that these average expenditures did

Table 3-12.1
Mean (Weighted) Spending on Bikes and Equipment per Person
During Past 2 Years, by Trailhead

Trailhead	**Bike Spending Per Person 1**	95% Lower Bound 2	95% Upper Bound 3	**Equipment Spending Per Person 4**	95% Lower Bound 5	95% Upper Bound 6	**Total Spending Per Person 7**	95% Lower Bound 8	95% Upper Bound 9
Montour Mean	**$126.12**	$ 89.93	$162.31	**$47.66**	$35.84	$ 59.48	**$173.78**	$129.57	$217.98
Boston Mean	**$164.26**	$132.52	$196.00	**$74.66**	$59.46	$ 89.86	**$238.92**	$198.64	$279.20
W. Newton Mean	**$197.70**	$153.50	$241.90	**$65.54**	$53.03	$ 78.04	**$263.24**	$215.27	$311.20
Connellsville Mean	**$197.01**	$154.26	$239.78	**$91.72**	$69.51	$113.93	**$288.73**	$235.19	$342.27
Ohiopyle Mean	**$145.92**	$119.40	$172.45	**$52.76**	$43.89	$ 61.64	**$198.68**	$166.30	$231.07
Confluence Mean	**$181.90**	$115.09	$248.71	**$60.14**	$44.85	$ 75.43	**$242.04**	$167.73	$316.34
Rockwood Mean	**$196.86**	$161.02	$232.69	**$76.87**	$62.65	$ 91.08	**$273.73**	$230.44	$317.01
Total Mean	**$169.11**	$154.86	$183.36	**$65.82**	$60.49	$ 71.15	**$234.93**	$217.83	$252.02

vary significantly across trailheads. Average bike plus equipment expenditures were $234.93 per person for all users combined (column 7); i.e., including groups that had no such expenditures. Average bike expenditures were $169.11 per person (column 1) and average equipment expenditures were $65.82 per person (column 4). This table also shows the 95% confidence intervals for these average estimates. For example, we can be 95% confident that the mean total bike and equipment spending will lie between $217.83 and $252.02 per person.

Table 3-12.1 shows that total spending per person was greatest among persons using the Connellsville trailhead, and lowest among those using the Montour trailhead. Figure 3-12.2 shows that average bike and equipment spending also varied significantly across types of trail users. Biking users had the highest such spending, $269.77 per person, followed by river access users, $185.37 per person, followed by hiking/walking users, $74.59 per person.

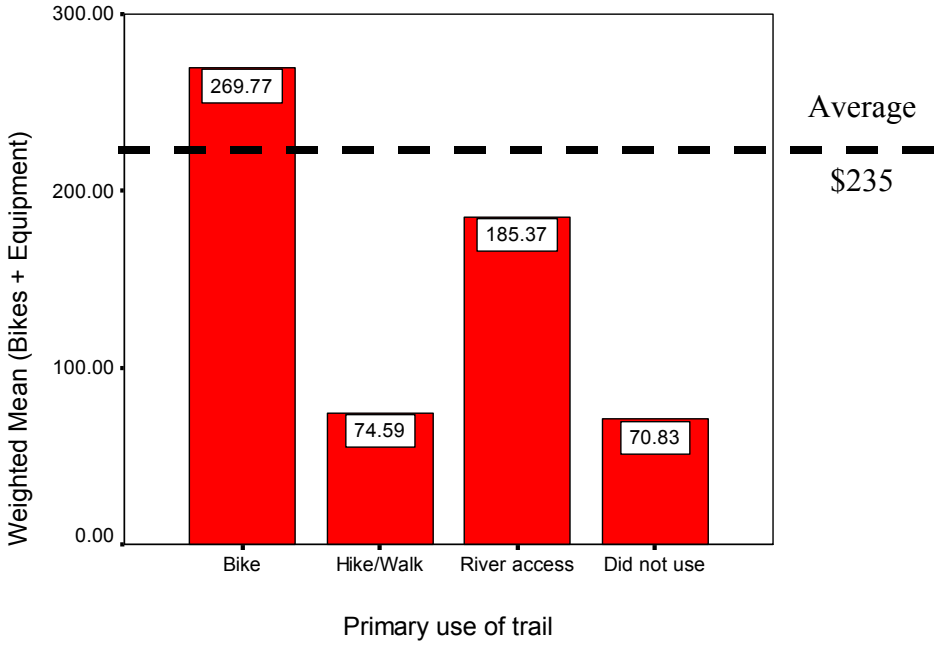


Figure 3-12.2

Mean (Weighted) Bike and Equipment Spending per Person
During the Past Two Years, by Type of Use

13. Is your group staying overnight in this area on this trip?

The percentage of groups staying overnight was 13.3%. Figure 3-13.1 shows that this percentage varies considerably across trailheads, as expected. Visitors to Ohiopyle, Confluence and Rockwood were more likely to stay overnight than visitors to other trailheads, which is consistent with their destination status. If a group DID stay overnight, it was most likely to be camping, with 43% of the groups designating this as their accommodation. Staying in a motel was the accommodation of choice for 21% of the groups; bed and breakfast for 16% and staying with friends for 19%.

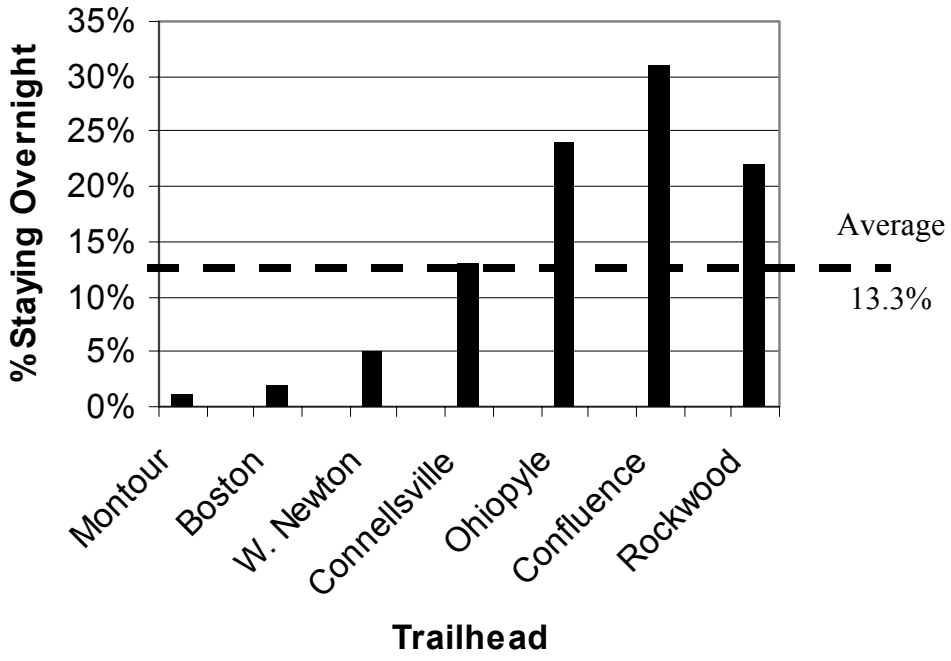


Figure 3-13.1
Percentage of Groups Staying Overnight, by Trailhead

If groups DID stay overnight, their average lodging expenditures were $57 per night, or $21.36 per person per night. If they DID stay overnight, they stayed, on average, 2.4 nights. However, in order to estimate lodging expenditures across the entire sample, we need to determine an average expenditure per person in the sample. These weighted means are shown, by trailhead, in Figure 3-13.1 below. The average spending across the entire sample was $3.24 per person per trip per night. Across the entire sample, the mean number of nights stayed per trip was 0.31 nights. This implies that across the entire sample, the average lodging spending was **$1.00 per person per trip** ($3.24 x 0.31).

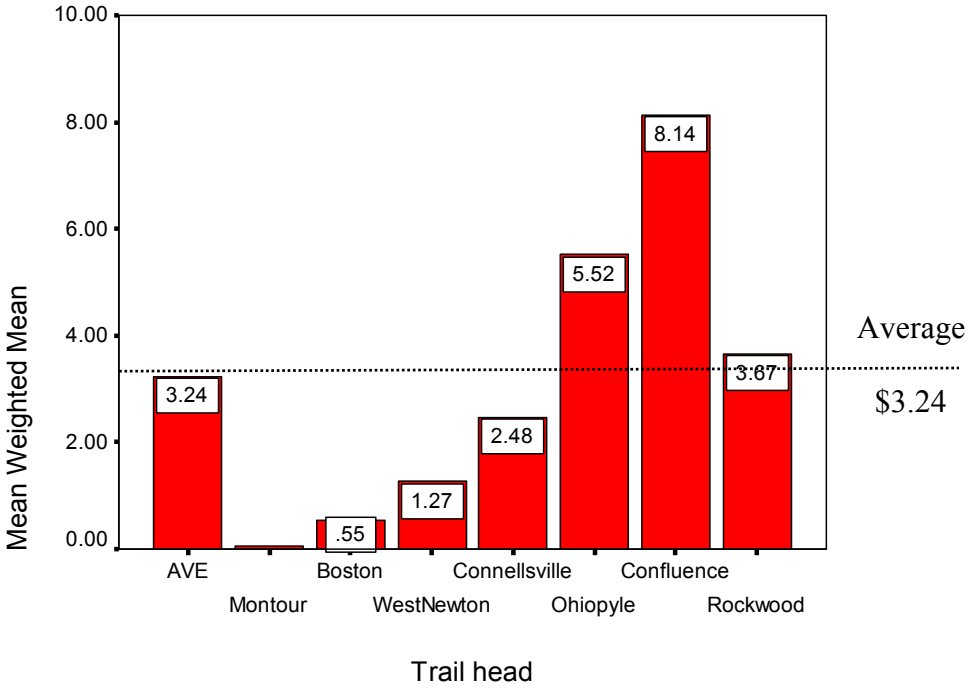


Figure 3-13.2

Mean (Weighted) Lodging Expenditures Per Person
Per Trip Per Night Across ENTIRE Sample, by Trailhead

In order to estimate lodging spending during the trail season, we will need to estimate the expected lodging spending per person per visit. This would equal the spending per person per night times the number of nights stayed per person across the ENTIRE sample. We show these estimates by trailhead in Table 3-13.1. For example, this table shows that an average visitor to Rockwood would spend $3.67 per night on lodging (this is across the entire sample of visitors to Rockwood, not just those who did stay overnight). The average visitor stayed 0.55 nights per visit. So the average lodging spending per visit to Rockwood was $2.02 per person per visit. The mean overall lodging spending per person is $1.00 per person per visit; and we can be 95% confident that this mean lies within the interval $0.80 to $1.21.

Although the data are not shown, the average lodging expenditures also varied significantly across types of users. River access users spent $4.77 per person per night across the entire sample of this type of user. Biking users spent $3.45 per person per night, and

hiking and walking users spent only $1.79 per person per night. (Note that these are average expenditures across the ENTIRE sample, not just among those groups who DID stay overnight.)

Table 3-13.1
Lodging Spending and Nights Stayed
on a per Person Basis for ENTIRE Sample, by Trailhead

Trailhead	Mean Lodging Spending per Person per Night	95% Lower Bound	95% Upper Bound	Mean Nights Stayed per Person per Trip	**Expected Spending per Person per Trip (1x4)**	95% Lower Bound	95% Upper Bound
	1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7
Montour	$0.05	$ -	$0.14	0.05	**$0.00**	$0.00	$0.01
Boston	$0.55	$ -	$1.10	0.03	**$0.02**	$0.00	$0.03
W. Newton	$1.27	$ 0.27	$2.26	0.08	**$0.10**	$0.02	$0.18
Connellsville	$2.48	$ 1.33	$3.62	0.25	**$0.62**	$0.33	$0.91
Ohiopyle	$5.52	$ 3.90	$7.15	0.59	**$3.26**	$2.30	$4.22
Confluence	$8.14	$ 3.21	$13.07	0.62	**$5.05**	$1.99	$8.10
Rockwood	$3.67	$ 2.34	$4.99	0.55	**$2.02**	$1.29	$2.74
Total	$3.24	$ 2.58	$3.91	0.31	**$1.00**	$0.80	$1.21

14. What is the ZipCode of residence for each person in your vehicle?

The distribution of persons by zipcode is analyzed extensively in Chapter 5 of this report. Please refer to that chapter.

15. We hope you had an enjoyable outing today. Were there some services or facilities you would have enjoyed, but were not available along the trail or trailhead, such as:...

This question listed several types of facilities that trail users may enjoy. Figure 3-15.1 below shows that a high percentage would like to see more availability of drinking water (27.9%) and toilets (24.1%). There was very low interest in shopping, lodging, and bike repair facilities. Figure 3-15.2 shows these suggested facilities by trailhead. For example, this figure shows that a large share of users of Montour, Boston, West Newton and Rockwood would like more snack shops. A very large share of users at Connellsville would like public toilets. Roughly one-third of respondents at all trailheads wanted better drinking water facilities. Although not shown on this figure, a small number of respondents suggested trash receptacles, benches and historic information.

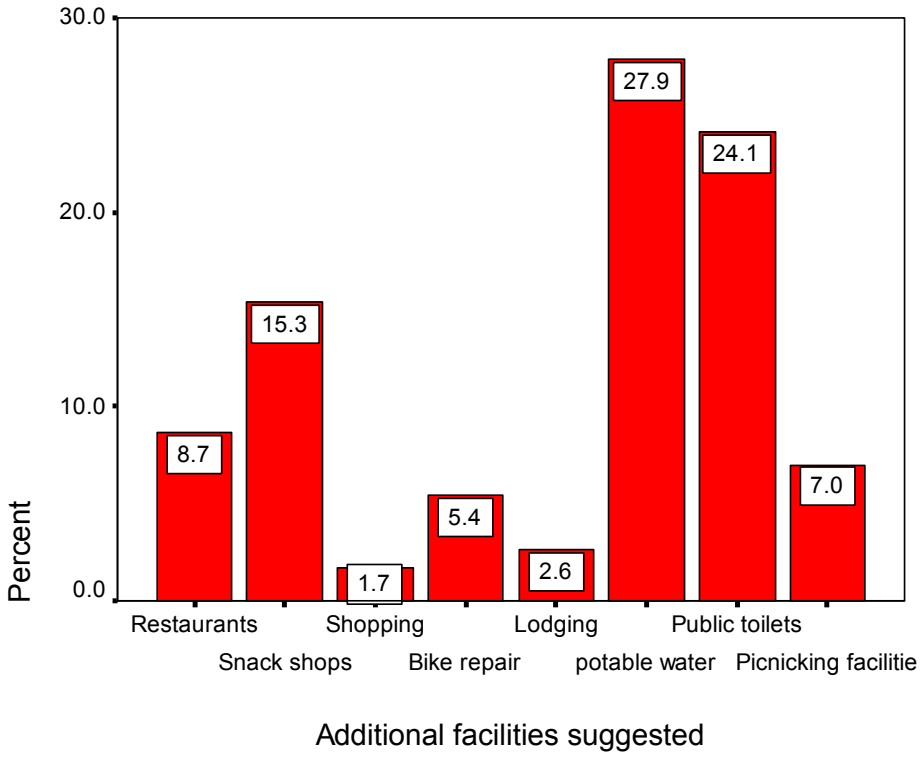


Figure 3-15.1

Percentage of Respondents Suggesting Additional Facilities Along the Trail, by Type of Facility

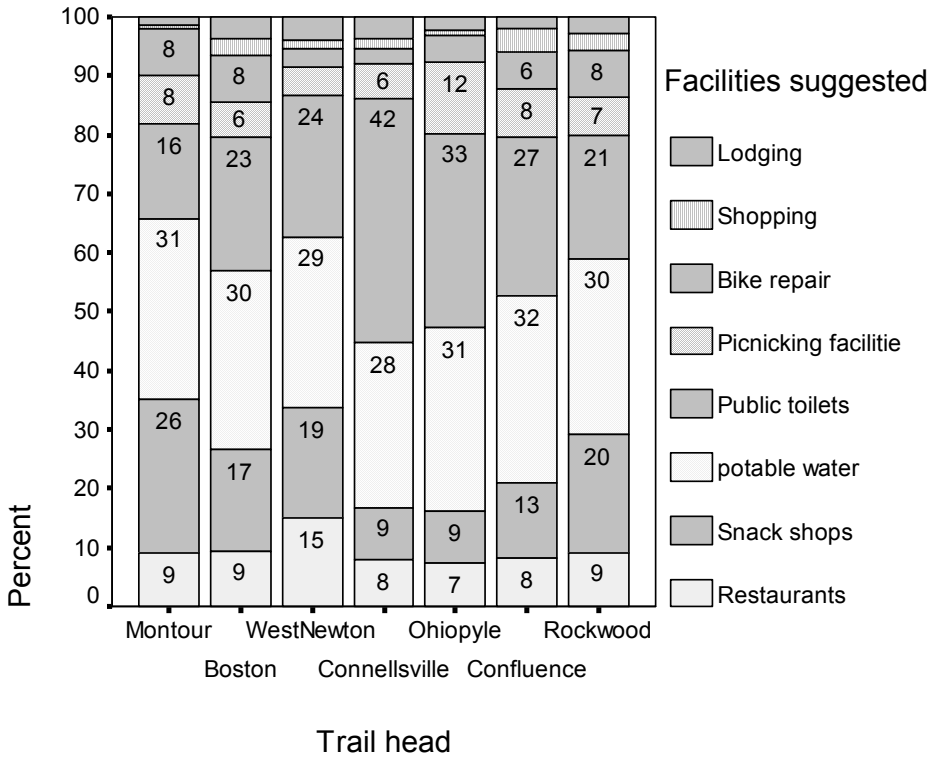


Figure 3-15.2

Percentage of Respondents Suggesting Additional Facilities Along the Trail, by Type of Facility and Trailhead