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**PUBLIC
USE
of the
NATIONAL
PARK
SYSTEM**

*Calendar
Year Report - 1974*



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR**



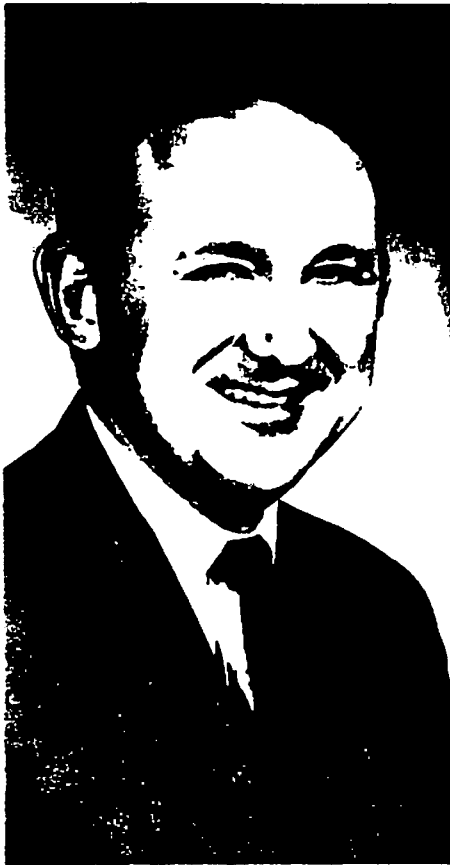
**NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE**

**PUBLIC USE
OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM**

CALENDAR YEAR REPORT - 1974

**National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
April 1975**

NPS PUBLICATION NUMBER 140



FOREWORD

The National Park System is a growing system . . . now consisting of 286 areas in 47 States. It is a diverse system . . . national parks, national seashores, lakeshores, recreation areas, monuments, parkways, historic sites, and wilderness areas . . . embracing a total of more than 31 million acres.

The reader of this booklet will find ample documentation of this vastness. There is something for everyone in the National Park System, no matter what his interests or his location.

Each year, as this booklet indicates, almost 220 million persons visit the parks. This visitation is expected to continue and will certainly increase in many of the areas associated with the Nation's Bicentennial.

If this booklet documents our popularity, it also indicates some of our problems. One of them, and perhaps the most central, is maintaining the ability to accommodate masses of people while preserving the quality of the experience.

The National Park Service is dedicated to the solution of these problems in the years to come and the protection of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage for all Americans.

**GARY EVERHARDT
DIRECTOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

April 1975

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INTRODUCTION

There are hundreds of units in the National Park System, ranging from tiny historic properties to vast natural areas of over 2,000,000 acres in size. These parks are found from northern climates, with short seasons of active visitation, to the tropics, where use can occur year-round. They are found in our largest cities and in remote, sparsely populated regions.

Visitation at memorials and national shrines such as Independence National Historical Park and the Lincoln Memorial is intense over most of the year, and the use occurs on a small land base. Heavy use also occurs in certain parts of the larger parks at certain seasons, long weekends, or peak periods within a day.

Servicewide visitation to the parks is almost always upward, though individual areas may have varying patterns. This is an historical trend that appears to be inevitable as long as increases in population, larger discretionary incomes and improved mobility are operative—or until effective capacities are established and enforced for individual parks. On the other hand, an energy crisis or other national emergency can change this trend completely.

Another upward bias is built into the historical statistics on public use of the parks. New parks are added by each Congress and, in the fullness of time, enter into public use statistics.

In 1974 total visits showed a minuscule increase over 1973, but adjusting out of the data those 10 parks which were not reporting by January 1973 would reduce the 1974 total by nearly 6 million visits, and leave us with a decline of almost 2% last year for an identical 1973-74 list of areas. The

largest new item is Gateway NRA which, in its first 6 months of official reports, had over 4 million visits.

Other principal components of the illusory 1974 increase were Buffalo NR, Golden Gate NRA, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP; only about a million of the Canal's 2-1/2 million visits were from the portion previously reporting (as part of National Capital Parks' data).

Changes in counting procedures occur at individual areas from time to time. Some of those procedural discontinuities lead to increases, some to decreases, so it is difficult to generalize about their effects on the Systemwide total. Occasionally, however, there is a large systematic shift—usually upward—affecting a major segment of the System's data; examples are the 1960 redefinition of a park visit (coupled with centralization of control over counting procedures), and its full implementation in 1971 with respect to nonrecreation use.

In 1975 there will be a small downward shift, attributable to the elimination of some separate reports. See page 62 for a discussion of the dual bookkeeping* in our table of NPS areas on pages 4-5. Among those delisted, however, only Gettysburg National Cemetery reports any truly large number of visitors, and several newly listed areas have had their data included in the System totals in the past though not separately identified; so the impact of this revision on public use data will be a limited one.

One should therefore take with a grain of salt the increases reflected each year in the various data items summarized on page 6. The discontinuities are usually footnoted where we present individual park statistics, as in the last table of this report. Only budget and personnel ceilings are likely to drift downward—sometimes—in the face of the upward creep of areas included in the System.

Reliable statistics and careful analysis of their significance are important tools for park managers in planning for the use of the parks. Theirs is the dual task of protecting park resources and providing for their use by our and future generations. Reference to the quantitative measures of use is essential if we are to provide a quality park

experience. Awareness of discontinuities in the time series of such measures is a prerequisite to proper interpretation of the data.

Widespread interest in statistics on national park use is found also among public agencies at all levels, planning organizations, universities, travel associations, and private groups and individuals. Such statistics are used as an indication of the extent and probable growth pattern of the Nation's leisure industry, now estimated to be in excess of \$20 billion annually.



*Other shifts in categories are also discussed there.

4 AREAS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Abbreviation	Class of Area	No. of Areas Administered		Number of Areas Reporting Visits in 1974				
		1975 System ¹	1974 System	Natural	Historical	Recreational	Cultural	NCP
NB	National Battlefields	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
NBP	National Battlefield Parks	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
NBS	National Battlefield Sites	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
NC	National Cemeteries	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
NHS	National Historic Sites	52	62	—	42	—	—	—
NHP	National Historical Parks	16	16	—	15	—	—	—
NL	National Lakeshores	4	4	—	—	3	—	—
—	National Mall	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
NMem	National Memorials	22	22	—	19	—	—	—
NMemP	National Memorial Park	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
NMP	National Military Parks	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
NM	National Monuments ²	81	83	36	43	—	—	—
NP	National Parks ³	38	38	37	1	—	—	—
—	National Parkways	4	6	—	—	4	—	—
—	National Preserves	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
NRA	National Recreation Areas	16	16	—	—	15 ⁴	—	—
NR	National River	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
NS	National Seashores	10	9	—	—	7	—	—
—	National Scenic River	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
NSR	National Scenic Riverways	2	3	—	—	2	—	—
NST	National Scenic Trail	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	National Scientific Reserve	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	National Visitor Center	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
HA	Historic Area	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	International Park	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
NCP	National Capital Parks	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	White House	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	Parks—Other	9	6	1	1	2	1	—
TOTAL		287	309	74	156	34	1	1

¹ Effective January 3, 1975; all data in this report, however, are tabulated on the basis in effect December 31, 1974. See discussion on page 62.

² Includes 37 in Natural category, 46 in Historical category in 1974; only 35 in Natural category in 1975 system.

³ All in Natural category except Mesa Verde, which is in Historical category.

⁴ Data for Lake Chelan and Ross Lake NRA's are included in North Cascades NP; they are included in the 15 shown here to be currently in reporting status.

9 **SUMMARY DATA¹**
CALENDAR YEAR 1974

	CY 1973	CY 1974	Per Cent Change
Number of Areas, National Park System²	298	309	+3.7
Number of areas reporting public use (as of Dec. 31)	261	266	+1.9
Natural category	74	74	-
Historical category	152	156	+2.6
Recreational category	33	34	+3.0
Cultural category	1	1	-
National Capital Parks	1	1	-
Public Use Volume (in thousands)			
Visits, total	215,580.0	217,437.6	+0.9
Recreation visits	168,923.1	171,054.8	+1.3
Nonrecreation visits	46,656.9	46,382.8	-0.6
Overnight Stays, total	15,349.0	15,349.8	+0.005
Recreation overnight stays	15,285.6	15,310.0	+0.2
Nonrecreation overnight stays	63.5	39.8	-37.3
Visitor-Hours, total	961,385.8	980,969.2	+2.0
Recreation visitor-hours	937,519.7	960,030.7	+2.4
Nonrecreation visitor-hours	23,866.1	20,938.4	-12.3
Area, total³	30,494,156 Acres	31,106,308 Acres	+2.0
	(12,340,815 Hectares)	(12,588,550 Hectares)	
Federally-owned lands and waters	29,117,412 Acres	29,031,485 Acres	-0.3
	(11,783,655 Hectares)	(11,748,881 Hectares)	
Non-Federal, within park boundaries	1,376,744 Acres	2,074,823 Acres	+50.7
	(557,161 Hectares)	(839,669 Hectares)	
Operating Budget for Fiscal Year (ending June 30)	\$162,666,000	\$201,833,000	+24.1
Number of Permanent Full-time Employees (including Job Corps)	7,172	7,443	+3.8

¹Subtotals may not equal totals, due to rounding.

²See footnote 1 on page 5. Numbers in each category are shown as of December 31.

³Conversion of acres to hectares was made by dividing acreages by 2.471 as an approximation.



VISITS, BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES (in thousands)

	CY 1973			CY 1974		
	No. of Areas Reporting	Recreation	Non-Recreation	No. of Areas Reporting	Recreation	Non-Recreation
Natural Category *	74	52,540.6	9,962.1	74	50,881.1	9,862.9
National Parks **	37	44,831.7	9,416.3	37	43,123.6	9,574.7
Other natural areas	37	7,708.9	545.8	37	7,757.6	288.2
Historical Category	152	52,943.3	27,219.9	156	53,435.4	27,052.6
Recreational Category *	33	52,959.2	8,559.8	34	58,580.5	8,419.9
National Parkways	4	25,986.6	7,373.5	4	27,556.8	6,893.2
Other recreational areas	29	26,972.6	1,186.3	30	31,023.7	1,526.7
Cultural Category	1	482.6	—	1	509.7	—
National Capital Parks ***	1	9,997.4	915.1	1	7,648.0	1,047.4

*Data for Lake Chelan and Ross Lake NRA's are included in North Cascades NP.

**Does not include Mesa Verde NP, which is included in the Historical category (482.9 rec. and 1.0 non-rec. in CY 73; 445.4 rec. and 1.3 non-rec. in CY 74).

***Does not include the 25 areas listed in Notes Regarding Data Collection and Presentation; see also footnote 6 on page 60.

OVERNIGHT STAYS AND VISITOR-HOURS (in thousands) *

	CY 1973	CY 1974	Per Cent Change
Total Overnight Stays (excluding inholdings)	15,349.0	15,349.8	+0.005
By management categories			
Natural	10,442.0	10,174.6	-2.6
Historical	436.6	448.8	+2.8
Recreational	4,396.7	4,676.7	+6.4
Cultural	-	-	-
National Capital Parks	73.7	49.7	-32.6
By type of accommodations			
Recreational:	15,285.5	15,310.0	+0.2
Concessioner lodgings**	2,766.7	2,828.8	+2.2
Concessioner campgrounds and trailer villages	740.7	858.2	+15.9
NPS-operated campsites	8,684.6	8,411.8	-3.1
Backcountry camping	1,952.8	2,172.2	+11.2
Miscellaneous overnight stays	1,140.7	1,039.0	-8.9
Nonrecreational—not categorized by types	63.5	39.8	-37.3
Total Visitor-Hours (including overnight and day use)	961,385.8	980,969.2	+2.0
By management categories			
Natural	550,852.7	547,291.7	-0.6
Historical	71,107.3	73,531.2	+1.5
Recreational	317,527.9	338,345.3	+6.6
Cultural	1,345.1	1,485.5	+10.4
National Capital Parks	20,552.8	20,315.5***	-1.2

*Subtotals may not equal totals, due to rounding of figures.

**Includes houseboat rentals at Everglades National Park.

***See Footnote 6 on page 60.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS

The purpose of this section is to illustrate specific aspects of public use of the National Park System, in order to create a clearer picture of the diversity of use and the various factors that affect intensity of visitation.

Included in this issue are two analytical essays, and a map showing some data distributed according to States and other political entities (the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico).



CALENDAR YEAR 1974 VISITATION PATTERNS

Introduction

Levels and patterns of visitation to National Park Service areas in 1974 clearly reflected the impact of the energy shortage on leisure travel. Although 1974 was a decidedly dismal year on most economic fronts, with both inflation and recession creating havoc and instability, the relationship between National Park System visitation and general economic indicators was less clearly evident than the relationship between visitation and the real or imagined availability of gasoline.

The purpose of this article is to summarize recent NPS visitation patterns with special emphasis on the latter half of 1974 and to briefly explore the relationship between visitation patterns and economic variables. Many of the tables and textual remarks are recapitulations or extensions of those found in the article entitled "The Effects of the Fuel Shortage on Travel Patterns" in the *Fiscal Year 1974 Report on Public Use* published in October 1974 (NPS publication No. 125). That earlier analysis also contained a summary of travel patterns in the leisure/recreation industry in the first half of 1974, as well as an evaluation of the probable long-term impacts of the energy problem and changing life styles on travel patterns.

As predicted, the second half of 1974 was characterized by a return to near normal increases in use of National Park Service areas. The recovery in use volume in the latter half of 1974 resulted in a modest Systemwide annual decline of only -1.8% for the 256 areas reporting in both 1973 and 1974. Systemwide use, as reported in the summary tables on pages 6-11, includes data for ten areas which were not reporting as of January 1973. The reported increase in visitation (+0.9%) primarily resulted from the addition of Gateway National Recreation Area (N.Y.-N.J.), which recorded over four million visits since it began officially reporting in July 1974.

Long-Run Visitation Trends

On an aggregate basis the energy and economic crises of 1974 appeared to have only a slight dampening effect on use; however, the number of individual areas which experienced declines (166 areas, or 62% of the total 266 areas reporting) was significantly higher in 1974 than in previous years. The number of areas reporting declines each year has been on a more or less steadily rising trend since 1965, so the increased number was not totally unexpected. In 1965 only 21% of the reporting areas exhibited declines when compared with the previous year. In 1970, 26% experienced declines. In 1972 this proportion had risen to 30% and in 1973, when the effects of the impending energy crises were first felt, nearly one half (49%) of all reporting areas showed declines.

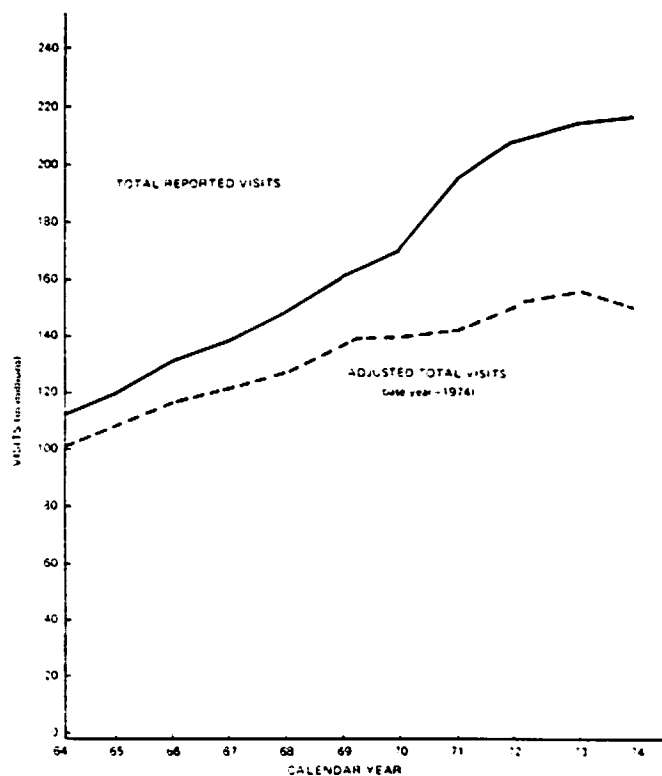
Statistically, a decline from one year to the next is neither unexpected nor unusual. Very few data series, and especially park use data series, exhibit consistent increases in every year. More commonly one finds that the trend in visitation has been upward over a relatively long period of time, where increases more than offset the occasional decreases which occur in year-to-year comparisons.

Contrary to popular opinion, use of National Park Service areas has been increasing at a decreasing rate over the last decade. This trend has been partially obscured for the following reasons:

- 1) The initiation of user counts at new areas has had a significant impact on the aggregate Systemwide total over the past ten years. Between 1964 and 1974 there was a net increase of eighty (80) areas in the number of areas officially reporting use.

- 2) Effective January 1971 the National Park Service required all parks to include nonrecreation use counts in their reports of total visits. A few park areas which had been excluding large numbers of nonrecreation users in previous years therefore exhibited dramatic but largely illusory increases in use as a result of this change.

In Graph I, visitation data (in millions) for 1964 through 1974 are displayed. The graph shows the visits total as reported, and an adjusted visits total which excludes (a) new areas' data and (b) data for nine park areas significantly affected by the 1971 counting change. Between 1964 and 1974, total



Graph 1. Visits to National Park System areas, showing gross totals reported 1964-74, and adjusted totals on a 1974 base (excluding data for new areas which began reporting after 1964 and for 9 other areas significantly affected by changes in counting procedures).

reported Systemwide visitation increased by 95 percent whereas on an adjusted, and presumably comparable, basis Systemwide visitation increased only 49 percent. The falling rate of increase in public use of the System is more clearly evident in the *adjusted* data series displayed in Graph I.

Long-run trends in visitation have been found to be closely correlated to changes in population and income. Changes in tastes and preferences for activities in parks, as well as the public's perception of the quality of park experiences, also have an important influence on use patterns; these latter variables, however, are extremely difficult if not impossible to quantify. Last but not least, use of individual park areas is significantly affected by the costs of travel, the supply of complementary or substitute recreation resources, the characteristics of access to the region or site, and the climate. All of these factors influence and determine the levels and patterns of use at individual sites over the long run. In this analysis, the focus will be on the

Table A. SYSTEMWIDE VISITATION BY QUARTER FOR 1973 and 1974; BY DISTANCE FROM MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

Urban—Within 40 miles of SMSA of 250,000 persons or more.

Rural—Areas beyond 40 miles of SMSA as defined above.

N/A—Not applicable for comparison with previous years' data: Areas which were not reporting use in 1973 or discontinued reporting in 1974.

AREA CLASSIFI- CATION	Number of Areas Reporting as of 6/30/74	FIRST QUARTER VISITATION (in thousands)				SECOND QUARTER VISITATION (in thousands)			
		Jan-Mar. 1973	Jan-Mar. 1974	Percent Change	Number of Areas Reporting Declines in 1st Quarter	Apr-Jun. 1973	Apr-Jun. 1974	Percent Change	Number of Areas Reporting Declines in 2nd Quarter
Total	264	30,530.9	26,731.2	-12.4	—	63,022.0	60,492.8	-4.0	—
N/A	8	—	131.4	—	—	0.2	406.2	—	—
Adjusted Total	256	30,530.9	26,599.8	-12.9	175	63,021.8	60,086.6	-4.7	174
Urban Areas	102	21,736.9	19,154.1	-11.9	74	37,202.8	36,995.3	-0.6	61
Rural Areas	154	8,793.9	7,445.8	-15.3	101	25,819.1	23,091.2	-10.6	113

AREA CLASSIFI- CATION	Number of Areas Reporting as of 12/31/74	THIRD QUARTER VISITATION (in thousands)				FOURTH QUARTER VISITATION (in thousands)			
		July-Sep. 1973	July-Sep. 1974	Percent Change	Number of Areas Reporting Declines in 3rd Quarter	Oct-Dec. 1973	Oct-Dec. 1974	Percent Change	Number of Areas Reporting Declines in 4th Quarter
Total	266	85,700.0	91,143.3	+6.2	—	36,327.1	39,070.3	+7.6	—
N/A	10	1.4	4,491.0	—	—	73.0	829.6	—	—
Adjusted Total	256	85,698.6	86,652.3	+1.1	141	36,254.1	38,240.7	+5.5	85
Urban Areas	102	44,929.0	47,621.0	+6.0	55	23,730.0	24,985.3	+5.3	31
Rural Areas	154	40,769.6	39,031.2	-4.3	86	12,524.2	13,255.4	+5.8	54

apparent short run sensitivity of NPS visitation to abrupt changes in the U.S. economy.

1974 Visitation Patterns

Although the effects of the "energy crisis" on park travel were first felt in July of 1973, it was not until December 1973—a full month following the initiation of the oil embargo and gasoline price increases—that consistent and continuous declines in use began to be seen throughout the National Park System. Systemwide visitation data by quarters are displayed in Table A (pp. 16-17).

During the oil embargo phase, January through March 1974, automobile travel in general, and park visitation in particular, showed dramatic declines. The emergency fuel allocation program, the Sunday ban on gasoline sales, the large number of gasoline stations running out of fuel, and the psychology of fear generated by the often hysterical and doomsday news releases created a climate of extreme uncertainty which adversely affected all segments of the leisure industry.

In the first quarter of 1974, visitation (on an adjusted basis) fell 12.9% when compared with the first quarter of 1973. The severity of the decline was greater for rural park areas—which experienced a 15.3% decrease in use—than for urban or near-urban park areas which, as a group, declined 11.9%. There were, however, proportionately more declining urban areas (72.5% of the 102 areas) than rural (65.6% of 154 such areas).

The lifting of the oil embargo in April brought immediate relief, though not full recovery, to many segments of the leisure/recreation industry. The second quarter of 1974 was still characterized by an obsession with the future availability of fuel. Although aggregate monthly declines were reported in April, May, and June, the overall adjusted decline for the second quarter was only 4.7%. Urban and near-urban park areas nearly recovered to 1973 use levels, but rural park areas again exhibited relatively large declines, down -10.6% collectively.

In the third quarter, which encompasses July and August—the peak visitation months for most areas—Systemwide use on a 1973 comparable basis showed an increase of 1.1% in 1974. However, rural areas as a group again experienced a decline

(-4.3%). Although many individual urban park areas' use declined, urban areas' use when aggregated exhibited a healthy increase of 6.0% thereby offsetting the rural areas' decline. These comparisons are slightly misleading insofar as the 1973 data also reflect energy-crisis-induced decreases. If one adjusts for comparability back to 1971, the data reveal that, on an adjusted basis, third-quarter Systemwide visitation was still less than that reported in 1972, the last "normal" year prior to the energy shortage.

Aggregate visitation in the fourth quarter of 1974 when compared with 1973 reflects an apparent return to normal (+5.5%). Record high total NPS visitation, even on an adjusted basis, was reported in October and November. Public use in December, on a 1971 comparable basis, was lower than December 1971, 1972 and 1973; however, winter use is extremely weather sensitive and volatile shifts from year to year are therefore not uncommon. Urban and rural park areas showed increases of 5.3% and 5.8%, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 1974 as compared to the fourth quarter of 1973. Only 33% of all individual areas exhibited declines in the last quarter of 1974.

Rural versus urban areas' visitation data by region for the third and fourth quarters of 1974 are displayed in Table B. (First and second quarter use on a regional basis was printed in the Fiscal Year 1974 public use report.) The regional patterns more or less corroborate the Servicewide comparisons; however, the reader is cautioned that discrepancies may occur in regional as against Systemwide aggregate use patterns because of the different proportions of certain types of areas in a given region. For example, in the Southwest Region, third quarter use of urban areas exhibited a larger decline than use of rural areas, but the small number of urban areas reporting (4) makes it difficult to draw any concrete conclusions regarding urban area use patterns as compared to rural area use patterns in the Southwest Region.

The absolute percentage declines referred to in this analysis are not, incidentally, the most important findings. The significance is in the direction of change and in the exhibited differences in use patterns at rural and urban areas. There will be no attempt in this article to explain the many exceptions and deviations from the broad aggregate patterns which occurred at individual parks or

Table B. 3rd and 4th QUARTER VISITATION FOR 1973 and 1974; BY REGION; BY DISTANCE FROM MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

Urban—Within 40 miles of SMSA of 250,000 persons or more.

Rural—Areas beyond 40 miles of SMSA as defined above.

N/A—Not Applicable—Areas which were not reporting use in 1973 or discontinued reporting in 1974.

Region	Number of Areas Reporting as of 12/31	THIRD QUARTER VISITATION (in thousands)				FOURTH QUARTER VISITATION (in thousands)			
		July-Sep. 1973	July-Sep. 1974	Percent Change	Number of Areas Reporting Declines in 3rd Quarter	Oct-Dec. 1973	Oct-Dec. 1974	Percent Change	Number of Areas Reporting Declines in 4th Quarter
MID-ATLANTIC									
Total	22	9,063.3	9,682.3	+6.8	12	4,631.7	4,672.8	+0.9	7
Urban	17	6,773.5	7,724.9	+14.0	9	3,681.5	3,758.1	+2.1	4
Rural	5	2,289.8	1,957.3	-14.5	3	950.2	914.7	-3.7	3
MIDWEST									
Total	24	3,750.0	3,290.8	-12.2	—	785.2	739.3	-5.6	—
N/A ²	1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted Total	23	3,749.4	3,290.8	-12.2	11	785.2	739.3	-5.9	8
Urban	6	1,925.3	1,654.5	-14.1	4	397.8	336.7	-15.4	2
Rural	17	1,824.1	1,636.3	-10.3	7	387.4	402.6	+3.9	6
NORTH ATLANTIC									
Total	25	5,977.0	9,908.1	+65.8	—	1,800.8	2,506.3	+39.2	—
N/A ²	2	—	3,705.5	—	—	—	422.1	—	—
Adjusted Total	23	5,977.0	6,202.6	+3.8	14	1,800.8	2,084.2	+15.7	9
Urban	20	4,372.7	4,674.4	+6.9	12	1,277.7	1,554.8	+21.7	7
Rural	3	1,604.3	1,528.2	-4.7	2	523.1	529.4	+1.2	2
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS									
Total	20	10,001.2	11,659.3	+16.6	—	3,814.9	5,304.2	+39.0	—
N/A ²	1	—	406.3	—	—	—	195.9	—	—
Adjusted Total	19	10,001.2	11,253.0	+12.5	8	3,814.9	5,108.3	+33.9	5
Urban	16	9,228.6	10,616.2	+15.0	7	3,538.2	4,799.7	+35.7	5
Rural	3	772.6	636.8	-17.6	1	276.7	297.4	+7.5	—
PACIFIC NORTHWEST									
Total	19 ¹	4,414.5 ¹	4,526.6 ¹	+2.5	5	716.0 ¹	1,027.8 ¹	+43.5	4
Urban	2	828.5	996.3	+20.3	—	180.6	349.4	+93.5	—
Rural	17 ¹	3,586.0 ¹	3,530.3 ¹	-1.6	5	535.4 ¹	678.4 ¹	+26.7	4

Table B. 3rd and 4th QUARTER VISITATION FOR 1973 and 1974; BY REGION; BY DISTANCE FROM MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS—Continued

Region	Number of Areas Reporting as of 12/31	THIRD QUARTER VISITATION (in thousands)				FOURTH QUARTER VISITATION (in thousands)			
		July-Sep. 1973	July-Sep. 1974	Percent Change	Number of Areas Reporting Declines in 3rd Quarter	Oct-Dec. 1973	Oct-Dec. 1974	Percent Change	Number of Areas Reporting Declines in 4th Quarter
ROCKY MOUNTAIN									
Total	39	14,052.3	13,588.1	-3.3	--	1,856.5	2,004.8	+8.0	--
N/A ²	1	0.8	7.2	--	--	0.2	1.4	--	--
Adjusted Total	38	14,051.5	13,580.9	-3.3	23	1,856.3	2,003.4	+7.9	7
Urban	3	1,746.9	1,789.6	+2.4	1	231.6	246.3	+6.3	--
Rural	35	12,304.6	11,791.3	-4.2	22	1,624.7	1,757.1	+8.1	7
SOUTHEAST									
Total	46	24,594.7	24,306.4	-1.2	--	16,393.8	16,066.3	-2.0	--
N/A ²	1	--	10.0	--	--	--	4.2	--	--
Adjusted Total	45	24,594.7	24,296.4	-1.2	25	16,393.8	16,062.1	-2.0	18
Urban	23	15,714.0	15,721.8	+0.05	14	11,774.6	11,198.1	-4.9	8
Rural	22	8,880.7	8,574.6	-3.4	11	4,619.2	4,864.0	+5.3	10
SOUTHWEST									
Total	33	5,206.3	5,051.6	-3.0	--	2,492.0	2,245.4	-9.9	--
N/A ²	2	--	115.1	--	--	30.2	52.7	--	--
Adjusted Total	31	5,206.3	4,936.5	-5.2	22	2,461.8	2,192.7	-10.9	18
Urban	4	1,324.4	1,208.5	-8.8	3	657.8	626.1	-4.8	3
Rural	27	3,881.9	3,728.0	-4.0	19	1,804.0	1,566.6	-13.2	15
WESTERN									
Total	38	8,640.7	9,130.1	+5.7	--	3,836.3	4,503.4	+17.4	--
N/A ²	2	--	246.9	--	--	42.6	153.3	--	--
Adjusted Total	36	8,640.7	8,883.2	+2.8	21	3,793.7	4,350.1	+14.7	9
Urban	11	3,015.1	3,234.8	+7.3	5	1,990.2	2,104.9	+5.8	2
Rural	25	5,625.6	5,648.4	+0.4	16	1,803.5	2,245.2	+24.5	7

¹ North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan and Ross Lake NRAs submit combined reports. No breakdown is available.

² The following areas began or discontinued reporting use after January 1973: Midwest: Voyageurs NP; National Capital Parks: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP; North Atlantic: Longfellow NHS and Gateway NRA; Rocky Mountain: Fossil Butte NM; Southeast: Carl Sandburg Home NHS; Southwest: Buffalo NR and Chamizal NMem; Western: Golden Gate NRA and Puukohola Heiau NHS.

small groups of parks. Individual park areas may experience changes arising from special programs on site, interruptions of visitor use due to road construction or park rehabilitation, improved access, unusually devastating weather disasters such as floods or tornados, and other events generally unrelated to recreation demand conditions. In aggregating the data it is assumed that the positive and negative effects of these often unpredictable and generally random factors will balance out.

In summary, the turning point in aggregate visitor use seems to have occurred in August of 1974. By mid-summer 1974 fears regarding the availability of gasoline had subsided and attention was instead focused on inflation throughout the economy. In the latter part of the year concern shifted from the inflation problem, which had not abated substantially, to increasing unemployment and declining gross national product which indicated the beginnings of a prolonged and threatening economic recession in the United States.

In view of the economic conditions in the latter half of 1974, it is somewhat surprising that park use exhibited the beginnings of a recovery. A brief overview¹ of the behavior of key economic indicators in 1974 will increase the reader's appreciation of the complexity involved in relating visitor use to economic activity.

The U.S. Economy in 1974

In early 1973, long before the oil shortage had emerged as a significant issue, important weaknesses in the U.S. economy had appeared. Residential construction and automobile sales were beginning to slide in the first quarter and business inventories were increasingly unstable throughout 1973.

Thus in 1974 the energy crisis served to obscure and exacerbate the cyclical decline in business activity already in progress. Gross National Product (GNP) fell sharply in the first quarter of 1974. Although GNP increased modestly in the second quarter, the rise was against an exaggerated first quarter decline caused by the energy crisis. In the third quarter, real GNP (adjusted for inflation) fell two percent and in the fourth quarter dropped nine percent. The unemployment rate crept from a low of 4.6 percent in October 1973 to 7.1 percent in December 1974.

The 1973/74 business cycle was similar in many respects to previous post-war cycles; however, various characteristics of this decline made policy prescriptions more difficult. In particular the downturn was accompanied, as was the case in 1971, by stronger inflation than had been experienced in previous business cycles. Capacity shortages in various segments of the economy may also have limited the growth of GNP in the 1970s and contributed to the inflation spiral. For example, worldwide supply shortages, both real and induced, aggravated inflation in the farm and petroleum industries. Petroleum price increases resulted in a shift of income from U.S. consumers to foreign nations as well as to certain domestic corporations. Farm price increases led to a shift in consumer purchasing power from urban to rural groups. These shifts, though difficult to precisely identify and evaluate, reduced real purchasing power and demand. Reductions in the real wealth of consumers and businesses caused by inflation also resulted in reduced consumer and investment spending. A dramatic, but largely nonquantifiable, decline in consumer and business confidence may also be attributed to inflation. Lack of confidence in future economic activity has been identified as one of the most unique as well as most destructive characteristics of the current recession. Inflation accelerated throughout the first three quarters of 1974. By the fourth quarter, improvement was evident as price increases in most sectors tapered off.

The Travel Price Index (TPI) prepared by the U.S. Travel Data Center measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of food, lodging, transportation and other goods and services purchased by American travelers in the United States. The increase in the TPI when computed on an annual basis was greater than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) throughout most of 1974; only in December did the CPI exhibit a larger increase when compared with 1973. From December 1973 to December 1974, the TPI had risen 12.1 percent as compared to the 12.2 percent increase in the CPI. Among TPI items, gasoline showed the greatest increase, up 20.6 percent, followed by intercity bus fares, up 18.3 percent, and railroad fares, up 17.4 percent. Recreational services, on the other hand, showed a relatively small increase of only 8.7 percent.² The relationship between the CPI and the TPI plays an important role in the explanation of those visitor use patterns in 1974 presented in the next section of this analysis.

Labor force conditions in 1974 progressed from bad to worse as the year wore on. The labor force increased irregularly over the course of the year and employment grew slowly in the first three quarters. In the fourth quarter employment declined to the point where the year-to-date increases were almost entirely wiped out. Unemployment increased slowly until September, at which time its rise accelerated. Productivity exhibited decreases in each quarter of 1974.

Personal income grew by only 9 percent in 1974, as compared with the 11.5 percent growth in 1973. Disposable income—defined as personal income less personal taxes—increased only 8.5 percent because inflation pushed taxpayers into progressively higher tax rate income brackets. Real disposable income, that is disposable income after adjusting for inflation, declined 2.5 percent in 1974 as compared to an increase of 6.5 percent in 1973.

Personal consumption expenditures in 1974 exhibited the first year-to-year decline in the entire post-war period, with the largest decline occurring in automobiles. Auto sales did pick up temporarily at the end of the 1974 auto season, but this has been interpreted as buyer reaction to anticipated 1975 price increases and model changes. The third quarter's temporary increase in auto sales aggravated the fourth quarter's relative decline. In July and August 1974, the already depressed residential housing industry went on the skids and was followed by declining sales in related industries such as furniture, appliances, TVs and other household furnishings. Retail sales more or less held up until September, at which time sales began taking a downhill ride. Demand for nondurable goods and services was weak throughout the year, and expenditures for nondurables (except for petroleum products and utility services) exhibited fairly consistent declines.

Corporate profits earned in 1974 were also rather dismal. The industrial composition of profits changed significantly, with petroleum companies earning large profits which were partially offset by large reductions in automobile manufacturers' profits. The decline in profits resulted in a lessened incentive to invest as well as inability of many firms to finance investment with internal funds. Stringent monetary and credit policies aggravated the situation. The residential housing construction decline, in particular, was severely influenced by

the tight money situation. In 1974 the housing industry, down 27 percent, suffered its worst decline in the entire postwar period.

Despite the early signs of recession, many supposedly informed analysts were caught by surprise when the economy took a dramatic turn for the worse in mid-1974. As late as June 1974 several economists were quoted as revising their 1974 year-end predictions to reflect higher GNP and lower unemployment than previously projected.³ The improvements in economic conditions in the second quarter of 1974 were, however, deceptive. At that time consumer confidence as measured by the Conference Board, Inc. of New York was fairly high. By November-December consumer confidence had taken a nosedive and was off approximately 50% from the previous Spring. The apparent failure to anticipate the recession sprang largely from the overriding concern for inflation. The two-headed monster of inflation and recession created peculiar problems for those responsible for prescribing appropriate corrective monetary and fiscal policy.

The Relationship Between Economic Conditions and Visitation

The basic purpose of this analysis, in addition to providing a description of NPS visitation patterns and general economic conditions in 1974, is to attempt to explain to the reader the economic rationale for visitor behavior patterns. Two hypotheses have been developed to explain visitation patterns of (a) the first three quarters of 1974 and (b) the apparently anomalous fourth quarter. Technical details are held to a minimum in this analysis, but those readers with specialized interest in economic theory may contact the Statistical Unit for an elaboration of the assumptions, limitations, empirical evidence for and more thorough discussion of these hypotheses.

Briefly summarized, the explanations rest upon the basic theory of demand which states that an individual's demand for a good or service is a function of the price of the good (in this case the cost of travel as well as admission fees), the prices of all other goods and services, the individual's income, and tastes and preferences. Total or aggregate demand is simply the summation of demand schedules of all potential consumers. The relationship between the quantity of a good

consumed and its price is negative; in other words, as the price increases the quantity demanded or consumed decreases, assuming all other variables held constant. The relationship between income and quantity consumed is, on the other hand, positive for most goods and services; i.e., as income increases the quantity of the good demanded or consumed increases, all else held constant. The relationship between preferences and quantity demanded is also positive.

The effect of price changes in other goods and services on the quantity demanded of a particular good is less clear cut but, in general, if income and preferences remain unchanged, and the price of the good in question increases relative to the prices of all other goods and services (or, stated another way, the prices of other goods fall relative to the price of the good in question), the consumption of the relatively more expensive good will decline. At the same time consumption of other goods and services may or may not decline for reasons which will not be fully explored in this analysis. However, the basic assumption in this model is that a relative increase in the price of travel with respect to prices of other goods or services will result in a proportionally larger decline in consumption of travel-related goods or services than the net decline, if it occurs, in consumption of other goods or services.

Visitation behavior patterns at rural areas in the first three quarters of 1974 can be simply viewed as a reflection of changes in the price variables assuming no change in the other variables influencing demand. In the real world, of course, nothing is held constant and income and preferences are no exceptions. Nevertheless, the relative price changes in travel and in all goods and services alone provide a convincing explanation for visitor use patterns in the first three quarters of 1974. Specifically the price of travel increased, which according to the demand theory would result in a decline in travel (i.e. consumption), all else held constant. Furthermore, the price of travel increased relatively more than did the general price level for all goods and services. Consequently one would expect the decline in travel to be proportionally larger than the decline in consumption of all other goods and services. Empirical evidence, though imperfect and indirect, supports the hypothesis that visitor use in the first three quarters of 1974 primarily reflects the impact of relative price changes. The visitation pattern in the first quarter of 1974, which was characterized by the unusual influence of the oil

embargo and related government emergency controls, represents an aberration but, in general, is consistent with the hypothesis.

In Table C, the percentage change in the consumption of all goods and services, including travel, is compared with the percentage change in rural park use for each quarter in 1974. Only rural park use is examined, because it is more reflective of the travel cost data which is used in this analysis in the sense that visits to rural areas would probably involve the necessity of lodging away from home for more visitors than would be the case for urban park visitors. Because the data are not totally suitable for precise analysis, the relationships are slightly distorted and the analysis is only general in this presentation. Upon examination of Table C it is evident that the pattern of recovery in rural park use generally followed the pattern of recovery in consumption of all goods and services for the first three quarters of 1974. However, rural park use exhibited a much larger initial decline and did not exhibit a positive increase when compared with the previous year throughout the first three quarters. Total consumption of all goods and services, on the other hand, showed an absolute decline only in the first quarter and increases in the second and third quarters.

Table C.

1974 Quarter	% Change in Constant		
	Dollar Consumption Expenditures	% Change in Rural Area Use	% Change in Urban Area Use
I	-4.7%	-15.3%	-11.9%
II	2.2%	-10.6%	-0.6%
III	3.4%	-4.3%	6.0%
IV	-11.9%	5.8%	5.3%

Our assertion that the proportionally larger negative impact on visitation magnitude is at least partially due to relatively larger increases in travel costs as compared to prices of other goods and services, is empirically supported by an examination of the percentage changes in the Travel Price Index (TPI) and the percentage changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as displayed in Table D on page 32.

As explained earlier, the Travel Price Index was developed by the U.S. Travel Data Center to

represent the change in costs of goods and services purchased by persons travelling away from home while in this country. The Consumer Price Index, prepared monthly by the U.S. Department of Labor, reflects the changes in the total price of a representative sample of goods and services purchased by the average wage earner or clerical worker in urban areas of the U.S.

Table D. 1973 to 1974 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND TRAVEL PRICE INDEX: BY MONTH

Month	CPI % Change	TPI % Change
1974	1973 to 1974	1973 to 1974
January	9.4	11.4
February	10.0	12.9
March	10.2	15.3
April	10.1	15.2
May	10.6	15.8
June	11.0	16.0
July	11.5	16.4
August	11.0	16.5
September	12.0	15.9
October	12.2	14.2
November	12.1	13.0
December	12.2	12.1

In the first quarter of 1974 the price of travel (TPI) increased over the same period in 1973 an average of 3.3% more than did the price of all goods and services as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The gap between the travel price increase and the consumer goods and services price increase widened in the second quarter, when travel prices rose an average of 5.1% more than did prices of all goods and services. In the third quarter travel prices were greater than general consumer prices by an average of 4.8%. In the fourth quarter the price changes in travel and general consumer goods tended to converge, and the TPI reflected an increase only one percent greater on the average than the CPI. In fact, in December the CPI exhibited a larger increase than did the TPI when compared with the same month in 1973.

In summary, travel prices increased relatively more than did general consumer prices throughout most of 1974. However, the nearly comparable increases in price for travel and for all goods and services in the fourth quarter means that the price ratio

remained virtually unchanged when compared with the same quarter in 1973. Thus, according to theory, one would expect that visitation levels would decline along with the decline in total consumption during the last quarter. However, fourth quarter visitation to rural NPS areas increased and exhibited a contracyclical pattern with respect to total consumption of all goods and services. In the context of a recessionary economy the increase appears inconsistent and, on the surface, illogical.

In order to explain the seemingly erratic behavior in fourth quarter visitation patterns, it is necessary to return to the original theory. If the demand for a good or service is a function of, among other things, preferences or tastes of consumers, then the fourth quarter use patterns could be explained in terms of a shift in preferences. The income variable has to this point been ignored, but the influence of income changes should not be discounted. In fact, the depressed personal consumption of all goods and services exhibited in 1974 is directly related to the decline in real personal income, as well as to other factors such as increased uncertainty caused by inflation and rising unemployment. In theory, the behavior of price and income variables in the fourth quarter imply that use would decline unless offset by a change in tastes and preferences.

The reasons suggested for causing a dramatic change in preferences are significant. There has been some speculation among recreation and travel specialists that during times of anxiety people perceive a greater need for rest and relaxation. The hypothesis that consumers will at least temporarily divert expenditures from other goods and services to leisure/recreation services during economic distress is partially supported by evidence of a fourth quarter mini-boom in several segments of the public and private leisure/recreation industry. The travel mini-boom seemed to occur primarily in the services as opposed to goods sector, though leisure/recreation was not the only service sector of the economy which exhibited real growth in the fourth quarter. Real personal consumption expenditures on all services increased 1.1% whereas expenditures on durable and nondurable goods fell 13.4% and 2.6% respectively when compared to the same period in the previous year. Many other factors such as improved weather conditions and reduced fear of being stranded as a result of the gasoline shortage probably had an impact on travel patterns in the last several months of 1974 as compared to

1973. Also some substitution of U.S. travel for overseas travel may have occurred, especially in the ski resort sector.

Another factor which may have influenced use patterns in late 1974 is, ironically, the increase in unemployment. Several parks reported an unusually large increase in the number of unemployed head of household visitor parties. By definition the unemployed worker can only temporarily increase expenditures on travel. However, with liberal unemployment benefits coupled with the unanticipated time off, the unemployed are able to indulge in additional leisure activity in the short run. This "last fling" hypothesis regarding the unemployed is similar in many respects to the distress-induced changes in consumer preferences mentioned previously.

If the hypothesis that during severe business cycle declines in economic activity a short term shift in preferences in favor of leisure activity occurs, the implications for the National Park Service are significant. Whereas other sectors of the economy may be suffering a decline in demand, certain recreation sectors, perhaps only the public sector, would be experiencing an increase in demand. The reader is cautioned that this hypothesis has not been confirmed by the scant evidence provided herein. Furthermore, historical evidence of the relationship between visitation and business cycle declines has not been examined. The temporary shift in preferences, if valid, may only occur during extreme declines and, even then, only for a brief period of time.

Conclusion

Several possible changes in behavior patterns and characteristics of visitors have not been explored in this article due to a current lack of meaningful data. Substitutions, for example—of trips to nearby sites for trips to sites further away, or of single destination trips for multi-destination trips—were not investigated. Areas defined as urban in the National Park System did exhibit a more rapid recovery in use in 1974 than did rural areas; therefore, to the extent that some albeit limited information on nationwide travel patterns is inherent in NPS data, it appears that distance-related substitutions may have occurred. (Data from household travel surveys, as well as use data for state and local parks or historic sites, would be

valuable aids in confirming the distance substitution phenomenon and evaluating its impact on park management.) A substitution of single-destination trips for multi-destination trips, if significant, could have an impact on the management and interpretation of a park insofar as it affects the length of stay in a single area. For example, an increased average length of stay in a remote park which exhibited no absolute increase in the number of visitors would still imply an increased workload for the park.

In this analysis, it has been demonstrated that travel to rural areas appears to be sensitive to relative price changes in travel with respect to prices of other goods and services. In addition, some evidence of a basic change in preferences during times of economic stress was exhibited in the last quarter of 1974.

The speculations and explanations regarding 1974 park use patterns are, of course, valuable only insofar as they provide the National Park Service with some insights into future use trends. Perhaps most important is the necessity of identifying short-term changes or aberrations as opposed to long-term and at least semi-permanent changes in visitor use patterns. In our Fiscal Year 1974 report, many probable changes in the behavior and characteristics of visitors were listed in addition to the distance and length-of-stay changes discussed above. As data become available it should become clear whether or not these speculations are valid.

The National Park Service will continue to monitor the various economic indicators and their effect on use in order to assist management in setting goals and priorities.

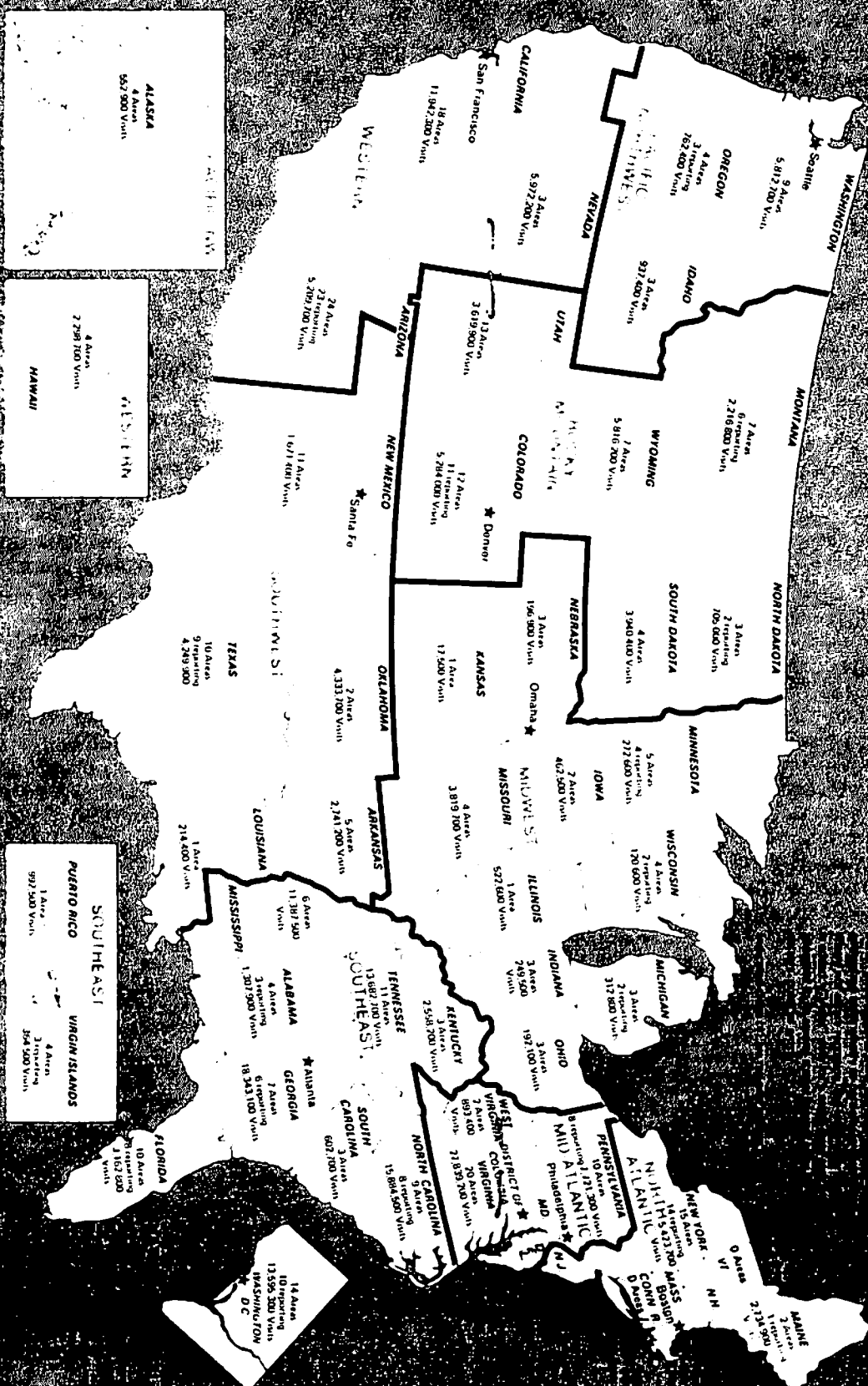
Footnotes

¹Based on: *Survey of Current Business, The U.S. Economy in 1974*, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, January 1975.

²*Travel Price Index: Structure and Methodology*, Washington, D.C., United States Travel Data Center, October 1974; also subsequent monthly data releases.

³See, for example, "Business Outlook," pp. 19-20, *Business Week*, June 1, 1974.

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CAMPER-DAYS: OVERNIGHT STAYS IN NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM CAMPGROUNDS

Camper-days (CD) are defined, for this analysis, as overnight stays by individuals, families, or small parties in family-type campgrounds operated by the National Park Service directly. We are excluding camping by organized groups, backcountry camping, and overnight stays both in places not designated for camping use and in trailer parks and campgrounds operated by concessionnaires or private inholders in the parks. Family-type sites are classed as Type A, fully developed campgrounds, or Type B, designated camping areas with minimal facilities. (Type C group camps are outside the scope of this discussion.)

These CD data have in the past been published in separate annual tabulations. Beginning 1971 the annual tables have included other types of overnight stays, but the items comparable to the camper-days data are indicated therein.

A small number of areas dominates the CD statistics, as can be seen in Table II. Historically, NPS camper-days were long dominated by Yosemite National Park, which in 1950 reported nearly 45% of the Service's total camper-days. Although steadily diminishing to a low of 8.4% in 1972, Yosemite still accounted for 20% or more of the System's CD through the early 1960's. It is the only park to register over a million camper-days in a year (from 1952 through 1968, as well as a few times before 1950) with the exception of Yellowstone's 1967 total of 1,054,057 CD. The only other areas to report CD in excess of even half a million per year were Lake Mead NRA in 1967-70 and Great Smoky Mountains NP in 1964-70 and 1972. Yellowstone has moved into Yosemite's league, and actually topped Yosemite's CD totals in 1971 and 1972. The past two years' data are atypical (part of the recent upheavals in long-term public use trends), but in 1974 only these two parks in the entire System exceeded 500,000 CD.

Contrary to what is probably assumed, camper-days in NPS campgrounds have declined in the last several years from a 1968 peak (see Table I). An even more marked decline in CD would have been seen were it not for the countervailing effect of new parks being added to the System; the number reporting CD has risen from 70 areas in 1961 to about 90 in recent years, though some of these show only small amounts.

The decline has been caused at least partially by deliberate NPS policies and practices which were initiated to prevent resource deterioration. For example, in the past ten years the National Park Service has reduced the number of sites available at certain park areas and prohibited overflow camping at virtually all areas. During this same period of time, participation in camping on a nationwide basis has been increasing. Resultant public pressure for the expansion of camping facilities at parks

which were at or near capacity during the greater part of the summer peak season was one of the factors which prompted the National Park Service to experiment with a campsite reservation system in 1972 and 1973.

The graph in Figure 1 displays for 1966 through 1974 total annual camper-days for the entire System, and the subtotal for sixteen summer-peaking parks* which account for approximately two thirds of total peak season overnight stays. These sixteen areas also contain over one-half of all NPS campsites. Data on summer season only overnight stays for these major camping parks in 1972, 1973, and 1974 are exhibited in Table II.

TABLE II. SUMMER SEASON (JUNE-AUGUST)
OVERNIGHT STAYS IN NPS CAMPGROUNDS
AT SIXTEEN MAJOR CAMPING PARKS
(IN THOUSANDS); 1972, 1973, & 1974

TABLE I. CAMPER-DAYS IN FAMILY-TYPE NPS CAMPSITES

Year	Total, National Park System			Yosemite NP		Yellowstone NP	
	No. of			Camper-		Camper-	
	Sites			Days		Days	
	No. of Parks	(Types A+B)*	Camper-Days (000)	Days (000)	% of NPS	Days (000)	% of NPS
1961	70	19,163	5,060.0	1,039.5	20.5	444.8	8.8
1962	71	15,564	6,119.1	1,309.0	21.4	632.1	10.3
1963	73	18,914	6,770.7	1,408.3	20.8	705.8	10.4
1964	75	27,459**	7,457.7	1,478.6	19.8	878.1	11.8
1965	80	22,014	8,084.8	1,249.6	15.4	907.5	11.2
1966	81	28,495	9,000.5	1,595.8	16.7	971.0	10.8
1967	90	28,526	9,309.7	1,123.7	12.1	1,054.1	11.3
1968	88	28,426	9,411.1	1,139.6	12.1	794.4	8.4
1969	85	27,061	9,049.2	984.1	10.9	855.8	9.5
1970	87	27,648	9,023.8	791.3	8.8	681.4	7.6
1971	86	27,700	7,934.3	673.5	8.5	764.3	9.6
1972	88	27,568***	8,383.0	706.2	8.4	825.4	9.8
1973	90	29,489	8,685.1	887.3	10.2	476.1	5.5
1974	89	29,241	8,411.8	914.4	10.9	649.7	7.7

*The exact number of campsites is not accurately known; there are significant discrepancies in the numbers reported for different purposes by many areas.

**This figure may be wrong; its source could not be traced.

***An additional 2,073 sites were unidentified by type; some or all may have been Type A or B.

	1972	1973	% CHGE	1974	% CHGE
Acadia NP	166.9	160.2	-4.0	160.4	+0.1
Blue Ridge Parkway	174.8	164.9	-5.7	145.3	-11.9
Cape Hatteras NS	202.6	193.8	-4.4	213.5	+10.2
Glacier NP	225.6	227.6	+0.9	215.8	-5.2
Grand Canyon NP	210.1	184.0	-12.4	150.4	-18.2
Grand Teton NP	294.7	248.9	-15.6	181.6	-27.0
Great Smoky Mtns. NP	329.3	237.8	-27.8	289.8	+21.9
Kings Canyon NP	121.4	116.0	-4.5	162.4	+40.0
Mesa Verde NP	118.8	126.3	+6.3	106.4	-15.8
Mount Rainier NP	88.2	134.3	+52.3	107.1	-20.3
Olympic NP	193.9	203.3	+4.8	168.3	-17.2
Rocky Mountain NP	194.8	201.3	+3.3	196.7	-2.3
Shenandoah NP	164.0	198.8	+21.2	189.5	-4.7
Yellowstone NP	727.6	422.7	-41.9	553.8	+31.0
Yosemite NP	399.8	618.5	+54.7	552.3	-10.7
Zion NP	100.2	107.6	+7.4	85.1	-20.9
TOTAL	3,712.7	3,546.0	-4.5	3,478.4	-1.9

*Excluded are Ozark NSR (a newcomer to the ranks) and several countercyclical parks with a winter or spring peak (Death Valley NM, Everglades NP, Lake Mead NRA).

INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS

INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)

AREA	REGION
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM TOTALS	
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS, Kentucky ³	SE
Acadia NP, Maine	NA
Adams NHS, Massachusetts	NA
Agate Fossil Beds NM, Nebraska	MW
Alibates Flint Quarries NM, Texas	SW
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS, Penna.	MA
Amistad NRA, Texas	SW
Andersonville NHS, Georgia	SE
Andrew Johnson NHS, Tennessee	SE
Antietam NBS, Maryland	NC
Antietam NC, Maryland	NC
Apostle Islands NL, Wisconsin ³	MW

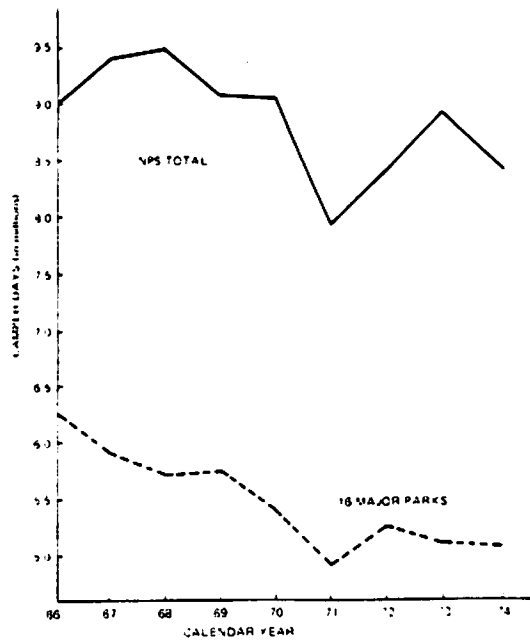


Figure 1. Camper-days in the National Park System, 1966-74, comparing Systemwide total and subtotal for 16 parks having summer peaks and reporting 1/2 million or more camper-days per year.

42 **INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands) --Continued**

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
Appomattox Court House NHP, Virginia	MA	265.0	--	265.0	245.3	--	245.3	--	--
Arbuckle NRA, Oklahoma	SW	358.7	165.2	523.9	316.7	113.5	430.2	69.1	65.3
Arches NP, Utah	RM	274.9	1.1	276.0	166.9	4.4	171.3	27.8	29.4
Arkansas Post NMem, Arkansas	SW	50.8	--	50.8	48.7	--	48.7	--	--
Arlington House-The Robert E. Lee Mem., Va.	NC	589.6	--	589.6	490.1	--	490.1	--	--
Assateague Island NS, Maryland-Virginia	MA	2,020.0	2.4	2,022.4	1,712.2	2.3	1,714.4	86.8	69.5
Aztec Ruins NM, New Mexico	SW	65.4	--	65.4	56.9	--	56.9	--	--
Badlands NM, South Dakota	RM	1,387.9	12.0	1,399.9	1,205.3	12.0	1,217.3	44.7	38.2
Bandelier NM, New Mexico	SW	171.1	0.8	171.9	148.2	0.8	149.0	29.3	27.1
Battleground NC, D.C.	NC	2.3	--	2.3	2.7	--	2.7	--	--
Bent's Old Fort NHS, Colorado	RM	21.8	--	21.8	39.5	--	39.5	--	--
Big Bend NP, Texas	SW	283.3	58.0	341.3	158.7	32.5	191.3	215.1	174.5
Big Hole NB, Montana	RM	35.1	--	35.1	34.8	--	34.8	--	--
Bighorn Canyon NRA, Wyoming-Montana	RM	220.5	32.8	253.3	211.7	33.6	245.2	18.3	17.9
Biscayne NM, Florida ³	SE	243.1	--	243.1	409.7	--	409.7	20.0	26.1
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM, Colorado	RM	234.8	--	234.8	267.1	--	267.1	23.8	24.0
Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia-North Carolina	SE	11,423.9	2,680.0	14,103.9	11,383.6	2,603.7	13,987.3	306.5	263.0
Booker T. Washington NM, Virginia	MA	35.6	0.3	35.8	32.3	0.3	32.5	--	--
Brices Cross Roads NBS, Mississippi	SE	2.5	--	2.5	1.8	--	1.8	--	--
Bryce Canyon NP, Utah	RM	429.7	1.3	431.0	408.8	1.5	410.3	123.8	105.1
Buck Island Reef NM, Virgin Islands	SE	41.9	--	41.9	33.3	--	33.3	1.3	0.7
Buffalo NR, Arkansas ¹	SW	13.2	--	13.2	205.9	--	205.9	2.5	59.9
Cabrillo NM, California ³	W	1,253.1	109.4	1,362.5	1,266.6	67.8	1,334.4	--	--
Canyon De Chelly NM, Arizona	SW	246.1	319.8	565.9	215.0	282.9	498.0	46.1	41.9
Canyonlands NP, Utah	RM	62.5	0.1	62.6	59.0	--	59.0	33.0	28.9
Cape Cod NS, Massachusetts	NA	4,712.0	29.9	4,742.0	4,331.7	27.7	4,359.4	23.1	26.6
Cape Hatteras NS, North Carolina	SE	1,502.4	208.7	1,711.1	1,510.7	206.6	1,717.3	327.3	353.4
Capitol Reef NP, Utah	RM	288.8	22.4	311.2	214.1	19.9	234.0	28.7	22.9

44 **INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued**

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
Capulin Mountain NM, New Mexico	SW	49.5	0.4	49.9	43.6	0.1	43.7	0.1	•
Carl Sandburg Home NHS, N.C. ¹	SE	—	—	—	19.4	—	19.4	—	—
Carlsbad Caverns NP, New Mexico ³	SW	840.1	—	840.1	672.4	—	672.4	—	1.2
Casa Grande Ruins NM, Arizona	W	135.1	—	135.1	98.2	—	98.2	—	—
Castillo De San Marcos NM, Florida	SE	699.4	—	699.4	566.1	—	566.1	—	—
Castle Clinton NM, New York ⁴	NA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland	NC	288.6	132.9	421.5	288.8	115.1	403.9	65.3	88.0
Cedar Breaks NM, Utah	RM	180.0	21.3	201.3	259.4	15.3	274.7	5.5	7.1
Chaco Canyon NM, New Mexico	SW	25.3	32.6	57.9	28.6	13.8	42.4	8.0	8.7
Chalmette NHP, Louisiana	SW	200.3	9.6	209.9	204.8	9.6	214.4	—	—
Chamizal NMem, Texas ¹	SW	17.0	—	17.0	104.7	—	104.7	—	—
Channel Islands NM, California	W	44.7	8.4	53.1	31.0	12.5	43.5	8.4	8.4
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP, Md.-D.C.-W.Va. ^{1,6}	NC	—	—	—	2,453.3	279.7	2,733.0	—	58.0
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP, Ga.-Tenn.	SE	847.9	13,731.9	14,579.8	933.0	13,765.3	14,698.3	3.7	3.7
Chiricahua NM, Arizona	W	67.7	•	67.7	52.8	•	52.8	8.7	9.8
Christiansted NHS, Virgin Islands	SE	25.3	—	25.3	33.0	—	33.0	—	—
City of Refuge NHP, Hawaii	W	391.7	—	391.7	241.9	—	241.9	0.4	0.3
Colonial NHP, Virginia	MA	6,621.6	2,837.8	9,459.5	6,217.9	2,664.8	8,882.8	—	—
Colorado NM, Colorado	RM	432.0	120.9	552.9	496.7	151.1	647.8	20.4	23.1
Coronado NMem, Arizona	W	47.7	1.5	49.2	36.7	1.1	37.8	•	—
Coulee Dam NRA, Washington	PN	428.0	3.3	431.3	575.1	3.4	578.5	72.5	99.2
Cowpens NB, South Carolina	SE	33.9	—	33.9	36.4	—	36.4	—	—
Crater Lake NP, Oregon	PN	505.3	34.3	539.5	496.1	28.9	525.0	92.0	72.3
Craters of the Moon NM, Idaho	PN	190.9	—	190.9	163.4	—	163.4	17.8	13.6
Cumberland Gap NHP, Ky.-Tenn.-Va.	SE	450.5	1.6	452.1	403.5	0.9	404.4	33.4	32.5
Curecanti NRA, Colorado	RM	715.9	—	715.9	709.7	—	709.7	96.6	113.5
Custer Battlefield NM, Montana	RM	312.1	—	312.1	259.9	—	259.9	—	—
De Soto NMem, Florida	SE	143.6	—	143.6	114.8	—	114.8	—	—

INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
Death Valley NM, California-Nevada ³	W	315.4	291.1	606.5	368.8	15.4	384.1	257.9	191.5
Delaware Water Gap NRA, Penna.-N.J.	MA	505.4	—	505.4	521.0	—	521.0	5.2	5.0
Devils Postpile NM, California	W	83.5	—	83.5	88.8	—	88.8	4.1	5.3
Devils Tower NM, Wyoming	RM	152.5	0.7	153.2	122.6	3.0	125.6	13.6	11.6
Dinosaur NM, Utah-Colorado	RM	405.3	7.5	412.7	326.0	6.7	332.6	66.1	60.3
Edison NHS, New Jersey	NA	58.7	—	58.7	47.5	—	47.5	—	—
Effigy Mounds NM, Iowa	MW	76.4	0.5	76.9	62.8	0.2	62.9	—	—
El Morro NM, New Mexico	SW	28.2	2.5	30.7	24.9	2.6	27.5	3.2	2.0
Everglades NP, Florida	SE	1,044.0	246.6	1,290.7	781.2	218.9	1,000.0	227.6	121.1
Federal Hall NMem, New York	NA	80.1	2.9	83.0	82.2	2.9	85.1	—	—
Fire Island NS, New York	NA	460.9	108.5	569.4	473.3	77.1	550.4	46.9	54.2
Florissant Fossil Beds NM, Colorado	RM	20.1	0.8	20.9	25.7	0.9	26.6	—	—
Ford's Theatre NHS, D.C.	NC	602.4	3.9	606.3	525.5	6.1	531.5	—	—
Fort Bowie NHS, Arizona	W	3.4	—	3.4	3.4	—	3.4	—	—
Fort Caroline NMem, Florida	SE	77.2	—	77.2	74.8	—	74.8	—	—
Fort Clatsop NMem, Oregon	PN	109.1	—	109.1	85.1	—	85.1	—	—
Fort Davis NHS, Texas	SW	56.2	0.1	56.3	52.9	0.1	53.0	—	—
Fort Donelson NC, Tennessee	SE	15.7	—	15.7	7.5	—	7.5	—	—
Fort Donelson NMP, Tennessee	SE	337.9	878.3	1,216.2	222.6	618.5	841.1	0.1	0.2
Fort Frederica NM, Georgia	SE	214.6	0.5	215.2	168.0	0.5	168.5	0.1	—
Fort Jefferson NM, Florida	SE	6.1	16.9	22.9	5.1	16.7	21.8	28.0	26.7
Fort Laramie NHS, Wyoming	RM	97.1	0.3	97.4	107.5	0.4	107.9	—	—
Fort Larned NHS, Kansas	MW	20.1	—	20.1	17.5	—	17.5	—	—
Fort Matanzas NM, Florida	SE	276.1	—	276.1	255.9	—	255.9	—	—
Fort McHenry NM, Maryland	MA	506.1	0.7	506.8	458.5	0.7	459.3	—	—
Fort Mifflin NHS, Pennsylvania ³	MA	212.2	—	212.2	141.3	0.9	142.2	4.8	—
Fort Point NHS, California	W	606.2	—	606.2	649.5	—	649.5	0.4	1.6
Fort Pulaski NM, Georgia	SE	270.9	4.8	275.7	288.5	4.8	293.3	—	—

48 **INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued**

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
Fort Raleigh NHS, North Carolina	SE	305.3	0.2	305.5	336.1	0.2	336.3	--	--
Fort Smith NHS, Arkansas	SW	84.2	--	84.2	85.9	--	85.9	--	--
Fort Stanwix NM, New York	NA	8.8	--	8.8	5.3	--	5.3	--	--
Fort Sumter NM, South Carolina	SE	169.8	--	169.8	158.8	--	158.8	--	--
Fort Union NM, New Mexico	SW	12.8	--	12.8	13.9	--	13.9	--	--
Fort Union Trading Post NHS, N.Dakota-Mont.	RM	2.8	--	2.8	3.3	*	3.3	--	--
Fort Vancouver NHS, Washington	PN	113.2	25.5	138.7	148.7	31.5	180.2	--	--
Fossil Butte NM, Wyoming ¹	RM	1.0	--	1.0	13.9	0.8	14.6	--	*
Frederick Douglass Home NMem, D.C.	NC	173.6	--	173.6	119.9	--	119.9	--	--
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP, Va.	MA	986.3	42.2	1,028.6	1,183.4	55.3	1,238.6	--	--
Fredericksburg NC, Virginia	MA	31.3	--	31.3	40.9	--	40.9	--	--
Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J. ¹	MA	--	--	--	3,832.4	279.0	4,111.4	--	10.1
General Grant NMem, New York	NA	81.9	0.2	82.1	60.4	0.2	60.7	--	--
George Rogers Clark NHP, Indiana	MW	77.1	1.1	78.2	77.3	0.3	77.6	--	--
George Washington Birthplace NM, Va.	MA	202.3	2.6	204.8	153.3	2.6	155.8	--	--
George Washington Carver NM, Missouri	MW	40.1	--	40.1	35.9	--	35.9	--	--
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.-Md. ³	NC	3,547.8	--	3,547.8	5,996.6	--	5,996.6	2.3	0.3
Gettysburg NC, Pennsylvania	MA	2,622.3	--	2,622.3	2,495.5	--	2,495.5	--	--
Gettysburg NMP, Pennsylvania	MA	1,409.4	80.0	1,489.4	1,279.4	74.4	1,353.8	7.0	8.8
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM, New Mexico	SW	37.2	--	37.2	32.9	--	32.9	--	--
Glacier Bay NM, Alaska	PN	24.5	11.5	36.0	50.5	0.6	51.1	18.6	17.5
Glacier NP, Montana	RM	1,397.8	1.1	1,399.0	1,405.5	1.1	1,406.6	368.7	349.9
Glen Canyon NRA, Arizona	RM	1,199.2	9.9	1,209.1	1,129.5	28.7	1,158.2	678.5	633.7
Golden Gate NRA, California ¹	W	42.6	--	42.6	702.3	3.3	705.6	--	--
Golden Spike NHS, Utah	RM	53.9	30.5	84.3	30.9	17.8	48.7	--	--
Gran Quivira NM, New Mexico	SW	36.2	0.1	36.3	32.2	0.1	32.3	0.1	0.1
Grand Canyon NM, Arizona	W	14.7	--	14.7	13.9	--	13.9	13.5	12.8
Grand Canyon NP, Arizona	W	1,895.0	169.3	2,064.3	1,874.7	153.5	2,028.2	801.0	787.1

50 INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
Grand Portage NM, Minnesota ³	MW	79.4	—	79.4	29.7	—	29.7	0.5	0.2
Grand Teton NP, Wyoming	RM	2,228.6	854.7	3,083.3	2,392.9	543.8	2,936.8	559.6	473.5
Great Sand Dunes NM, Colorado	RM	192.3	0.7	193.0	194.7	0.8	195.6	51.4	47.9
Great Smoky Mountains NP, N.C.-Tenn.	SE	7,586.3	2,187.8	9,774.1	7,807.8	2,639.5	10,447.2	537.9	620.5
Guadalupe Mountains NP, Texas	SW	45.1	0.8	45.9	37.5	1.8	39.4	8.1	9.0
Guilford Courthouse NMP, North Carolina ³	SE	698.9	448.1	1,147.1	570.5	358.0	928.5	—	0.1
Gulf Islands NS, Florida-Mississippi	SE	930.7	25.7	956.4	1,011.6	25.6	1,037.1	119.7	140.0
Haleakala NP, Hawaii	W	360.6	12.7	373.4	433.5	7.7	441.3	17.9	20.8
Hamilton Grange NMem, New York	NA	5.0	0.2	5.3	5.4	0.2	5.7	—	—
Hampton NHS, Maryland	MA	51.0	0.5	51.5	49.1	0.5	49.6	—	—
Harpers Ferry NHP, W.Va.-Md.	NC	935.7	272.0	1,207.8	695.7	197.7	893.4	—	—
Hawaii Volcanoes NP, Hawaii ³	W	1,236.5	24.0	1,260.5	1,164.9	448.1	1,613.1	93.6	92.3
Herbert Hoover NHS, Iowa	MW	394.9	18.0	412.9	381.5	18.0	399.5	—	—
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, New York	NA	303.9	—	303.9	285.1	—	285.1	—	—
Homestead NM, Nebraska	MW	20.7	—	20.7	19.9	—	19.9	—	—
Hopewell Village NHS, Pennsylvania	MA	163.4	1.0	164.4	154.4	1.0	155.4	—	—
Horseshoe Bend NMP, Alabama	SE	80.8	308.3	389.2	49.5	430.1	479.6	—	—
Hot Springs NP, Arkansas	SW	1,768.3	734.8	2,503.2	1,631.4	683.0	2,314.5	29.4	26.0
Hovenweep NM, Utah-Colorado	RM	12.0	—	12.0	10.9	0.1	11.0	2.3	1.9
Hubbell Trading Post NHS, Arizona	SW	28.9	43.1	72.1	28.6	45.1	73.6	—	—
Independence NHP, Pennsylvania	MA	1,214.1	905.9	2,120.0	2,307.6	978.5	3,286.2	—	—
Indiana Dunes NL, Indiana	MW	50.3	—	50.3	63.0	—	63.0	—	—
Isle Royale NP, Michigan	MW	15.7	—	15.7	13.9	—	13.9	66.7	65.4
Jefferson Memorial, District of Columbia	NC	1,319.4	—	1,319.4	1,404.8	—	1,404.8	—	—
Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial NHS, Mo.	MW	3,056.6	116.8	3,173.4	2,197.2	118.8	2,316.0	—	—
Jewel Cave NM, South Dakota	RM	80.5	0.1	80.6	81.6	0.1	81.7	—	—
John D. Rockefeller Jr. Meml. Parkway, Wyo.	RM	1,627.9	—	1,627.9	1,597.5	—	1,597.5	76.0	66.4
John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS, Mass.	NA	33.1	—	33.1	28.1	—	28.1	—	—

INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands) - Continued

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
John Muir NHS, California	W	22.1	1.8	23.9	24.5	1.1	25.6	0.1	0.8
Johnstown Flood NMem, Pennsylvania	MA	56.1	0.4	56.5	54.3	0.2	54.5	..	..
Joshua Tree NM, California	W	589.6	3.4	592.9	501.9	2.0	503.9	151.0	139.3
Katmai NM, Alaska	PN	8.4	0.7	9.1	11.9	0.6	12.5	2.5	4.4
Kennesaw Mountain NBP, Georgia	SE	589.7	5,758.8	6,348.5	616.2	5,750.7	6,366.9	0.2	1.4
Kings Canyon NP, California	W	899.3	7.5	906.8	1,216.8	7.6	1,224.4	271.0	352.9
Kings Mountain NMP, South Carolina	SE	209.6	209.6	419.1	203.8	203.8	407.5	..	..
Lake Mead NRA, Arizona-Nebraska	W	5,340.6	193.7	5,534.3	5,731.6	207.9	5,939.5	1,544.5	1,703.3
Lake Meredith NRA, Texas	SW	1,677.7	-	1,677.7	1,732.2	-	1,732.2	51.7	100.8
Lassen Volcanic NP, California	W	496.2	0.4	496.6	408.7	-	408.7	169.2	66.1
Lava Beds NM, California	PN	85.9	36.0	121.9	99.2	41.4	140.6	9.0	8.4
Lehman Caves NM, Nevada	W	38.5	0.6	39.1	32.1	0.6	32.7	..	..
Lincoln Boyhood NMem, Indiana	MW	119.2	-	119.2	108.7	0.2	108.9	..	..
Lincoln Home NHS, Illinois	MW	659.7	-	659.7	522.6	-	522.6	..	..
Lincoln Memorial, District of Columbia	NC	2,422.5	-	2,422.5	2,827.6	-	2,827.6	..	..
Longfellow NHS, Massachusetts ¹	NA	-	-	-	22.0	-	22.0	..	..
Lyndon B. Johnson NHS, Texas	SW	579.2	-	579.2	379.8	-	379.8	..	..
Mammoth Cave NP, Kentucky	SE	1,754.5	173.1	1,927.5	1,566.9	173.1	1,740.0	186.1	181.7
Manassas NBP, Virginia	NC	717.2	-	717.2	699.0	-	699.0	..	..
Marble Canyon NM, Arizona	W	12.7	-	12.7	11.1	-	11.1	12.7	11.1
Mesa Verde NP, Colorado	RM	482.9	1.0	483.8	445.4	1.3	446.7	199.8	176.5
Minute Man NHP, Massachusetts ³	NA	635.7	-	635.7	812.8	-	812.8	..	..
Montezuma Castle NM, Arizona	W	361.9	1.4	363.2	337.8	1.4	339.2	..	..
Moore's Creek NMP, North Carolina	SE	37.6	-	37.6	42.9	-	42.9	..	..
Morristown NHP, New Jersey ³	NA	351.2	93.2	444.5	833.2	142.0	975.2	..	..
Mound City Group NM, Ohio	MW	85.9	0.4	86.3	82.8	0.5	83.3	..	..
Mount McKinley NP, Alaska	PN	137.3	222.8	360.1	161.4	264.1	425.5	120.2	102.5
Mount Rainier NP, Washington	PN	1,065.4	462.8	1,528.2	1,138.1	357.4	1,495.5	205.1	180.2

INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
Mount Rushmore NM, South Dakota	RM	1,949.3	34.2	1,983.5	1,592.5	193.2	1,785.7	—	—
Muir Woods NM, California	W	792.8	5.6	798.4	805.2	6.0	811.2	—	—
Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala.	SE	9,387.0	4,693.5	14,080.5	8,579.1	4,289.5	12,868.6	12.9	12.1
National Capital Parks, D.C.-Md.-Va. ^{3,6}	NC	9,997.4	915.1	10,912.5	7,648.0	1,047.4	8,695.4	73.7	49.7
Natural Bridges NM, Utah	RM	42.2	0.5	42.7	39.5	0.8	40.3	7.2	6.2
Navajo NM, Arizona	SW	37.4	81.3	118.7	33.1	77.5	110.6	12.7	8.9
Nez Perce NHP, Idaho	PN	140.1	14.4	154.5	132.9	7.4	140.3	—	—
North Cascades NP, Washington ²	PN	865.6	6.8	872.4	882.0	3.2	885.3	138.0	136.7
Ocmulgee NM, Georgia	SE	116.3	—	116.3	104.4	—	104.4	—	—
Olympic NP, Washington	PN	2,384.8	432.2	2,817.0	2,094.1	385.1	2,479.3	566.4	448.8
Oregon Caves NM, Oregon	PN	166.4	1.1	167.5	151.5	0.8	152.3	5.8	5.7
Organ Pipe Cactus NM, Arizona ³	W	87.3	2.0	89.4	103.0	2.0	105.0	65.1	35.2
Ozark NSR, Missouri ³	MW	1,300.4	204.2	1,504.6	1,084.5	343.9	1,428.4	237.2	258.4
Padre Island NS, Texas	SW	930.9	6.5	937.4	789.4	7.0	796.3	132.7	117.6
Pea Ridge NMP, Arkansas	SW	111.0	—	111.0	86.3	—	86.3	—	—
Pecos NM, New Mexico	SW	50.1	—	50.1	42.4	—	42.4	—	—
Perry's Victory & Intl. Peace Memorial, Ohio	MW	88.9	—	88.9	107.4	—	107.4	—	—
Petersburg NB, Virginia ³	MA	432.1	149.5	581.5	417.8	—	417.8	—	0.7
Petrified Forest NP, Arizona	W	1,065.1	6.9	1,072.0	781.0	8.1	789.2	0.2	0.3
Pictured Rocks NL, Michigan	MW	287.5	9.1	296.5	296.3	2.6	298.9	4.4	16.5
Pinnacles NM, California	W	155.5	—	155.5	138.5	—	138.5	47.7	41.5
Pipe Spring NM, Arizona ³	RM	23.8	0.3	24.1	18.9	0.1	19.0	—	—
Pipestone NM, Minnesota	MW	143.6	—	143.6	148.0	—	148.0	—	—
Piscataway Park, Maryland	NC	45.2	—	45.2	50.6	—	50.6	0.2	—
Platt NP, Oklahoma	SW	1,694.1	2,290.5	3,984.6	1,749.9	2,153.6	3,903.5	80.5	87.3
Point Reyes NS, California ³	W	1,231.5	25.8	1,257.3	1,307.9	25.8	1,333.7	28.8	31.8
Poplar Grove NC, Virginia ³	MA	7.1	—	7.1	6.0	—	6.0	—	—
Prince William Forest Park, Virginia	NC	461.0	0.5	461.4	353.6	0.5	354.1	132.6	109.3

56 **INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued**

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
Puukohola Heiau NHS, Hawaii ¹	W	—	—	—	2.5	—	2.5	—	—
Rainbow Bridge NM, Utah	RM	56.1	1.0	57.1	55.1	0.1	55.1	—	—
Redwood NP, California	W	210.5	—	210.5	297.4	30.9	328.3	2.2	5.2
Richmond NBP, Virginia ³	MA	405.6	82.8	488.4	288.7	69.1	357.8	0.9	1.3
Rocky Mountain NP, Colorado	RM	2,507.6	14.3	2,522.0	2,489.3	11.8	2,501.1	301.4	303.1
Russell Cave NM, Alabama	SE	23.9	0.6	24.6	21.2	0.5	21.7	—	—
Sagamore Hill NHS, New York ³	NA	172.2	1.2	173.5	225.5	0.6	226.2	—	—
Saguaro NM, Arizona	W	390.8	—	390.8	363.8	—	363.8	2.6	3.2
Saint Croix NSR, Minn.-Wisc.	MW	190.0	—	190.0	190.0	—	190.0	20.8	9.5
Saint-Gaudens NHS, New Hampshire	NA	13.3	—	13.3	12.4	—	12.4	—	—
Salem Maritime NHS, Massachusetts	NA	388.4	—	388.4	304.8	—	304.8	—	—
San Juan Island NHP, Washington	PN	71.3	—	71.3	68.3	—	68.3	—	—
San Juan NHS, Puerto Rico	SE	1,277.9	—	1,277.9	992.5	—	992.5	—	—
Saratoga NHP, New York	NA	161.4	144.3	305.7	113.6	170.8	284.4	—	—
Saugus Iron Works NHS, Massachusetts	NA	31.2	1.9	33.1	34.2	2.2	36.4	—	—
Scotts Bluff NM, Nebraska	MW	157.0	—	157.0	166.9	—	166.9	—	—
Sequoia NP, California	W	845.5	0.8	846.3	686.6	0.3	686.9	235.8	287.4
Shadow Mountain NRA, Colorado	RM	202.4	—	202.4	197.3	—	197.3	101.5	108.3
Shenandoah NP, Virginia	MA	2,308.4	265.9	2,574.3	1,949.4	265.9	2,215.3	600.5	550.7
Shiloh NC, Tennessee	SE	110.1	—	110.1	73.7	—	73.7	—	—
Shiloh NMP, Tennessee	SE	442.2	91.4	533.6	481.1	129.5	610.6	12.5	11.1
Sitka NHP, Alaska	PN	46.1	2.1	48.2	60.9	2.9	63.8	—	—
Statue of Liberty NM, N.Y.-N.J.	NA	1,125.3	0.6	1,125.9	1,120.2	0.3	1,120.5	—	—
Stones River NB, Tennessee	SE	86.7	0.5	87.1	90.4	0.5	90.9	0.2	0.3
Stones River NC, Tennessee	SE	36.2	0.5	36.7	47.9	0.5	48.4	—	—
Sunset Crater NM, Arizona	SW	228.7	11.1	239.7	193.3	10.4	203.8	—	—
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS, New York	NA	11.3	4.0	15.3	12.4	3.9	16.3	—	—
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS, New York	NA	26.0	1.9	27.9	17.0	2.5	19.5	—	—

INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREA	REGION	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
		CY 1973			CY 1974			CY 1973	CY 1974
		Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Total		
Theodore Roosevelt Island, D.C. ³	NC	54.4	—	54.4	212.4	—	212.4	—	—
Theodore Roosevelt NMemP, North Dakota	RM	849.7	3.1	852.8	698.6	3.1	701.7	41.0	30.7
Timpanogos Cave NM, Utah	RM	174.6	—	174.6	226.6	—	226.6	—	—
Tonto NM, Arizona	W	61.3	—	61.3	49.3	—	49.3	—	—
Tumacacori NM, Arizona	W	78.2	—	78.2	71.0	—	71.0	—	—
Tupelo NB, Mississippi	SE	0.8	—	0.8	0.5	—	0.5	—	—
Tuzigoot NM, Arizona	W	84.9	2.9	87.9	76.9	3.8	80.6	—	—
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS, New York	NA	247.1	—	247.1	250.5	—	250.5	—	—
Vicksburg NC, Mississippi	SE	115.8	—	115.8	172.1	—	172.1	—	—
Vicksburg NMP, Mississippi	SE	550.5	263.8	814.2	404.5	195.7	600.2	—	—
Virgin Islands NP, Virgin Islands	SE	150.1	143.5	293.6	154.8	143.5	298.2	92.9	90.1
Voyageurs NP, Minnesota ^{1,5}	MW	0.8	—	0.8	—	—	—	0.8	—
Walnut Canyon NM, Arizona	W	64.3	0.5	64.8	58.2	0.4	58.6	—	—
Washington Monument, D.C.	NC	1,446.5	—	1,446.5	1,436.2	—	1,436.2	—	—
Whiskeytown NRA, California	W	929.2	2.1	931.3	789.4	2.0	791.4	65.0	65.5
White House, District of Columbia	NC	1,219.0	—	1,219.0	1,349.6	—	1,349.6	—	—
White Sands NM, New Mexico	SW	654.8	8.5	663.2	553.9	4.1	557.9	1.0	0.4
Whitman Mission NHS, Washington	PN	103.2	1.3	104.5	124.4	1.2	125.7	—	—
William Howard Taft NHS, Ohio	MW	3.2	0.2	3.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	—	—
Wilson's Creek NB, Missouri	MW	33.9	—	33.9	39.4	—	39.4	—	—
Wind Cave NP, South Dakota	RM	479.9	474.0	953.9	428.7	427.0	855.7	20.2	13.2
Wolf Trap Farm Park, Virginia	NC	482.6	—	482.6	509.7	—	509.7	—	—
Wright Brothers NMem, North Carolina	SE	413.6	0.1	413.8	472.7	0.1	472.8	—	—
Wupatki NM, Arizona	SW	148.1	6.6	154.8	105.7	6.5	112.2	—	—
Yellowstone NP, Wyoming-Montana-Idaho ³	RM	2,061.7	4.5	2,066.2	1,928.9	8.9	1,937.8	1,141.2	1,313.3
Yorktown NC, Virginia ³	MA	2.9	—	2.9	2.9	—	2.9	—	—
Yosemite NP, California	W	2,254.3	85.1	2,339.4	2,274.6	68.5	2,343.1	1,754.3	1,896.0
Zion NP, Utah	RM	993.8	93.6	1,087.4	859.3	82.0	941.3	211.4	182.4

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE OF INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS

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— Indicates zero.

• Less than 50 visitors or overnight stays.

¹ Full year totals are not entirely comparable because the following areas' first data series started with the months shown in parentheses: Fossil Butte NM (July 1973), Voyageurs NP (July 1973), Buffalo NR (October 1973), Chamizal NMem (October 1973), Golden Gate NRA (November 1973), Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP (January 1974), Longfellow NHS (January 1974), Carl Sandburg Home NHS (May 1974), Gateway NRA (July 1974), Puukohola Heiau NHS (July 1974).

² Data for North Cascades NP, Ross Lake NRA, and Lake Chelan NRA are shown combined; no breakdown is available.

³ The 1973 figures on Visits for these areas are not strictly comparable to the 1974 figures, due to changes in the counting procedures.

⁴ Area temporarily closed for renovation.

⁵ Voyageurs NP reporting was discontinued September 1973 pending a new counting procedure.

⁶ With the transfer of jurisdiction on July 1 over the lower portion of the C & O Canal, certain 1974 data have been shifted from the National Capital Parks' total to that of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP.

NOTES REGARDING DATA COLLECTION AND PRESENTATION

Public use data are collected in the field year-round on a continuous basis, except at a few parks which are closed for the winter. Excepted from the reporting requirement are those areas not in Federal ownership, a few parks where it is impractical to produce consistent or meaningful data, and a few parks which are not yet open for public use. All data are as of the end of the year (fiscal or calendar) unless otherwise noted.

Note that certain areas which are administratively considered as parts of National Capital Parks are listed in their own right as units of the National Park System, and no data for them is included in that shown for National Capital Parks in this report. Those areas are:

Antietam NBS
Antietam NC
Arlington House—The Robert E. Lee Memorial
Baltimore-Washington Parkway
Battleground NC
Catoctin Mountain Park
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP
Clara Barton NHS
Ford's Theater NHS
Frederick Douglass Home NMem
George Washington Memorial Parkway
Harpers Ferry NHP
Jefferson Memorial
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
Lincoln Memorial
Manassas NBP
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS
Piscataway Park
Prince William Forest Park
Sewall-Beimont House NHS
Suitland Parkway
Theodore Roosevelt Island
Washington Monument
White House
Wolf Trap Farm Park

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A sharp wrench in our description of National Park Service areas is heralded by a supplementary listing in the first table. "Areas in the National Park System" (page 4). Once again this term has been redefined, by an administrative decision in late 1974. For statistical purposes, however, it is desirable to delay its implementation until January 1975: (a) in order to keep the entire year's data on a consistent basis, and (b) to factor in the effects* of legislation not signed by the President until January 3.

From a peak of 310 areas we therefore move to only 287, but the shrinkage is more apparent than real. The ten National Cemeteries are no longer being considered as separate from their adjacent battlefields. Fourteen areas previously considered part of the National Park System have been moved into a new category called Affiliated Areas: the Service's relation to these 14 areas has not changed—it is simply being more adequately described. A fifteenth affiliated area is the International Peace Garden, on the North Dakota-Manitoba border, which has also not changed but was previously not counted in the System's list of areas. Two parkways and Wolf National Scenic Riverway have been delisted completely, as they are not expected to remain under NPS jurisdiction.

Counterbalancing these deletions, recognition has now been given to several units of the National Capital Parks as separate parks in their own right: Fort Washington Park, Greenbelt Park, Rock Creek Park, the National Mall, the National Visitor Center (now under construction), and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac. The first three have been reporting public use for many years, but their data has been submerged in the National Capital Parks line item; for the latter three, we have not yet devised use measurement systems.

Additionally, there has been some switching around of classifications, primarily between "Parks-Other" and "National Memorial" status. In the management categories, there are also two small shifts: (a) Theodore Roosevelt Island is no longer regarded as primarily of "natural" category but a "historical" area—a National Memorial to

Teddy Roosevelt—and (b) it was not deemed necessary to maintain a Cultural category for two areas, so these areas have been returned to the Recreational category whence they came. It is also possible, now that all its historical units have their own stature, to classify the remaining contents of the miscellaneous National Capital Parks item as recreational.

Basically the old components of the National Park System remain in *status quo*, except for the consolidation of three areas at Grand Canyon into one. It is how we have chosen to classify them that has changed. The new classifications will be reflected in future reports.

DEFINITIONS

As used in this report, certain terms have specialized definitions:

Visit - The entry of any person, except National Park Service personnel (meaning staff of cooperating associations, concessioners and contractors, as well as those directly employed by the Service, and the households of personnel resident in the parks), onto lands or waters administered by the National Park Service.

Visitor - A person who generates a visit as defined above. Though this same person may enter the same park a number of times, or several different parks over the course of the year, he is counted as a separate visit for each entry.

Visitor-Hour - The presence of one or more visitors in a park for continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating one hour (e.g., one person for one hour, two persons for one-half hour each, etc.)

Overnight Stay - The passing of one night by a visitor within a park (on park lands or waters, not on private inholdings within the park boundaries). An overnight stay occurs each night a visitor remains in the park.

*Adding a National Seashore, and removing the separate identities of two National Monuments merged into Grand Canyon National Park.

Recreation - Any reportable use of National Park Service areas for the purpose of engaging in any activities except those which are a part of, or incidental to, the pursuit of a gainful occupation.

Nonrecreation - Any use other than recreation use as defined above.

Management Category - Basically, one of three categories of parks for which management policies have been promulgated by the National Park Service. These are "natural," "historical," and "recreational." Additionally, a new "cultural" category has been identified for two recent additions to the National Park System—Wolf Trap Farm Park and The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. National Capital Parks is essentially an urban park system not statistically truly comparable with the individual parks of the National Park System.

Fiscal Year - Year running from July 1 to June 30, and designated by the calendar year in which it ends.

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FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If more detailed information about visitation is needed, please contact the Statistical Unit, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.