



2024 Socioeconomic Research of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Report on 2024 Data Collection



A boat swoops into Reflection Canyon on Lake Powell.

NPS

2024 Socioeconomic Research of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area: Report on 2024 Data Collection

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Abstract

A strong mandate and need for socioeconomic monitoring have been expressed in the National Park Service (NPS) strategic goals for science, in statements by NPS leadership, and in various official reports. Since such monitoring began in 2022, the NPS has conducted visitor surveys at more than 24 parks per year across the United States and associated territories. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (Glen Canyon NRA) joined this effort by electing to survey its visitors in 2024. This report can be used to develop a deeper, contemporary understanding of who visits Glen Canyon NRA and what they do during their visits.

This socioeconomic monitoring at Glen Canyon NRA uses a two-step survey methodology to capture a representative sample of visitor information, characteristics, and behavior during the park's peak season. This process includes (1) an on-site intercept survey conducted via tablet, and (2) a post-trip survey (completed either by mail-back or online) for more in-depth trip details. The types of data collected include visitor demographics, trip characteristics/planning, and experience evaluations. Results are organized by these two survey instruments and are aimed at assisting park managers in understanding current utilization and perception of park resources, assessing operations and potential issues, and facilitating communication and decision-making processes within the park and between the park and its local partners and stakeholders.

Introduction

Social science research has become increasingly recognized as a crucial component of park planning, amplifying its significance for the National Park Service (NPS). With the ever-changing landscape of visitation and a desire to provide transformative visitor experiences, understanding the needs and expectations of the visiting public has become more important than ever. The agency seeks to provide the highest quality visitor experience while also protecting the important natural and cultural resources that make these sites special.

A pilot visitor study was conducted in 2015/2016 across selected park units throughout the United States. Building upon the insights gleaned from the pilot study, the Socioeconomic Monitoring Program (SEM) Visitor Survey has been carried out each year starting in 2022 at over 24 NPS units per year across the country and associated territories. While not selected for the nationally representative SEM through the systematic stratified random sampling plan, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (Glen Canyon NRA) opted in to the study in 2024. The study aims to deepen understanding of visitor demographics and characteristics at Glen Canyon NRA.

This report contains the data and findings collected from the SEM Visitor Survey conducted at Glen Canyon NRA in 2024. The study gathers data at a comprehensive agency level, addressing the informational needs of park managers throughout the National Park System. The data collected during the 2024 SEM Visitor Survey sampling period are intended to provide park managers at Glen Canyon NRA with data-supported insights into their peak-season visitors while using survey instruments and methods that enable robust data analysis at the agency level and beyond for future applications.

This study collects information about visitor use, aids in finding effective management solutions, and offers insights into the visitors who experience NPS sites. The findings empower NPS managers to better comprehend visitor behaviors, inform park operations, and identify areas for enhancing the visitor experience. Moreover, these results are intended to facilitate communication and foster informed decision-making processes, both within the NPS unit and in collaboration with local partners and stakeholders.

This report does not include spending data, despite it being collected as part of the study. For detailed information regarding visitor spending at Glen Canyon NRA, please refer to the 2024 Visitor Spending Effects report.

The research was carried out by a team including Otak, Inc., RRC Associates, Inc., the Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research at the University of Montana, and GAIA Environmental Consulting.

Methods

The SEM Visitor Survey methodology is designed to capture a representative sample of visitor information, characteristics, and behavior at each sampled park unit through:

1. An onsite intercept survey conducted via tablet, and
2. A post-trip follow-up survey (mail-back or online) for full trip details.

This comprehensive approach provides the necessary information to make on-the-ground decisions in park units using the intercept survey to capture visitor responses on higher priority information, while also capturing key in-depth information on visitor spending and trip characteristics for long-term planning from the post-trip survey. Additionally, the intercept survey is designed to be brief so as not to fundamentally affect visitors' experiences. The methods also permit a larger sample to be collected on key questions of interest by asking these high priority questions during the intercept survey.

Study Area

The Glen Canyon NRA local area map is shown in Figure 1. The local area around Glen Canyon NRA consists of Coconino County and Navajo County in the state of Arizona; and the following counties in the state of Utah: Garfield, Kane, San Juan, Wayne, and Grand. Within Glen Canyon NRA, the study area was comprised of nine locations. Table 1 lists those sites, and the number of onsite intercept surveys completed at each. The distribution of surveyor effort across sites was determined based on historical visitor volumes and spatial distribution across the park's key areas. Where available, Visitor Use Statistics estimates for monthly visitation at each site were used to assign surveyors proportionally to reflect visitor use patterns. Park staff were consulted prior to the study launch to confirm that these metrics accurately captured visitor flows, ensuring that sampling efforts were focused on the most popular and representative locations.

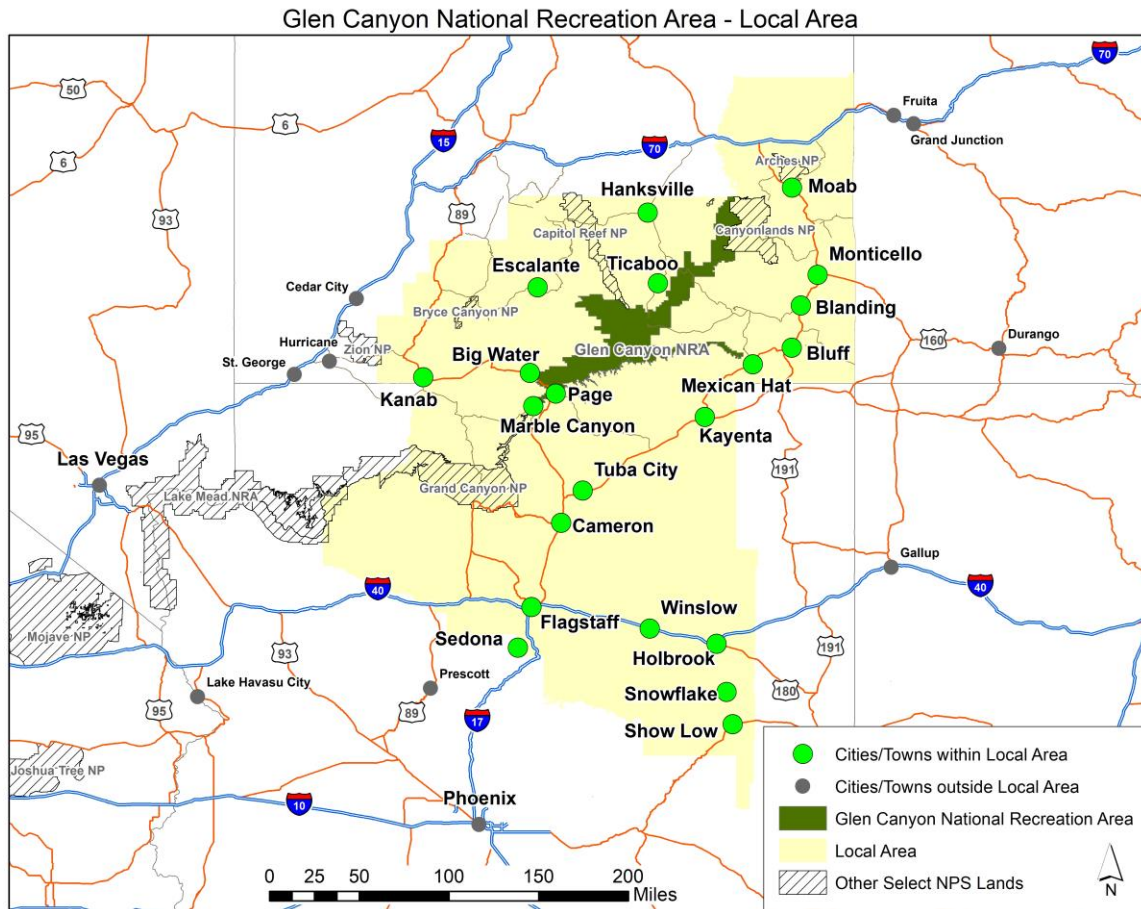


Figure 1. Glen Canyon NRA local area map.

Table 1. Intercept surveys conducted within Glen Canyon NRA.

Intercept Site	Completed Intercept Surveys	
	Number of Surveys	Percent of Surveys
Carl Hayden Visitor Center	393	47.7%
Horseshoe Bend	139	16.9%
Lone Rock Beach	61	7.4%
Bullfrog Marina	56	6.8%
Wahweap North	55	6.7%
Antelope Point	43	5.2%
Lees Ferry	37	4.5%
Halls Crossing	37	4.5%
Wahweap South	3	0.4%

Sampling Period and Procedure

Intercept Survey

The on-site intercept survey is designed to rapidly collect visitor information as tablet-based responses, reaching the largest possible sample for the highest priority visitor information. The

intercept sampling was conducted during the period of June 14th through 25th, 2024. A sample of visitors were intercepted while visiting Glen Canyon NRA across the designated locations listed in Table 1, above. The majority of respondents were visitors on foot at these locations.

Surveyors approached potential respondent groups at the site to introduce the purpose of the study and ask them to participate in a short 5–7-minute survey about their experience in Glen Canyon NRA (NPS 2024a). Within the group, the adult with the next upcoming birthday was asked to participate. If the visitor was eligible (at least 18 years of age, not a Glen Canyon NRA employee, and had not previously taken the survey) and agreed to participate in the study, the surveyor verbally administered the survey questions and recorded the responses on a handheld tablet device. If the visitor did not agree, surveyors asked if they would be willing to answer three non-response bias questions (see the Non-Response Bias Analysis section, below). Upon complete or partial refusal, the surveyor would thank the visitor for their time, log the non-response, and approach the next visitor group.

At the end of the intercept survey, respondents were invited to participate in a post-trip survey by mail-back or online response. Those who agreed to participate were given an envelope containing a printed copy of the post-trip survey with a postage paid envelope for mailing it back, as well as a hyperlink and instructions for accessing it online. As part of the intercept protocol, surveyors logged a unique identifier (four-digit code) from the envelope into the tablet for future connection to the post-trip survey.

Therefore, four potential outcomes were possible when intercepting visitors (see Table 2):

1. Complete refusal, refused to answer any questions, including non-response bias questions;
2. Partial refusal, answered non-response bias questions but nothing further;
3. Completed intercept, but refused to take post-trip survey; or
4. Completed intercept and took post-trip survey.

During the sampling period, six surveyors were stationed simultaneously at different sampling sites. Due to extreme heat during the sampling period, most sites were sampled from 7:00 am to 2:00 pm daily. At the Carl Hayden Visitor Center, sampling shifts were conducted from 9:00 am, when the Visitor Center opened, to 4:00 pm. Each surveyor worked 10 seven-hour days (approximately six hours of data collection and a one-hour lunch break) and rotated among several sites. Each surveyor had two days off during the 12-day sampling window.

Table 2. Response outcomes—Glen Canyon NRA intercept survey.

Outcome	Total
Eligible visitors contacted	1,153
Complete refusals	177
Partial refusals (non-response questions completed)	152
Intercept surveys completed	824

Post-trip surveys distributed	798
Intercept response rate	71.5%
Post-trip acceptance rate	96.8%

Post-trip Survey

The post-trip survey was distributed to participating respondents who completed the intercept survey and then agreed to take a follow-up survey after completing their trip to the NPS unit. This method extended data collection and asked participants to complete the survey after their visit, either through a provided postage-paid envelope, or online via a provided survey link. The post-trip survey covers visitor trip spending details, travel patterns, and perceptions of their recent visit (NPS 2024b). Both the intercept survey and the post-trip survey were tagged with a unique identifier (four-digit code) for each respondent so their onsite intercept responses could be paired with their post-trip responses. Numbers were assigned at random to the individual. The use of this code allows the data to be joined, while keeping all surveys confidential and removing respondents' identifying information. Joining the two datasets provides a more complete picture of in-park experiences and post-visit perceptions.

At the end of the intercept survey, respondents were asked for their physical mailing address or email address. This allowed for a reminder postcard or email to be sent to all respondents who provided contact information about a week following the end of each onsite data collection period. This postcard or email thanked respondents for their original participation and encouraged them to complete the post-trip survey if they had not already done so.

Three weeks after postcard mailing, a second contact (with the same unique IDs) was delivered to all outstanding addresses/emails, noting that the individual's completed questionnaire had yet to be received. The mailed survey packets included replacement surveys and postage-paid, self-addressed return envelopes. A final contact was mailed/emailed to all remaining non-respondents four weeks after sending the second contact (i.e., first full replacement survey). Table 3 shows response rates for the post-trip survey.

Table 3. Response outcomes—Glen Canyon NRA post-trip survey.

Outcome	Total
Post-trip surveys distributed	798
Valid post-trip surveys completed	206
Response rate	25.8%

Non-Response Bias Analysis

To account for potential biases between respondents and non-respondents, three questions were asked of eligible visitors contacted who did not wish to participate in the survey. The responses to these three questions can then be compared to both the larger group of respondents who completed the intercept survey, and the smaller group who completed both the intercept and post-trip surveys.

The Office of Management and Budget recommends testing for non-response bias when a response rate is less than 80%. Since the response rate for the intercept survey (71.5%) did not meet this threshold, bias testing was conducted to evaluate differences between the full set of visitors who participated in the onsite intercept survey (intercept respondents) and those eligible visitors who declined to participate (intercept non-respondents).

A chi-square test for homogeneity was performed for each of the three questions to evaluate differences between the groups. A p-value of .05 is used as the indicated threshold of significance; p-values of .05 or lower indicate significant difference between groups. The distribution of responses among intercept survey respondents and non-respondents differed significantly for two questions: 1) country of residence, and 2) overnight visitation. Therefore, international visitors and day trip visitors are not as well represented in the intercept survey sample as desired (15.0% and 12.3%, respectively), when compared to their proportion among intercept survey non-respondents (28.9% and 22.4%). Results of the bias testing for the intercept survey are shown in Tables 4 through 6.

Table 4. Intercept survey non-response bias question: “Are you a permanent or seasonal/second home resident of the local area around Glen Canyon NRA?”. Note: p-value = 0.97.

Response	Intercept Survey Respondents		Intercept Survey Non-Respondents	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	59	7.2%	11	7.2%
No	765	92.8%	141	92.8%

Table 5. Intercept survey non-response bias question: “Do you currently live in the United States?”. Note: p-value < 0.01.

Response	Intercept Survey Respondents		Intercept Survey Non-Respondents	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	700	85.0%	108	71.1%
No	124	15.0%	44	28.9%

Table 6. Intercept survey non-response bias question: “On this trip away from home, have you stayed, or will you stay overnight away from your permanent residence either in Glen Canyon NRA and/or within the local area?”. Note: p-value < 0.01.

Response	Intercept Survey Respondents		Intercept Survey Non-Respondents	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	723	87.7%	118	77.6%
No	101	12.3%	34	22.4%

Additionally, because the post-trip survey response rate (25.8%) also did not meet the minimum threshold, bias testing was conducted to evaluate differences between those respondents who completed the full survey (both intercept and post-trip), and those who only completed the intercept portion.

Again, for each of the three questions, a chi-square test for homogeneity was performed to evaluate differences between the groups. The p-values for all three questions are above the threshold of 0.05, indicating no significant differences between those who completed the intercept survey only, and those who completed both the intercept and follow-up surveys on these measures. Based on the variables measured, this section of the study does not have a bias due to non-response. Results of the bias testing for the post-trip survey are shown in Tables 7 through 9.

Table 7. Post-trip survey non-response bias question: “Are you a permanent or seasonal/second home resident of the local area around Glen Canyon NRA?”. Note: p-value = 0.08.

Response	Full Survey Respondents		Intercept-Only Respondents	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	9	4.4%	50	8.1%
No	196	95.6%	569	91.9%

Table 8. Post-trip survey non-response bias question: “Do you currently live in the United States?”. Note: p-value = 0.12.

Response	Full Survey Respondents		Intercept-Only Respondents	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	181	88.3%	519	83.8%
No	24	11.7%	100	16.2%

Table 9. Post-trip survey non-response bias question: “On this trip away from home, have you stayed, or will you stay overnight away from your permanent residence either in Glen Canyon NRA and/or within the local area?”. Note: p-value = 0.60.

Response	Full Survey Respondents		Intercept-Only Respondents	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	182	88.8%	541	87.4%
No	23	11.2%	78	12.6%

Results

Results are presented separately for both the intercept and post-trip surveys throughout the following section. To preserve the data for additional analyses, outliers for open-ended numeric questions (e.g., nights spent, days in local area, etc.) have not been removed. Given these outliers, medians are shown instead of means throughout the report, in order to better represent the central tendency. Some questions were omitted because they were not applicable to this report.

Intercept Survey Results

The following section provides results of the 824 visitor intercept surveys conducted in Glen Canyon NRA from June 14th through 25th, 2024. All results are presented in this report, regardless of sample size, which varies by question. Caution is recommended in the interpretation of figures with sample size lower than $n=30$. Categories on some questions may not sum to 100% due to rounding differences and/or the opportunity to select more than one response option.

Questions 1–2: Visitor Residency

First, respondents were asked to indicate if they were permanent or seasonal residents of the local area around Glen Canyon NRA. Permanent and seasonal residents were then asked for their ZIP code within the local area. Respondents who do not reside permanently or seasonally in the local area were asked if they currently live in the U.S., and if so, for their ZIP code. Figure 2 depicts responses to this group of questions.

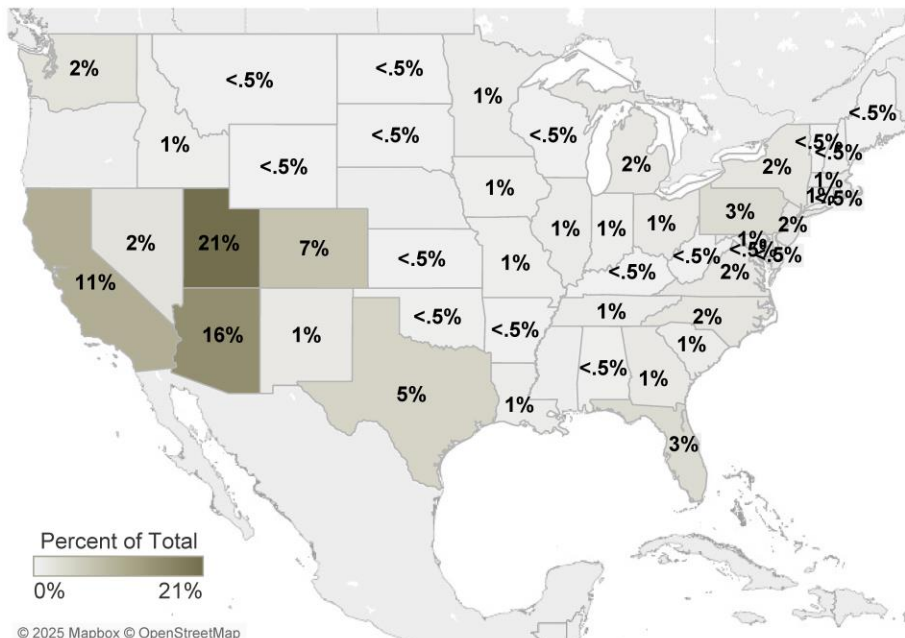
Are you a permanent or seasonal/second home resident of the local area around Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?



Do you currently live in the United States?



Respondent States (Percentage of U.S. respondents only)



Top 10 States

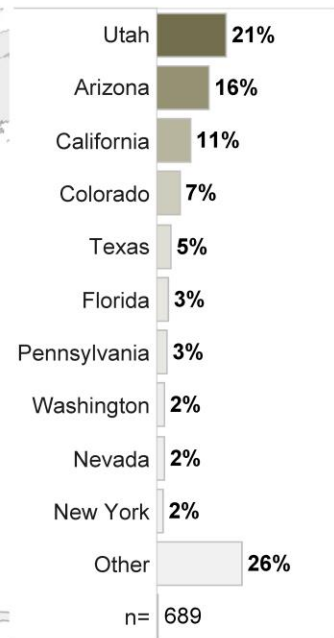


Figure 2. Respondent residency status and geographic origin of domestic visitors surveyed at Glen Canyon NRA.

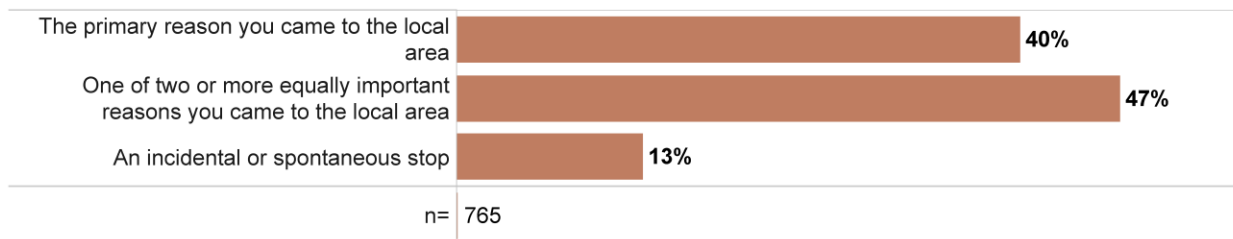
- A small proportion of respondents (a combined 7%) stated that they were either permanent or seasonal residents of the local area around Glen Canyon NRA.
- There was a large geographic concentration of respondents from Utah and Arizona (where Glen Canyon NRA is located).
- Among the 85% of respondents currently residing in the U.S., 21% resided in Utah, followed by 16% in Arizona, and 11% in California.

Question 3: Trip Purpose

Respondents who are not permanent or seasonal residents of the local area were asked about the purpose for their overall trip away from home, while permanent or seasonal residents of the local

area were asked about the purpose of their trip away from home “today,” the day they were intercepted in the park. Figure 3 depicts responses to this group of questions.

[If not local/seasonal resident] Was your visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area...?



[If local/seasonal resident] Was your visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area...?

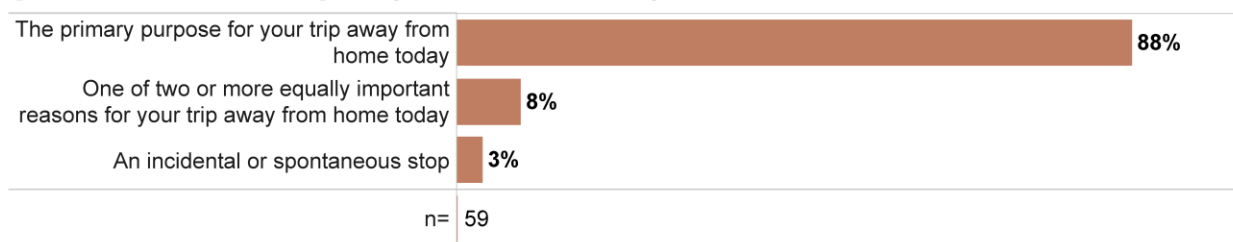


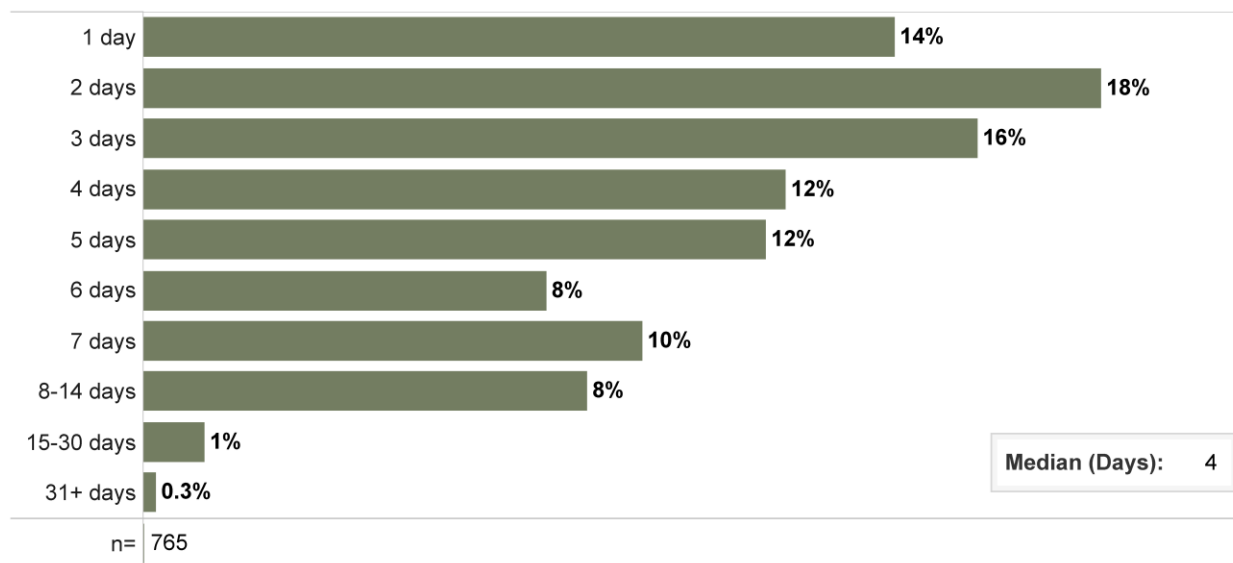
Figure 3. Role of Glen Canyon NRA in overall trip purpose.

- A plurality (47%) of respondents who resided outside the local area (i.e., Glen Canyon NRA local area as depicted in Figure 1) stated that their visit to Glen Canyon NRA was one of two or more equally important reasons that brought them to the area.
- For an additional 40% of non-local respondents, visiting Glen Canyon NRA was the primary reason for their trip to the area.
- The remaining respondents (13%) indicated their visit to Glen Canyon NRA was an incidental or spontaneous stop while they were already in the area.
- Among permanent or seasonal local resident respondents, most (88%) indicated that visiting Glen Canyon NRA was the primary reason for their trip away from home on the day they were contacted, while 8% indicated it was one of two or more equally important reasons for their trip away from home on the day they were contacted, and 3% indicated it was an incidental or spontaneous stop.

Question 4: Length of Stay

Respondents who are not permanent or seasonal residents of the local area around Glen Canyon NRA were also asked how many days they planned to spend within that local area, including days spent in the park. All respondents, regardless of residency, were asked whether they would be staying overnight away from their permanent residence within the local area. Responses to both of these questions are depicted in Figure 4.

[If not local/seasonal resident] How many days are you planning to spend in the local area (including the days you spend in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area) on this trip away from home?



On this trip away from home, have you stayed, or will you stay overnight away from your permanent residence in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and/or within the local area?

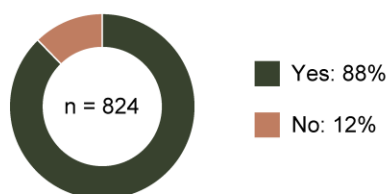


Figure 4. Time spent in the local area around Glen Canyon NRA.

- Just over one in ten of non-local respondents (14%) spent one day in the local area, while 18% spent two days, 16% spent three days, 12% spent four days, and 12% spent five days in the local area. The median length of stay was four days.
- Additionally, most respondents (88%; including permanent/seasonal residents) had stayed or planned to stay overnight away from their permanent residence in the park and/or in the local area.

Questions 5-6: Overnight Visitors

If respondents indicated that they stayed overnight in the local area, they were asked about the type(s) of accommodation they used or planned to use while there (Figure 5).

[If staying overnight in local area] On this trip, what type of accommodations do you expect to use while in the local area? Please mark all that apply

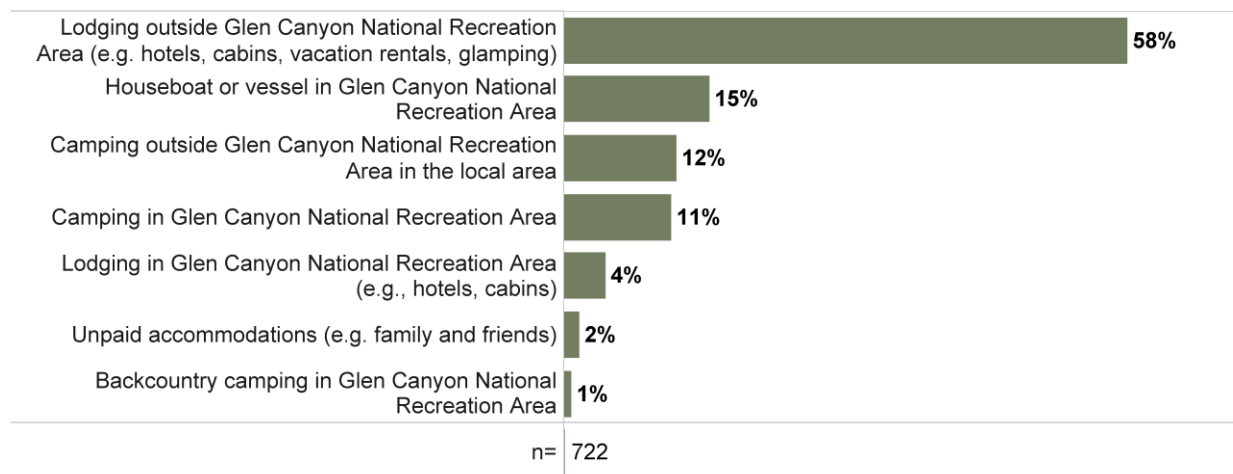
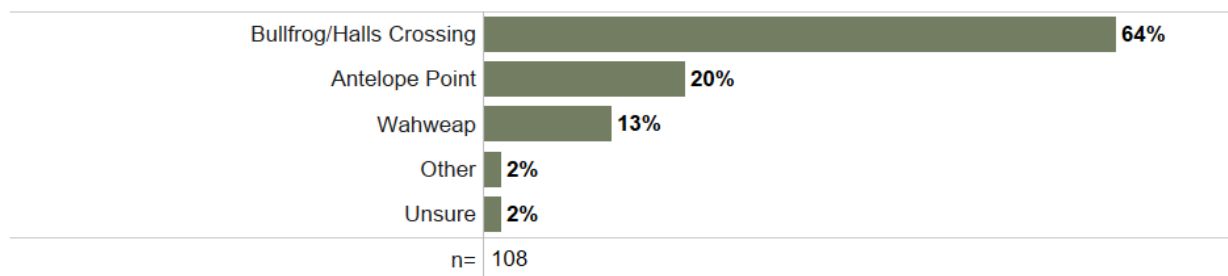


Figure 5. Accommodation types used by overnight visitors within Glen Canyon NRA and in the local area surrounding it.

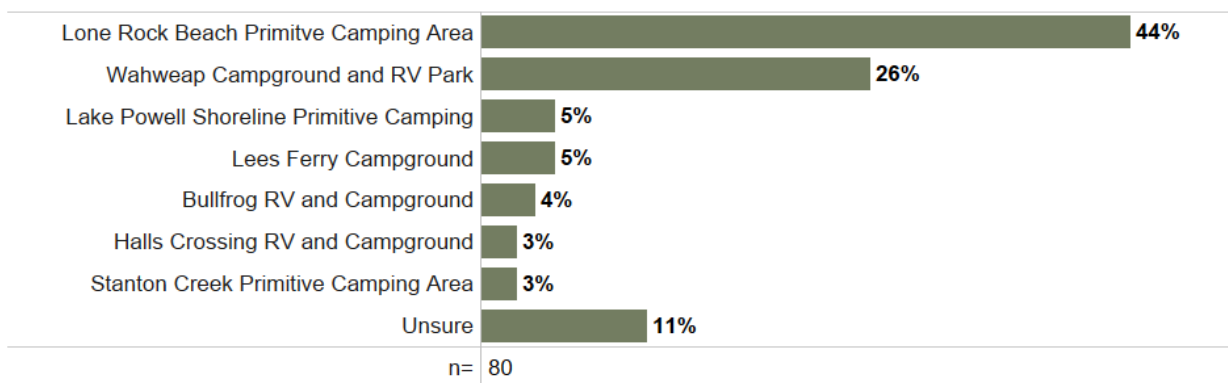
- A majority of overnight respondents (58%) stayed in lodging outside Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
- This was followed in prevalence by a houseboat or vessel in Glen Canyon NRA (15%), camping outside Glen Canyon NRA (12%), and camping in Glen Canyon NRA (11%).

Respondents who stayed overnight within Glen Canyon NRA were asked follow-up questions about their use of those accommodations (Figure 6).

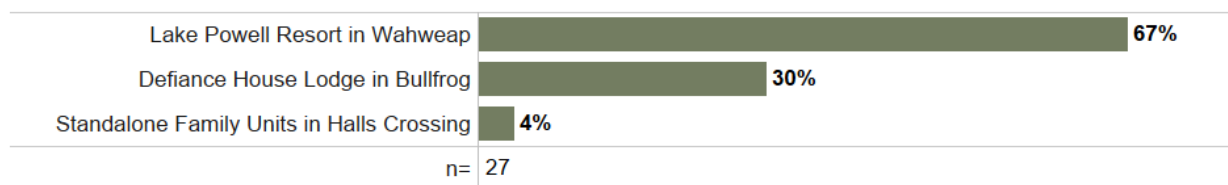
[If on a houseboat in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area] Where was your location of origin for your houseboat or vessel? Please mark all that apply



[If camping in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area] In which campground(s) did you or will you stay? Please mark all that apply



[If lodging in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area] In which lodge(s) did you or will you stay? Please mark all that apply



[If backcountry camping in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area] How did you access your backcountry campsite(s)? Please mark all that apply



Figure 6. Follow-up details about accommodation(s) used within Glen Canyon NRA.

- Of the respondents who indicated they stayed on a houseboat or other vessel during their visit to Glen Canyon NRA, a majority (64%) originated from Bullfrog/Halls Crossing, while 20% originated at Antelope Point, and 13% at Wahweap.
- Of the respondents who indicated that they camped in a Glen Canyon NRA campground during their visit, 44% stayed at Lone Rock Beach Primitive Camping Area, and 26% stayed at Wahweap Campground and RV Park. Other campgrounds were cited by less than 10% of camping respondents.

- Of the respondents who indicated they stayed in lodging within Glen Canyon NRA, two-thirds (67%) stayed at Lake Powell Resort in Wahweap, 30% stayed at Defiance House Lodge in Bullfrog, and 4% stayed at Standalone Family Units in Halls Crossing.
- Finally, of the respondents who indicated they camped in the backcountry during their visit to Glen Canyon NRA, two-thirds (67%) accessed the backcountry by the water (paddled or boated into the backcountry), and 33% hiked into the backcountry.

Respondents were then asked to indicate the number of nights they spent or would spend in each accommodation type (Figure 7).

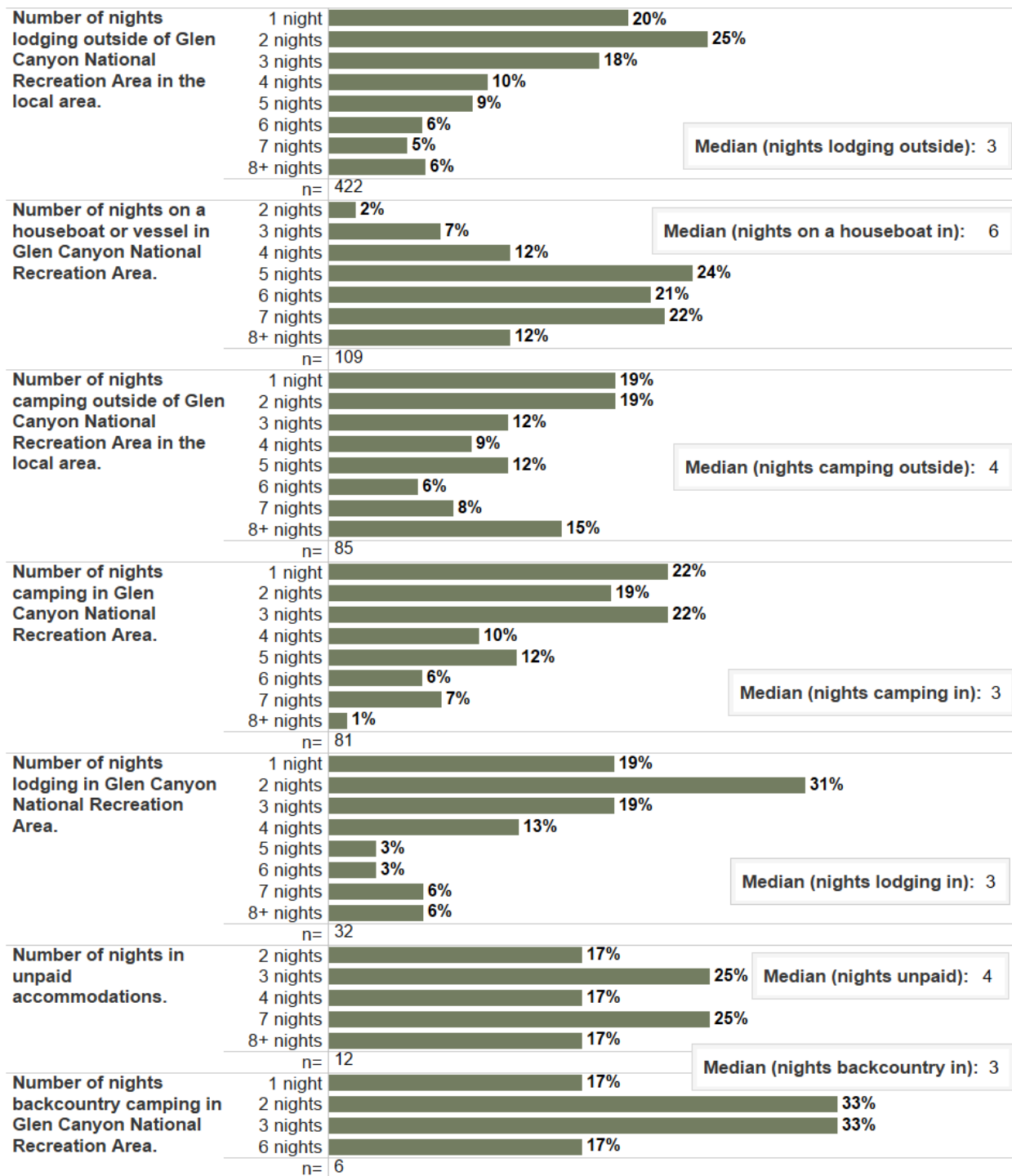


Figure 7. Number of nights spent within Glen Canyon NRA and in the local area surrounding it, by accommodation type. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 11](#).

- Among the 58% of overnight respondents who lodged outside of Glen Canyon NRA in the local area (per Figure 5), median length of stay was three nights. Nearly half (45%) lodged two nights or fewer in the local area this trip; 63% spent three nights or fewer.

- Among the 15% of overnight respondents who stayed on a houseboat or vessel in Glen Canyon NRA (per Figure 5), median length of stay was six nights, with 21% spending four nights or less, and 79% spending five or more nights.
- Among the 12% of overnight respondents who camped outside of Glen Canyon NRA (per Figure 5), median length of stay was four nights, though more than one-third (38%) stayed just one or two nights.
- Among the 11% of overnight respondents who camped in Glen Canyon NRA (per Figure 5), median length of stay was three nights. A plurality (41%) of campers spent two nights or fewer camping in the park this trip; 63% spent three nights or fewer.
- Among the 4% of overnight respondents who lodged in Glen Canyon NRA (per Figure 5), median length of stay was three nights. Half (50%) lodged two nights or fewer in the park on this trip; 69% spent three nights or fewer.
- Among the 2% of overnight respondents who stayed in unpaid accommodations in the local area (per Figure 5), median length of stay was four nights. There was broader spread in length of overnight stay among those staying in unpaid accommodations than those in paid options, with equal percentages spending three or fewer nights, and seven or more nights (42% for both).
- Among the 1% of overnight respondents who camped in the Glen Canyon NRA backcountry (per Figure 5), median length of stay was three nights. Half (50%) of backcountry campers spent two nights or fewer camping in the park this trip; 82% spent three nights or fewer.

Questions 9-11: Party Characteristics

Respondents were asked to indicate how many adults (18 or older) and children (under 18) were in their personal group during their visit to Glen Canyon NRA (Figure 8). A personal group was defined as the visitor and companions with whom they visited the park, such as a spouse, family, and/or friends, but respondents were informed not to account for the larger group with whom they may have traveled, such as a school, church, scout, or tour group.

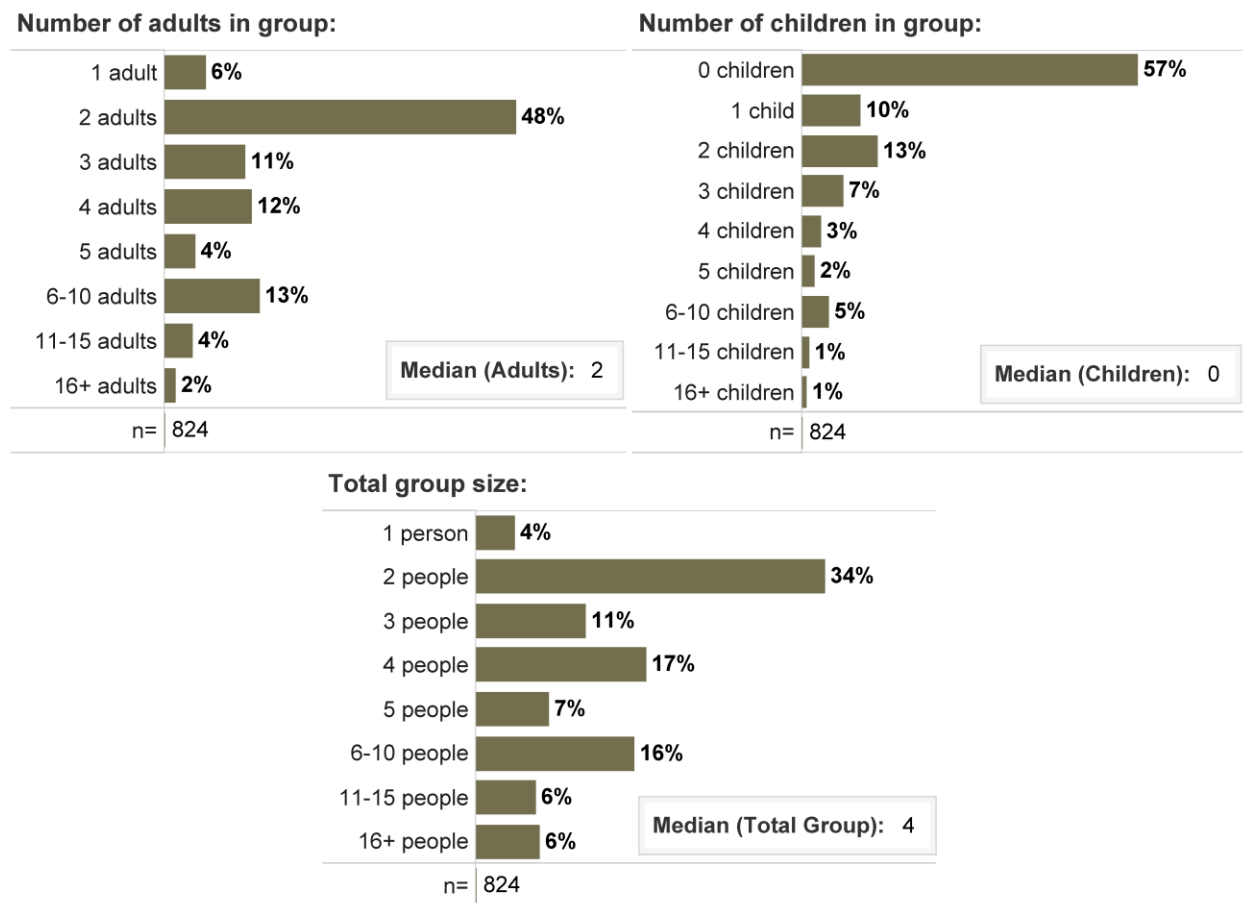


Figure 8. Number of adults and children in respondent's personal group, and total group size, while visiting Glen Canyon NRA. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 12](#).

- The median number of adults per group was two. A majority of groups (54%) included one or two adults.
- A majority of groups (57%) did not include any children.
- The median total number of people (adults and children) per group was four.

Respondents were then asked to provide the age of each member of their group (Figure 9). These data show the true age distribution of respondent groups sampled at Glen Canyon NRA.

What are the ages of each of the adults and children in your group?

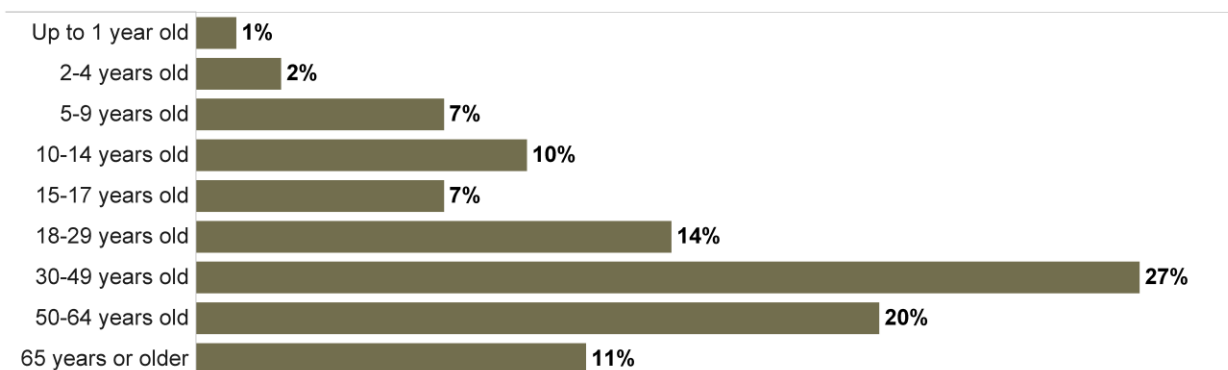


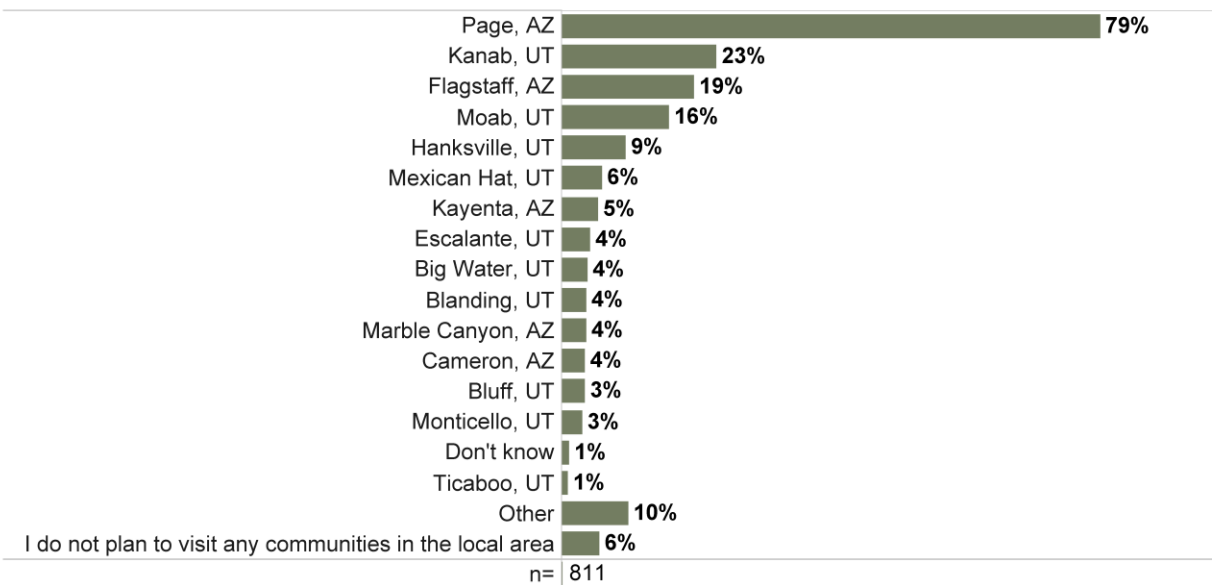
Figure 9. Age distribution of all members of respondent's personal group while visiting Glen Canyon NRA.

- The most common age of the adults and children in a personal group was 30 to 49 years old (27%), followed by 50 to 64 years old (20%), and 18 to 29 years old (14%).
- Children (i.e., visitors under 18 years old) accounted for a combined total of 27% of group members.

Questions 13-14: Local Communities

To build a more detailed understanding of the impact of Glen Canyon NRA on the surrounding local area, respondents were given a list of nearby communities and asked which one(s), if any, they had already visited or planned to visit during their trip. Visiting a community was defined as stopping to do or buy anything, such as purchasing gas or groceries or dining. Those respondents who had previously indicated that they were staying overnight in the local area outside Glen Canyon NRA (i.e., paid lodging outside the park, camping outside the park, or staying in unpaid accommodation outside the park) were then asked which local community (or communities) from that list was (or were) closest to their accommodations. Responses to both questions are shown in Figure 10, below.

Which communities have you already visited or do you plan to visit outside Glen Canyon National Recreation Area while in the local area on this trip away from home? Please mark all that apply



[If visited or plan to visit] What communities are closest to where you stayed or are staying at your accommodation(s) outside Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the local area? Please mark all that apply

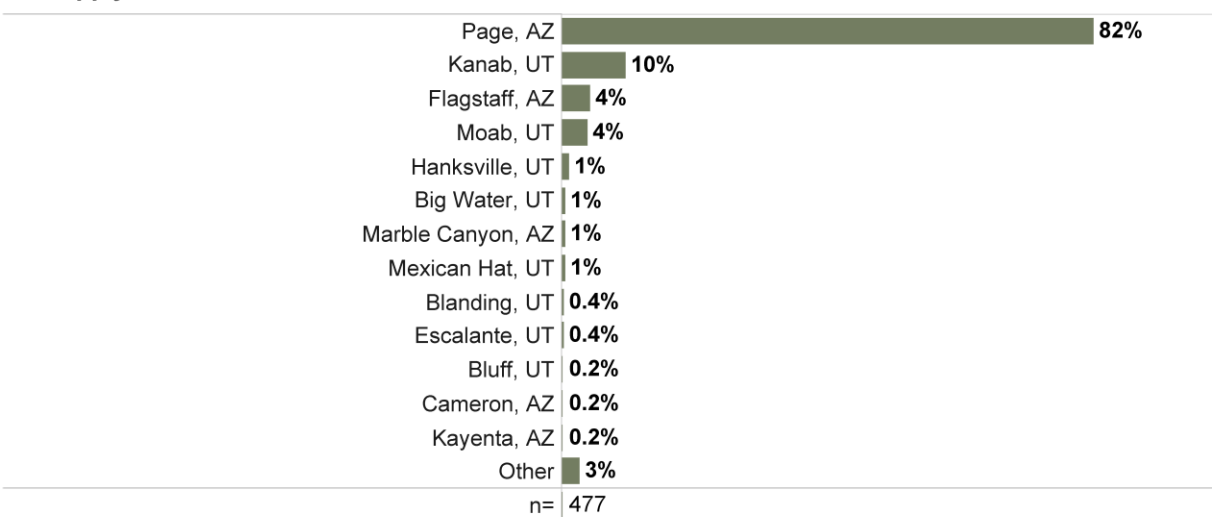


Figure 10. Communities visited outside Glen Canyon NRA while in the local area.

- More than three-quarters (79%) of respondents reported they had visited or planned to visit Page, AZ, while visiting the Glen Canyon NRA local area on their trip away from home.
- The next most visited community was Kanab, UT, visited by 23% of respondents, followed in prevalence by Flagstaff, AZ, visited by 19% of respondents, and Moab, UT visited by 16% of respondents.
- The rank order of the top four communities was the same when considering which community was closest to where respondents stayed during their visit: most respondents

reported staying in Page, AZ (82%), followed by Kanab, UT (10%), Flagstaff, AZ (4%), and Moab, UT (4%).

Questions 15-20: Park Use Characteristics

Respondents were asked to indicate which type of entrance fee applied to them personally on their most recent trip to Glen Canyon NRA (Figure 11).

On this trip to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, which one of the following entrance fees applied to you personally?

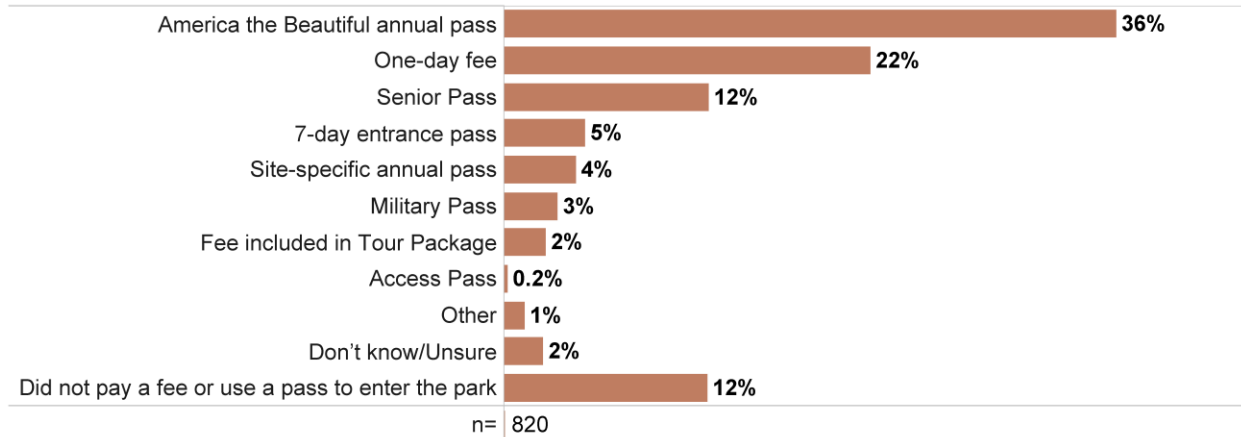
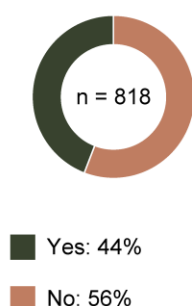


Figure 11. Entrance fee paid to enter Glen Canyon NRA on the most recent trip.

- Just over one-third of respondents (36%) reported using an America the Beautiful annual pass, while another 15% entered using a Senior Pass, Access Pass, or Military Pass.
- Nearly one-third (31%) of respondents entered using a Glen Canyon NRA-specific pass or fee (i.e., annual pass, 7-day, or single-day entrance fee).
- More than one in ten respondents (12%) reported not paying a fee or using a pass to enter Glen Canyon NRA.

Respondents were asked to indicate if they planned to visit Glen Canyon NRA for more than one day, and then a series of follow-up questions about the length of time they might spend in the park (Figure 12 and Table 10).

On this trip, do you plan to visit Glen Canyon National Recreation Area for more than one day?



Do you plan to spend one hour or more within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area today?

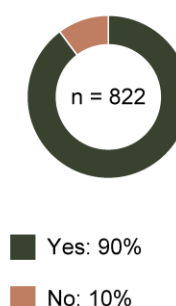


Figure 12. Length of time spent within Glen Canyon NRA on this trip.

Table 10. Length of time spent within Glen Canyon NRA on this trip.

Question	Sample Size (n)	Median
[If not planning to spend one hour or more] How many minutes do you plan to spend within Glen Canyon NRA today?	84	30
[If planning to spend one hour or more] How many hours do you plan to spend within Glen Canyon NRA today?	616	4
[If planning to visit more than one day] How many days do you plan to spend within Glen Canyon NRA on this trip?	373	2
[If planning to visit more than one day] On how many different days do you expect to enter the park?	361	3

- Most respondents (90%) planned to spend one hour or more within Glen Canyon NRA on the day they were surveyed. Among these visitors, median length of time spent in the park “today” was four hours.
- Among the 10% of respondents who planned to spend less than an hour within the park on the day they were surveyed, the median length of anticipated visit was 30 minutes.
- Additionally, just over half of respondents (56%) were planning to spend just a single day in Glen Canyon NRA on their trip. Among the 44% of respondents who planned to visit for more than one day, the median length of visit was two days.
- Those respondents who spent more than one day in the park were also asked on how many different days they expected to enter the park; the median answer was three days.

Next, respondents were asked to indicate the most recent entrance they used to enter Glen Canyon NRA (Figure 13).

Which was the most recent entrance you used to enter Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?

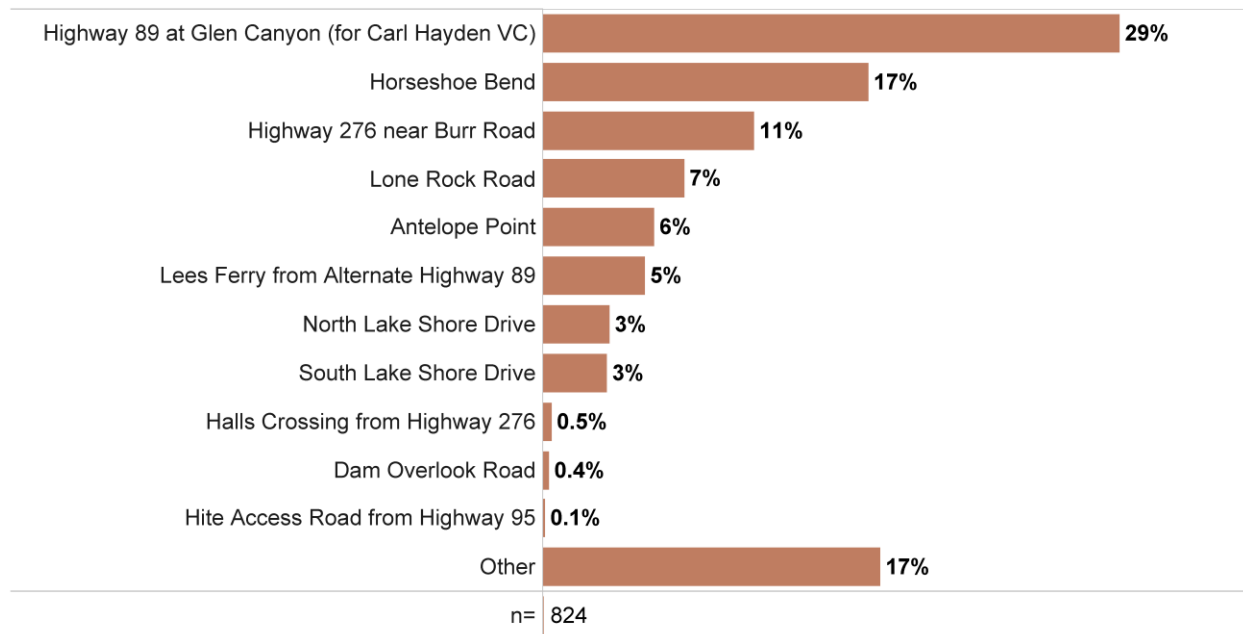


Figure 13. Most recent entrance used to enter Glen Canyon NRA.

- Among respondents, Highway 89 at Glen Canyon was the most commonly used entrance to Glen Canyon NRA (29%). Horseshoe Bend was used by 17% of respondents, while Highway 276 near Burr Road was used by 11% of respondents. An additional 17% of respondents used another entrance that was not listed.
- Due to park geography and proximity of intercept sites to entrances, the results for most recent entrance used were impacted by the volume of visitors intercepted at various sites.

Respondents were also presented with a list of locations within Glen Canyon NRA and asked to indicate if they had been to, or planned to visit them, that day (Figure 14).

Considering your visit today, have you been to or do you plan to visit any of the following locations within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area? Please mark all that apply

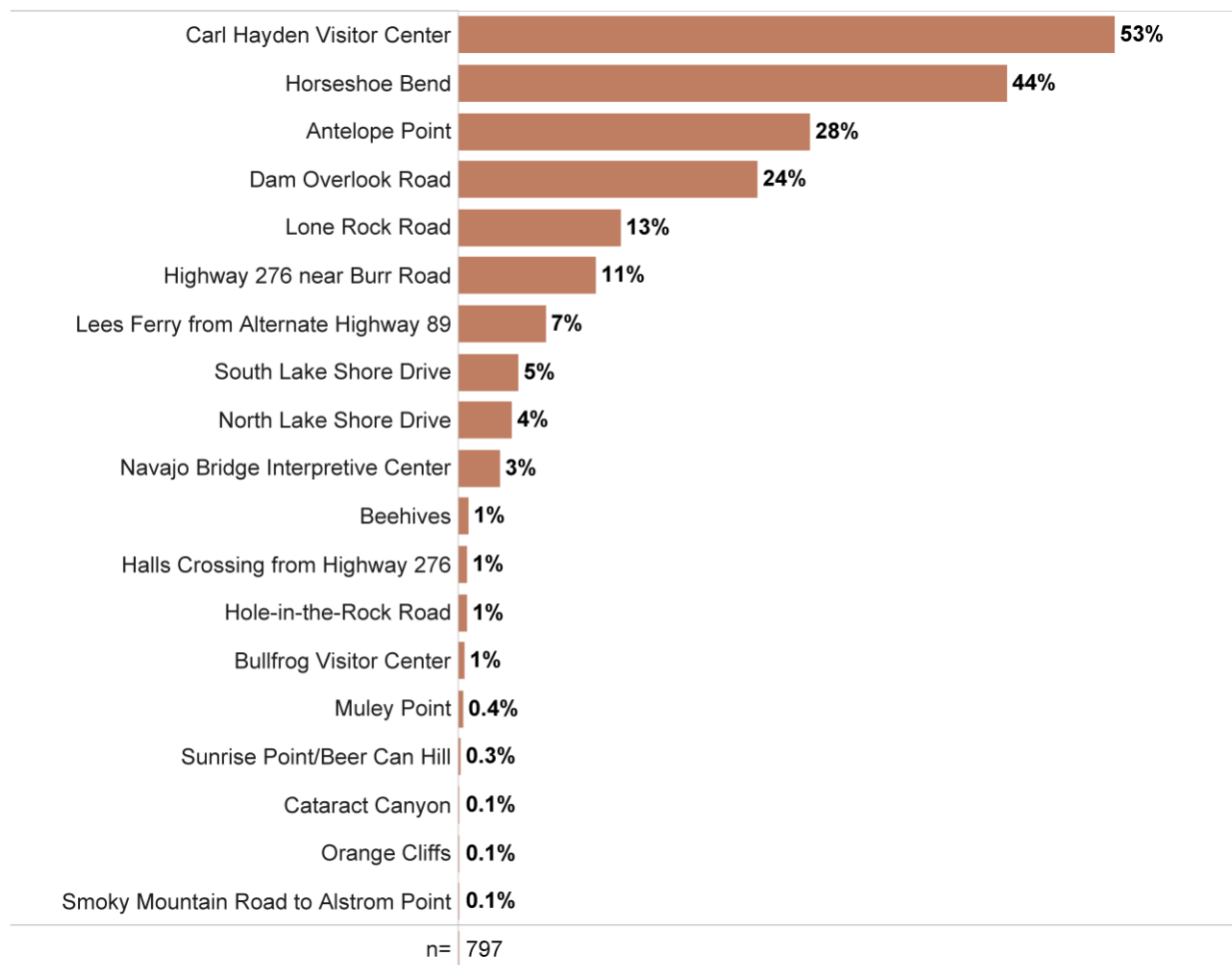


Figure 14. Park locations visited during the most recent trip to Glen Canyon NRA.

- The most commonly visited location in Glen Canyon NRA was Carl Hayden Visitor Center (53% of respondents had either been there or planned to visit it on their trip), followed by Horseshoe Bend (44%), Antelope Point (28%), and Dam Overlook Road (24%).
- Smoky Mountain Road to Alstrom Point, Orange Cliffs, and Cataract Canyon were the least-visited locations from the list provided, with only 0.1% of respondents reporting having visited or planning to visit.

Question 21: Transportation

Respondents were asked about the form of transportation they used to enter Glen Canyon NRA on the day they were surveyed (Figure 15).

Which of the following forms of transportation did you personally use to arrive or enter Glen Canyon National Recreation Area today?

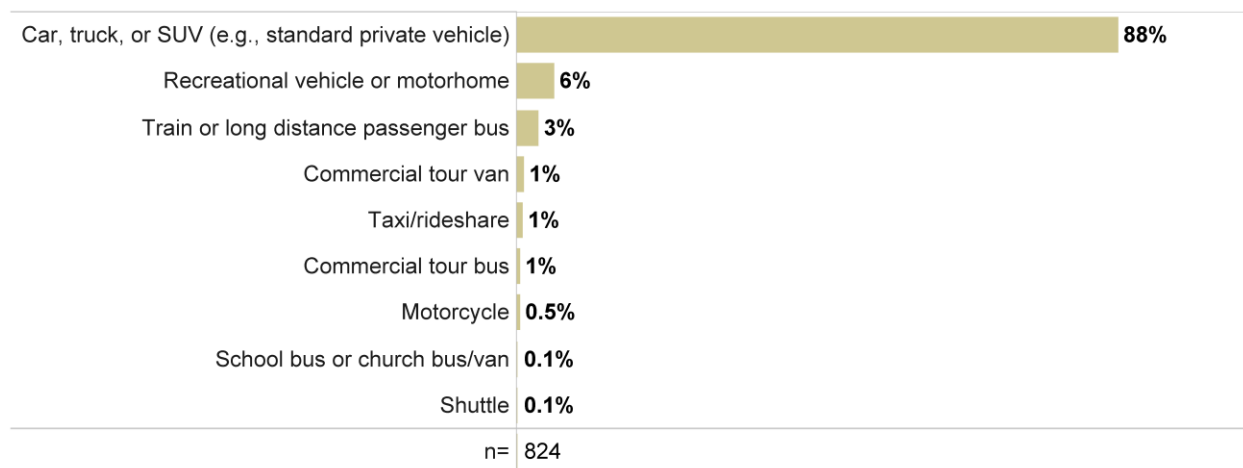
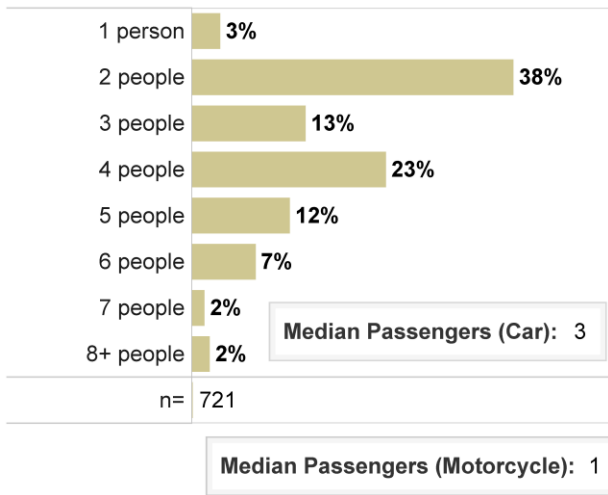


Figure 15. Form of transportation used to enter Glen Canyon NRA on the day of the survey.

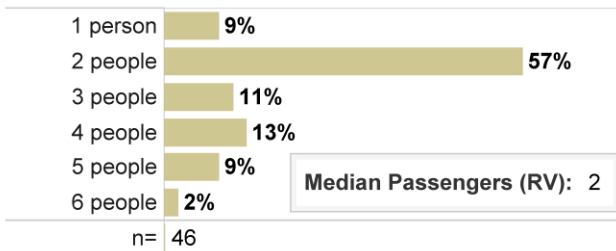
- The majority of respondents (88%) reported that they used their car, truck, or SUV to enter Glen Canyon NRA on the day of the survey.
- This was followed distantly by use of a recreational vehicle or motorhome (6%), and train or long distance passenger bus (3%).

If respondents entered the park using a multi-passenger private vehicle (i.e., car, truck or SUV, recreational vehicle or motorhome, or motorcycle), they were asked to indicate how many people were traveling in or on that vehicle (Figure 16).

[If entered by car, truck, or SUV] Including yourself, how many people were traveling in your vehicle when you entered Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?



[If entered by RV/motorhome] Including yourself, how many people were traveling in your RV when you entered Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?



[If entered by motorcycle] Including yourself, how many people were traveling on your motorcycle when you entered Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?

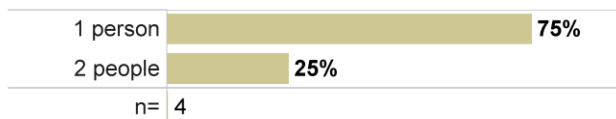


Figure 16. Number of people in or on respondent's vehicle when entering Glen Canyon NRA. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 13](#).

- More than one-third (38%) of respondents traveling by car reported two people. The next common group size was four people (23%), followed by three people (13%).
- A majority of respondents entering Glen Canyon NRA by RV/motorhome reported traveling in a group of two people (57%), followed by four people (13%) or three people (11%).
- Most motorcyclists (75%) were traveling on their own.

Question 23: Previous Visits to Glen Canyon NRA

Respondents were asked if they were first time visitors to Glen Canyon NRA. Repeat visitors were then asked how many visits they have made to Glen Canyon NRA in the last 12 months and the last five years (Figure 17).

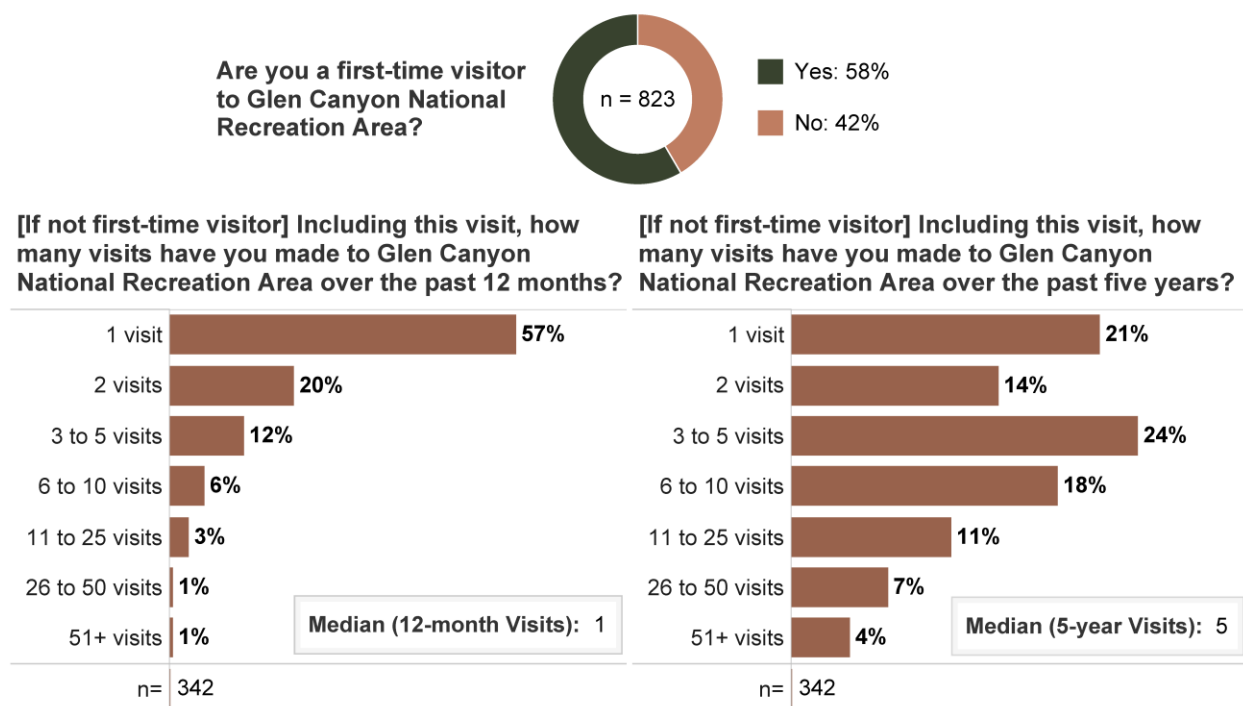


Figure 17. Previous visits to Glen Canyon NRA. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 14](#).

- A majority of respondents (58%) were on their first ever trip to Glen Canyon NRA.
- Among the 42% of respondents who were repeat visitors, the majority (57%) were on their first visit in the past 12 months (i.e., had last visited more than a year ago).
- However, most repeat visitors (79%) had visited at least one prior time in the past five years.
- The median number of visits made in the past five years was five, including the current trip; 22% of repeat visitors had made more than 10 visits in the past five years.

Question 24: Previous Visits to Other NPS Units

Finally, respondents were asked how many visits they made to other NPS sites over the past 12 months (Figure 18).

How many visits have you made to other NPS sites over the past 12 months?

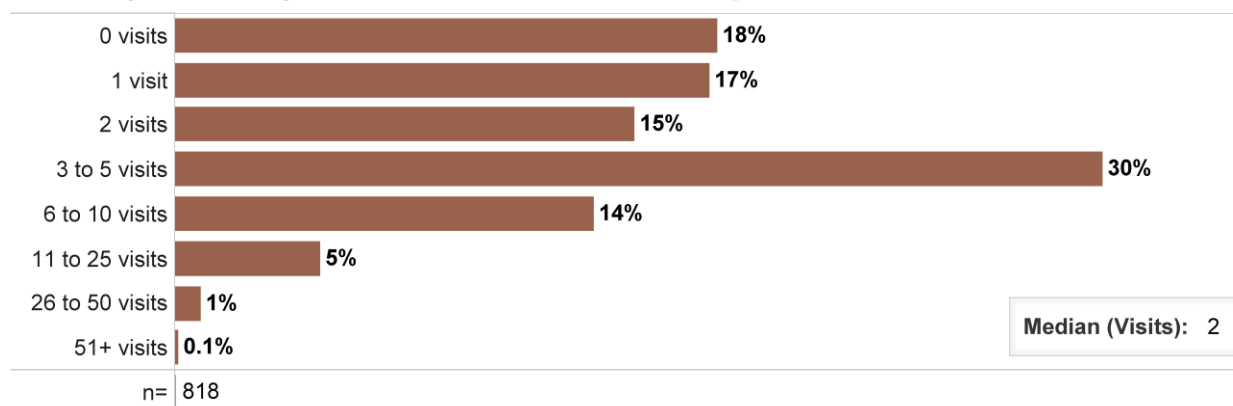


Figure 18. Visits made to other NPS sites within the past year. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 15](#).

- Most respondents (82%) had made at least one visit to other NPS site(s) in the past year.
- The median number of visits made to other NPS site(s) in the past 12 months was two, though a combined 50% had made three or more visits in the past year.

Post-trip Survey Results

The following section provides results of the 206 post-trip visitor surveys received by mail-back or online following fieldwork conducted in Glen Canyon NRA in summer 2024. Again, caution is recommended in the interpretation of figures with sample size lower than n=30, and categories on some questions may not sum to 100% due to rounding differences and/or the opportunity to select more than one response option.

Questions 1–2: Information about Glen Canyon NRA

First, respondents were asked what sources they used to obtain information about Glen Canyon NRA prior to their trip, and whether they had the information they needed on their trip (Figure 19).

Prior to this trip, how did you obtain information about Glen Canyon National Recreation Area? Please mark all that apply

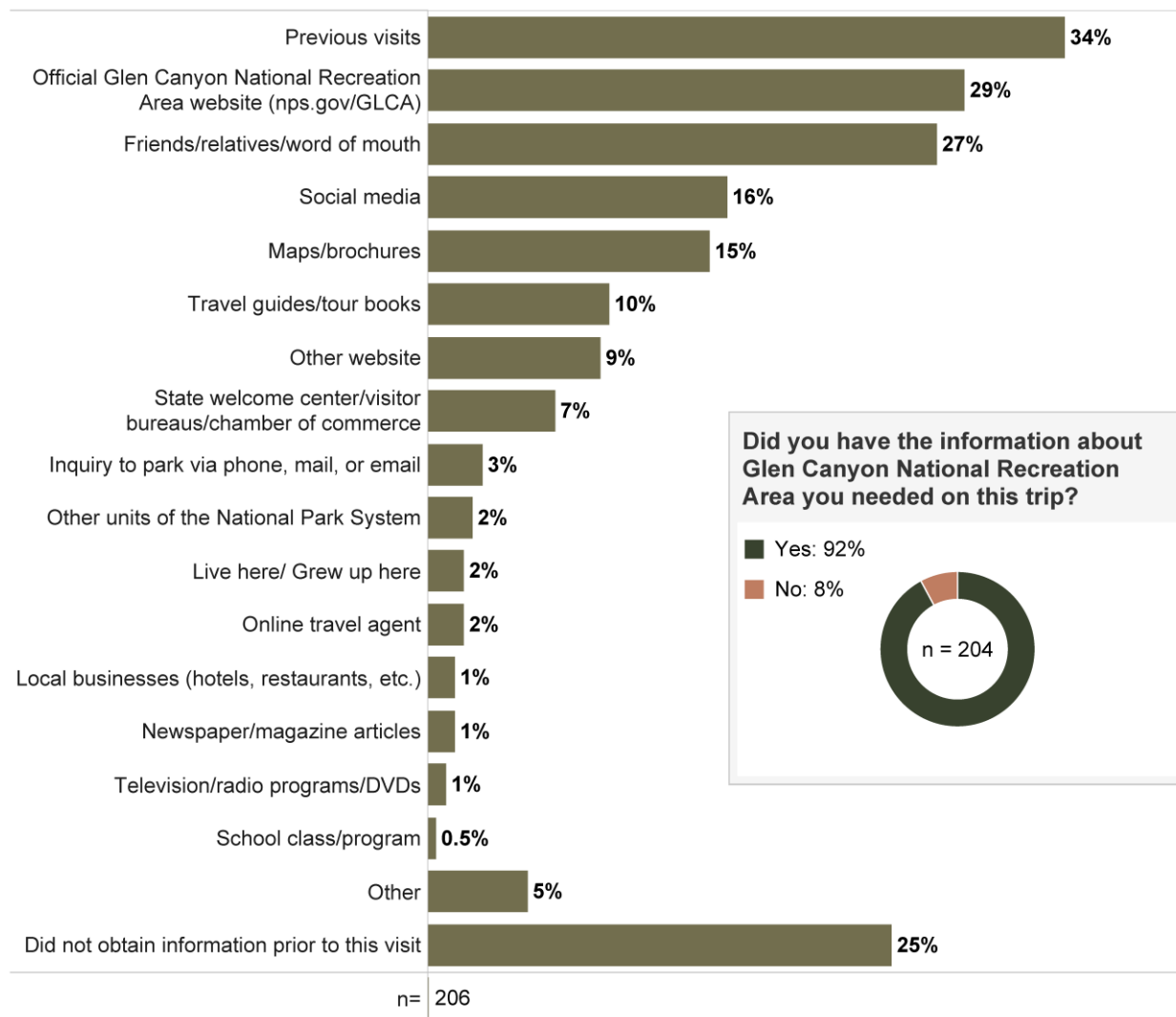


Figure 19. Sources used to obtain information about Glen Canyon NRA prior to the trip.

- The most used resource used to obtain information was a previous visit, cited by 34% of respondents. The second most common source was the official Glen Canyon NRA website (29%), followed by friends/relatives/word of mouth (27%), social media (16%), and maps/brochures (15%).
- In a follow-up question, 92% of respondents said that they had the information about Glen Canyon NRA that they needed on their trip, while 8% indicated that there was information that they needed but did not have.
- In an open-ended follow-up question, those who did not have the information they needed on this trip were asked to elaborate.

Question 3: Transportation

In the intercept survey, respondents indicated a mode of transportation they used to enter the park on the day of the intercept. In the post-trip survey, respondents were asked to select all forms of transportation they personally used to travel from their home to Glen Canyon NRA on their trip (Figure 20).

Please list all forms of transportation you personally used to travel from your home to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area on this trip. Please mark all that apply

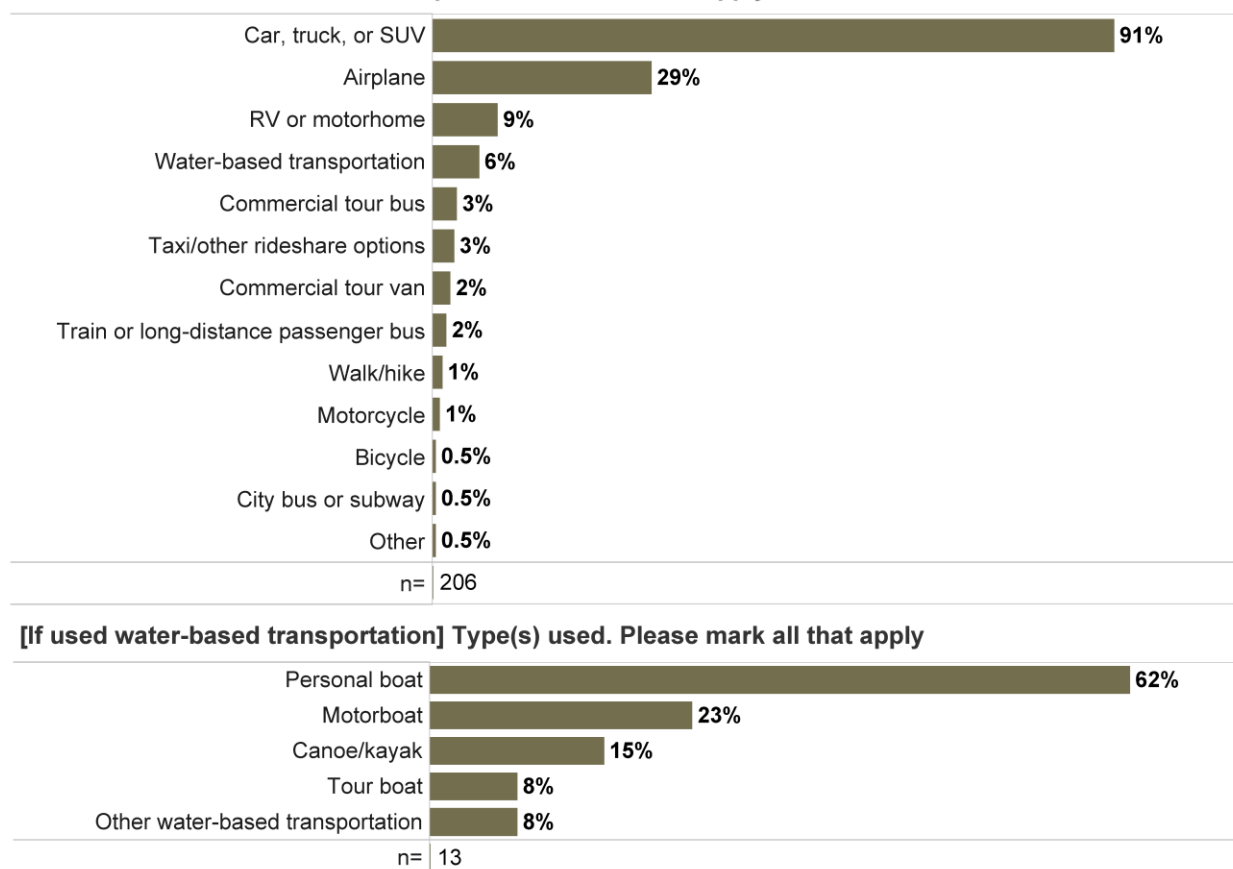


Figure 20. Forms of transportation used to travel from home to Glen Canyon NRA on the recent trip.

- Nearly all respondents (91%) used a personal vehicle, such as a car, truck, or SUV, at some point during their trip from home to Glen Canyon NRA.
- The second most common mode of travel was an airplane (29%), followed by a RV or motorhome (9%).

Question 4: Travel Party Composition

Respondents were asked what type of group they were with during their visit to Glen Canyon NRA on the day of the survey (Figure 21).

What type of group were you with, during your visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area on the day you were contacted for this survey?

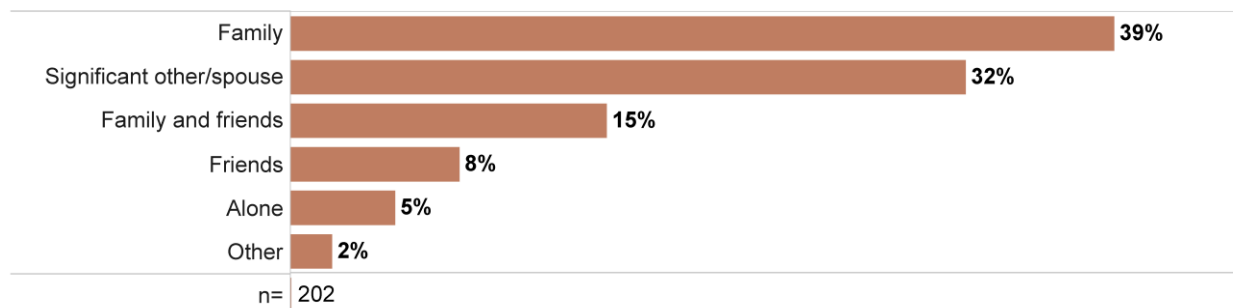


Figure 21. Travel party composition during Glen Canyon NRA visit.

- More than one-third of respondents (39%) visited Glen Canyon NRA with their family on the day of the survey.
- Nearly one-third of respondents (32%) explored Glen Canyon NRA with their spouse or significant other, and another 15% visited the park with their family and friends.

Questions 11-13: Trip Characteristics

Respondents were asked if they visited other National Park Service sites on their trip away from home (Figure 22).

Did you visit any other National Park Service sites on your trip away from home?

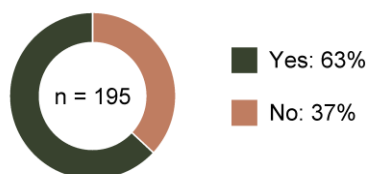
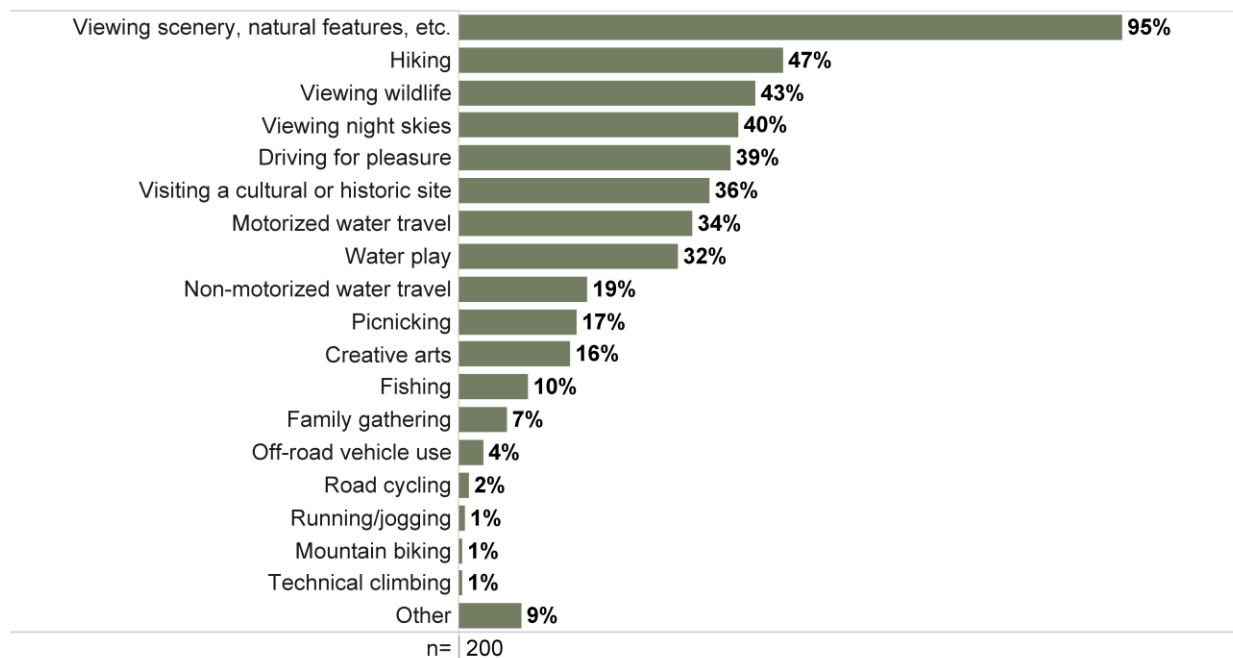


Figure 22. NPS sites visited on trip away from home.

- Nearly two-thirds (63%) of all respondents had visited other NPS sites on their trip, while 37% identified Glen Canyon NRA as the only NPS site they visited while away from home.
- In an open-ended follow-up question, those who had visited other NPS sites on their trip were asked to list which one(s).

Survey respondents were then asked to identify all activities that they participated in while visiting Glen Canyon NRA, and which of those was their primary activity (Figure 23).

On this trip, in which of the following activities did you personally participate in while visiting Glen Canyon National Recreation Area? Please mark all that apply



And which was your primary activity during your visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area on the day you were contacted for this survey?

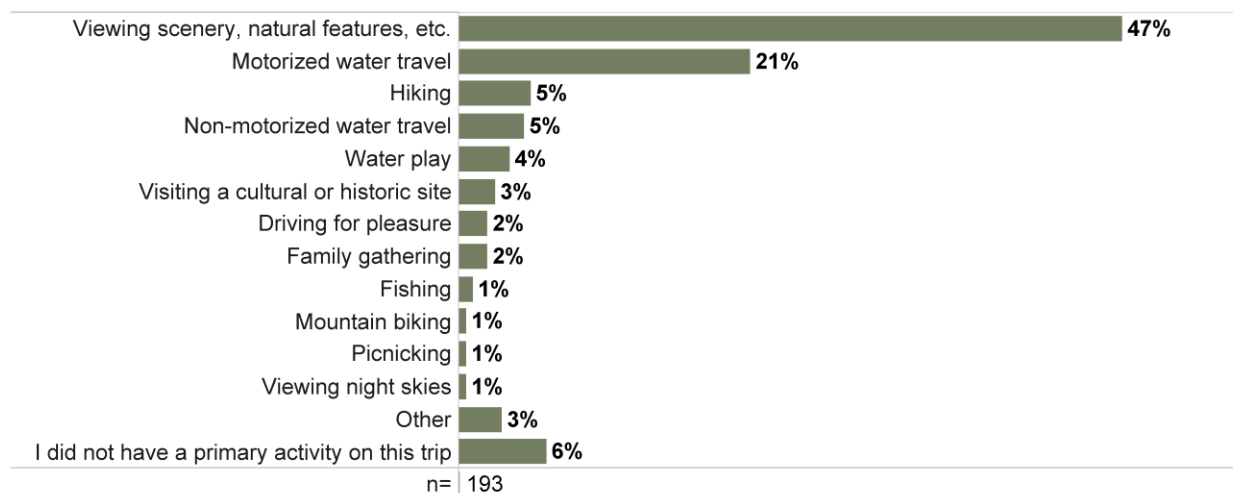


Figure 23. Participation in activities at Glen Canyon NRA.

- Almost all respondents reported viewing scenery, natural features, etc. (95%), while 47% reported hiking, 43% reported viewing wildlife, and 40% reported viewing night skies.
- Technical climbing, mountain biking, and running/jogging were all uncommon activities (reported by 1% or fewer of respondents).
- Nearly half of respondents (47%) reported viewing scenery, natural features, etc. as their primary activity, followed by motorized water travel (21%).

Questions 14–15: Reasons to Visit

Survey respondents were asked to rate the importance of various reasons to visit Glen Canyon NRA on their trip and were then asked which of those was the most important reason for them to visit Glen Canyon NRA (Figure 24).

How important to you were each of the following reasons or motivations for visiting Glen Canyon National Recreation Area on this trip?

Rating Category	n=	Percent Responding				
		1 - Not at all important	2 - Slightly important	3 - Moderately important	4 - Very important	5 - Extremely important
To spend time with family/friends	191	6%	4%	10%	27%	53%
To view wildlife or natural scenery	196	3%	4%	17%	35%	40%
To relax	189	5%	7%	19%	35%	34%
To visit a National Park Service site	198	18%	12%	21%	25%	24%
To learn more about American history and culture	190	17%	11%	29%	27%	16%
To get physical exercise	192	9%	19%	27%	30%	16%
To learn more about nature	190	15%	16%	27%	27%	14%
To hear the sounds of nature/quiet	189	15%	17%	24%	30%	13%
To view dark night sky/stars	187	22%	16%	28%	24%	11%
To experience solitude	189	26%	13%	32%	20%	9%
Other (if specified)	26	31%		4%	12%	54%

And which was the most important reason for you to visit Glen Canyon National Recreation Area on this trip?

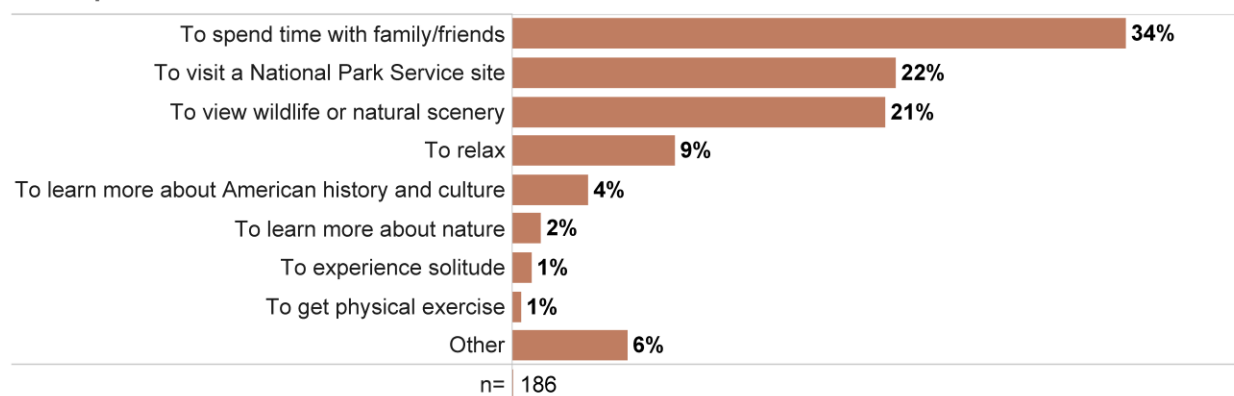


Figure 24. Reasons or motivations to visit Glen Canyon NRA. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 16](#).

- A majority of respondents indicated that spending time with family/friends was an extremely important reason for visiting (53%), while 40% indicated viewing wildlife or natural scenery was an extremely important reason for their trip to Glen Canyon NRA.

- Other important reasons for visiting were to relax and to visit a National Park Service site (34% and 24% of respondents, respectively, rated them as extremely important).
- The least important reasons for visiting were to experience solitude and to view dark night skies/stars (only 9% and 11% of respondents, respectively, reported them as extremely important, and 26% and 22% of respondents, respectively, rated them as not at all important).
- The most common response for the most important reason to visit Glen Canyon NRA was to spend time with friends/family (34%), followed by to visit a National Park Service site (22%), and to view wildlife or natural scenery (21%).

Questions 16–18: Programs, Services, and Learning

Respondents were asked to identify all programs and services in which they personally participated in Glen Canyon NRA during their trip (Figure 25).

On this trip, in which of the following programs and services did you personally participate within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area? Please mark all that apply

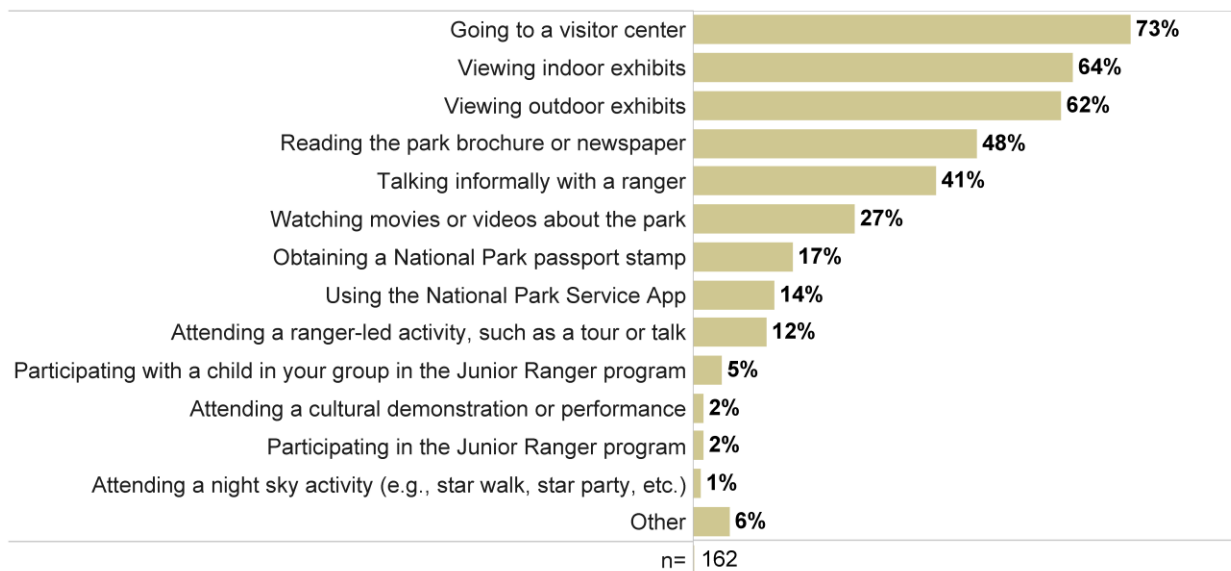
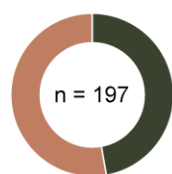


Figure 25. Participation in programs at Glen Canyon NRA.

- The three most-used programs were going to a visitor center, utilized by 73% of respondents, followed by viewing indoor exhibits (64%), and viewing outdoor exhibits (62%).

Two follow-up questions asked if respondents learned anything from park staff, programs, and/or exhibits about American history, nature, and/or culture, and what specific subjects they would like to learn about in the future (Figure 26).

On this visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, did you learn anything from park staff, programs, and/or exhibits about American history, nature, and/or culture?



■ Yes: 47%
■ No: 53%

If you were to visit Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the future, are there specific subjects you would like to learn about?



■ Yes: 28%
■ No: 72%

Figure 26. Learning outcomes while visiting Glen Canyon NRA.

- Nearly half of respondents (47%) reported that they learned something from park staff, programs, and/or exhibits about American history, nature, and/or culture.
- About a quarter of respondents (28%) reported that if they were to visit Glen Canyon NRA in the future, there are specific subjects they would like to learn about.
- Respondents who said yes to either of these two questions were asked to elaborate.

Questions 19–20: Use of Devices

Two survey questions were focused on the use of electronic devices, their importance, and the quality of service provided. First, respondents were asked which personal electronic devices they used while in Glen Canyon NRA (Figure 27).

Did you use a personal electronic device while in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to do any of the following actions?

	Yes	No	Don't know
GPS/Navigation n=197	79%	20%	1%
Send/receive a text message n=199	76%	21%	4%
Search the internet/email n=195	69%	28%	3%
Share pics/videos/audio via social media n=194	62%	34%	4%
Make/receive a cell phone call n=198	59%	39%	3%
Listen to/use an NPS podcast n=180	7%	89%	4%
Other (if specified) n=41	17%	61%	22%

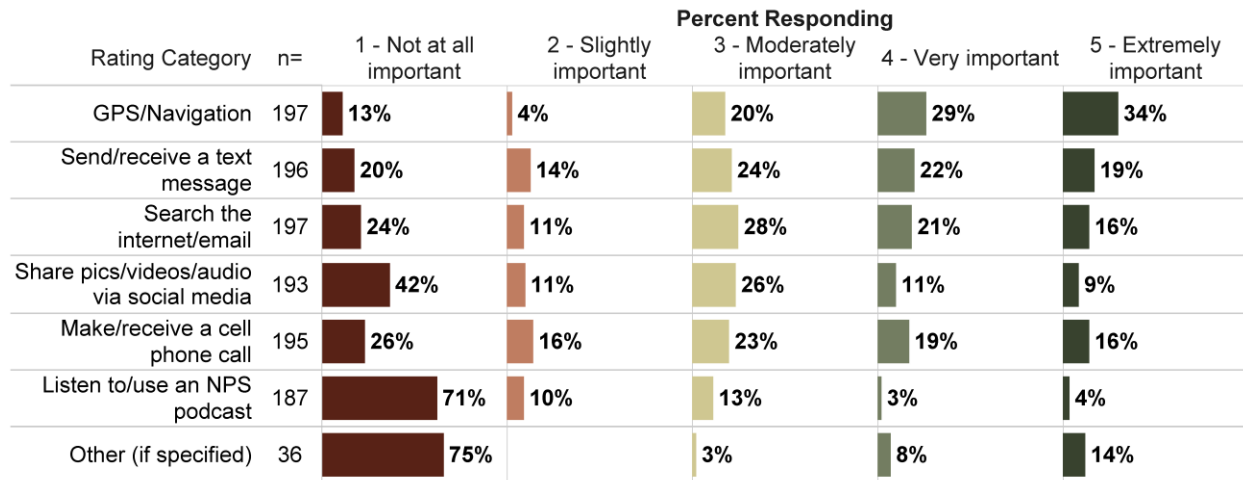
Figure 27. Use of personal electronic devices while visiting Glen Canyon NRA. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 17](#).

- Over three-quarters of respondents (79%) reported using GPS/navigation, and a similar proportion of respondents (76%) reported sending or receiving a text message.

- A majority of respondents also reported searching the internet (69%), sharing pictures/videos/audio via social media (62%), and making or receiving a cell phone call (59%).
- Conversely, only 7% of respondents listened to or used an NPS podcast.

Then, respondents were asked to rate both the importance of each of these electronic device uses (Figure 28), and the quality of their service (Figure 29).

How important to you was it during your visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to use personal electronic devices to do each of the following?



Categories sorted in descending order by percent answering "Yes" to "Did you use a personal electronic device while in the park to do any of the following actions?" (With "Other" anchored at bottom)

Figure 28. The importance of the use of personal electronic devices while visiting Glen Canyon NRA. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 18](#).

- The most important device uses were GPS/navigation and sending or receiving a text message (34% and 19% of respondents, respectively, rated them as extremely important).
- Listening to and using an NPS podcast was rated as extremely important only by 4% of respondents, and not at all important by 71% of respondents.

How would you rate the quality of service to do each of the following?

Rating Category	n=	Percent Responding				
		1 - No service	2 - Poor	3 - Average	4 - Good	5 - Very good
GPS/Navigation	140	1%	9%	26%	31%	32%
Send/receive a text message	139	1%	11%	29%	27%	31%
Search the internet/email	136	2%	18%	27%	29%	24%
Share pics/videos/audio via social media	121	2%	14%	30%	26%	27%
Make/receive a cell phone call	127	5%	13%	29%	27%	26%
Listen to/use an NPS podcast	55	11%	13%	33%	20%	24%
Other (if specified)	14	7%	29%	21%	14%	29%

Categories sorted in descending order by percent answering "Yes" to "Did you use a personal electronic device while in the park to do any of the following actions?" (With "Other" anchored at bottom)

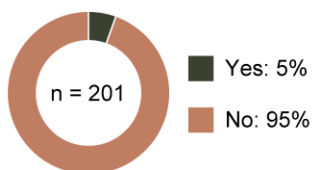
Figure 29. Quality of service for personal electronic devices while visiting Glen Canyon NRA. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 19](#).

- Most services were rated as very good by between 24% and 32% and good by between 20% and 31% of respondents. However, between 1% and 11% of respondents reported that they had no service for the services listed.
- GPS/navigation was the most highly rated service with a combined 63% of respondents rating this service as good or very good, while the lowest rated service was listening to an NPS podcast, with a combined 44% rating it as good or very good.

Question 21: Physical Difficulties

Respondents were asked if anyone in their personal group had a physical condition that made it difficult to access or participate in park activities or services during their visit to Glen Canyon NRA. If such a condition was identified, respondents were asked to specify the type of difficulty (Figure 30).

Did anyone in your personal group have a physical condition that made it difficult to access or participate in park activities or services, during your visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?



[If yes] Because of the physical condition, which specific difficulties did the person(s) have? Please mark all that apply

Mobility	100%
n=	11

Figure 30. Physical difficulties while visiting Glen Canyon NRA.

- Most respondents (95%) reported that nobody in their personal group had a physical condition that made it difficult to access or participate in park activities or services during their visit to Glen Canyon NRA.
- Among the 5% of respondents who identified at least one difficulty, 100% reported mobility issues in their group.

Questions 24-27: Visitor Experience

Respondents were asked if their visit to Glen Canyon NRA met their expectations (Figure 31).

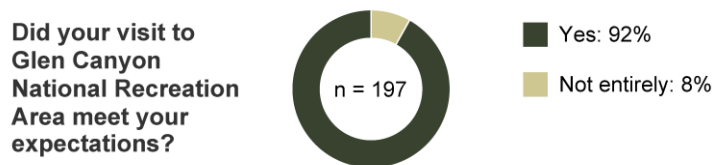


Figure 31. Meeting Glen Canyon NRA expectations.

- Most respondents (92%) reported that their visit to Glen Canyon NRA met their expectations, while 8% of respondents said it did not meet their expectations entirely, and no respondents indicated that it did not meet their expectations at all.
- In an open-ended follow-up question, respondents were asked to elaborate on their responses.

Respondents were then given several statements about Glen Canyon NRA and asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with each given statement (Figure 32).

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

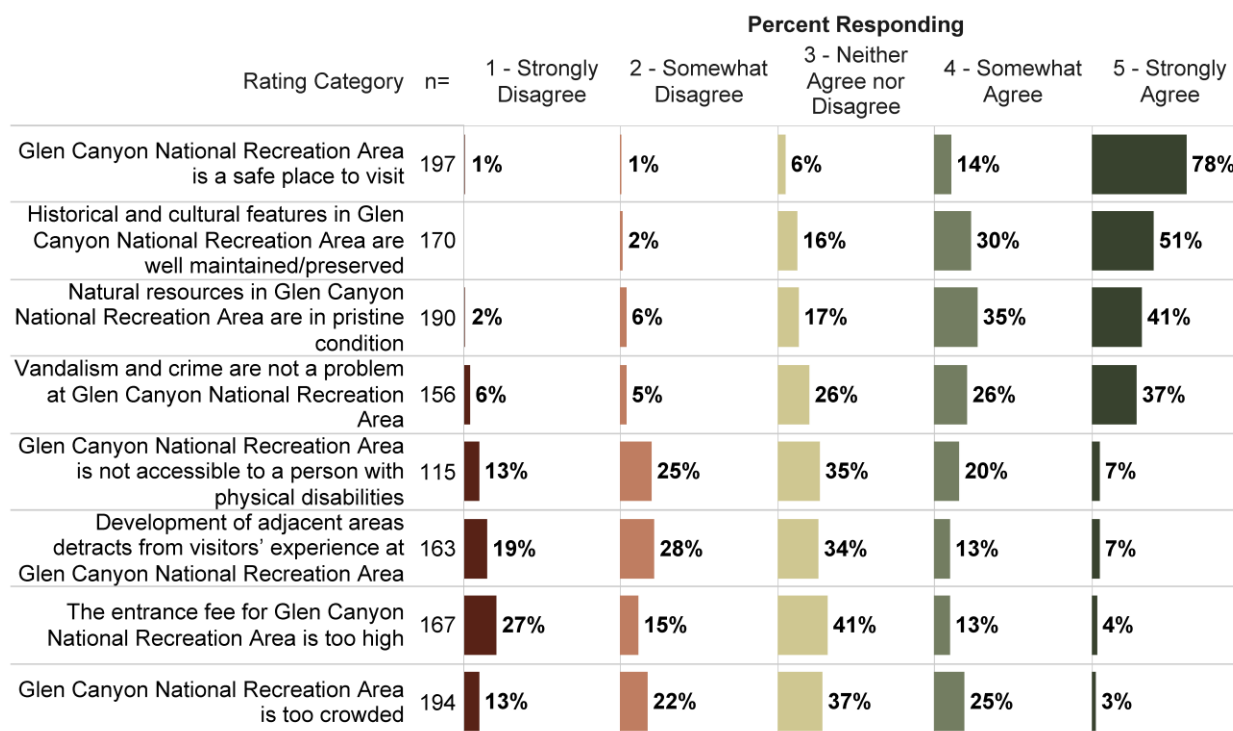


Figure 32. Rating Glen Canyon NRA experience. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 20](#).

- From all the statements listed, “Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is a safe place to visit” received the most consensus with a combined 92% of respondents saying they either strongly or somewhat agree with it. That was followed by “historical and cultural feature in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area are well maintained/preserved” and “natural resources in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area are in pristine condition” (81% and 76% of respondents, respectively, strongly or somewhat agreed with these statements).
- Conversely, “the entrance fee for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is too high”, and “development of adjacent areas detracts from visitors’ experience at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area” received the least support, with about 20% of respondents either somewhat or strongly agreeing with these statements, and about a quarter of respondents strongly disagreeing with each of them.

Next, respondents were asked to rate the quality of park facilities, visitor services, and recreational opportunities in Glen Canyon NRA (Figure 33).

How would you rate the quality of the park facilities, visitor services, and recreational opportunities in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?

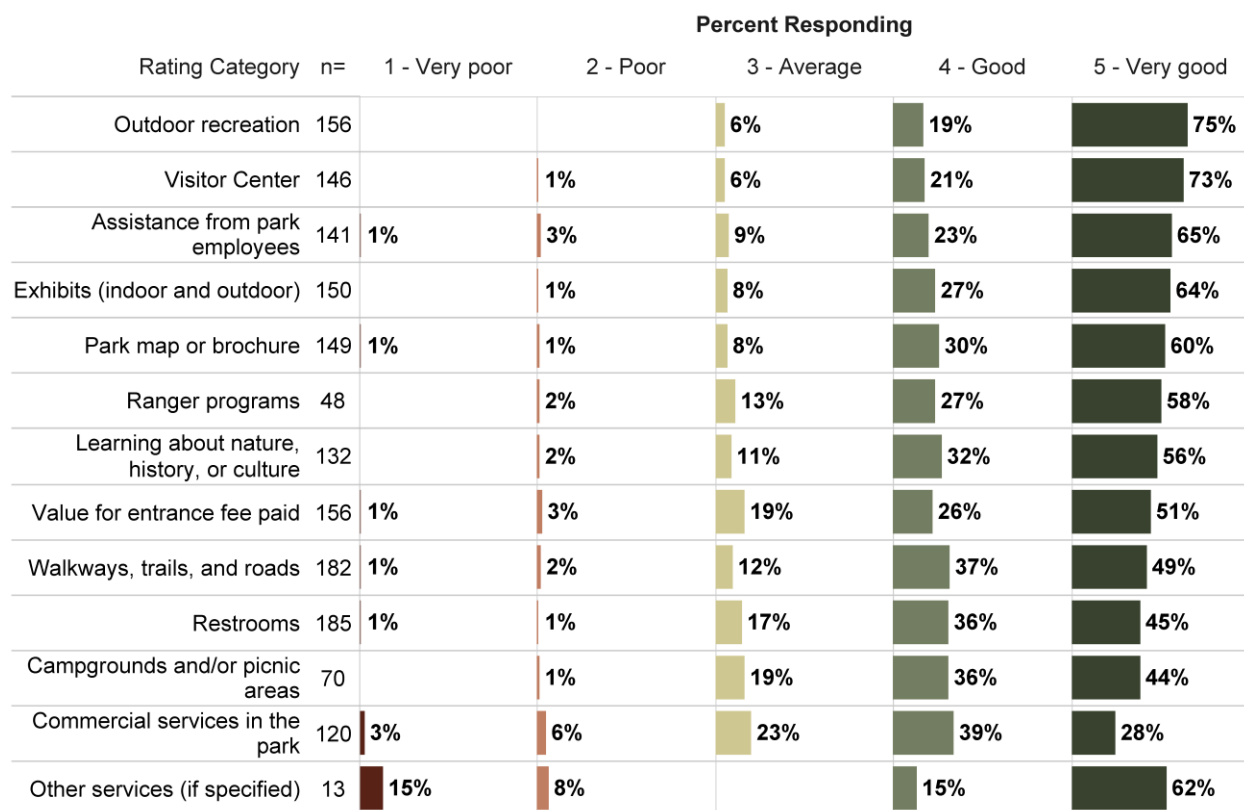


Figure 33. Rating the quality of specific Glen Canyon NRA facilities, visitor services, and recreational opportunities. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 21](#).

- Over half of respondents (ranging from 51% to 75%) rated value for entrance fee paid, learning about nature, history, or culture, ranger programs, the park map or brochure, indoor and outdoor exhibits, assistance from park employees, the visitor center, and outdoor recreation as very good.
- Conversely, fewer than half of respondents rated walkways, trails, and roads, restrooms, campgrounds and/or picnic areas, and commercial services in the park as very good.

Finally, respondents were asked to rate overall quality of the park facilities, visitor services, and recreation opportunities (Figure 34).

Overall, how would you rate the quality of the park facilities, visitor services, and recreational opportunities in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?

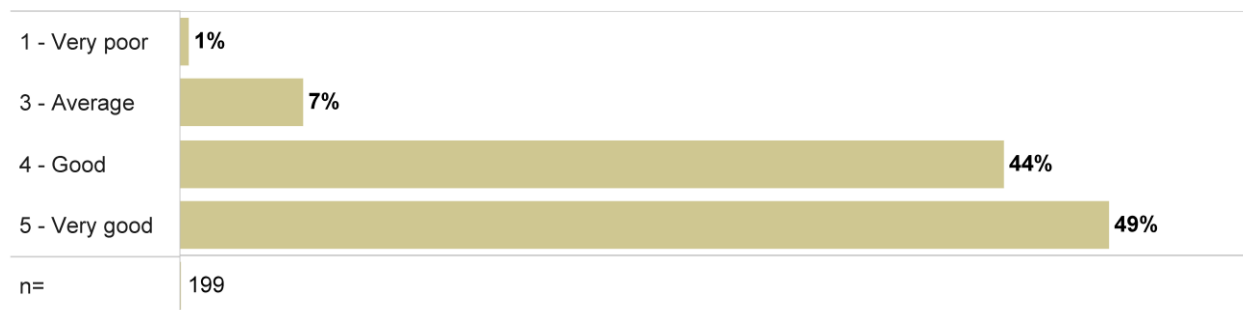


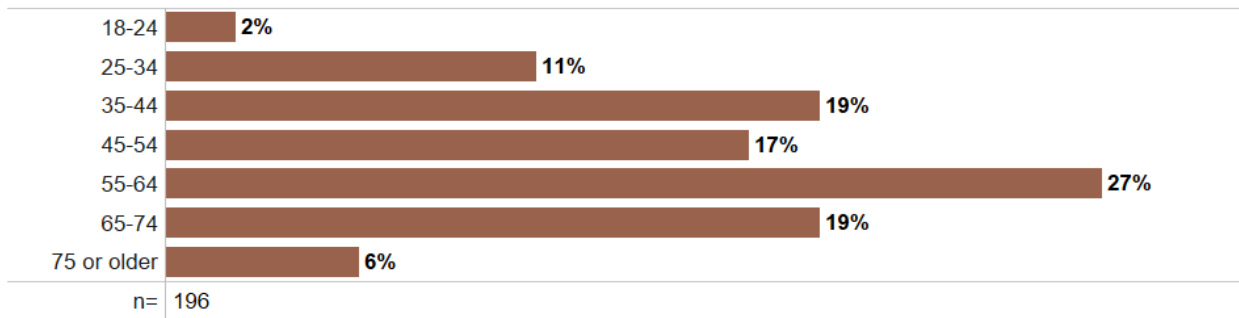
Figure 34. Rating overall quality of Glen Canyon NRA facilities, visitor services, and recreational opportunities.

- In general, about half of respondents (49%) rated the quality of the park facilities, visitor services, and recreational opportunities in Glen Canyon NRA as very good, and another 44% rated them as good.
- Only 8% of respondents rated the overall quality as average or below.

Questions 30-38: Background/Demographics

In the final section of the post-trip survey, respondents were asked various questions about their personal and household demographics. Figure 35 depicts descriptive statistics for respondent age and education.

What is your age?



What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

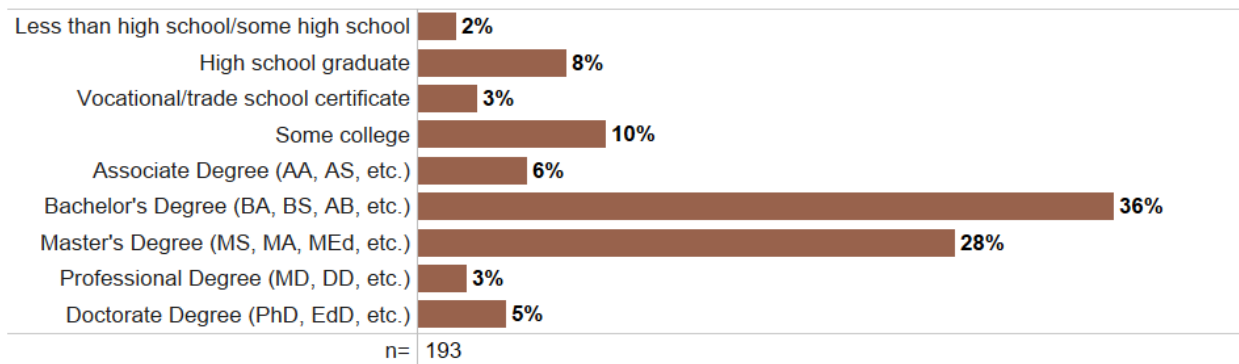
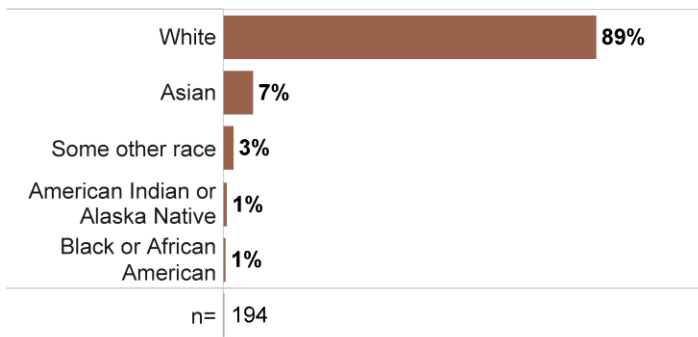


Figure 35. Respondent demographics: age and level of education.

- The most common age categories were 55 to 64 (27%), 35 to 44 (19%), and 65 to 74 (19%). The least represented age group was 18 to 24 (only 2% of the participants surveyed).
- Most survey respondents reported obtaining higher education, with a combined 78% having some college degree, and a plurality (36%) holding a bachelor's degree.

Respondents were also asked to identify their race(s) and if they were of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (Figure 36).

What is your race? Please mark all that apply



Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origin?

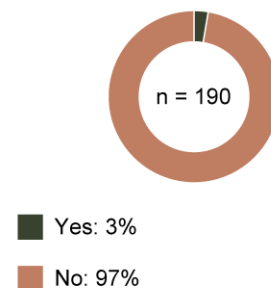


Figure 36. Respondent demographics: race and ethnicity.

- The majority of respondents (89%) were White, while 7% were Asian.
- Most respondents (97%) were not of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin.

At a household level, respondents were asked to report annual income and number of contributors, as well as how many people (adults and children) live in their household (Figure 37).

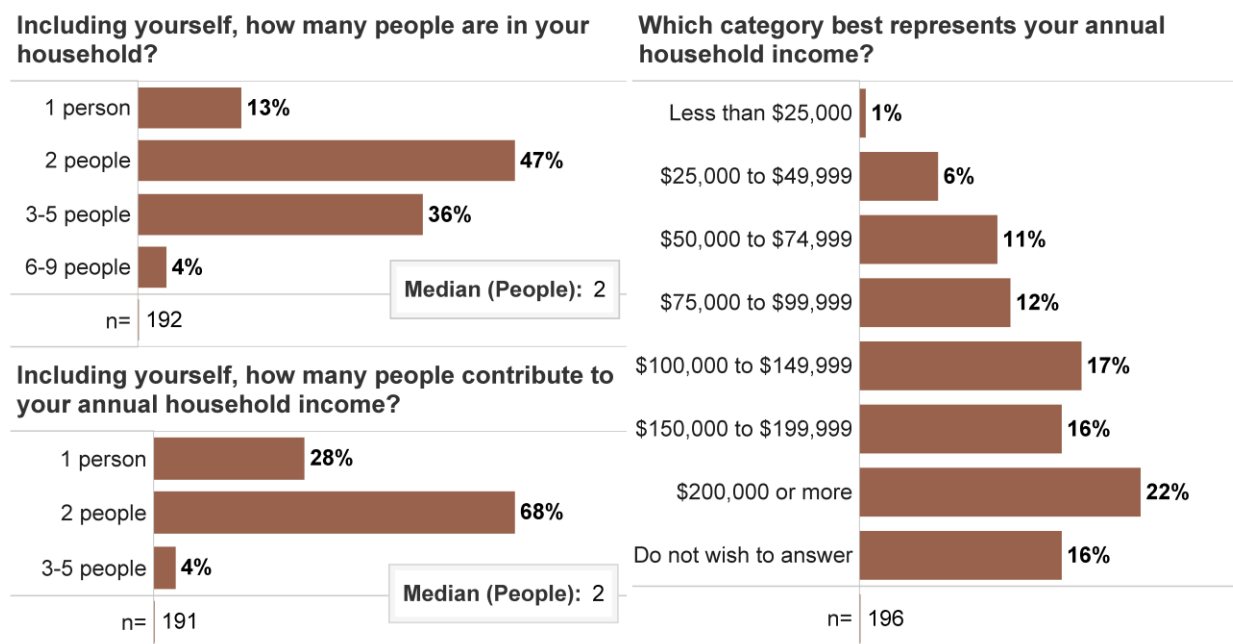


Figure 37. Household demographics: annual household income and household size. Tabular data shown in this figure are presented in [Appendix A, Table 22](#).

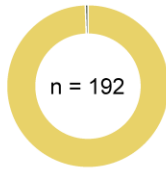
- Nearly half of respondents (47%) had two people in their household, followed by three to five people (36%).
- In addition to obtaining higher education, visitors surveyed at Glen Canyon NRA also reported relatively high income levels. About one-third of respondents (33%) reported that their annual household income was between \$100,000 and \$199,999, and another 22% earned \$200,000 or more.
- Most respondents (68%) came from a dual-income household.

Finally, respondents were asked about their language preference (Figure 38).

When visiting an area such as this park, what language do you prefer to use?

For reading:

■ English: 99%
■ Other language: 1%



For speaking:

■ English: 99%
■ Other language: 1%

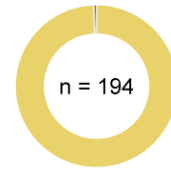


Figure 38. Respondent's language preference.

- While 3% of respondents were of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin, the overwhelming majority of respondents (99%) preferred to use English both for reading and speaking when visiting an area such as Glen Canyon NRA.
- Only 1% of respondents preferred a language other than English for either reading and/or speaking.

Literature Cited

National Park Service (NPS). 2024. 2024 Socioeconomic Monitoring of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area: Visitor intercept and post-trip surveys.
<https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2317717>

Appendix A: Accessible Tables

Tables 11 through 22 contain tabular data from figures found in the body of the report.

Table 11. Data from [Figure 7](#). Number of nights spent in the local area around Glen Canyon NRA, by accommodation type.

Accommodation Type	Sample Size (n)	Median
Backcountry Camping in Glen Canyon NRA	6	3
Camping in Glen Canyon NRA	81	3
Camping outside Glen Canyon NRA	85	4
Lodging in Glen Canyon NRA	32	3
Staying on a houseboat or vessel in Glen Canyon NRA	109	6
Lodging outside Glen Canyon NRA	422	3
Unpaid accommodations	12	4

Table 12. Data from [Figure 8](#). Number of adults and children in respondent's personal group, and total group size, while visiting Glen Canyon NRA.

Group Composition	Sample Size (n)	Median
Adults	824	2
Children	824	0
Total group size	824	4

Table 13. Data from [Figure 16](#). Number of people in respondent's vehicle when entering Glen Canyon NRA.

Question	Sample Size (n)	Median
[If entered by car, truck, or SUV] Including yourself, how many people were traveling in your vehicle when you entered Glen Canyon NRA?	721	3
[If entered by RV/motorhome] Including yourself, how many people were traveling in your RV when you entered Glen Canyon NRA?	46	2
[If entered by motorcycle] Including yourself, how many people were traveling on your motorcycle when you entered Glen Canyon NRA?	4	1

Table 14. Data from [Figure 17](#). Previous visits to Glen Canyon NRA.

Question	Sample Size (n)	Median
[If not first-time visitor] Including this visit, how many visits have you made to Glen Canyon NRA over the past 12 months?	342	1
[If not first-time visitor] Including this visit, how many visits have you made to Glen Canyon NRA over the past five years?	342	5

Table 15. Data from [Figure 18](#). Visits made to other NPS sites within the past year.

Question	Sample Size (n)	Median
How many visits have you made to other NPS sites over the past 12 months?	818	2

Table 16. Data from [Figure 24](#). Reasons or motivations to visit Glen Canyon NRA.

Rating Category	Sample Size (n)
To visit a National Park Service site	198
To experience solitude	189
To hear the sounds of nature/quiet	189
To learn more about nature	190
To learn more about American history and culture	190
To spend time with family/friends	191
To get physical exercise	192
To view wildlife or natural scenery	196
To relax	189
To view dark night sky/stars	187
Other (if specified)	26

Table 17. Data from [Figure 27](#). Use of personal electronic devices while visiting Glen Canyon NRA.

Device Use	Sample Size (n)
Make/receive a cell phone call	198
Send/receive a text message	199
Search the internet/email	195
GPS/Navigation	197
Share pics/videos/audio via social media	194
Listen to/use an NPS podcast	180
Other (if specified)	41

Table 18. Data from [Figure 28](#). The importance of the use of personal electronic devices while visiting Glen Canyon NRA.

Device Use	Sample Size (n)
Make/receive a cell phone call	195
Send/receive a text message	196
Search the internet/email	197
GPS/Navigation	197
Share pics/videos/audio via social media	193
Listen to/use an NPS podcast	187
Other (if specified)	36

Table 19. Data from [Figure 29](#). Quality of service for personal electronic devices while visiting Glen Canyon NRA.

Device Use	Sample Size (n)
Make/receive a cell phone call	127
Send/receive a text message	139
Search the internet/email	136
GPS/Navigation	140
Share pics/videos/audio via social media	121
Listen to/use an NPS podcast	55
Other (if specified)	14

Table 20. Data from [Figure 32](#). Rating Glen Canyon NRA experience.

Rating Category	Sample Size (n)
Glen Canyon NRA is a safe place to visit	197
Glen Canyon NRA is too crowded	194
Natural resources in Glen Canyon NRA are in pristine condition	190
The entrance fee for Glen Canyon NRA is too high	167
Vandalism and crime are not a problem at Glen Canyon NRA	156
Glen Canyon NRA is not accessible to a person with physical disabilities	115
Historical and cultural features in Glen Canyon NRA are well maintained/preserved	170
Development of adjacent areas detracts from visitors' experience at Glen Canyon NRA	163

Table 21. Data from [Figure 33](#). Rating the quality of Glen Canyon NRA facilities, visitor services, and recreational opportunities.

Rating Category	Sample Size (n)
Visitor Center	146
Exhibits (indoor and outdoor)	150
Restrooms	185
Walkways, trails, and roads	182
Campgrounds and/or picnic areas	70
Assistance from park employees	141
Park map or brochure	149
Ranger programs	48
Value for entrance fee paid	156
Commercial services in the park (food, lodging, gifts, rental, etc.)	120
Other services (if specified)	13
Learning about nature, history, or culture	132
Outdoor recreation (sightseeing, camping, bicycling, boating, hiking, etc.)	156

Table 22. Data from [Figure 37](#). Household demographics: annual household income and household size.

Question	Sample Size (n)	Median
Including yourself, how many people are in your household?	192	2
Including yourself, how many people contribute to your annual household income?	191	2

