

Visitor Services Project  
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area  
Report Summary

- This report describes the results of a study of both lakeshore and backcountry visitors to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area during July 17-23, 1988. Two hundred and ninety-two questionnaires were distributed and 255 returned, an 87% response rate.
- Volume 1 profiles Glen Canyon backcountry and lakeshore visitors in separate sections. Volume 2 has their comments about the recreation area and their visit (a summary is included in Volume 1).
- Fifty-six percent of lakeshore visitors were family and friends. Forty-two percent of lakeshore visitor groups had six to ten members. Twenty-eight percent of lakeshore visitors were 31-40 years old. Many lakeshore visitors had visited Glen Canyon two to four times (33%). Over 40% of lakeshore visitors came from Utah, Arizona, Colorado and California.
- Sixty-eight percent of lakeshore visitors stayed at least five nights in the local area.. Swimming (99%) and viewing scenery (93%) were the most common activities of the majority of lakeshore visitors.
- Fifty-nine percent of lakeshore visitor groups did not see any non-recreational uses. The majority of lakeshore visitors who noticed such uses were not impacted by their presence in Glen Canyon. Eighteen percent of the lakeshore visitor groups who noticed minerals operations indicated that they were negatively to very negatively impacted, while 9% of them were very positively impacted.
- Most backcountry visitor groups were in family groups (42%). Fifty-two percent of backcountry visitor groups had two or three members. Eighteen percent of backcountry visitors were 31-35 years old. Although 32% were first time visitors, 30% had visited Glen Canyon at least ten times.
- Thirty-three percent of backcountry visitor groups stayed three or four nights in the local area. Viewing scenery (76%) and boating (58%)\* were the most common activities in which backcountry visitors participated.
- Sixty-three percent of backcountry visitor groups noticed grazing evidence. Forty-six percent of the backcountry visitor groups who noticed grazing were not impacted. Evidence of minerals operations was noticed by 24% of backcountry visitor groups and of those that noticed use, 60% were negatively to very negatively impacted.

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