Visitor Services Project

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area



Visitor Services Project Report 55 Cooperative Park Studies Unit





Visitor Services Project Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

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Report 55

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Margaret Littlejohn is VSP Western Coordinator, National Park Service, based at the Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Idaho. I thank Professor Freddie McClain and the sociology students at LA Pierce College, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the staff at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area for their assistance with this study. Impact Photo Graphics donated the wildlife postcards used for survey follow-ups. The VSP acknowledges the Public Opinion Lab of the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State University, for its technical assistance.

Visitor Services Project Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Report Summary

- This report describes the results of a visitor study at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area during May 2-9, 1993. A total of 1455 questionnaires were distributed and 971 returned, a 67% response rate.
- This report first profiles Topanga Banjo-Fiddle Contest visitors and then general Santa Monica Mountains visitors. A separate appendix has visitors' comments about their visit; this report and the appendix contain a comment summary.

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors

- Banjo-fiddle contest visitors were often families (43%). They were in groups of two people (42%). Forty-two percent of visitors were 36-50 years old. Most (98%) were white, not of Hispanic origin and 99% spoke English at home.
- Visitors from foreign countries comprised 2% of the banjo-fiddle contest visitors. United States visitors attending the banjo-fiddle contest came mainly from California (98%).
- Most banjo-fiddle contest visitors (60%) were visiting Paramount Ranch for the first time. More
 visitors had visited Paramount Ranch during the past 12 months than any other Santa Monica
 Mountains site. They usually stayed three to four hours at the site. Most (96%) used cars to get to
 the park on this visit.
- Banjo-fiddle contest visitors (47%) relied mainly on special advertising as their source of information about the park. Visitors' most common activities were attending special events (92%) and sightseeing (52%).
- The average <u>visitor group</u> expenditure (excluding lodging) for banjo-fiddle contest visitors was \$31. The average <u>per capita</u> expenditure (excluding lodging) for these visitors was \$10.

General visitors

- General visitors were with families (35%) or friends (30%) and in groups of two (38%). Forty-two
 percent of visitors were 26-40 years old. Most (61%) were repeat visitors to the specific site they
 were visiting. Most (95%) were white, not of Hispanic origin and 96% spoke English at home.
 Visitors from foreign countries comprised 7% of general visitors; 93% of United States visitors came
 from California.
- Thirty-one percent of general visitors were at the site for the first time; 26% visit less than once a month. A higher proportion of visitors use the sites on weekends (46%) than weekdays (30%). A higher proportion of visitors went to Malibu Creek State Park during the past 12 months than any other site in the park. General visitors usually stayed two to three hours. On this visit, 91% of the visitors used cars to get to the park.
- Most general visitors (56%) learned about the park from previous visits. Their activities included sightseeing (71%) and hiking (61%).
- For general visitors, the average <u>visitor group</u> expenditure including lodging was \$24. The average <u>per capita</u> expenditure including lodging was \$9.
- Visitors made many additional comments.

For more information about the Visitor Services Project, please contact
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Moscow, Idaho 83844-1133 or call (208) 885-7129.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODS	2
TOPANGA BANJO-FIDDLE CONTEST VISITOR RESULTS	4
Visitors contacted	4
Demographics	4
Frequency of visits	10
Length of stay	12
Activities	13
Knowledge about park	14
Sources of park information	15
Sites visited	16
Forms of transportation	17
Reasons for visit	18
Visitor services and facilities: use, importance and quality	19
Overnight visits	33
Expenditures	34
Travelers information radio station use	37
Planning for the future	38
Comment summary	40
GENERAL VISITOR RESULTS	42
Visitors contacted	42
Demographics	42
Frequency of visits	48
Length of stay	50
Activities	51
Knowledge about park	52
Sources of park information	53
Sites visited	54
Forms of transportation	55
Reasons for visit	56
Visitor services and facilities: use, importance and quality	57

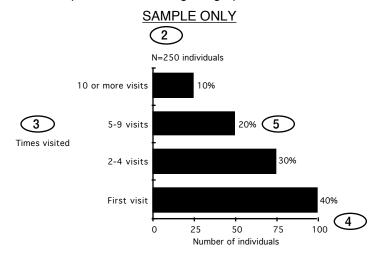
Overnight visits	71
Expenditures	72
Travelers information radio station use	76
Planning for the future	77
Comment summary	80
MENU FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS	82
QUESTIONNAIRE	83

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a study of two groups of visitors to Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (referred to as "Santa Monica Mountains"). Visitors attending the Topanga Banjo-Fiddle Contest at Paramount Ranch on May 2, 1993 were surveyed. A separate visitor study of general visitors to nine sites at Santa Monica Mountains was conducted May 3-9, 1993. Both studies used the same questionnaire and were conducted by the National Park Service (NPS) Visitor Services Project (VSP), part of the Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the University of Idaho.

A <u>Methods</u> section discusses the procedures and limitations of the study. Two <u>Results</u> sections follow, with each including a summary of visitor comments. Next, a <u>Menu for Further Analysis</u> helps managers request additional analyses. The final section has a copy of the <u>Questionnaire</u>. The separate appendix includes a comment summary and the visitors' unedited comments.

Many of this report's graphs resemble the example below. The large numbers refer to explanations following the graph.



- 1 Figure 4: Number of visits
- 1: The figure title describes the graph's information.
- 2: Listed above the graph, the 'N' shows the number of visitors responding. Interpret data with an 'N' of less than 30 with **CAUTION!** as the results may be unreliable.
- 3: Vertical information describes categories.
- 4: Horizontal information shows the number or proportions in each category.
- 5: In most graphs, percentages provide additional information.

METHODS

Questionnaire design and administration

Interviews were conducted and questionnaires distributed to a sample of selected visitors visiting Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area during May 2-9, 1993. Visitors completed the questionnaire during or after their trip and then returned it by mail.

The questionnaire design used the standard format of previous Visitor Services Project studies. See the end of this report for a copy of the questionnaire.

Visitors were sampled as they entered selected units of the national recreation area: Cheeseboro Canyon, Franklin and Fryman Canyons, Malibu Creek State Park, Malibu Pier, Paramount Ranch, Rancho Sierra Vista/Satwiwa, Sycamore Canyon, Topanga State Park, and Will Rogers State Park.

Visitor groups were greeted, briefly introduced to the purpose of the study and asked to participate. If visitors agreed, the interview took approximately two minutes. These interviews included determining group size, group type and the age of the adult who would complete the stamped questionnaire. This individual was asked his or her name, address and telephone number for the later mailing of a reminder-thank you postcard.

Two weeks following the survey, a reminder-thank you postcard was mailed to all participants. Replacement questionnaires were mailed to participants who had not returned their questionnaires four weeks after the survey.

Data analysis

Returned questionnaires were coded and entered into a computer. Frequency distributions and cross-tabulations were calculated using a standard statistical software package. Respondents' comments were summarized.

This study collected information on both visitor groups and individual group members. Thus, the sample size ("N"), varies from figure to figure. For example, while Figure 1 shows information for 163 groups, Figure 4 presents data for 492 individuals. A note above each figure's graph specifies the information illustrated.

Sample size, missing data and reporting errors

Occasionally, a respondent may not have answered all of the questions, or may have answered some incorrectly. Unanswered questions create missing data and cause the number in the sample to vary from figure to figure. For example, although 166 questionnaires were returned, Figure 1 shows data for only 163 respondents.

Questions answered incorrectly due to carelessness, misunderstanding directions and so forth, turn up in the data as reporting errors. These create small data inconsistencies.

Limitations

Like all surveys, this study has limitations which should be considered when interpreting the results.

- 1. It is not possible to know whether visitor responses reflect actual behavior. This disadvantage applies to all such studies and is reduced by having visitors fill out the questionnaire as they visit the park.
- 2. The data reflect visitor use patterns of visitors to the selected sites during the study period of May 2-9, 1993. The results do not necessarily apply to visitors using other sites in the park or to visitors during other times of the year.
- 3. Caution is advised when interpreting any data with a sample size of less than 30, as the results may be unreliable. Whenever the sample size is less than 30, the word "CAUTION!" is included in the graph, figure or table.

TOPANGA BANJO-FIDDLE CONTEST VISITOR RESULTS

Visitors contacted

A total of 287 visitor groups were contacted; 86% accepted questionnaires. One hundred sixty-six visitor groups completed and returned their questionnaires, a 67% response rate.

Table 1 compares information collected from the total sample of visitors contacted and the actual respondents who returned questionnaires. Non-response bias was insignificant.

Table 1: Comparison of total sample and actual respondents

Variable	Total sample		Actual respondents	
	N	Avg.	N .	Avg.
Age of respondent (years)	247	43.7	158	43.8
Group size	247	3.2	163	3.5

Demographics

Figure 1 shows group sizes, which varied from one person to 27 people. Forty-two percent of Topanga Banjo-Fiddle Contest visitors came in groups of two people, 34% came in groups of three or four. Forty-three percent of visitors came in family groups, as shown in Figure 2. Most visitors (99%) were not in guided tour groups (see Figure 3).

Figure 4 shows varied age groups; the most common were visitors aged 36-50 (42%) and 10 years or younger (13%). Most visitors (60%) were first time visitors (see Figure 5). Most visitors (98%) were white, not of Hispanic origin; 12% were Hispanic, 5% were American Indian/Alaska native, as shown in Figure 6. Asked what languages were spoken at home, 99% of the visitors said they speak English (see Figure 7). Other languages included French, Hebrew, Italian, German, Russian, and Iranian.

Visitors from foreign countries comprised 2% of the banjo-fiddle contest visitation. Caution should be used in interpreting Map 1 and Table 2 which show the distribution of international visitors; the number of respondents was very small. Map 2 and Table 3 show that the majority of United States visitors came from California (98%), with smaller proportions from many other states.

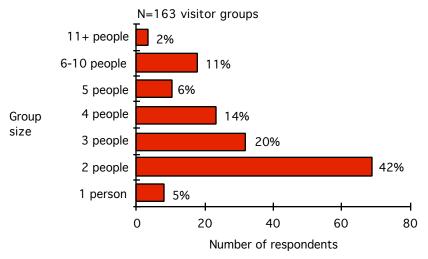


Figure 1: Visitor group sizes

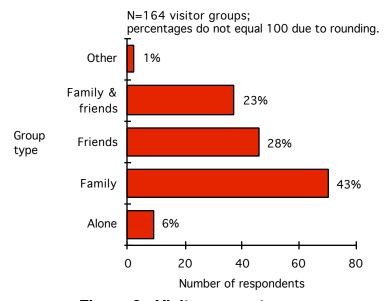


Figure 2: Visitor group types

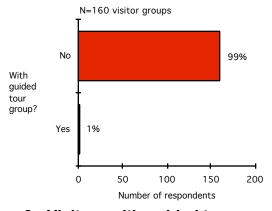


Figure 3: Visitors with guided tour groups

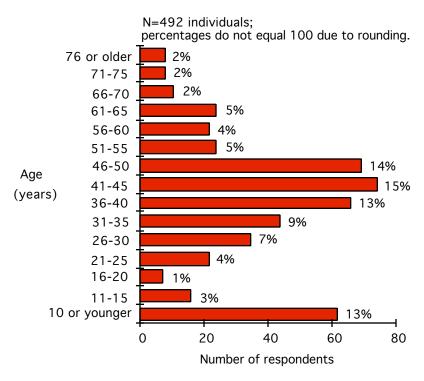


Figure 4: Visitor ages

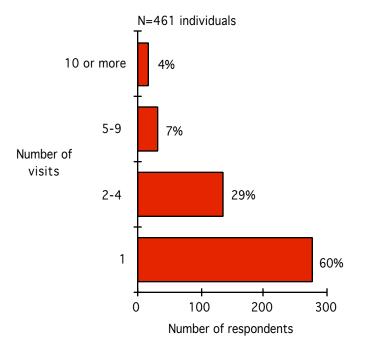


Figure 5: Number of visits

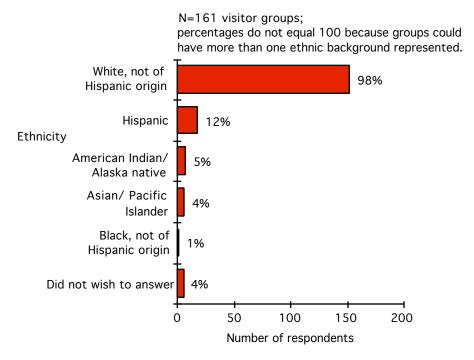


Figure 6: Ethnicity

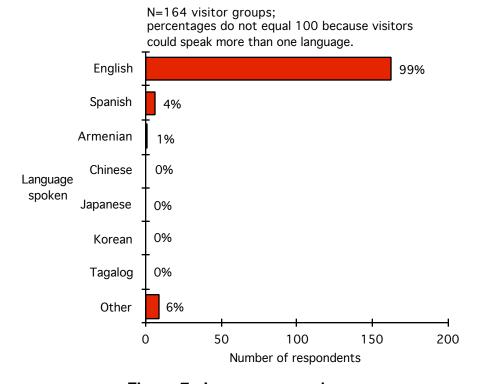


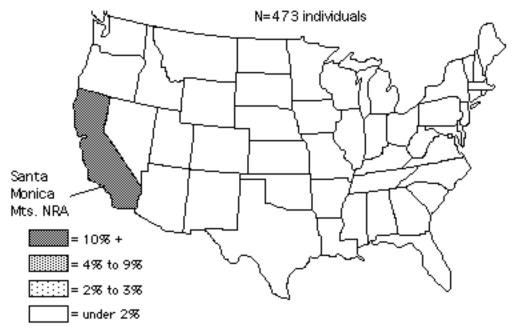
Figure 7: Languages spoken



Map 1: Proportion of international visitors by country

Table 2: Visitors by country of residence
N=9 individuals;
percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.
CAUTION!

Country	Number of individuals	% of international visitors
New Zealand	6	67
Iran	1	11
Italy	1	11
Great Britain	1	11



Map 2: Proportion of visitors from each state

Table 3: Proportion of visitors from each stateN=473 individuals;
percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

State	Number of	% of
	individuals	U.S. visitors
California	462	98
Arizona	2	<1
Pennsylvania	2	<1
Colorado	1	<1
Maryland	1	<1
New York	1	<1
Unidentified states	4	1

Frequency of visits

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors were asked how often they visit the site where they received the questionnaire, including this visit. Sixty-one percent of the visitors were visiting Paramount Ranch for the first time, while 34% visited less than once a month (see Figure 8). Most (90%) visit the site on weekends, as shown in Figure 9. Seventy-five percent of the visitors do not visit the site at a particular time of day, while 18% visit at a particular time of day (see Figure 10). Of those visiting at a particular time of day, 61% arrived between 10 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. (see Figure 11, although caution should be used in interpreting this graph).

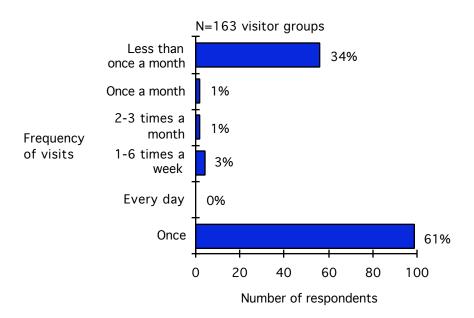


Figure 8: Frequency of visits

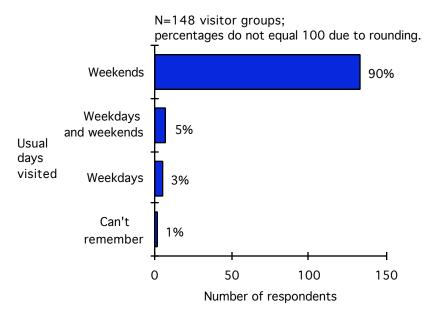


Figure 9: Usual days of visit

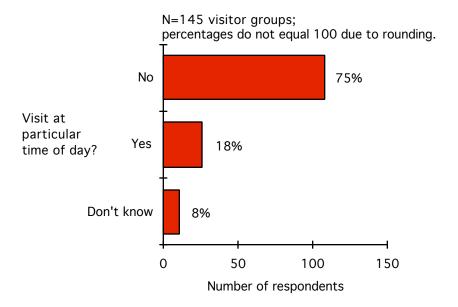


Figure 10: Visit at particular time of day?



Figure 11: Usual time of arrival at site

Length of stay

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors were asked how long they usually stay at the site where they received the questionnaire. Fifty-two percent of the visitors stayed three to four hours; 37% stayed five to ten hours (see Figure 12).

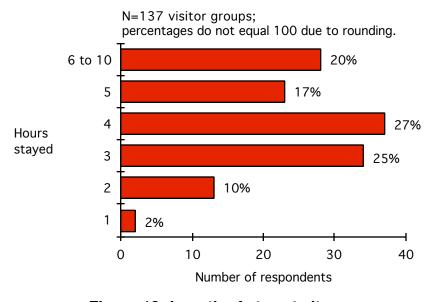


Figure 12: Length of stay at site

Activities

Figure 13 shows the proportion of banjo-fiddle contest visitor groups who participated in various activities during this visit. Common activities were visiting attending a special event (92%) sightseeing (52%), picnicking (29%) and hiking (23%). Seven percent of the visitors described "other" activities they pursued such as listening to banjos, taking scenic drive, and dancing.

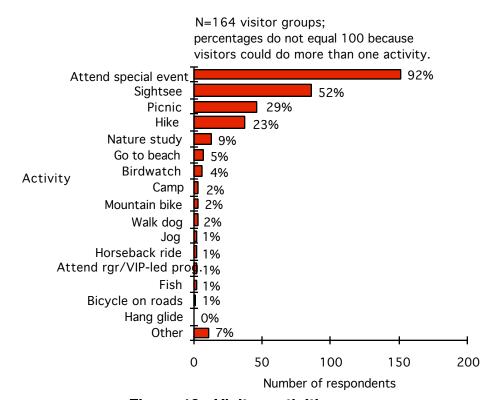


Figure 13: Visitor activities

Knowledge about park

Most banjo-fiddle contest visitors (82%) were aware of the park's existence prior to their visit (see Figure 14). Visitors were asked how knowledgeable they considered themselves to be about about the park (including sites, locations, park rules, etc.). Most visitors (86%) said they were not knowledgeable to somewhat knowledgeable (see Figure 15).

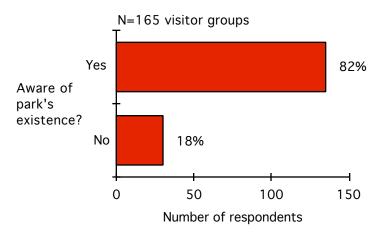


Figure 14: Awareness of park's existence

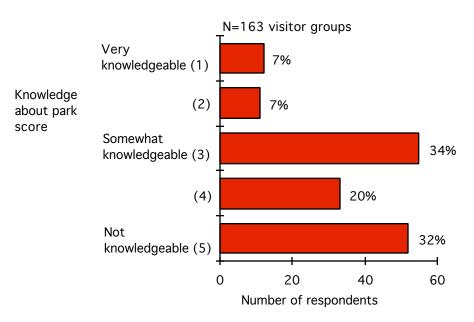


Figure 15: Knowledge about park

The most often used sources of information about the park for banjo-fiddle contest visitors were special advertising (47%), previous visits (40%), and newspaper/magazine (36%), as shown in Figure 16. "Other" sources included living in area, university professor/class, magazine, Sierra Club, state park ranger, friends and radio.

Sources of park information

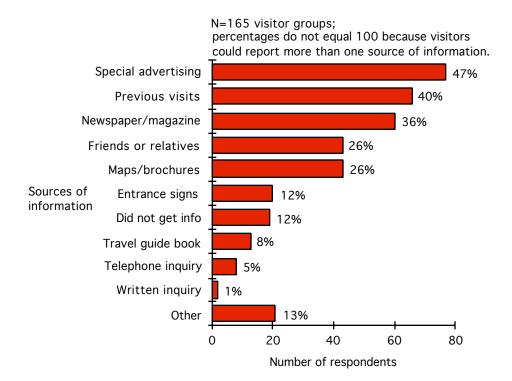


Figure 16: Sources of park information

Sites visited

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors were asked to identify the sites they visited at Santa Monica Mountains during the past 12 months. Most (94%) said they had visited Paramount Ranch, followed by Leo Carrillo State Beach (33%), Topanga SP (31%), Point Mugu SP (26%), Malibu Creek SP (25%), and Will Rogers SHP (24%), as shown in Figure 17. Some visitors identified other sites not listed on the map which they had visited including Charmlee Park, Mulholland corridor, Backbone Trail, Cold Creek, Cold Canyon, Rio Hondo, and Rustic Canyon.

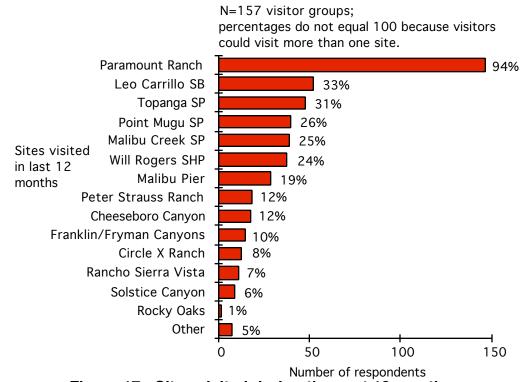


Figure 17: Sites visited during the past 12 months

Banjo-fiddle-contest visitors were asked what forms of transportation they used to get to Santa Monica Mountains on this visit. Visitors most often used a car to get to the park on this visit (96%), as shown in Figure 18. Other forms of transportation were motorcycles, recreational vehicles and carpool.

Forms of transportation

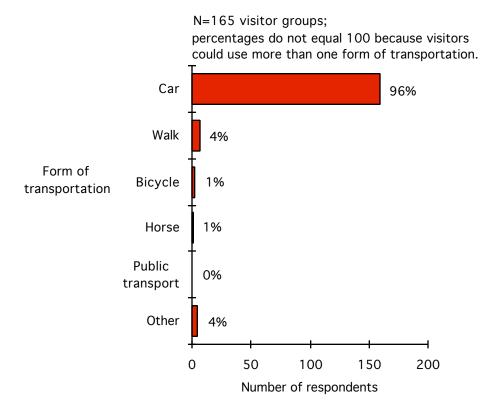


Figure 18: Forms of transportation

Reasons for visit

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors identified their reasons for visiting Santa Monica Mountains. Their reasons were to enjoy special events (92%), enjoy scenic view (35%) and escape from the city (25%), as shown in Figure 19. "Other" reasons of the visitors listed included to relax and have fun, hike, observe wildlife, and see a movie set.

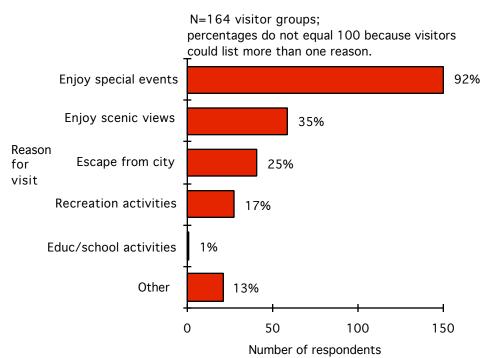


Figure 19: Reasons for visiting

The visitor services most used by banjo-fiddle contest visitors were parking areas (69%), highway directional signs (41%), park maps/brochures (34%) and picnic areas (31%), as shown in Figure 20.

Visitor services: use, importance and quality

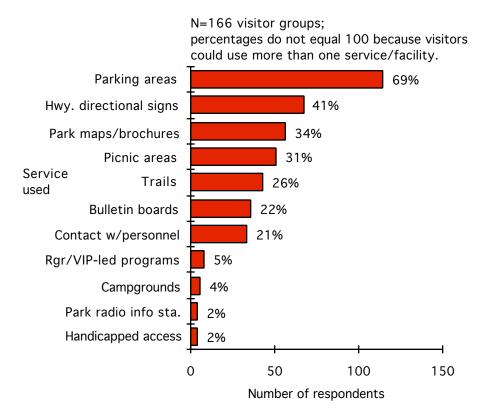


Figure 20: Use of visitor services

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors rated the importance and quality of visitor services they used. They used a five point scale (see boxes below).

IMPORTANCE
1=extremely important
2=very important
3=moderately important
4=somewhat important
5=not important

QUALITY
1=very good
2=good
3=average
4=poor
5=very poor

Figure 21 shows the average importance and quality ratings for each service. An average score was determined for each service based on ratings by visitors who used that service. This was done for both importance and quality. The results were plotted on the grid shown in Figure 21. Services were all rated above average in importance and quality.

Figures 22-32 show that several services received the highest "very important" to "extremely important" ratings: trails (93%), highway directional signs (84%), and parking areas (78%). The highest "somewhat important" to "not important" ratings were for park maps/brochures (19%) and contact with park personnel (12%).

Figures 33-43 show that several services were given high "good" to "very good" quality ratings: trails (71%), picnic areas (61%), and parking areas (60%). The services receiving the highest "poor" to "very poor" quality ratings were highway directional signs (18%) and bulletin boards (10%).

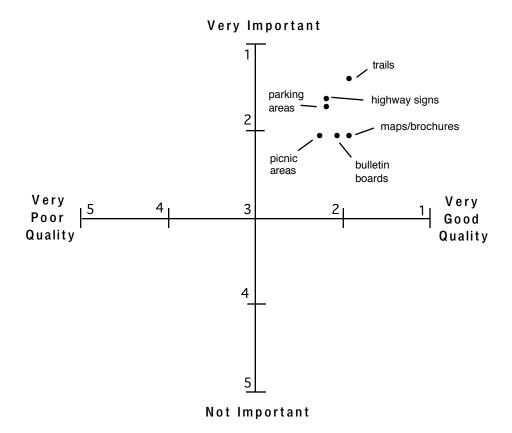


Figure 21: Average ratings of visitor services' importance and quality

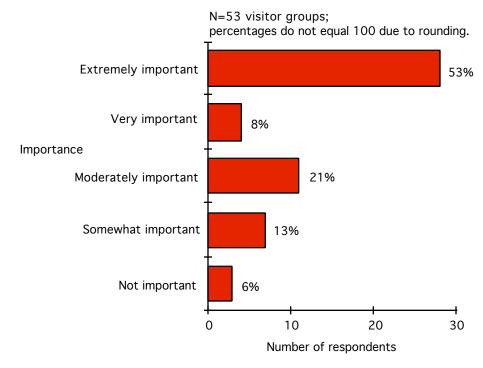


Figure 22: Importance of park maps/brochures

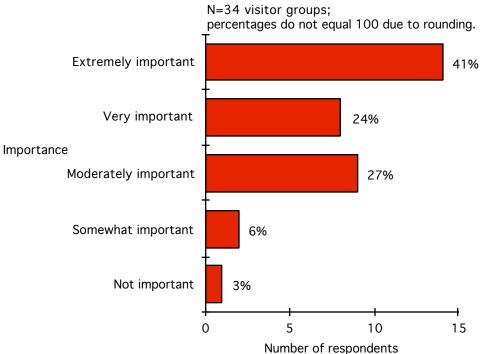


Figure 23: Importance of bulletin boards

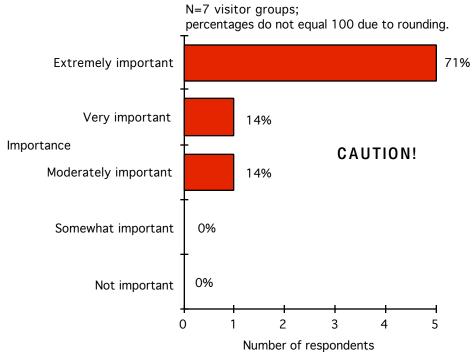


Figure 24: Importance of ranger/volunteer-led programs

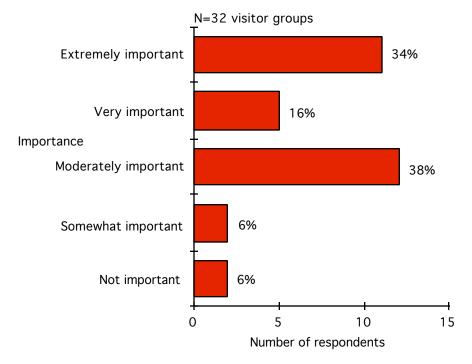


Figure 25: Importance of contact with park personnel

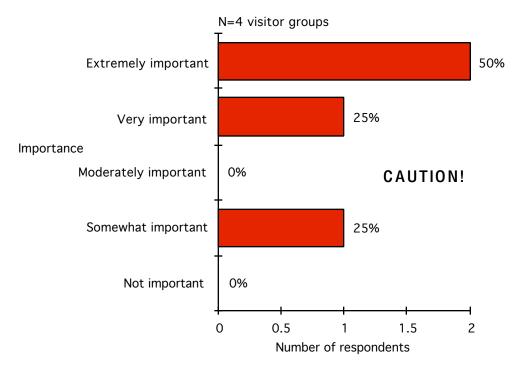


Figure 26: Importance of park radio information station

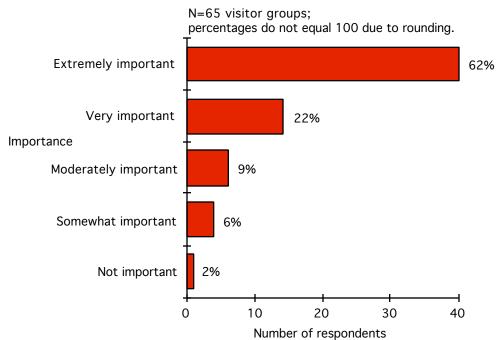


Figure 27: Importance of highway directional signs

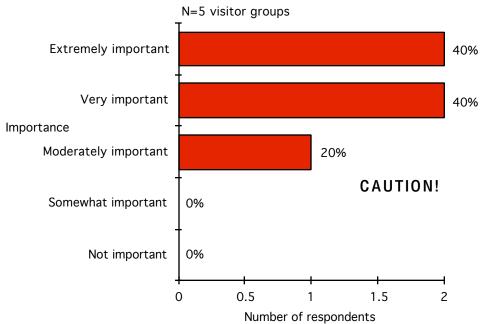


Figure 28: Importance of handicapped access

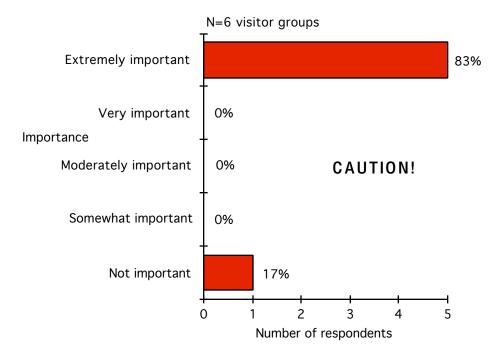


Figure 29: Importance of campgrounds

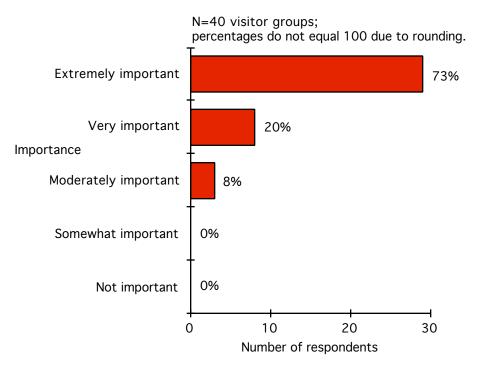


Figure 30: Importance of trails

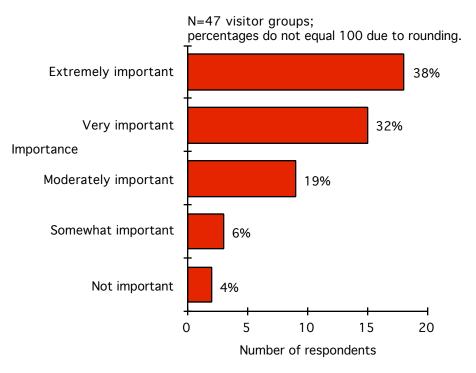


Figure 31: Importance of picnic areas

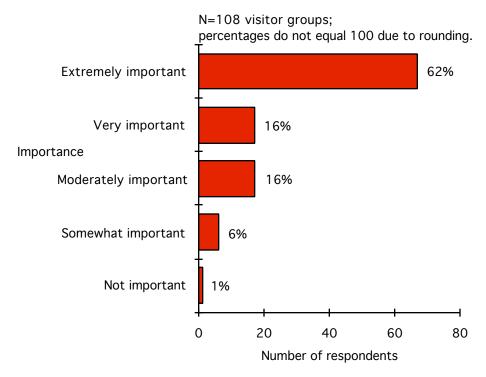


Figure 32: Importance of parking areas

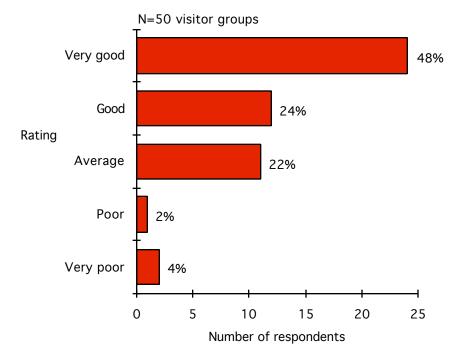


Figure 33: Quality of park maps/brochures

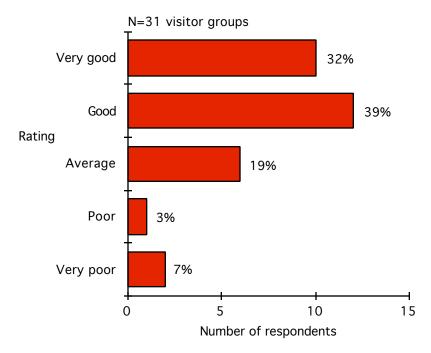


Figure 34: Quality of bulletin boards

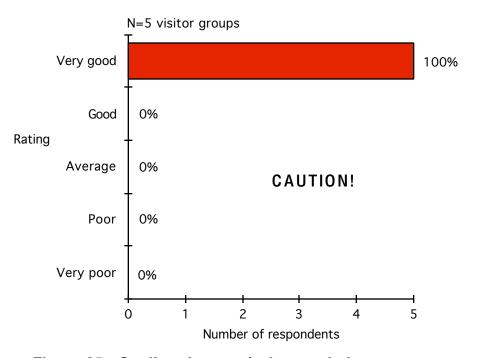


Figure 35: Quality of ranger/volunteer-led programs

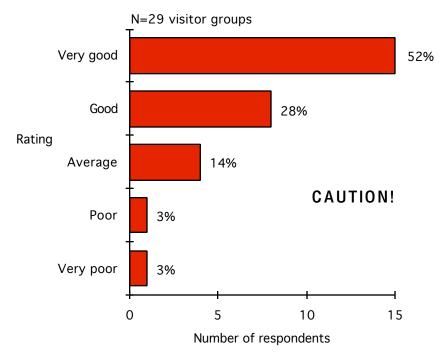


Figure 36: Quality of contact with park personnel



Figure 37: Quality of park radio information station

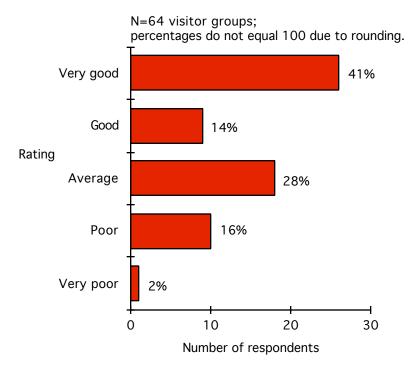


Figure 38: Quality of highway directional signs

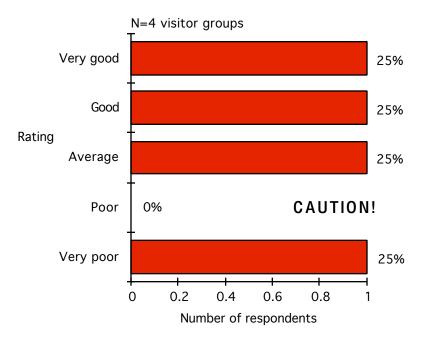


Figure 39: Quality of handicapped access

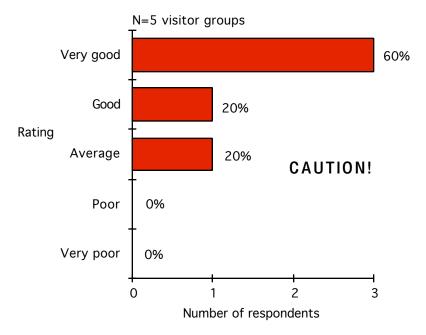


Figure 40: Quality of campgrounds

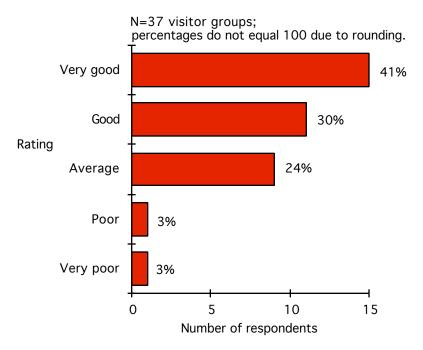


Figure 41: Quality of trails

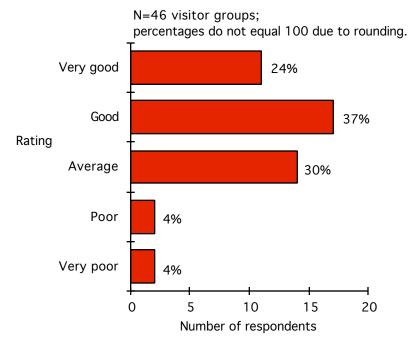


Figure 42: Quality of picnic areas

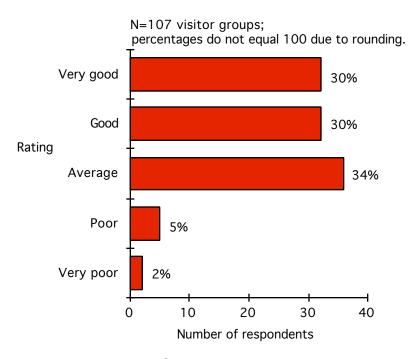


Figure 43: Quality of parking areas

Most banjo-fiddle contest visitors (98%) did not stay overnight at a motel, campground or other accommodation in the Santa Monica Mountains area (see Figure 44). Caution should be used in interpreting the results in Figure 45, since it shows data for only three visitor groups.

Overnight visits

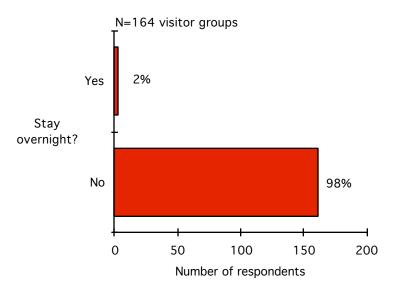


Figure 44: Visitors staying overnight in Santa Monica Mountains area

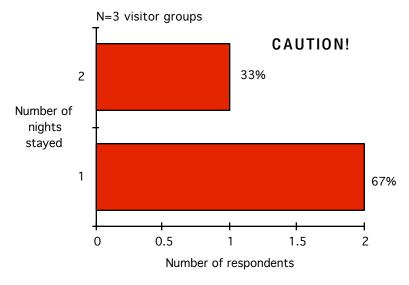


Figure 45: Number of nights stayed

Expenditures

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors were asked to list their expenditures for overnight accommodations during their visit to Santa Monica Mountains. They were also asked to list the amount they spent for travel (gas, bus fare, etc.); food (restaurant, groceries, etc.) and "other" items (souvenirs, film, tours, etc.) on the day they received their questionnaire.

Seventy-five percent of visitors spent \$50 or less for travel, food and other items on the day they visited, as shown in Figure 46. The largest proportion of their money was spent on "other" items (43%), followed by food (40%), as shown in Figure 47.

During their visit to the Santa Monica Mountains area, three visitor groups reported lodging expenditures. Results are not shown because not enough groups answered the question to provide reliable information.

For travel, food, and "other" items, most visitors reported expenditures of \$25 or less (see Figures 48-50). Excluding lodging, the average <u>visitor group</u> expenditure on the day of their visit was \$31. Excluding lodging, the average <u>per capita</u> expenditure on the day of their visit was \$10.

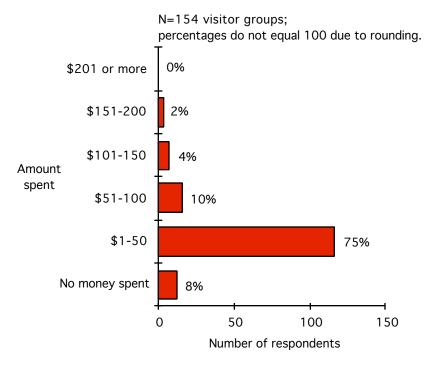


Figure 46: Total visitor expenditures, excluding lodging

N=142 visitor groups

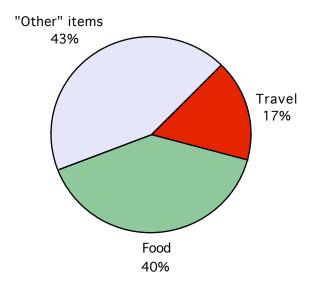


Figure 47: Proportion of visitor group expenditures by category, excluding lodging

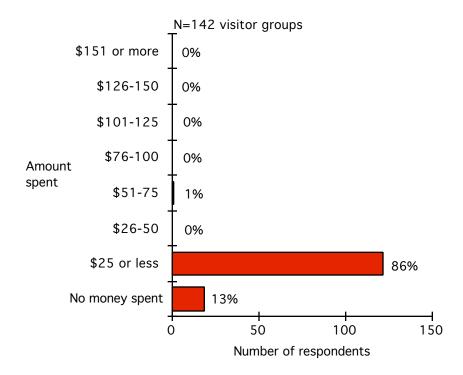


Figure 48: Visitor expenditures for travel

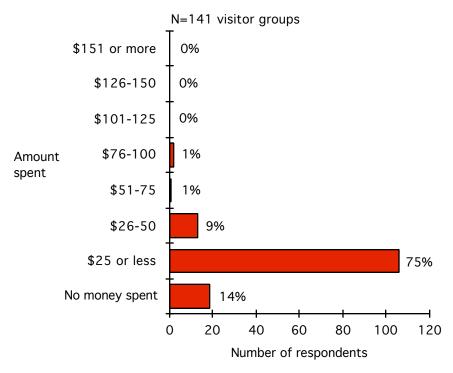


Figure 49: Visitor expenditures for food

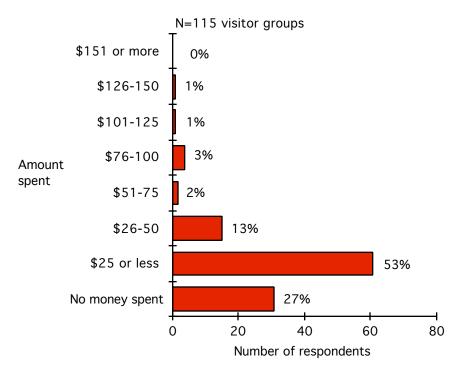


Figure 50: Visitor expenditures for "other" items

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors were asked if they listened to the Travelers Information Radio station (1610 AM) on this visit and past visits. On this visit, 1% of visitors listened to the station (see Figure 51). On past visits, 6% of visitors listened to the station, as shown in Figure 52.

Travelers information radio station use

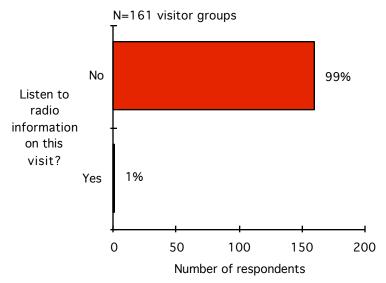


Figure 51: Listen to radio information station on this visit?

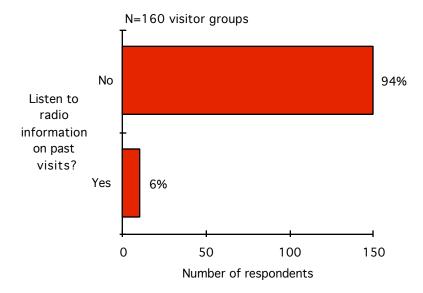


Figure 52: Listen to radio information station on past visits?

Planning for the future

Banjo-fiddle contest visitors were asked to make suggestions about what they would do if they were a manager planning for the future of Santa Monica Mountains. A summary of their comments is listed below and in the appendix.

Planning for the future

N=200 comments; many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL	
Parking personnel should be more polite	2
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	
Nonpersonal Publicize park locations/recreation opportunities more Continue allowing/offer more special events Need general column in newspaper about park/trails/events Provide trail/site maps Publicize special events more Publicize opportunities for volunteers Rate trail difficulty Provide safety information Park radio information station not working Other comment	21 7 6 5 4 2 2 2 2
Personal Offer more ranger/volunteer-guided activities Other comment	5 1
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	
Build more trails Need better marked trails Maintain lack of graffiti/cleanliness Improve/need more highway signs Build more picnic areas Build more campgrounds Improve restroom quality/availability Build handicapped walkways Improve trails Maintain current trails/campgrounds Build additional nature/visitor centers Improve transportation options to parks Offer public cleanup days Provide more trash cans Other comments	10 7 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 5

POLICIES

Educate/enforce rules to preserve resources Keep park available to public Keep fees low/free Out of control mountain bikers threaten hiker safety Annual trail fee too high Enforce mountain bike speeding and conduct rules Enforce no dog policy Improve road traffic safety Keep park areas safe Other comments	9 7 4 3 3 2 2 2 2 2
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Keep park preserved/natural Protect mountains from development Continue to expand park Do not allow track housing adjacent to park Other comments	11 11 2 2 5
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	
Maintain current operations Continue seeking visitor opinions Other comment	2 2 1

Comment Summary

Many banjo-fiddle contest visitors wrote additional comments, which are included in the separate appendix of this report. Their comments are summarized below and in the appendix. Some comments offer specific suggestions on how to improve the park; others describe what visitors enjoyed or did not enjoy.

Visitor Comment Summary

N=152 comments; many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL	
Personnel helpful Other comments	5 1
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	
Nonpersonal Publicize more Should have passed out park info at concert Educate people about park locations/rules	7 4 2
Personal Offer more guided/educational activities Use more volunteers	2 2
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	
General Well maintained Need large tent for shade Clean up litter Other comments	7 2 2 6
POLICIES	
"Boom box" noise unpleasant Other comments	2 5
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Protect rest of area from development Other comment	3 1
VISITOR SERVICES PROJECT	
Comments	4

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

Beautiful area/love the mountains	14
Good job/thanks	12
Enjoyed special event activities/well organized	12
Enjoyed visit	11
Plan/hope to return	11
Enjoyed escaping city	6
Only came for special event	5
Only worthwhile part of LA area	3
Use park generally	3
Relaxing	3
Enjoy bike trails	3
Enjoy hiking trails	3
Parking/security well handled	3
Glad it exists	3
Glad special event not too crowded	2
Other comments	3

GENERAL VISITOR RESULTS

Visitors contacted

A total of 1,327 general visitor groups were contacted; 91% accepted questionnaires. Eight hundred five visitor groups completed and returned their questionnaires, a 67% response rate.

Table 4 compares information collected from the total sample of visitors contacted and the actual respondents who returned questionnaires. Non-response bias for age was slightly significant. The ages of visitors returning questionnaires was somewhat older than those of all visitors who received questionnaires.

Table 4: Comparison of total sample and actual respondents

Variable	Total sample			ctual ondents
	N	Avg.	N .	Avg.
Age of respondent (years)	1208	36.2	790	39.6
Group size	1208	2.9	793	3.5

Demographics

Figure 53 shows group sizes, which varied from one person to 75 people. Thirty-eight percent of visitors came in groups of two people, 18% came in groups of one. One third of visitors (35%) came in family groups and 30% came in friends groups (see Figure 54). "Other" groups included business visitors, classes, Girl and Boy Scouts, and Sierra Club. Four percent of visitors were in guided tour groups (see Figure 55).

Figure 56 shows varied age groups; the most common were visitors aged 26-40 (42%), 41-50 (17%) and 15 years or younger (16%; the younger age groups may be slightly under-represented). Most visitors (61%) were repeat visitors (see Figure 57). Most visitors (95%) were white, not of Hispanic origin; 8% were Hispanic, 7% were Asian/Pacific Islander (see Figure 58). Most of the visitors generally speak English at home (96%), while 6% speak Spanish, (see Figure 59). Twenty-eight other languages were listed.

Visitors from foreign countries comprised 7% of all visitation. Map 3 and Table 5 show that most international visitors came from Great Britain (24%), Germany (16%) and France (10%). Map 4 and Table 6 show that the majority of United States visitors came from California (93%), with smaller proportions from many other states.

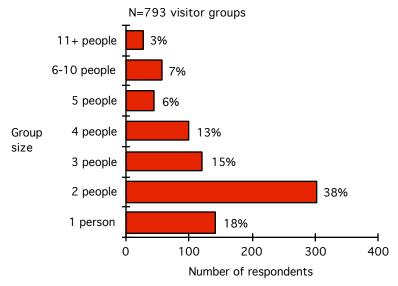


Figure 53: Visitor group sizes

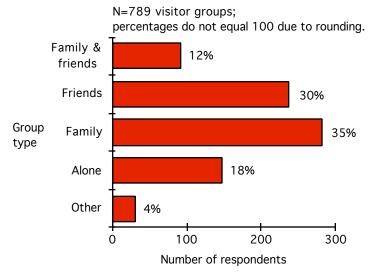


Figure 54: Visitor group types

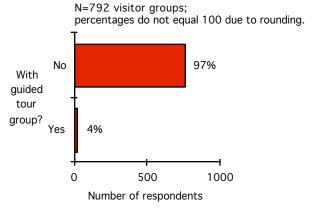


Figure 55: Visitors with guided tour groups

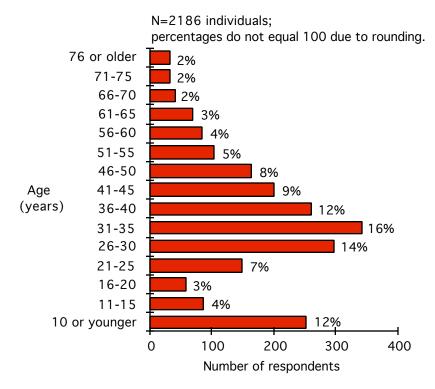


Figure 56: Visitor ages

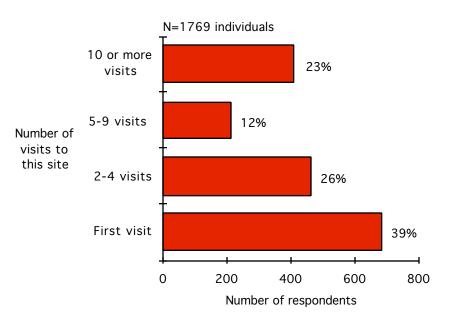


Figure 57: Number of visits

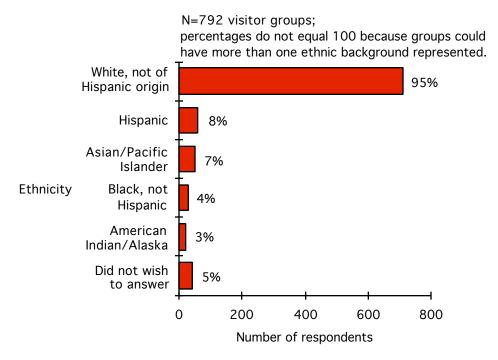


Figure 58: Ethnicity

N=798 visitor groups;

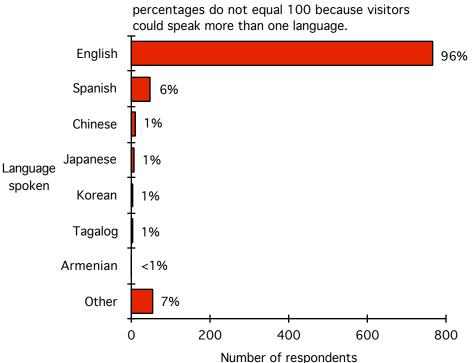
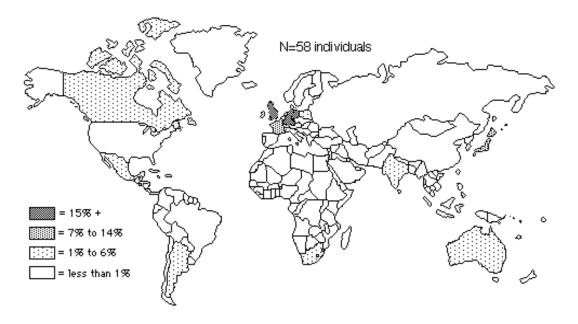


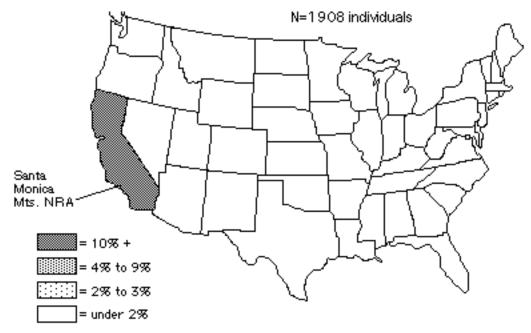
Figure 59: Languages spoken



Map 3: Proportion of international visitors by country

Table 5: Visitors by country of residence N=58 individuals; percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

Country	Number of individuals	international visitors
Great Britain	14	24
Germany	9	16
France	6	10
Japan	4	7
Australia	3	5
El Salvador	3	5
Italy	3	5
Switzerland	3	5
Canada	2	3
Holland	2	3
Mexico	2	3
Poland	2	3
Argentina	1	2
Austria	1	2
Guatemala	1	2
India	1	2
South Africa	1	2



Map 4: Proportion of visitors from each state

Table 6: Proportion of visitors from each state N=1908 individuals;

percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

State	Number of individuals	% of U.S. visitors
California	1782	93
New York	12	1
Connecticut	10	1
Colorado	7	<1
New Jersey	6	<1
Oregon	6	<1
Indiana	5	<1
Maryland	5	<1
Massachusetts	5	<1
Missouri	5	<1
Nevada	5	<1
Pennsylvania	5	<1
Georgia	4	<1
Illinois	4	<1
Texas	4	<1
Virginia	4	<1
Washington	4	<1
Other states (13) + D.C.	35	2

Frequency of visits

Thirty-one percent of the general visitors were visiting the site for the first time; 26% visit less than once a month (see Figure 60). Visitors often visit on weekends (46%), but 30% visit on both weekends and weekdays, as shown in Figure 61. More than half of the visitors (58%) do not usually visit the site at a particular time of day (see Figure 62). The usual arrival times which more visitors listed were between 8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. (67%), as shown in Figure 63.

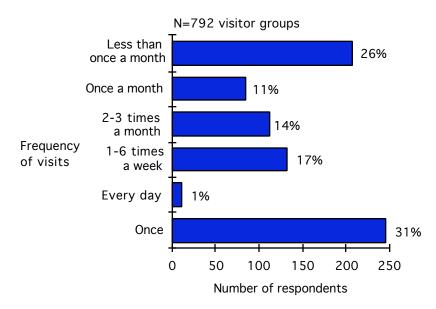


Figure 60: Frequency of visits

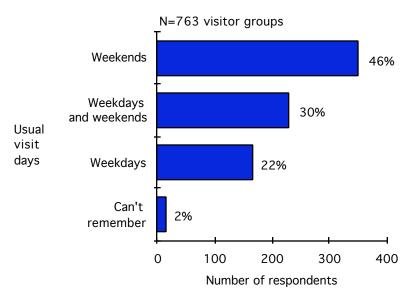


Figure 61: Usual days of visit

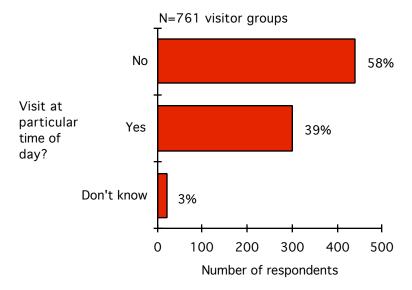


Figure 62: Visit at particular time of day

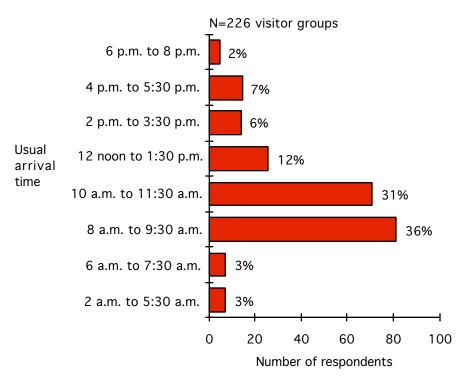


Figure 63: Usual arrival time

Length of stay

General visitors were asked how long they usually stay at the site where they received the questionnaire. Fifty-two percent of the visitors stayed two to three hours; 23% stayed four to five hours (see Figure 64).

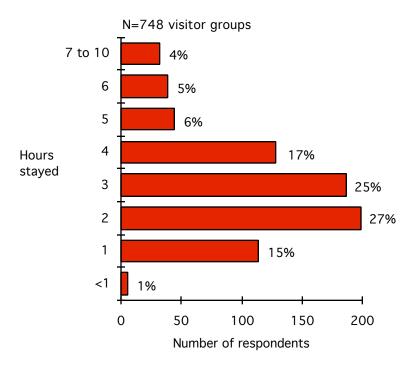


Figure 64: Number of hours spent at site

Activities

Figure 65 shows the proportion of general visitor groups who participated in various activities during their visit. Common activities were sightseeing (71%), hiking (61%), and picnicking (30%). Eleven percent of the visitors described "other" activities they pursued, including relaxing, rock climbing, playing/swimming in the water, enjoying nature, visiting Will Rogers home, and seeing movie sets.

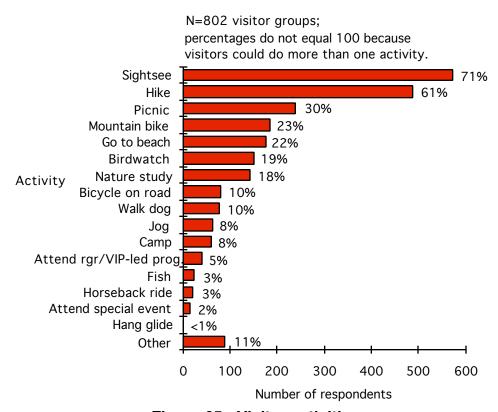


Figure 65: Visitor activities

Knowledge about park

Most general visitors (86%) were aware of the park's existence prior to their visit (see Figure 66). Three-fourths of the visitors (76%) said they were somewhat to not knowledgeable about the park (including sites, locations, park rules, etc.), as shown in Figure 67.

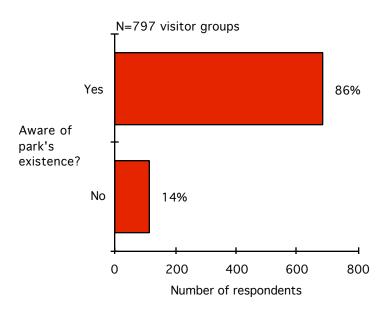


Figure 66: Awareness of park's existence

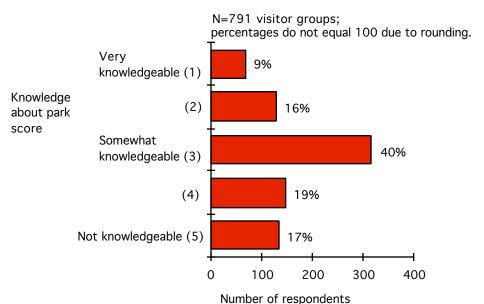


Figure 67: Knowledge about park

General visitors often used the following sources of information to learn about the park: previous visits (56%), friends and relatives (43%), and maps/brochures (28%), as shown in Figure 68. "Other" sources included living in the area, visiting an information/visitor center, reading books, Sierra Club, driving by, from friends, and knowing a ranger.

Sources of park information

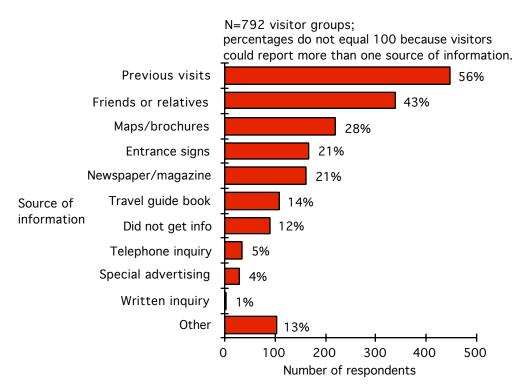


Figure 68: Sources of park information

Sites visited

General visitors were asked to identify the sites they visited at Santa Monica Mountains during the past 12 months. The most visited sites were Malibu Creek State Park (48%), Point Mugu State Park (36%), Topanga State Park (36%), and Will Rogers State Historic Park (34%), as shown in Figure 69. Some visitors listed other sites (not on the map) which they had visited - Sycamore Canyon, La Jolla Valley, Temescal Canyon, Charmlee Park, Coldwater Canyon, Red Rock Canyon, Malibu Lagoon, Cold Creek Preserve, Stunt Ranch, Rocky Peak, and Point Duane.

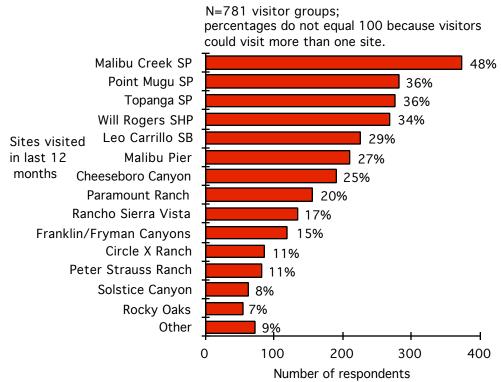


Figure 69: Sites visited in last 12 months

General visitors were asked what forms of transportation they used to get to Santa Monica Mountains on this visit. Visitors most often used a car to get to the park on this visit (91%), as shown in Figure 70. Twelve percent used bicycles and 10% walked. Other forms of transportation were recreation vehicles, buses, motorcycles, and truck and horse trailers.

Forms of transportation

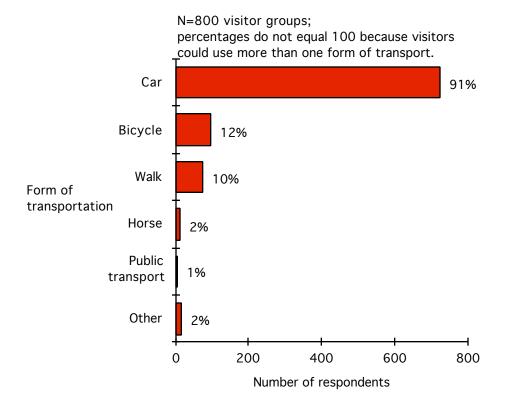


Figure 70: Forms of transportation

Reasons for visit

General visitors identified their reasons for visiting Santa Monica Mountains. These included to enjoy scenic views (80%), for recreational activities (66%), and to escape from the city (53%), as shown in Figure 71. "Other" reasons visitors listed included to recreate, mountain bike, enjoy nature, relax, picnic, get exercise, see wildflowers, see Will Rogers home, walk dogs, camp, see movie set, and fish.

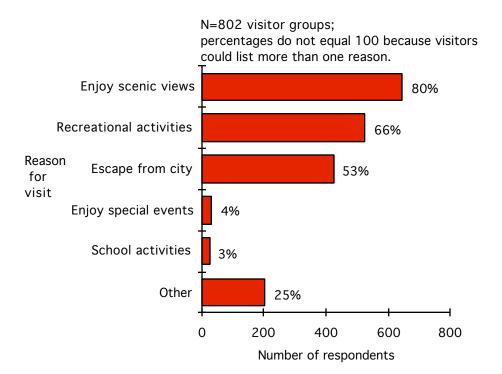


Figure 71: Reasons for visit

Among general visitors, the most commonly used visitor services were trails (61%), parking areas (56%), park brochure/maps (38%), and bulletin boards (34%), as shown in Figure 72.

Visitor services: use, importance and quality

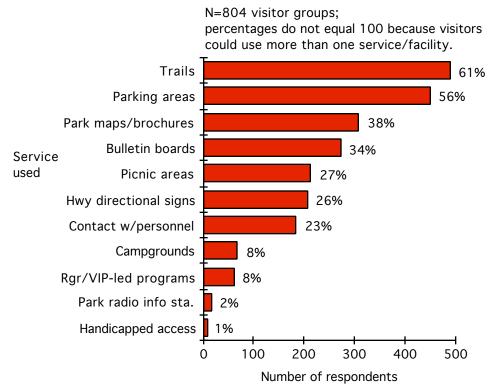


Figure 72: Services used

General visitors rated the importance and quality of visitor services they used. They used a five point scale (see boxes below).

IMPORTANCE
1=extremely important
2=very important
3=moderately important
4=somewhat important
5=not important

QUALITY
1=very good
2=good
3=average
4=poor
5=very poor

Figure 73 shows the average importance and quality ratings for each service. An average score was determined for each service based on ratings by visitors who used that service. This was done for both importance and quality. The results were plotted on the grid shown in Figure 73. Services were all rated above average in importance and quality.

Figures 74-84 show that several services received the highest "very important" to "extremely important" ratings: trails (91%), campgrounds (81%), and picnic areas (78%). The highest "somewhat important" to "not important" ratings were for bulletin boards (17%) and contact with park personnel (14%).

Figures 85-95 show that several services were given high "good" to "very good" ratings: park personnel (83%), ranger/volunteer-led programs (81%), and trails (77%). The services receiving the highest "poor" to "very poor" ratings were highway directional signs (19%) and picnic areas (16%).

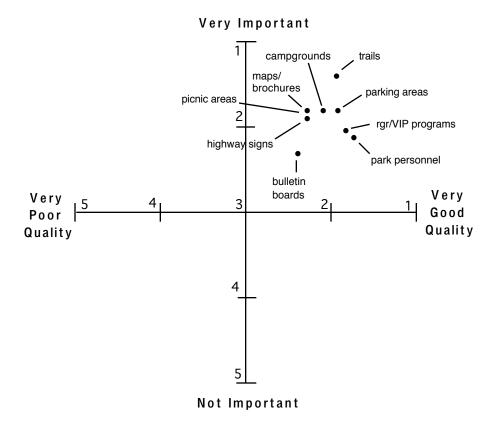


Figure 73: Average ratings of visitor services' importance and quality

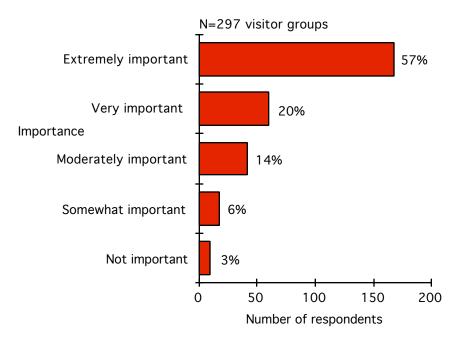


Figure 74: Importance of park maps/brochures

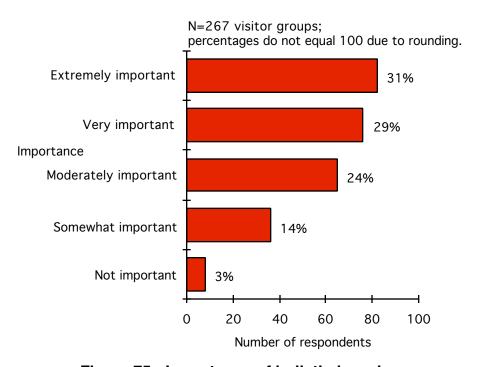


Figure 75: Importance of bulletin boards

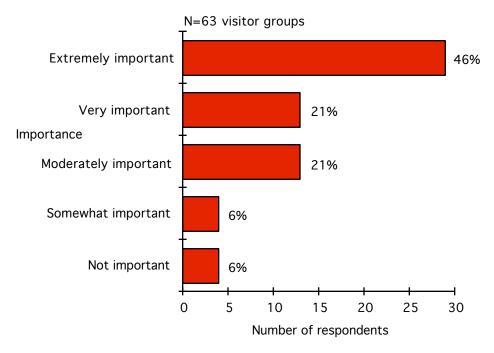


Figure 76: Importance of ranger/volunteer-led programs

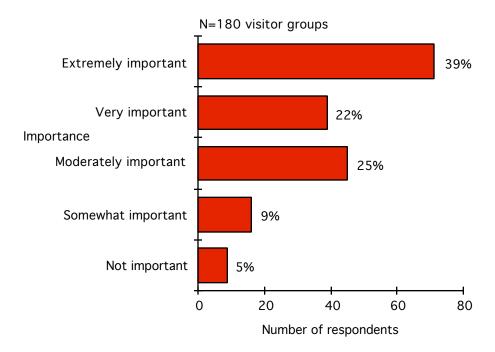


Figure 77: Importance of contact with park personnel

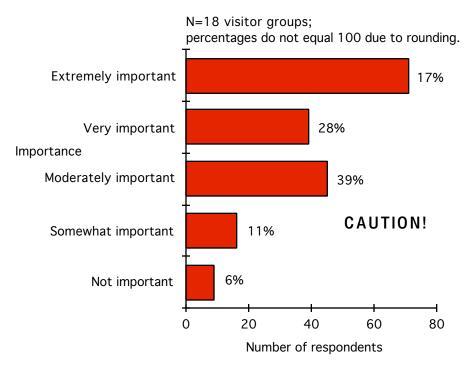


Figure 78: Importance of park radio information station

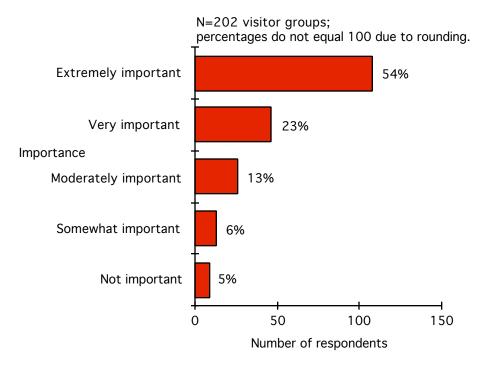


Figure 79: Importance of highway directional signs

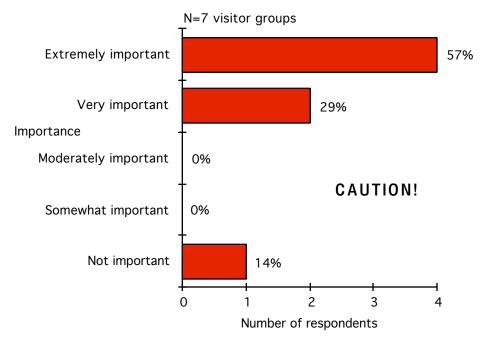


Figure 80: Importance of handicapped access

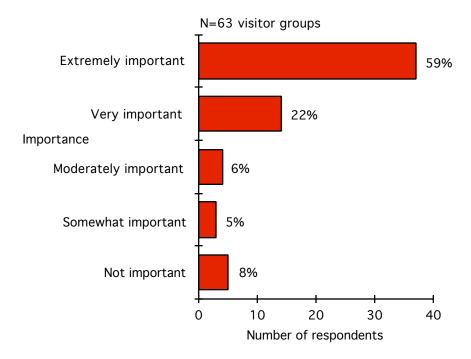


Figure 81: Importance of campgrounds

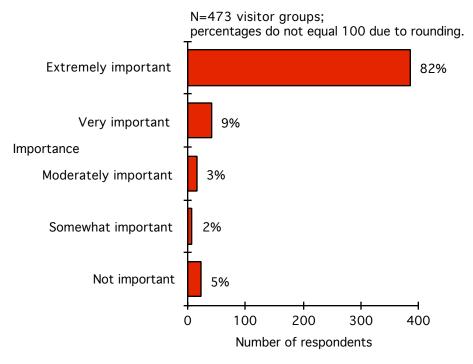


Figure 82: Importance of trails

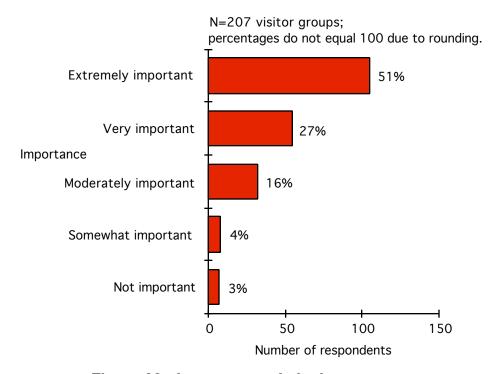


Figure 83: Importance of picnic areas

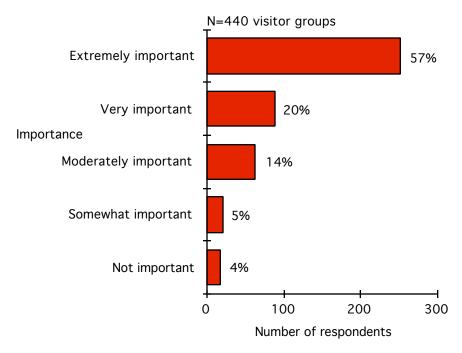


Figure 84: Importance of parking areas

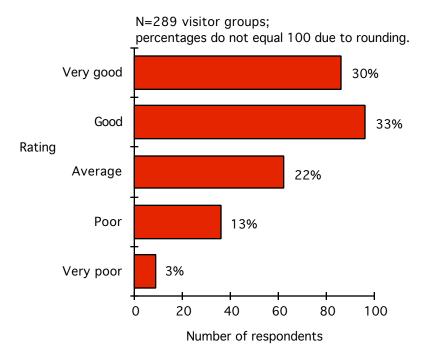


Figure 85: Quality of park maps/brochures

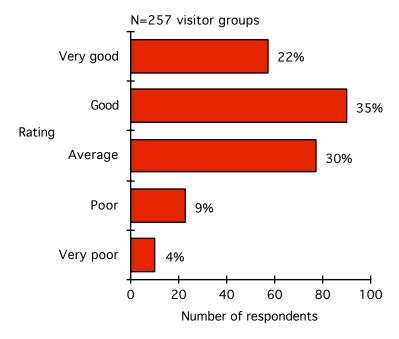


Figure 86: Quality of bulletin boards

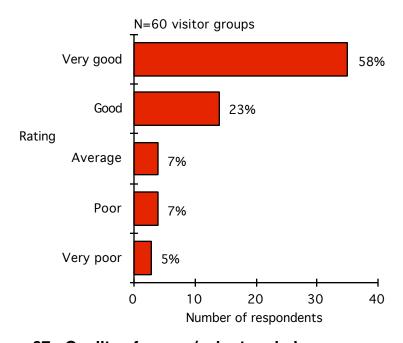


Figure 87: Quality of ranger/volunteer-led programs

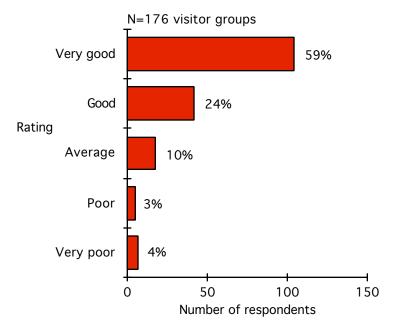


Figure 88: Quality of contact with park personnel

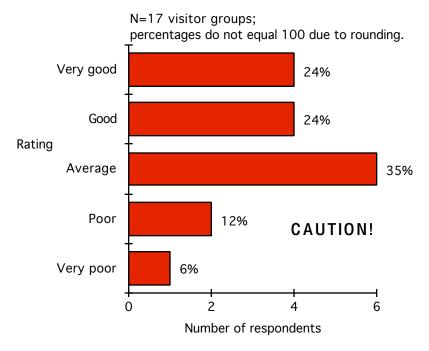


Figure 89: Quality of park radio information station

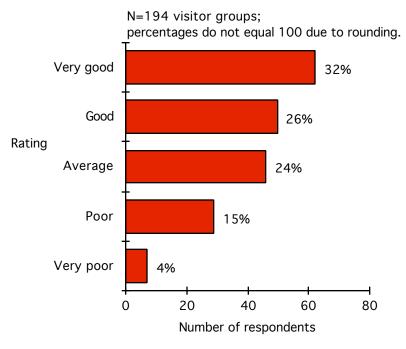


Figure 90: Quality of highway directional signs

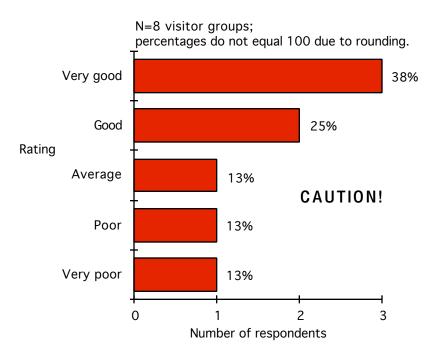


Figure 91: Quality of handicapped access

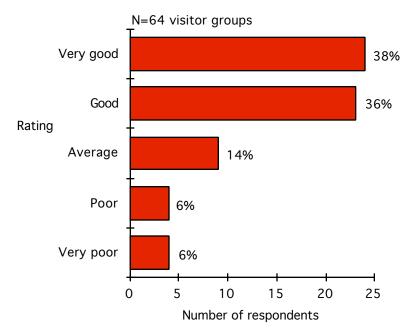


Figure 92: Quality of campgrounds

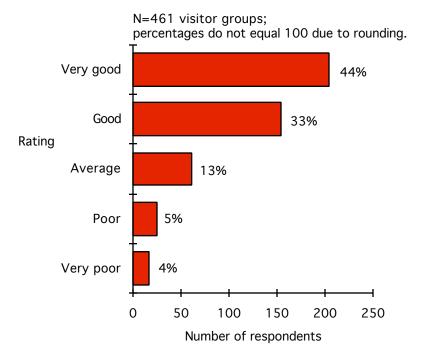


Figure 93: Quality of trails

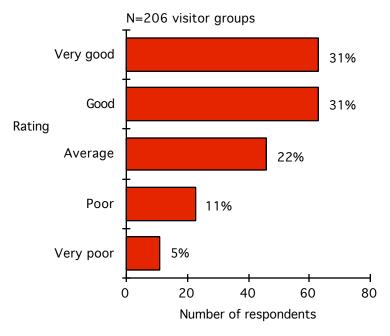


Figure 94: Quality of picnic areas

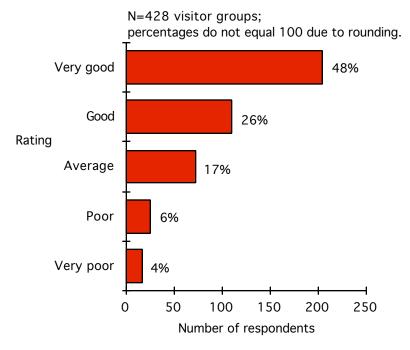


Figure 95: Quality of parking areas

Most general visitors (95%) did not stay overnight at a motel, campground or other accommodation in the Santa Monica Mountains area (see Figure 96). Eighty-eight percent of those groups staying overnight spent one or two nights (see Figure 97).

Overnight visits

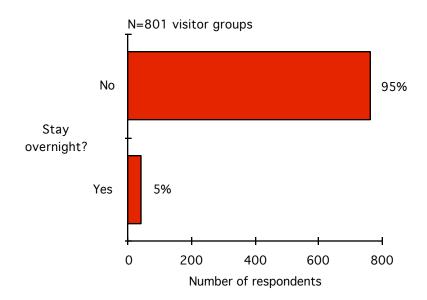


Figure 96: Overnight stays in the Santa Monica Mountains area

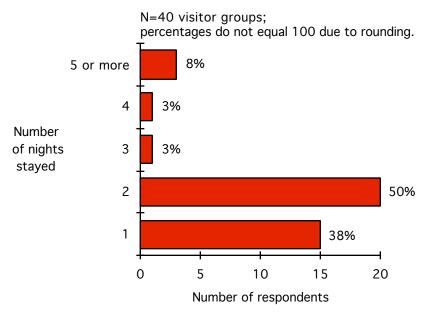


Figure 97: Number of nights stayed

Expenditures

General visitors were asked to list their expenditures for overnight accommodations during their visit to Santa Monica Mountains. They were also asked to list the amount they spent for travel (gas, bus fare, etc.); food (restaurant, groceries, etc.) and "other" items (souvenirs, film, tours, etc.) on the day they receive their questionnaire.

Fifty-nine percent of general visitors spent \$50 or less for lodging, travel, food and other items on the day they visited, as shown in Figure 98. The largest proportion of their money was spent on food (56%), followed by travel (27%), as shown in Figure 99.

During their visit to the Santa Monica Mountains area, general visitor groups were asked to report lodging expenditures. Of those reporting expenditures, 55% spent \$50 or less for lodging during their visit (see Figure 100).

For travel, most general visitors (61%) reported expenditures of \$25 or less (see Figure 101). For food and "other" items, visitors often spent no money (see Figures 102-103).

Including lodging, the average general <u>visitor</u> group expenditure on the day of their visit was \$24. Including lodging, the average <u>per capita</u> visitor expenditure on the day of their visit was \$9.

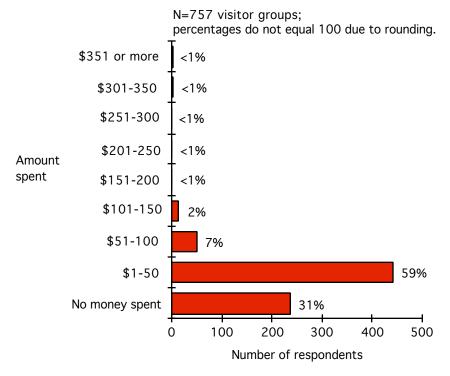


Figure 98: Total expenditures

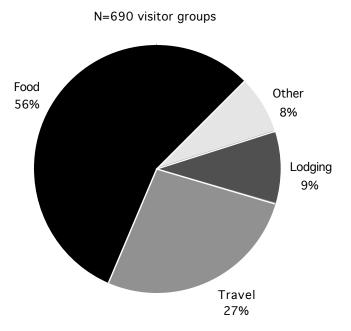


Figure 99: Proportion of visitor group expenditures by category

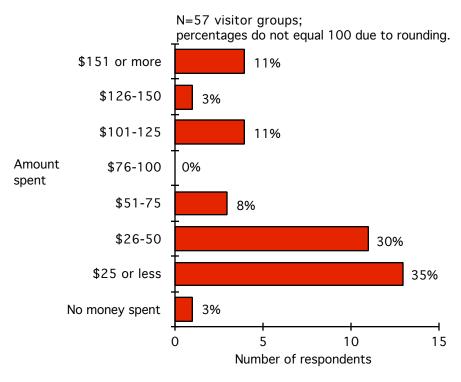


Figure 100: Visitor expenditures for lodging

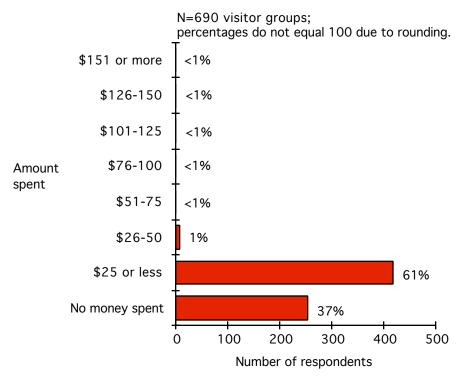


Figure 101: Visitor expenditures for travel

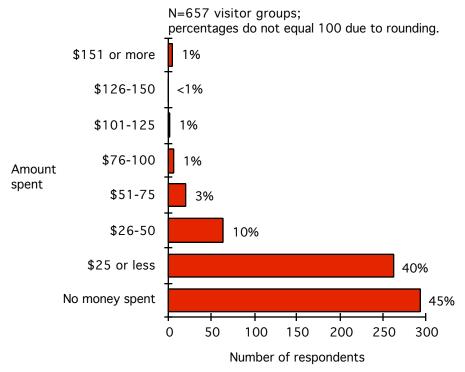


Figure 102: Visitor expenditures for food

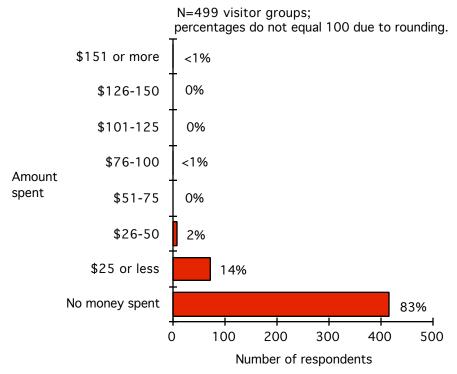


Figure 103: Visitor expenditures for "other" items

Travelers information radio station use

General visitors were asked if they listened to the Travelers Information Radio station (1610 AM) on this visit and past visits. On this visit, 2% of visitors listened to the station (see Figure 104). On past visits, 6% of visitors listened to the station, as shown in Figure 105.

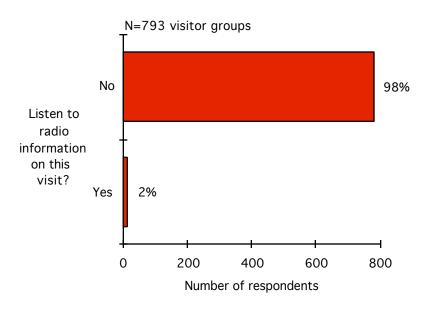


Figure 104: Listen to radio information station on this visit?

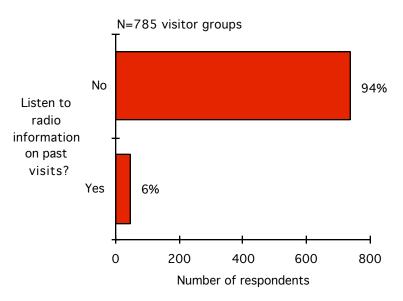


Figure 105: Listen to radio information station on past visits?

General visitors were asked what they would propose if they were a manager planning for the future of Santa Monica Mountains. A summary of their responses is listed below and in the appendix.

Planning for the future

Planning for the future

N=1088 comments; many visitors made more than one comment.

N=1088 comments; many visitors made more than o	ne comment.
Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL	
Need ranger patrol/enforcement Need more rangers/volunteers Other comments	24 13 3
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	
Provide trail map brochures Provide more park information More school field trips, especially for inner city children Educate visitors about trail etiquette, safety, respect of rese Post trail information/maps at each trailhead Advertise park more, including special events Provide interpretive information about plants, animals, geo Provide park maps Teach proper park use at schools Identify plants along trails Provide more information booths/centers Don't advertise park Provide wildlife information Establish mailing list for park activities/events Offer more special events Emphasize native American culture Provide safety warnings Involve other experts in park operation Improve Travelers Information Radio Other comments	17 17
Personal Offer more guided activities, including mountain bike Provide children's activities, e.g. youth camps Other comments	20 2 1
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	
General Need better highway signing Add more picnic areas Improve toilets/cleanliness Provide drinking water	38 22 21 21

Add campgrounds Improve/enlarge parking lots Add emergency phones/aid stations Add backcountry campsites Provide snack machines/refreshment/concession stand Improve litter cleanup Provide shaded picnic tables nearby Add more trash cans Improve road conditions Establish off road vehicle area Keep park rustic Establish or improve ponds Keep park/facilities as well maintained as they are Provide grills at picnic areas Other comments	17 13 8 7 7 6 5 5 2 2 2 2 13
Improve trail maintenance Trails poorly marked - add directional, distance, mode of transport info Add more mountain bike trails Use volunteers to do trail maintenance/construction Provide multi-use roads/trails Complete Backbone Trail Need more restrooms at trailheads Add water crossings/bridges Provide separate trails for separate users Use adopt-a-trail program Provide benches in shade for older hikers Add trails Find more money for trail maintenance Create loop trails Make most activities handicapped accessible Connect trails between park units Provide nature trails for children Other comments	61 38 37 24 12 11 8 7 6 5 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2
Parking/camping fees too expensive Add emergency phones/aid stations Make single track biking legal Prohibit off road vehicles Want no cost for park use Allow dogs in some areas Fine for littering/graffiti/vandalism Prohibit blaring radios/noise pollution Establish clearer rules on trail uses allowed Discourage mountain biking Continue to allow mountain biking Open parking lots earlier Keep some areas for hikers only Concerned about safety - keep gangs out Charge entrance/use fee Allow night fishing Enforce dog leash rules Do not charge trail fee Require helmets for bikers	25 10 8 8 7 7 6 6 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Current trail uses unsafe Enforce road speed limits Require hiking/biking permits Limit/restrict traffic near parks Other comments	2 2 2 2 7
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Keep parks preserved/natural Expand park areas as much as possible Limit/stop development in Santa Monica Mts. Keep it as it is Plant trees Maintain/expand wildlife habitat Keep park open & available Limit convenience facilities in park Restore native vegetation Rotate use of heavily used sites - allow recovery time Allow mountain bikes on bike-designated trails only Concerned about mountain bike/horse damage to resources Require easements around developments Other comments	86 42 30 15 10 10 8 8 4 3 3 3 2
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	
Good escape from city Need public transportation to park Other comments	2 2 4

Comment Summary

Many general visitors wrote additional comments, which are included in the separate appendix of this report. Their comments are summarized below and in the appendix. Some comments offer specific suggestions on how to improve the park; others describe what visitors enjoyed or did not enjoy.

Visitor Comment Summary

N=567 comments; many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL	
Staff friendly, helpful, knowledgeable Need more rangers patrolling	34 6
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	
Need more detailed maps/information about park Didn't know about radio information station Provide map/brochures at trailhead parking lots Teach value of nature Sponsor community events Provide more information on wildlife/plants Other comments Maps well done Other comments	14 5 3 2 2 2 2 2 4
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	
General Well maintained Trails poorly maintained Trails poorly marked Add mountain bike trails Add more drinking fountains Improve maintenance - bathrooms/campgrounds Trails well maintained Trails clean Use volunteers to help with maintenance Appreciated clean restroom Improve highway signs Add more trash cans Provide more campgrounds Other comments	30 19 11 6 6 5 3 3 2 2 2 2 13

POLICIES

MENU FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

Park personnel who wish to see other tables, graphs, and maps to learn more about their visitors may request such information from the VSP. Two kinds of analyses are available:

- 1) Two-way comparisons compare two characteristics. For example, to learn about the sites visited by visitor of different ages , request a comparison of <u>sites visited</u> by <u>age</u> <u>group</u>; to help learn about the visitor group types who use picnic areas, request a comparison of <u>visitor group types</u> by <u>picnic area use</u>.
- 2) Three-way comparisons compare a two-way comparison to a third characteristic. For example, to learn about first time visitors' reasons for visiting and the sites they visited, request a comparison of (reasons for visiting by first time visitors) by sites visited; to learn about ages of mountain bike users at Sycamore Canyon, request a comparison of (age group by activity) by site visited.

Consult the list of characteristics for Santa Monica Mountains visitors; then complete the appropriate blanks on the order form. Make a copy of the order form which follows the example below.

SAMPLE

Senta	Monica Mountains National Rec Report 55	reation Area
Date of request:/_	_/	
Person requesting analysis:		
Phone number (commercial):		
this list to find the characteristi	bles available for comparison fror cs for which you want to request a is possible—you may select a sing naire.	n your park's visitor survey. Use additional two-way and three-way le program/service/facility instead
Awareness of park	Sites visited (last 12 months)	Visitor service use
Knowledgeability about park	Group size	 Visitor service importance
 Information sources 	Group type	 Visitor service quality
Forms of transportation used	Guided tour	 Number of nights during visit
 Reasons for visit 	• Age	 Lodging expenditures (visit)
 Activities 	State residence	 Travel expenditures (day)
 Frequency of visit 	 Country residence 	 Food expenditures (day)
 Weekday/weekend 	 Number times visited 	 Other expenditures (day)
 Time of day for visit 	Languages spoken	 Information radio this visit
 Length of stay 	Ethnicity	 Information radio past visits
Two-way comparisons (write in SITES VIS) to	or the appropriate variables from the by reason by by by	ons for visit
	_by	by Sites visited
special instructions Tell the inform trying tof	us the reaso ation, what y indout, etc.	n you need
Mail to: Colleg	Visitor Services Project, C e of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range S University of Idaho	CPSU Sciences

Visitor Services Project Analysis Order Form Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Report 55

Date of request:/		
Person requesting analysis:		
Phone number (commercial): _		
this list to find the characteristi	cs for which you want to request s possibleyou may select a sing	m your park's visitor survey. Use additional two-way and three-way gle program/service/facility instead
Awareness of park	Sites visited (last 12 months)	Visitor service use
Knowledgeability about park	Group size	Visitor service importance
 Information sources 	Group type	 Visitor service quality
Forms of transportation used	Guided tour	 Number of nights during visit
 Reasons for visit 	• Age	 Lodging expenditures (visit)
Activities	State residence	 Travel expenditures (day)
 Frequency of visit 	Country residence	 Food expenditures (day)
 Weekday/weekend 	 Number times visited 	 Other expenditures (day)
 Time of day for visit 	• Languages spoken	 Information radio this visit
• Length of stay	• Ethnicity	 Information radio past visits
Two-way comparisons (write in	the appropriate variables from t	he above list)
	by	
	by	
Three-way comparisons (write	in the appropriate variables from	the above list)
	_by	by
	by	by
	_by	_by
Special instructions		
Mail to: Visitor Services Project, CPSU College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences University of Idaho		

Moscow, Idaho 83844-1133

QUESTIONNAIRE

Visitor Services Project Publications

Reports 1-4 (pilot studies) are available from the University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit. All VSP reports listed below are available from the parks where the studies were conducted.

1985

5. North Cascades National Park Service Complex

1986

6. Crater Lake National Park

1987

- 7. Gettysburg National Military Park
- 8. Independence National Historical Park
- 9. Valley Forge National Historical Park
- 10. Colonial National Historical Park
- 11. Grand Teton National Park
- 12. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- 13. Mesa Verde National Park
- 14. Shenandoah National Park
- 15. Yellowstone National Park
- Independence National Historical Park: Four Seasons Study

1988

- 17. Glen Canyon National Recreational Area
- 18. Denali National Park and Preserve
- 19. Bryce Canyon National Park
- 20. Craters of the Moon National Monument

1989

- 21. Everglades National Park
- 22. Statue of Liberty National Monument
- 23. The White House Tours, President's Park (summer)
- 24. Lincoln Home National Historical Site
- 25. Yellowstone National Park
- 26. Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
- 27. Muir Woods National Monument

1990

- 28. Canyonlands National Park
- 29. White Sands National Monument
- 30. National Monuments
- 31. Kenai Fiords National Park
- 32. Gateway National Recreation Area
- 33. Petersburg National Battlefield
- 34. Death Valley National Monument
- 35. Glacier National Park
- 36. Scott's Bluff National Monument
- 37. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument

1991

- 38. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park
- 39. Joshua Tree National Monument
- 40. The White House Tours, President's Park (spring)
- 41. Natchez Trace Parkway

1991 (continued)

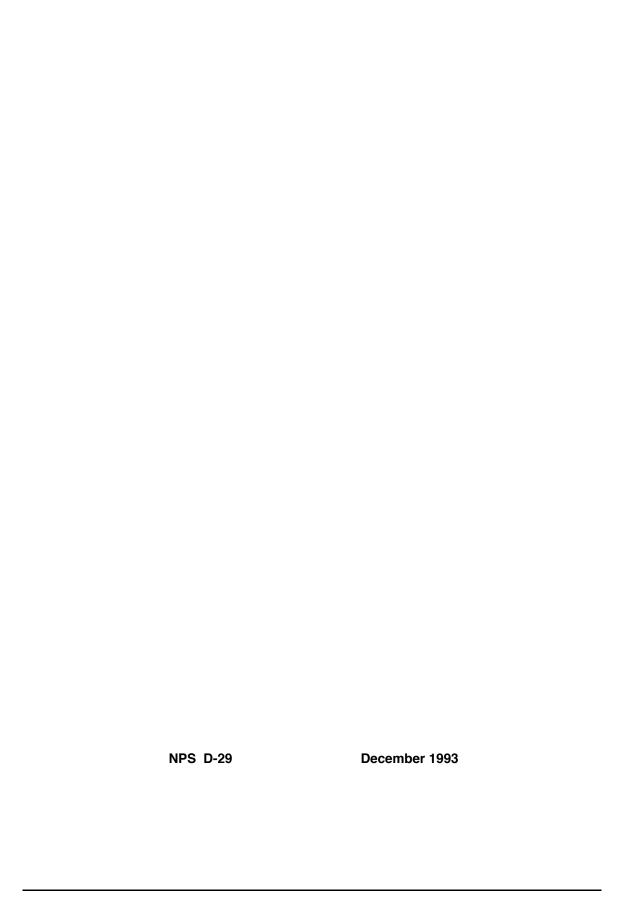
- 42. Stehekin-North Cascades NP/ Lake Chelan NRA
- 43. City of Rocks National Reserve
- 44. The White House Tours, President's Park (fall)

1992

- 45. Big Bend National Park
- 46. Frederick Douglass National Historic Site
- 47. Glen Echo Park
- 48. Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
- 49. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
- 50. Zion National Park
- 51. New River Gorge National River
- 52. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
- 53. Arlington House-The Robert E. Lee Memorial

1993

- 54. Belle Haven Park/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve
- 55. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area



Visitor Services Project Publications

Reports 1-4 (pilot studies) are available from the University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit. All VSP reports listed below are available from the parks where the studies were conducted.

1985

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- 10. Colonial National Historical Park
- 11. Grand Teton National Park
- 12. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- 13. Mesa Verde National Park
- 14. Shenandoah National Park
- 15. Yellowstone National Park
- 16. Independence National Historical Park: Four Seasons Study

1988

- 17. Glen Canyon National Recreational Area
- 18. Denali National Park and Preserve
- 19. Bryce Canyon National Park
- 20. Craters of the Moon National Monument

1989

- 21. Everglades National Park
- 22. Statue of Liberty National Monument
- 23. The White House Tours, President's Park
- 24. Lincoln Home National Historical Site
- 25. Yellowstone National Park
- 26. Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
- 27. Muir Woods National Monument

1990

- 28. Canyonlands National Park
- 29. White Sands National Monument
- 30. National Monuments
- 31. Kenai Fjords National Park

1990 (continued)

- 32. Gateway National Recreation Area
- 33. Petersburg National Battlefield
- 34. Death Valley National Monument
- 35. Glacier National Park
- 36. Scott's Bluff National Monument
- 37. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument

1991

- 38. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park
- 39. Joshua Tree National Monument
- 40. The White House Tours, President's Park
- 41. Natchez Trace Parkway
- 42. Stehekin-North Cascades National Park/Lake Chelan National Rec. Area
- 43. City of Rocks National Reserve
- 44. The White House Tours, President's Park

1992

- 45. Big Bend National Park
- 46. Frederick Douglass National Historic Site
- 47. Glen Echo Park
- 48. Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
- 49. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
- 50. Zion National Park
- 51. New River Gorge National River
- 52. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
- 53. Arlington House-The Robert E. Lee Memorial

1993

- Belle Haven Park/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve
- 55. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Moscow, Idaho 83844-1133 or call (208) 885-7129.

Visitor Services Project

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Appendix

Visitor Services Project Report 55 Cooperative Park Studies Unit





Visitor Services Project Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Appendix

Margaret Littlejohn

Report 55

December 1993

This volume contains a summary of visitors' comments for Questions 22 and 23.

The summary is followed by their unedited comments.

Margaret Littlejohn is VSP Western Coordinator, National Park Service, based at the Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Idaho. I thank Professor Freddie McClain and the sociology students at LA Pierce College, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the staff at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area for their assistance with this study. Impact Photo Graphics donated the wildlife postcards used for survey follow-ups. The VSP acknowledges the Public Opinion Lab of the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State University, for its technical assistance.

Planning for the future N=200 comments; many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL	
Parking personnel should be more polite	2
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	
Nonpersonal Publicize park locations/recreation opportunities more Continue allowing/offer more special events Need general column in newspaper about park/trails/events Provide trail/site maps Publicize special events more Publicize opportunities for volunteers Rate trail difficulty Provide safety information Park radio information station not working Other comment	21 7 6 5 4 2 2 2 2
Personal Offer more ranger/volunteer-guided activities Other comment	5 1
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	
Build more trails Need better marked trails Maintain lack of graffiti/cleanliness Improve/need more highway signs Build more picnic areas Build more campgrounds Improve restroom quality/availability Build handicapped walkways Improve trails Maintain current trails/campgrounds Build additional nature/visitor centers Improve transportation options to parks Offer public cleanup days Provide more trash cans Other comments	10 7 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 5
POLICIES	
Educate/enforce rules to preserve resources Keep park available to public Keep fees low/free	9 7 4

Out of control mountain bikers threaten hiker safety Annual trail fee too high Enforce mountain bike speeding and conduct rules Enforce no dog policy Improve road traffic safety Keep park areas safe Other comments	3 3 2 2 2 2 10
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Keep park preserved/natural Protect mountains from development Continue to expand park Do not allow track housing adjacent to park Other comments	11 11 2 2 5
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	
Maintain current operations Continue seeking visitor opinions Other comment	2 2 1

Visitor Comment Summary
N=152 comments; many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL	
Personnel helpful Other comments	5 1
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	
Nonpersonal Publicize more Should have passed out park info at concert Educate people about park locations/rules	7 4 2
Personal Offer more guided/educational activities Use more volunteers	2 2
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	
General Well maintained Need large tent for shade Clean up litter Other comments	7 2 2 6
POLICIES	
"Boom box" noise unpleasant Other comments	2 5
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Protect rest of area from development Other comment	3 1
VISITOR SERVICES PROJECT	
Comments	4
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	
Beautiful area/love the mountains Good job/thanks Enjoyed special event activities/well organized Enjoyed visit Plan/hope to return	14 12 12 11 11

Enjoyed escaping city	6
Only came for special event	5
Only worthwhile part of LA area	3
Use park generally	3
Relaxing	3
Enjoy bike trails	3
Enjoy hiking trails	3
Parking/security well handled	3
Glad it exists	3
Glad special event not too crowded	2
Other comments	3

Planning for the future N=1088 comments; many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL	
Need ranger patrol/enforcement Need more rangers/volunteers Other comments	24 13 3
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	
Provide trail map brochures Provide more park information More school field trips, especially for inner city children Educate visitors about trail etiquette, safety, respect of res Post trail information/maps at each trailhead Advertise park more, including special events Provide interpretive information about plants, animals, gen Provide park maps Teach proper park use at schools Identify plants along trails Provide more information booths/centers Don't advertise park Provide wildlife information Establish mailing list for park activities/events Offer more special events Emphasize native American culture Provide safety warnings Involve other experts in park operation Improve Travelers Information Radio Other comments	17 17
Personal Offer more guided activities, including mountain bike Provide children's activities, e.g. youth camps Other comments	20 2 1
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	
General Need better highway signing Add more picnic areas Improve toilets/cleanliness Provide drinking water Add campgrounds Improve/enlarge parking lots Add emergency phones/aid stations Add backcountry campsites Provide snack machines/refreshment/concession stand	38 22 21 21 17 13 8 7

Improve litter cleanup Provide shaded picnic tables nearby Add more trash cans Improve road conditions Establish off road vehicle area Keep park rustic Establish or improve ponds Keep park/facilities as well maintained as they are Provide grills at picnic areas Other comments	7 6 5 2 2 2 2 2 13
Improve trail maintenance Trails poorly marked - add directional, distance, mode of transport info Add more mountain bike trails Use volunteers to do trail maintenance/construction Provide multi-use roads/trails Complete Backbone Trail Need more restrooms at trailheads Add water crossings/bridges Provide separate trails for separate users Use adopt-a-trail program Provide benches in shade for older hikers Add trails Find more money for trail maintenance Create loop trails Make most activities handicapped accessible Connect trails between park units Provide nature trails for children Other comments	61 38 37 24 12 11 8 7 6 5 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2
Policies Parking/camping fees too expensive Add emergency phones/aid stations Make single track biking legal Prohibit off road vehicles Want no cost for park use Allow dogs in some areas Fine for littering/graffiti/vandalism Prohibit blaring radios/noise pollution Establish clearer rules on trail uses allowed Discourage mountain biking Continue to allow mountain biking Open parking lots earlier Keep some areas for hikers only Concerned about safety - keep gangs out Charge entrance/use fee Allow night fishing Enforce dog leash rules Do not charge trail fee Require helmets for bikers Current trail uses unsafe Enforce road speed limits Require hiking/biking permits Limit/restrict traffic near parks Other comments	25 10 8 8 7 7 6 6 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Keep parks preserved/natural	86
Expand park areas as much as possible	42
Limit/stop development in Santa Monica Mts.	30
Keep it as it is	15
Plant trees	10
Maintain/expand wildlife habitat	10
Keep park open & available	8
Limit convenience facilities in park	8
Restore native vegetation	4
Rotate use of heavily used sites - allow recovery time	3
Allow mountain bikes on bike-designated trails only	3
Concerned about mountain bike/horse damage to resources	3
Require easements around developments	2
Other comments	11
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	
Good escape from city	2
Need public transportation to park	2
Other comments	4

Visitor Comment Summary
N=567 comments; many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
PERSONNEL	
Staff friendly, helpful, knowledgeable Need more rangers patrolling	34 6
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	
Need more detailed maps/information about park Didn't know about radio information station Provide map/brochures at trailhead parking lots Teach value of nature Sponsor community events Provide more information on wildlife/plants Other comments Maps well done Other comments	14 5 3 2 2 2 2 2 4
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	
General Well maintained Trails poorly maintained Trails poorly marked Add mountain bike trails Add more drinking fountains Improve maintenance - bathrooms/campgrounds Trails well maintained Trails clean Use volunteers to help with maintenance Appreciated clean restroom Improve highway signs Add more trash cans Provide more campgrounds Other comments	30 19 11 6 6 5 3 3 2 2 2 2 13
POLICIES	
Patrol generally Parking too expensive Enforce rules on trails Safety warnings should be posted All trails should be multi-use Discourage mountain biking Rules should be posted Confused about hiking fee Need way to warn hikers of approaching bikes (for safety) Other comments	6 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 10

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Keep it preserved/natural No more development Acquire more land Glad of park availability Keep it as it is Plant more trees Concerned about declining resources Concerned about increased use Glad sites are little-used Other comments	42 16 13 11 5 3 3 2 2 5
VISITOR SERVICES PROJECT	
Thanks for great postcard Sorry questionnaire is late Thanks for extra questionnaire Other comments	3 2 2 3
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	
Enjoyed visit Good job/thanks Beautiful/fantastic Needed escape from city/makes life in LA possible Enjoyed mountain biking Plan/hope to return Enjoyed hiking Peaceful Glad it exists Visit parks quite often Find way to tax, fund raise, accept donations to help park Enjoyed camping Involve local communities more Enjoyed wildlife Everyone in park seemed happy Find more money to help this park Mountain bikers, hikers and equestrians can get along Other comments	73 37 35 24 10 8 7 6 6 5 4 3 3 2 2 2 2

Banjo-Fiddle Contest Visitors' Comments

General Visitors' Comments