

Grand Canyon National Park Northern Arizona

NORTH RIM STUDY



NORTHERN
ARIZONA
UNIVERSITY



FOUNDED 1899

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Prepared by:

Arizona Hospitality Research and Resource Center
School of Hotel & Restaurant Management
Northern Arizona University

PO Box 6024 • Flagstaff, AZ 86011-6024

Tourism.Research@nau.edu

PREFACE

This document is one in a series of reports produced from the first comprehensive survey of GCNP visitors in more than a decade. The *Grand Canyon National Park & Northern Arizona Tourism Survey: North Rim Report* represents a summary of findings from those visitors who were surveyed *only* at the North Rim District of Grand Canyon National Park. This report, therefore, presents a profile of visitors to the North Rim of Grand Canyon, in contrast to those who visit the parks' more popular South Rim. Survey data from visitors to the South Rim or the park as a whole are available in other reports. This report is one of three currently available including:

1. Grand Canyon National Park & Northern Arizona Tourism Study:
Final Report
2. Grand Canyon National Park & Northern Arizona Tourism Study:
South Rim Report
3. Grand Canyon National Park & Northern Arizona Tourism Study:
North Rim Report

The format of each report presents the survey findings per question with an introduction that describes the methodology which guided the survey project.

Future data analysis incorporating cross-tabs, correlations, and comparisons may be forthcoming and can be performed upon request.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Any study of this nature is the product of the efforts and support of many people and agencies, without whose help it could not have been completed. This is our opportunity to thank them.

First, we want to acknowledge assistance from the National Park Service. Our gratitude goes to Joseph Alston, Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, for his support of the project. In particular, thanks go to Judy Hellmich, Chief of Interpretation at Grand Canyon, for her continued support and guidance; she could always be counted on at critical times to help move the project forward. Also, the encouragement and assistance of Maureen Oltrogge, Public Affairs Specialist for Grand Canyon NP, was unfailing from the start. Our gratitude also extends to managers and employees at the South Rim, North Rim and Desert View gates of the park for helping us to stop cars to participate in the survey – always a challenging undertaking. In this regard, appreciation also extends to Paul Cox, Acting Fee Program Manager, and Jim O’Sickey, Fee and Revenue Analyst for their support on the project. Thanks also to Mark Law, District Ranger for the South Rim who provided insight and assistance in locating appropriate areas to conduct the survey safely and effectively. Special thanks as well go to Phil Walker, Unit Manager and Jenny Kish-Albrinck, District Interpreter at the North Rim of Grand Canyon. Jenny facilitated the collection of surveys there and helped to arrange for temporary housing for survey staff.

At the Social Science Division of the National Park Service, we want to acknowledge Brian Forist, Senior Research Associate for his astute counsel in getting the survey instrument approved and through the OMB process. Here, we want to put in a plug for the continuance of the “expedited process,” by which survey projects in the national parks are afforded quicker review and approval.

Our thanks go also to Bill Johnston, General Manager of Xanterra concession operations at Grand Canyon National Park. He arranged free lodging for several of our survey workers during the course of conducting surveys at the canyon.

Next, we are pleased to acknowledge the funding contributions that made this work possible. First is the Arizona Office of Tourism, whose support (\$20,000) was pivotal to launching the project. We want to thank AOT Director, Margie Emmerman, and AnnDee Johnson, Director of Research & Strategic Planning, for recognizing Grand Canyon’s special place as Arizona’s premier destination. The Arizona Department of Transportation also helped fund this research (\$15,000) as part of its transportation planning efforts. John Semmens, Research Project Manager, shepherded the study through the ADOT funding process. Finally, our thanks go to David Chambers, President of the Grand Canyon Railway, for his generous contribution (\$10,000) and his recognition of the importance of basic research to planning and marketing efforts at Grand Canyon. Finally, we thank Tom DePaolo for a small (\$1,000) but thoughtful contribution.

Next, our appreciation goes to the survey staff, the backbone of this operation – we literally could not have achieved this without them. For his superior project management, we

acknowledge the work of Daniel Foster, NAU graduate student (M.S. Political Science), who with great diligence oversaw the day-to-day mechanics of this survey project for AHRRC. Dan's management of the survey crews at the South, North and East gates, and his personal survey work at the North Rim was crucial. Lastly, we applaud a special group who "manned" the front lines, braved the crowds and the weather, bore the sting of rejection and the thrill of acceptance, for 12 long months of surveying at Grand Canyon – our intercept survey workers who stopped visitors and encouraged them to complete the survey. At the South Rim, the team was led by ever-vigilant Nancy Knapp, along with Andrea Anderson-Jones and Carol Kissner. Special thanks to Meg Inokuma for her assistance in surveying Japanese visitors. The survey specialist at the east Desert View gate was Peggy Russell, who persevered in surveying visitors despite considerable construction turmoil at the site. At the North Rim, we want to thank Dan Foster, Chris Hinkle, and Katherine Meyer.

Finally, a critical part of this report was contributed by Evan E. Hjerpe of the Northern Arizona University, School of Forestry. Using the IMPLAN model, he calculated the Regional Economic Impact of Grand Canyon Visitors, which appears in Part Three of this report. This analysis illuminates our understanding of the spending patterns of Grand Canyon visitors throughout the region.

Without the support, funding and efforts of all the above-named this seminal *Grand Canyon & Northern Arizona Tourism Study* would not have been possible. We thank all those who supported the project, while acknowledging that any failings are ours alone.

Cheryl Cole Cothran, Ph.D., Director
Thomas E. Combrink, M.S., Senior Research Specialist
Melinda Bradford, B.S., Research Technician

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Grand Canyon National Park & Northern Arizona Tourism Study* was a year-long survey of visitors to Grand Canyon National Park, conducted at both the South Rim and North Rim sites

from September 2003 thru August 2004. The survey captured information about visitors' experiences both in the park and in the region surrounding the park.

This Executive Summary provides a brief review of the report's overall findings for the North Rim only. Additional reports are available covering parkwide and South Rim results.

- Grand Canyon National Park is one of the world's premier attractions, with the power to draw visitors from great distances. This survey documented visitors from all 50 U.S. states, plus visitors from 25 foreign countries. Overall, 84 percent were domestic visitors residing in the United States; California (11.7%), Arizona (9.4%), Utah (6.0%) Texas (4.5%), Ohio (4.0%) and Nevada (3.7%) represented the top domestic markets. Sixteen percent of visitors were of foreign origins, and the top foreign markets were: the United Kingdom (3.5%), Germany (2.3%), Canada (1.7%), France (1.6%) and The Netherlands (1.3%).
- Overall, travel party size averaged 3.3 persons and most parties were comprised of 2.7 adults. Children under age 18 averaged two per party. Considering only median values, typical parties reflected two adults (one man/one woman) and two children.
- Grand Canyon visitors averaged 48.8 years of age. Nearly half (43.3%) of survey respondents were between the ages of 46 and 65. Those 26 to 45 years comprised over a third of the sample (33%). Visitors over age 65 years (18%), and those 25 years or younger (5.8%) completed the age segments.
- GCNP visitors were highly educated. The vast majority of respondents (86.5%) had attended some college. Of these, one-fourth (24.1%) had completed a 4-year degree, while another 41.2% engaged in graduate study or earned graduate degrees.
- First-time visitors (45.1%) accounted for less than half of North Rim travelers. The majority- 54.9 percent- were repeat visitors to the park.
- Personal vehicles dominated visitors' transportation modes. Private vehicles (64.4%) combined with Rental vehicles (33.7%) were used by 98.1% of respondents. Allowing for multiple responses, Commercial airlines (13.3%) and RVs (9.7%, private and rental) were also significant travel modes.
- Grand Canyon National Park is a family destination; fully 70.9% of visitors traveled to the park with family members. When combined with the 7.8% who traveled with family and friends, four out of five visitors shared the Grand Canyon experience with family. Friends traveling together (14.9%) and those traveling alone (6.4%) completed personal groups.
- Personal group composition affected party size. Groups of family and friends comprised the largest groups (5.4 person mean), compared to friends traveling together (4.6 persons) and family only (3.6 persons).

- Respondents most often identified their ethnic origin to be White (85.6%) followed by American Indian or Alaskan Native (8.3%). Visitors of Hispanic or Latino origin reflected an additional 5.2% of all visitors.
- Three out of four visitors (75.8%) obtained information about Grand Canyon National Park or the surrounding area before leaving home. Sources most often tapped were: Previous Visit (55.6%), the Internet (50.0%), Family and Friends (43.4%), Travel Guidebooks (41.4%), and the GCNP website (37.9%). These same sources were also rated highest in terms of their *importance* and *quality*.
- Not only did most visitors obtain pre-trip information, but 56.5% also booked advance reservations, most often for Lodging (75.9%), Rental cars (48.8%) and Airline travel (46.3%). Booking times varied widely, though airlines and lodging had the longest advance bookings while campgrounds and RV parks along with backcountry reservations were made 1 to 3 months in advance most frequently.
- When making travel plans, Grand Canyon National Park was considered the primary destination by 27.4% of those surveyed, while 69.2% planned to include Grand Canyon as one stop on a longer trip, reflecting the appeal of the region.
- Traveling largely in personal vehicles, North Rim visitors averaged 647 miles of driving in Arizona, most often using US Hwy 89 as a travel corridor (80.1%). Other highways providing significant access to and from Grand Canyon included: Interstate 40 (35.3%), Hwy 64 Cameron to GCNP (22.3%), Interstate 17 (18.8%), Hwy 180 (18.0%) and Hwy 64 Williams to GCNP (16.7%).
- On a scale of one to five, Grand Canyon visitors rated Arizona roadways highly, both for quality (4.1) and safety (4.0); less than 5 percent identified Arizona highways as being congested. Highway signage (3.9) was also perceived positively by a majority of motorists; availability of traveler amenities (3.3) and frequency of rest stops (3.1) reported the lowest overall rankings.
- Among commercial air travelers, Las Vegas McCarran International Airport was used most frequently (55.1%), followed by Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport (22.4%). These same cities, Las Vegas (48.4%) and Phoenix (18.0%), were also the top picks for acquiring rental vehicles.
- Travelers were asked to identify communities in which they spent the night *prior to* arriving at Grand Canyon National Park. Flagstaff led the list (11.5%), followed by Kanab UT(8.4%), LasVegas (8.4%), Page (6.8%) and Zion National Park (5.5%).
- Las Vegas (11.5%) led the list of communities in which visitors spent the *night after* the Grand Canyon visit, followed by Flagstaff (8.9%), Page (6.3%), Bryce Canyon National Park (5.0%), and Phoenix (5.0%).

- Respondents also specified *all* communities visited on the Grand Canyon trip. Here, Las Vegas led, having been visited by 45.3% of respondents; it was followed by Fredonia/Jacob Lake (41.9%), St. George (27.5%), Flagstaff (26.6%) and Page (25.1%). One in five respondents also visited the Navajo Nation (19%). Of these communities, Fredonia/Jacob Lake and St. George captured the longest average overnight stays, at 4.4 and 4.3 nights respectively.
- When asked to identify other attractions visited in the region, Las Vegas (48.1%) and nearby Hoover Dam (27.7%) rated among the top five, though Zion National Park (62.4%) and Bryce Canyon National Park (50.5%) topped the list. Page/Lake Powell (28.3%) completed the top five list.
- When asked about the likelihood of using public transit if available on future GCNP trips, 29.6% of North Rim visitors responded positively if it were free, while 9.9% responded yes if moderately priced (\leq \$25). Indicating no interest in public transit were 45.3% of respondents, while 15.2% were “not sure” about its use.
- Respondents’ length of stay at Grand Canyon National Park averaged 7.0 hours (median 5.0 hours) for day visits, and 6.2 days (median 2.5 days) for overnight visits. [Because unusually long stays can skew the mean, the medians here may represent more reliable estimates.]
- Visitors most often secured overnight accommodation in hotels and motels both inside and outside of Grand Canyon National Park. Still, North rim campgrounds were used by one in four overnight visitors (27.3%) within GCNP, with an additional 7.1% camping in backcountry locations. Outside the park, camping and backcountry use declined somewhat to 22.8% and 3.1% respectively.
- When asked to rank their *interest* in activities and themes available at Grand Canyon National Park, visitors responded most positively to those related to natural and cultural resources. Ranked in descending order by mean, the top five areas of interest were: Canyon origins, formations and geology (3.8 mean), Wilderness preservation and solitude (3.8), Animals and plants (3.7), Cultural history of native inhabitants (3.4), Park ecosystem and ecology (3.4).
- When asked to respond to a list representing *general leisure interests*, respondents chose the following five, ranked in descending order by mean: Visiting national and state parks (4.6 mean), History or historic sites (3.9), Museums or cultural attractions (3.5), Dining out (3.3), and Archaeology or paleontology (3.3) along with Ecotourism and the Environment (3.3).
- Grand Canyon visitors strongly supported protecting the park’s natural resources. Respondents identified the following five as the most important park resources: Clean water (4.7), Clean air (4.7), Native plants animals (4.7), Endangered species (4.7), and Natural quiet and the sounds of nature (4.6).

- Grand Canyon visitors appeared to be somewhat prepared for the crowds they would encounter in the park; thus a majority of respondents reported that the number of people, number of cars, lack of parking spaces, helicopter or airplane overflights and other conditions that might have detracted from their visit, in fact had “no effect”.
- Visitors were asked to identify which park services and facilities they used, and to rank these according to their importance and quality. Overwhelmingly, Canyon Overlooks scored highest for use, importance and quality. The Visitor Center and affiliated Restroom facilities also produced high positive responses. (The complete list included 21 items.)
- Respondents were asked to report the “highlight of their visit.” Topping the list of visitor highlights were: the canyon itself, the spectacular scenic views and beauty, great hiking trails, solitude, and wildlife.
- Three-fourths of visitors reported that their park expectations were fulfilled. Principal reasons listed for expectations *not* being fulfilled included: lack of time for hiking or to see all viewpoints, concern with smoke from fires and desire to see wildlife.
- Visitor suggestions to the Grand Canyon National Park superintendent focused on management issues (railing/fencing at canyon edge, walkways, limit on development, etc). Items related to Lodging, Restaurants, Campgrounds and Transportation were also often mentioned. (See complete list in Appendix)
- Satisfaction with the Grand Canyon National Park experience was very high. Visitors would unanimously (99.3%) recommend a visit to friends and family.
- Grand Canyon visitor expenditures averaged \$534 per travel party *in the park* and \$574 per travel party *within 90 miles of the park*. Note: The total annual economic impact (direct, indirect and induced) of all Grand Canyon National Park visitors (North and South Rim) was \$687 million of output into the regional economy, which supported 12,000 full-time equivalent jobs in the area. This full economic analysis is available in the comprehensive final report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY-NORTH AND SOUTH RIM COMPARISON

The following summarizes Part Four of this report only which offers a comparison of North and South rim data from selected portions of the survey.

- Visitors to the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park were most often repeat visitors (54.9%) compared to 38.6 percent of those surveyed on the South Rim.
- When asked if visiting Grand Canyon National Park was the primary reason for their trip, 67.3 percent of South Rim visitors confirmed that visiting Grand Canyon was indeed their primary reason for travel. A higher percentage (35.5%) of North Rim visitors indicated they were visiting a number of attractions in the area, though 55.1 percent

identified Grand Canyon National Park as the primary reason for their trip. Visiting friends/family (2.6% North Rim, 3.6% South Rim) and Business Travel (1.3% North Rim, 2.6% South Rim) were relatively small portions of the sample.

- Additional attractions visited by North Rim respondents most often included Zion National Park (61.7%), Bryce Canyon National Park (50.4%) and Las Vegas, Nevada (49.3%). South Rim visitors identified Las Vegas (44.1%) most often followed by Sedona/Oak Creek Canyon (35.5%), Hoover Dam (33.1%) and Phoenix, Arizona (29.8%).
- When asked where they spent the night before traveling to Grand Canyon National Park, Flagstaff dominated among both North Rim (11.9%) and South Rim (18%) respondents. On the South Rim, nearby Williams (13.3%) was also popular while Kanab, Utah hosted 7.8 percent of parties the night before traveling to the North Rim. Las Vegas ranked high for all visitors- North Rim (8.6%) and South Rim (9.4%).
- After leaving Grand Canyon National Park, the greatest number of visitors spent the night in Las Vegas (11.8% North Rim, 12.7% South Rim) followed by Flagstaff (9.1% North Rim, 10.7% South Rim). Phoenix (8.3%) also rated high among South Rim travelers while Page captured 5.8 percent of North Rim visitors the night after leaving the Grand Canyon.
- North Rim visitors traveling to the region by airline most often chose Las Vegas McCarran International Airport (54.1%) followed by Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport (22.3%). For South Rim destined travelers, Phoenix Sky Harbor (46.2%) was used most often though over a third flew into Las Vegas McCarran (36.1%).
- Like airport arrivals, North Rim visitors favored Las Vegas for securing a rental vehicle (47.3%) followed by Phoenix (17.1%). South Rim visitors rented vehicles in both Phoenix (35.1%) and Las Vegas (33.1%) at similar rates. California served one in ten Grand Canyon visitors as a pick-up location for rental cars.
- When asked to identify roadways traveled in Arizona, North Rim visitors indicated US Hwy 89 (77.8%) most often followed by Interstate 40 (37.4%). Among South Rim visitors, I-40 dominated (62.2%) though other highway systems were also often used including: Hwy 64- Williams to GCNP (46.5%), US Hwy 89 (43.6%), Hwy 64- Cameron to GCNP (43.3%), Hwy 180 (41.7%) and Interstate 17 (36.6%).
- Information sources used by Grand Canyon visitors in planning their trip varied somewhat between rims. North Rim survey respondents relied most on Previous visits (55.6%) followed by the Internet (50%) while on the South Rim, visitors favored Recommendations of family and friends (47%) and Previous visits (45.1%).

- When booking advance reservations, North Rim visitors more often planned further in advance for lodging, campgrounds, RV parks, and backcountry trips as compared to South Rim visitors. Airline reservations and rental vehicles had similar booking timeframes for visitors to both rims.
- When asked if certain circumstances had effected their visit, North Rim travelers more frequently identified air quality (19.1%) and helicopter/airplane overflights (18.9%) as detracting from their experience while on the South Rim Availability of parking spaces (23.8%) was of more concern. Overall, the majority of these visitors felt such variables added to or had no effect on their park experience.
- Frequency in the use of concession and park facilities was generally consistent on both the North and South rims. Rim trails (54% North Rim, 48.7% South Rim) along with campgrounds (15.2% North Rim, 10.4% South Rim) on the North Rim were however used more frequently.
- Demographically, North Rim visitors were slightly older than those on the South Rim and ethnically more often White (85.6% North Rim, 78% South Rim). Other ethnic differences included: Hispanic (5.2% North Rim, 9.2 % South Rim), Asian (2.6% North Rim, 9.6% South Rim) and African American (0.9% North Rim, 2.4% South Rim).
- Educational levels were high among visitors to both rims with the majority having attended college or completed a four-year degree. The frequency of those completing graduate degrees was greater on the North Rim.

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Introduction

In 2003, the Arizona Hospitality Research and Resource Center at Northern Arizona University received authorization from the Social Science Division of the National Park Service and approval from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to undertake a year-long survey of visitors inside Grand Canyon National Park (GCNP). This would constitute the first major study of park visitors in many years and one of the most comprehensive and far-reaching ever.

The Grand Canyon National Park & Northern Arizona Tourism Study set out to understand much more than visitors' in-park experiences. Rather, its aim was to profile visitors' activities, travel patterns, and expenditures throughout the entire region. This study was much like one undertaken a half-century earlier – by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) in 1954. That study, too, surveyed park visitors about their trip throughout the entire region.

Historical comparisons are a great teacher; they remind us that our own time is not as unique as we often think. Surprisingly, though the two studies occurred 50 years apart, they illuminate both the continuity and the changes that have taken place at America's premier national park – the park President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed every American must visit – the Grand Canyon.

The roughly five million visitors who travel to Grand Canyon National Park

each year have an enormous impact on the park and on the entire Four Corners region. In the 1954 study, the economic sphere of influence of the Grand Canyon was estimated to be 300 miles from both the North and South Rims – a determination that remains as true today as it was then. Thus, the reach of the park, like the Grand Canyon itself, is broad and deep. Canyon visitors generate profound impacts on nearby gateway communities, on Native American tribes, on regional airports, and on cities and towns over a large geographic expanse.

This report represents the North Rim District findings only, one of three initial reports prepared from this study. Given the geographical range which encompasses Grand Canyon National Park, separate North and South rim analyses have been conducted, in addition to the cumulative Final Report. The methodologies and survey instruments used in collection of this data were consistent regardless of location and are included in the following discussion.

Methods

The following is a brief methods section outlining how the study was conducted. The study was a year-long survey of GCNP visitors. The length of time taken for this study is one of its greatest strengths, as normally NPS visitor surveys are conducted by the Social Science Division of the National Park Service during a single week or two of the year, usually during the busiest

season, commonly in summer. However, such a brief survey period produces only a snapshot of a park's visitors, which for a park with as large and varied visitation as Grand Canyon is insufficient to provide the detailed, cross-sectional and seasonal data needed for a thorough analysis. It was, therefore, imperative that a 12-month study be conducted to provide comprehensive, as well as seasonal data, to account for variations in length of stay, economic impact, and travel patterns.

This survey was administered to visitors inside GCNP, at both the North and South Rims and at the East Gate. Survey workers intercepted visitors in the park during one week out of each month, including both weekday and weekend day intercepts, in order to obtain truly representative samples.

North Rim survey personnel were trained to use pre-determined visitor selection criteria. Visitors were approached at a traffic stop and asked to participate in the survey. Once visitors agreed, the survey personnel handed them an intercept survey on a clipboard, and asked them to complete all the information contained on the survey. The intercept instrument was designed to collect basic identification data including visitors' names, addresses and origin data. Once visitors completed the intercept survey, they were handed the 16-page mail back survey. Visitors who participated in the survey were encouraged to complete the mail back after they left the park so that their entire park experience could be evaluated. Once respondents completed the survey, they dropped the postage-paid sealed survey into the nearest US mailbox, by

which it was returned to the AHRRC for automated data processing and analysis.

In order to achieve a desired 65 percent survey response rate, a rigorous follow-up procedure was implemented for each respondent. Respondents, whose mail back surveys were not returned within two weeks of the survey period, were sent a reminder/thank you postcard. The purpose of this postcard was two-fold: (1) it served to thank those who had responded; and (2) to jog the memory of those who had not yet completed the survey to return it forthwith. If the postcard did not produce the returned survey instrument within four weeks after the initial interview, a replacement survey and follow-up letter were mailed. Respondents who did not respond to the first mailing were sent a second follow-up survey packet encouraging them to return the completed questionnaire within seven weeks of the initial intercept. By using this modified Dillman approach, it was assumed that a 65 percent response rate could be achieved for this survey. (Dillman is the "gold standard" in methodology for obtaining high survey response rates.) The margin of error for the total sample is 1.5 percentage points at a 95 percent confidence level. The margin of error for sub-samples will be higher.

Sample Description

As mentioned in the previous section, survey respondents were first asked to complete a short intercept survey, which was retained and provided immediate visitor data for entry by the AHRRC staff. After completing the seven-question intercept survey respondents were provided with a more extensive postage-paid mail back survey to be completed once they left the park. Data was obtained, therefore, from two sources: the intercept and mail back surveys.

Because of the nature of the study and the follow-up necessary to obtain a sufficient sample size, more intercept surveys are present in the database, in any given quarter, than are mail back surveys. For the entire survey period, a

total of 7,827 intercepts were collected; of these, a total of 4,451 surveys were returned, yielding a 57 percent response rate. Results for the South Rim were 6,803 intercepts and 4,035 returned mailback surveys for a 59 percent response rate. On the North Rim, due to the seasonal closure, survey schedules were limited. A total of 1,024 intercepts were completed with a return of 416 mailbacks and a resulting 41 percent response rate. Given the greater difficulty today of getting people to participate in surveys, this represents a strong and more than sufficient sample.

The next section of this report presents the results of the intercept survey and provides a broad overview of Grand Canyon National Park visitor characteristics.

PART ONE

INTERCEPT SURVEY RESULTS

Season of Survey

Arizona is a land of contrasts, and northern Arizona is particularly characterized by dramatic seasonal changes. Surveying at the North Rim was therefore not year-round. Adhering to the operational schedule at the North Rim, no visitors were conducted there during the park winter closure. The majority of these surveys (84.5%) were distributed during the peak summer season June to August 2004. The remaining North Rim surveys (15.5%) were collected in the beginning months of the survey which encompassed September to November 2003.

A total of 1,024 individuals volunteered to participate by providing information on the initial one-page intercept survey form after being contacted by survey staff.

This distribution schedule parallels visitation patterns in the park as reflected in monthly public use reports prepared by the National Park Service. More intensive surveying was weighted and scheduled to correspond with peaks in visitation numbers. See Table 1.

Table 1. Survey Seasons

Season of survey			
	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
September to November 2003	159	15.5%	15.5%
June to August 2004	865	84.5%	100.0%
Total	1024	100.0%	

Park Distribution Points

North Rim visitors were contacted by Northern Arizona University survey staff by flagging down vehicles inside the park at a location near the North Rim entrance gate as approved by park

officials. Unlike the South Rim, visitors were not contacted at the visitor center or at area overlooks. Also, commercial buses and vans were not included in this process. See Table 2.

Table 2. Park Distribution Points

Park visited				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
North Rim	1024	100.0	100.0	100.0

State of Origin

Surveys have determined the Grand Canyon to be among the most sought-after, top 10, destinations in the world. This survey bears out this finding. Survey respondents on the North Rim represented not only all 50 American states and the District of Columbia (DC), but also 25 foreign countries. A total of 84 percent of respondents originated within the United States, while 16 percent were international visitors. Among U.S. residents, California was the source of the most visitors at 11.7 percent, followed by residents of Arizona at 9.4 percent. The bordering states of Utah (6.0%) and Nevada (3.7%) were also represented in the top ten along with the following: Texas (4.5%), Ohio (4.0%), New York (3.5%), Florida (3.5%), Washington (3.2%) and Pennsylvania (2.9%). Combined, these ten states accounted for over half (52.4 %) of domestic visitation to the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park.

It is worth noting that with the exception of the four western states in the top ten – Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Washington – the remaining six are also among the most populous states in the country, according to 2004 U.S. Census Bureau estimates. Thus, while the reach of the Grand Canyon is vast in attracting visitors from distant places, a direct and logical relationship exists between visitor numbers at the canyon and overall state populations, i.e., Grand Canyon lures the most visitors from states like California, Texas, and Ohio because they have the most potential visitors to contribute, whereas states with small populations (Wyoming, Rhode Island, etc.) do not. This has obvious implications for marketing the park and the region. Population centers, therefore, represent a logical determining factor in the overall visitor construct. See Table 3.

Table 3. Origin of visitors to Grand Canyon National Park.

Origins of visitors to Grand Canyon National Park		
	Count	Column %
International	154	15.8%
California	114	11.7%
Arizona	92	9.4%
Utah	58	6.0%
Texas	44	4.5%
Ohio	39	4.0%
Nevada	36	3.7%
New York	34	3.5%
Florida	34	3.5%
Washington	31	3.2%
Pennsylvania	28	2.9%
Virginia	20	2.1%
Michigan	20	2.1%
Illinois	19	2.0%
Massachusetts	16	1.6%
Colorado	16	1.6%
Wisconsin	15	1.5%
Indiana	15	1.5%
North Carolina	13	1.3%
Oregon	12	1.2%
New Jersey	12	1.2%
Minnesota	12	1.2%
Maryland	10	1.0%
Tennessee	9	.9%
Kansas	9	.9%
Georgia	9	.9%
Oklahoma	8	.8%
New Hampshire	8	.8%
Missouri	8	.8%
Connecticut	8	.8%
Iowa	7	.7%
New Mexico	6	.6%
Arkansas	6	.6%
Nebraska	5	.5%
Kentucky	5	.5%
South Carolina	4	.4%
Hawaii	4	.4%
Alabama	4	.4%
West Virginia	3	.3%
Vermont	3	.3%
Rhode Island	3	.3%
Montana	3	.3%
Louisiana	3	.3%
Delaware	3	.3%
Wyoming	2	.2%
South Dakota	2	.2%
North Dakota	2	.2%
Idaho	2	.2%
Mississippi	1	.1%
Maine	1	.1%
District of Columbia	1	.1%
Alaska	1	.1%
Puerto Rico	0	.0%
Total	974	100.0%

Country of Origin

In this survey, international visitors represented 16 percent of total intercept respondents (total of 154 foreign visitors).

Topping the list of foreign intercepts collected in this survey were visitors from the United Kingdom, who represented 3.5 percent of all Grand Canyon visitors and one-fourth (22%) of all internationals in the survey. Following behind the UK, were Germany (2.3%), Canada (1.7%), France (1.6%) and the Netherlands (1.3%) All other remaining countries in the top ten

were found in Europe with the exception of Australia representing 0.5 percent of internationals contacted at the North Rim.

Thus, contributing roughly one-in-five visitors to Grand Canyon North Rim, international visitors represent an extremely important population group at Grand Canyon. Accommodating their needs and expectations – language assistance, ethnic foods, in-park lodging – should be prominent among the concerns of park managers and planners. See Table 4.

Table 4. Country of origin

Country of Origin of visitors to Grand Canyon National Park		
	Count	Column %
USA	828	84.3%
United Kingdom	34	3.5%
Germany	23	2.3%
Canada	17	1.7%
France	16	1.6%
The Netherlands	13	1.3%
Italy	10	1.0%
Denmark	7	.7%
Belgium	5	.5%
Australia	5	.5%
Austria	4	.4%
Switzerland	3	.3%
Sweden	3	.3%
New Zealand	2	.2%
Taiwan	1	.1%
Portugal	1	.1%
Poland	1	.1%
Norway	1	.1%
Japan	1	.1%
Israel	1	.1%
Hungary	1	.1%
Estonia	1	.1%
Czech Republic	1	.1%
China	1	.1%
Bulgaria	1	.1%
Brazil	1	.1%
Total	982	100.0%

Party Characteristics

The mean for party size in the North Rim survey sample was 3.3 persons, consisting of 2.7 adults (nearly evenly divided between men and women) and 2.3 children. Since the mean can be skewed

by large parties, the median - two adults, two children – is probably a more accurate descriptor of party composition in this case. Results of the mail back survey that follows will define party composition in much greater detail. See Table 5.

Table 5. Party Characteristics

Party Characteristics		
	Mean	Median
Number in your travel party	3.3	2.0
Number of women	2.2	1.0
Number of men	1.9	1.0
Number of adults	2.7	2.0
Number of children (under 18)	2.3	2.0

Age of Respondent

Grand Canyon National Park North Rim visitors are predominately mature adults. Nearly half of respondents (43.3%) identified themselves as between 46 and 65 years of age; when added to the 18.0 percent who were 66 years or older, they accounted for 61.3 percent of all those surveyed. Young adults (under 26 years) and children (under age 18) accounted for only 5.8 percent of participants. Those under the age of 18 generally were not contacted to complete surveys, and therefore were not represented in the intercept results. The remaining 33.0 percent were in the 26 to 45 year old age group, which closely parallels their percentage of the U.S. population generally – 29 percent

according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The Baby Boomer generation, on the other hand – captured in the 45 to 65 age group – were vastly over-represented in the sample. Baby Boomers represent 23.6 percent of the U.S. population generally, but accounted for 43.3 percent of North Rim survey respondents. Those 66 years or older again more closely paralleled the 12.3 percent of all American adults in this age group as indicated by the U.S. Census. Such contrasts indicate that a greater proportion of mature and retired individuals choose to visit Grand Canyon, while younger adults contribute a disproportionately smaller percentage of overall visitation. See Table 6.

Table 6. Age of Respondents

Age of Respondents		
	Count	Column %
20 and under	7	.7%
21 - 25 years	52	5.1%
26 - 30 years	59	5.8%
31 - 35 years	64	6.3%
36 - 40 years	88	8.6%
41 - 45 years	126	12.3%
46 - 50 years	138	13.5%
51 - 55 years	109	10.6%
56 - 60 years	108	10.5%
61 - 65 years	89	8.7%
66 - 70 years	60	5.9%
71 - 75 years	43	4.2%
76 years and older	81	7.9%
Total	1024	100.0%

Mean = 48.8 years
Median = 49.0 years
Mode = 42.0 years

Educational Level

North Rim visitors are a highly educated group. One-fourth (24.1%) were college graduates while 41.2 percent had engaged in post-graduate study or earned graduate degrees – a much higher percentage than the U.S. population

generally and somewhat higher than South Rim visitors. Of the remainder, 13.5 percent were high school graduates and 21.2 percent had attended some college. The very high level of educational attainment of park visitors should be factored into all aspects of park planning and management. See Table 7.

Table 7. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

What is the highest level of education you have completed?		
	Count	Column %
High school or less	132	13.5%
Attended College (less than 4 years)	207	21.2%
Graduated from a 4-year college	235	24.1%
Post-graduate study without degree	83	8.5%
Master degree	232	23.7%
Doctorate	88	9.0%
Total	977	100.0%

Previous Trip

Unlike the South Rim where three out of five visitors (61.4%) were experiencing the Grand Canyon for the first time, the majority of North Rim visitors (54.9%) had been to the park previously. These results attest to the canyon's allure both for those who have already experienced the park and for those on a first visit.

The unique nature of the Grand Canyon, combined with the many other attractions in the region, contribute to its strength as a visitor attraction. In addition, the continued migration of the U.S. population to the South and Southwest also puts many more people – who never visited before – within closer proximity of the park.

Table 8. Is this your first visit to Grand Canyon National Park?

Is this your first visit to Grand Canyon National Park

	Count	Column %
Yes	445	45.1%
No	541	54.9%
Total	986	100.0%

Entrance Gate

Not surprisingly, 91.6 percent of respondents in this North Rim report indicated they had indeed entered Grand Canyon National Park at the North Rim gate. The remaining 8.4 percent who specified a South Rim

entrance may have supplied this information because they first visited the South Rim and later traveled to the North Rim or perhaps used backcountry trails to cross the canyon which originated on the South Rim.
See Table 9.

Table 9. At what entrance gate did you arrive?

At which entrance station did you arrive at Grand canyon National Park

	Count	Column %
South Gate (Tusayan)	55	5.7%
East gate (Desert View)	26	2.7%
North Rim	886	91.6%
Total	967	100.0%

Transportation

The remoteness of Grand Canyon National Park largely dictates the motor vehicle as the dominant travel mode for visitors to the park. While numerous transportation options were provided on the survey (and multiple responses were allowed), private vehicles still dominated, carrying 64.4 percent of respondents. Rental vehicles were the second most-used travel mode, representing a strong 33.7 percent of visitor travel modes. Thus, fully 98.1 percent of respondents used a motor vehicle for some part of their Grand Canyon visit. Private (8.0%) and rental (1.7%) RVs, and motorcycles (2.7%) were used by much smaller percentages of respondents.

Commercial air service was listed as a travel mode for 13.3 percent of visitors; including those who flew to a regional airport, then rented a car, drove with family, etc. North Rim visitors generally used commercial transportation much less frequently, as follows: Airlines (13.3%) Grand Canyon Railway (1.2%), Commercial Bus Tours (0.5%), and Amtrak (0.0%). It should be noted that while individual incoming cars were flagged over as the method of distributing surveys, commercial buses and vans were avoided, possibly contributing to these results. The Grand Canyon Railway and Amtrak are also found in closer proximity to the South Rim, becoming less relevant here. See Table 10.

Table 10. What transport did you use on this trip to get to Grand Canyon National Park?

How did you arrive at the Grand Canyon National Park?

	Count	Column %
Private vehicle (car van or pickup)	266	64.4%
Rental vehicle	139	33.7%
Commercial airline	55	13.3%
Private RV	33	8.0%
Motorcycle	11	2.7%
Rental RV	7	1.7%
Grand Canyon Railway	5	1.2%
Commercial bus tour	2	.5%
Amtrak	0	.0%
Total	413	100.0%

This concludes the summary of data supplied by the 1,024 Grand Canyon National Park North Rim visitors who completed intercept surveys from September 2003 through August 2004. The next section of the report presents the findings for the longer (16 page) much more detailed mail back survey, which was completed by 416 respondents who participated in the initial intercept survey. Both the intercept and mail back instruments are presented in Appendices 2 and 3.

For this report, the order of questions asked in the mail back survey has been altered somewhat in order to group the

findings more thematically and to provide a more logical presentation of data. The sections that follow, therefore, are in this order:

- Grand Canyon North Rim Visitor Demographics
- Travel Planning, Travel Routes and Regional Attractions Visited
- Internal Park Service Operations and Service-related Questions
- The Economic Impact of Grand Canyon National Park on the region.

PART TWO

Demographics and Group Characteristics

What Kind Of Personal Group Are You Traveling With?

A trip to Grand Canyon National Park is for most visitors a family adventure. Like many national parks, the Grand Canyon visit provides an opportunity to create lasting family memories.

The survey went to great lengths to determine the group characteristics of travel parties to the Grand Canyon North

Rim. The first question asked respondents to identify their travel party type. Respondents could choose whether they were traveling with family, with friends, with family and friends, alone, or with business associates. Results overwhelmingly indicated that visitors traveled in family groups – 70.9 percent traveled with family. A much smaller percentage of parties (14.9%) traveled with friends. The balance of parties traveled with family and friends (7.8%) or alone (6.4%). See Table 11.

Table 11. On this trip what kind of personal group are you traveling with?

What kind of personal group are you traveling in?		
	Count	Col %
With family	290	70.9%
With friends	61	14.9%
With family and friends	32	7.8%
Alone	26	6.4%
Total	409	100.0%

A second personal group question asked whether respondents were traveling as part of a tour. A relatively small number of respondents – 0.8 percent – indicated that they were indeed traveling as a part of an organized tour. This figure is

likely under-represented given the fact that tour buses were not (and could not be) pulled over as part of the survey process. See Table 12.

Table 12. Are you traveling as a part of a group tour?

Are you traveling as a part of a bus tour?		
	Count	Col %
Traveling as part of a tour	8	.8%
Other travel mode	1016	99.2%
Total	1024	100.0%

What Is Your Party Size

Information about party size and composition was obtained from the intercept survey and from the mail back survey. This section uses data from both sources to describe party size and attributes. The average North Rim travel party consisted of 3.3 persons. Travel

parties were heavily weighted towards adults, with a mean of 2.7 adults per party. For parties with children, the mean was 2.3 children and the median was 2.0 children/party. Adults were evenly split between males (1.0 per party) and females (1.0 per party). See Table 13.

Table 13. Party Size and Composition

	Mean	Median
Number in your travel party	3.3	2.0
Number of adults	2.7	2.0
Number of children (under 18)	2.3	2.0
Number of women	2.2	1.0
Number of men	1.9	1.0

Children in Your Party

It is important to establish the typical age ranges and number of children under age 18 traveling to Grand Canyon National Park since the National Park Service directs a great deal of activity toward children, structuring exhibits and interpretive programs to reach this age group – perhaps motivated by a desire to encourage a lifetime of appreciation of national parks. This section, therefore, examines the question of the number of

children who visited the North Rim, and the group sizes they represented.

The average number of children found in parties traveling with children was 2.3. Parties with two children in the travel group accounted for 36.7 percent of all parties traveling with children. Parties traveling with a single child accounted for a further 38.8 percent of all parties traveling with children. Together, one and two child parties accounted for three fourths (75.5%) of all parties

traveling with children. Parties traveling with three children accounted for a further 16.1 percent of those traveling with children. Those parties traveling with more than three children represented only about ten percent, when combined. See Table 14.

Table 14. How many children under 18 years of age are traveling in your group?

	Count	Column %
One child	128	38.8%
Two children	121	36.7%
Three children	53	16.1%
Four children	12	3.6%
Five children	6	1.8%
Six children	2	.6%
Seven to ten children	3	.9%
Ten or more children	5	1.5%
Total	330	100.0%

When considering the ages of children traveling to Grand Canyon NP, older children were far more dominant than younger children. Teenagers (ages 13 to 18) accounted for 78 percent of all those under age 18. Elementary and pre-school age children constituted a relatively small portion of under age 18 park visitors. These results may indicate

that visiting groups or families perceive the Grand Canyon experience as one more suitable for or best appreciated by children when they are older. Comments collected in the survey did express some concerns over safety and risk exposure at the canyon rim, especially with regard to young children. See Table 15.

Table 15. Age distribution of children under 18 years of age traveling in your group

Age	Frequency	Percent
1	3	1.0%
2	4	1.3%
4	4	1.4%
5	4	1.3%
6	3	1.0%
7	3	1.0%
8	5	1.7%
9	6	2.0%
10	4	1.3%
11	16	5.6%
12	12	4.4%
13	39	13.7%
14	34	12.2%
15	33	11.8%
16	38	13.6%
17	41	14.6%
18	34	12.2%
	283	100.0%

Party Composition

Another way of expressing party composition is by a frequency distribution, as presented in Table 16. Calculated by frequency, two person groups represented the largest cohort or roughly half (48.9%) of the total sample – essentially couples traveling together. Parties consisting of four persons

(17.6%) or three persons (11.5%) accounted for the next largest cohorts. This analysis confirms that two-person parties were the most common; and that large parties were the exception. Parties consisting of four or fewer persons constituted 84.4 percent of the sample. See Table 16.

Table 16. Party Composition, Frequency Distribution

Party Composition		
	Count	Column %
Alone	26	6.4%
2 members	200	48.9%
3 members	47	11.5%
4 members	72	17.6%
5 members	24	5.9%
6 members	12	2.9%
7 or more members	28	6.8%
Total	409	100.0%

Finally, how did overall party *size* correlate with party *type*? A cross-tabulation of these two factors is shown in Table 17. Findings show that those traveling with family had the smallest party size (3.6 persons). This was followed by those traveling with friends

(4.6 persons), and lastly by those traveling with family and friends (5.4 persons) – all perfectly logical. These findings reconfirm the smaller family sizes, which match recent U.S. Census data findings. See Table 17.

Table 17. How many people in your individual group including yourself by personal group type?

Party Composition					
	On this trip what kind of personal group are you traveling in?				
	Alone	With friends	With family	With family and friends	With business associates
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
On this trip to the GCNP how many people are in your personal group including yourself?	1.3	4.6	3.6	5.4	.

Age of Grand Canyon Visitors

The mail back survey asked respondents to report the ages of all travel party members, and allowed up to six entries. This data had a tendency to compress and lower average age estimates of Grand Canyon visitors presented in the intercept analysis earlier in this report. This was no doubt due to the random order by which party members could be listed. That is, older party members might have been put in the first or second position or in the third or fourth position with younger party members, thus compressing older ages and elevating younger ones. This data help us understand the multi-generational

composition of travel parties. While the average age of North Rim respondents filling in the survey was 39.5 years, the average age of the second party member was 45.0 years. This reinforces previous data that visitor parties are mainly comprised of two members of roughly similar ages, probably couples. The average age of third party member decreased somewhat to 36.3 years, while fourth party members averaged 28.0 years. Fifth and sixth party members' ages actually increased above that of the fourth party member. Overall, average ages were younger than expected for the first and second members and older than expected for the others. See Table 18.

Table 18. Age of each party member

Age of each party member		
	Mean	Median
Yourself – age	39.5	38.0
Member 2 – age	45.0	48.0
Member 3 – age	36.3	34.0
Member 4 – age	28.0	22.0
Member 5 – age	33.6	24.5
Member 6 – age	32.9	30.0

Racial Characteristics of Members Of Your Personal Group

The racial characteristics of visitors are of great interest to National Park Service managers who are eager to ensure that National Parks provide universal access. North Rim respondents were asked to indicate their racial origin, and that of all party members. Respondents were asked to choose from a list of race categories consistent with that used by the U.S. Census Bureau, including: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or

other Pacific Islander; and White or Caucasian. Respondents were asked to indicate separately whether they were of Hispanic or Latino origin.

The overwhelming majority of North Rim respondents (85.6% or “yourself” in the table under “Average” column) were White, although smaller but significant percentages of respondents were American Indian or Alaska Native (8.3%), Asian (2.6%), African American (0.9%) or Pacific Islander (2.6%). Racial composition of personal groups can be found in Table 19.

Table 19. Racial characteristics of members of your personal group.

Race	Yourself	Member #2	Member #3	Member #4	Member #5	Member #6	Average
White	89.9%	83.4%	82.9%	80.9%	88.0%	88.8%	85.6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	6.4%	11.4%	11.4%	10.9%	10.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Asian	3.2%	3.8%	3.2%	3.6%	0.0%	1.5%	2.6%
Black or African American	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%
Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	9.2%	2.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Only 5.2 percent of North Rim visitors indicated that they were of Latino or Hispanic origin. This is less than half their percentage of the U.S. population generally (12.5%) and considerably lower than their percentage of the

population in the Southwest region. For example, California is 32.4 percent Latino and Arizona is 25.3 percent Latino according to the US Census Bureau. See Table 20.

Table 20. Hispanic origin visitors to Grand Canyon National Park.

Latino origin			
	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hispanic Origin	53	5.2%	100.0%
Non Hispanic Origin	971	94.8%	
Total	1024	100.0%	

Educational Level of Grand Canyon Visitors

As with age and ethnicity, the mail back survey requested the educational level of each party member. Findings are displayed in Table 21 below. Since the educational level completed generally declined for additional party members, we can assume the pattern may reflect

decreasing ages. For example, members three through six were increasingly likely to be in the “some high school” or “high school graduate” categories, while members one and two were more likely to have completed college or post-graduate degrees. Again, the percentages of bachelor’s and graduate degrees reflect a highly educated adult visitor population. See Table 21.

Table 21. Highest level of education achieved for group members.

	Some high school	High school graduate	Some college	Bachelors degree	Graduate degree
	%	%	%	%	%
Yourself – education	1.7%	11.4%	26.2%	29.4%	31.4%
Member 2 – education	3.7%	17.8%	25.3%	26.9%	26.3%
Member 3 – education	5.7%	22.6%	30.2%	21.7%	19.8%
Member 4 – education	8.5%	32.2%	11.9%	25.4%	22.0%
Member 5 – education	9.1%	36.4%	4.5%	22.7%	27.3%
Member 6 – education		42.9%	7.1%	21.4%	28.6%

Visitor Origin – Domestic Visitors

Where did visitors to Grand Canyon North Rim originate? Visitors who were U.S. residents indicated their state of origin by writing in their zip code. If respondents were from a foreign country, they were asked to write in the name of that country. As with previous demographics, respondents were asked to indicate their origin and those of up to five additional party members. The results are shown in Table 22. The respondent appears as “yourself,” followed by the rank order of each additional party member; the final column represents an average origin

percentage for each state. While Arizona (11.8%) and California (10.6%) were the top two states of origin for each party member category, considerable variation existed in the rank order of states that followed these two. Highest average scores completing the top five were Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia. See Table 22.

Table 22. State of origin of domestic visitors.

Origin of domestic visitors by party membership	State of origin yourself	State of origin member 2	State of origin member 3	State of origin member 4	State of origin member 5	State of origin member 6	Average
Arizona	11.8	12.4	10.6	7.3	13.9	15.0	11.8
California	14.0	15.7	12.1	8.3	8.3	5.0	10.6
Ohio	6.2	6.2	6.4	8.3	13.9	15.0	9.3
Tennessee	2.2	2.3	3.5	5.2	11.1	15.0	6.6
Virginia	2.5	2.9	4.3	6.3	8.3	5.0	4.9
Utah	5.6	5.2	4.3	4.2	2.8		4.4
Nevada	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.1	5.6	5.0	3.8
Texas	3.4	3.6	5.0	3.1	2.8	5.0	3.8
Oregon	2.0	2.3	3.5	3.1	5.6	5.0	3.6
Florida	4.8	4.9	3.5	1.0	2.8		3.4
Massachusetts	1.7	2.0	3.5	5.2	2.8	5.0	3.4
Wisconsin	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.1			3.3
New York	4.2	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.8		3.3
Indiana	2.0	2.3	4.3	4.2			3.2
Michigan	2.8	2.0	3.5	4.2			3.1
Washington	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.8		3.0
Pennsylvania	3.9	3.6	2.1	1.0			2.7
Illinois	1.7	2.0	3.5	3.1	2.8		2.6
Maryland	2.0	1.6	2.8	3.1			2.4
North Carolina	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0		5.0	2.0
New Jersey	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.8	5.0	1.9
Iowa	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.8	5.0	1.8
Maine	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.8	5.0	1.8
Colorado	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.1			1.8
Kentucky	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.8	5.0	1.7
Arkansas	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.1			1.6
Connecticut	2.2	1.3		1.0			1.5
New Hampshire	0.8	1.0	2.1	2.1			1.5
Vermont	0.8	1.0		2.1			1.3
Georgia	0.8	1.3	0.7	2.1			1.2
Louisiana	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.8		1.2
West Virginia	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.1			1.2
Idaho	0.6	1.0	0.7				0.8
New Mexico	0.8	0.7					0.7
Oklahoma	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.0			0.7
Nebraska	0.6	0.7					0.6
Montana	0.3	0.7	0.7				0.5
South Dakota	0.6	0.3					0.4
Kansas	0.6	0.3					0.4
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.7				0.4
Hawaii	0.3	0.3					0.3
Alaska	0.3	0.3					0.3

Country of Origin – International Visitors

International visitors accounted for 16.0 percent of all respondents, according to the intercept data discussed in Part One of this report – internationals representing 25 countries. Results from the mail back survey represented only 17 countries, thus indicating that *all* intercept visitors did not return their mail back surveys. As with domestic visitors, foreign visitors were asked to list the origin of all party members. Visitors from the United Kingdom constituted the largest cohort (26.6%) – approximately one-fourth of these visitors. Following the United Kingdom

was France (15.2%) then Germany and the Netherlands, each with 10.1 percent. Neighboring Canada took fifth place with 7.6 percent.

It should also be noted that those in the sample with international addresses did not receive follow-up postcards and letters encouraging them to respond as did domestic visitors (due to the difficulties of foreign postage on the mail back). Therefore, travelers from outside the U.S. were contacted only once. See results in Table 23.

Table 23. Origin of international visitors all travel party members.

	Yourself - international country of residence	Member 2 - international country of residence	Member 3 - international country of residence	Member 4 - international country of residence	Member 5 - international country of residence	Member 6 - international country of residence	Total
UNITED KINGDOM	12.7%	13.9%					26.6%
FRANCE	3.8%	8.9%	1.3%			1.3%	15.2%
GERMANY	8.9%		1.3%				10.1%
THE NETHERLANDS	2.5%	1.3%	6.3%				10.1%
CANADA	6.3%			1.3%			7.6%
ESTONIA	1.3%	3.8%	1.3%				6.3%
DENMARK	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%			5.1%
AUSTRIA			1.3%	1.3%	1.3%		3.8%
AUSTRALIA	1.3%	1.3%					2.5%
ITALY		1.3%			1.3%		2.5%
SWITZERLAND	2.5%						2.5%
BELGIUM		1.3%					1.3%
JAPAN			1.3%				1.3%
N IRELAND				1.3%			1.3%
NEW ZEALAND	1.3%						1.3%
NIGERIA		1.3%					1.3%
PORTUGAL				1.3%			1.3%
Total	42%	34%	14%	6%	3%	1%	100%

Travel Planning

Information Sources

Of importance to park managers as well as area businesses and attractions is knowledge of how those visiting the Grand Canyon area obtained pre-trip information and how they coordinated their travel arrangements. The following section investigates use of and satisfaction with the numerous travel planning resources available to visitors.

The vast majority of visitors – 97.6 percent - said they planned their Grand Canyon trip in advance; therefore, it is not surprising that three quarters (75.8%) also obtained information about the park and surrounding area prior to their trip. See Table 24.

Table 24. Prior to the trip did you or your group obtain information about GCNP or the area around the park?

Prior to this trip did you or your group obtain information about Grand Canyon National Park or the area around the park?

	Count	Col %
Yes	304	75.8%
No	97	24.2%
Total	401	100.0%

What sources of available information about the Grand Canyon and the region did North Rim visitors use most frequently? Visitors tended to rely most heavily on sources they trusted – especially friends and family (43.4%) and, of course, their own recollections from previous visits (55.6%). Research has found that Americans are much more skeptical today and less willing to put their faith in media and advertising generally; they are three times more likely to rely on friends and family than any other source.

The Internet (50.0%) has clearly become very important and ranked second as an information source, representing half of North Rim visitors surveyed. The Grand Canyon National Park website specifically was heavily used by more than one-third of respondents (37.9%). Travel guide books were also very popular and used by 41.4 percent of respondents. Other sources – from TV to newspapers, from the Arizona Office of Tourism to travel agents – were used much less frequently as information sources. See Table 25.

Table 25. Information used before this trip?

Information used before this trip?		
	Count	Column %
Previous visit	110	55.6%
Internet or other website	99	50.0%
Recommendations of family and friends	86	43.4%
Travel guide book (Frommer's Fodor's)	82	41.4%
GCNP website (www.nps.gov/gcra)	75	37.9%
TV programs and documentaries	37	18.7%
Newspaper or magazine article	26	13.1%
Other (please specify)	24	12.1%
Highway signage	23	11.6%
Telephone inquiry to GCNP	18	9.1%
Arizona Office of Tourism	14	7.1%
Arizona Welcome Center	13	6.6%
Travel agents or professionals	11	5.6%
Written inquiry to GCNP or trip planner	3	1.5%

The survey next asked respondents to rate both the *quality* and the *importance* of the information sources they used. In terms of most important sources, mean order of responses indicated that the Internet generally and previous visits emerged as the most *important* sources – more than recommendations of friends and family. The GCNP website was “extremely important” to two out of five respondents (40.4%). Guidebooks and

highway signage also earned high mean rankings on the *importance* scale.

Interestingly, and as a corollary to the rise of the Internet, traditional written sources – such as newspapers and magazines – were much less important information sources. Generally, the sources that individuals reportedly *used* most often were understandably also viewed by most as somewhat or extremely *important*. See Table 26.

Table 26. Importance of Information sources.

If you used an information source how important was it?							
	Not important	Somewhat unimportant	Neither important nor unimportant	Somewhat important	Extremely important	Dont know	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Previous visit	8.9%	4.2%	17.9%	21.1%	47.9%	.0%	3.9
Recommendations of family and friends	11.5%	9.8%	19.7%	27.3%	31.7%	.0%	3.6
Travel agents or professionals	67.3%	7.7%	5.8%	9.6%	9.6%	.0%	1.9
Travel guide book (Frommer's Fodor's)	9.2%	6.1%	22.1%	33.1%	29.4%	.0%	3.7
Arizona Office of Tourism	44.6%	1.8%	19.6%	26.8%	7.1%	.0%	2.5
Arizona Welcome Center	46.0%	4.0%	16.0%	20.0%	14.0%	.0%	2.5
TV programs and documentaries	18.7%	8.8%	27.5%	24.2%	20.9%	.0%	3.2
Telephone inquiry to GCNP	39.3%	8.9%	12.5%	8.9%	30.4%	.0%	2.8
Written inquiry to GCNP or trip planner	75.8%	6.1%	3.0%	12.1%	3.0%	.0%	1.6
Newspaper or magazine article	26.3%	11.8%	27.6%	21.1%	13.2%	.0%	2.8
GCNP website (www. nps.gov/gcra)	8.8%	9.6%	16.2%	25.0%	40.4%	.0%	3.8
Internet or other website	7.6%	4.7%	20.3%	29.1%	38.4%	.0%	3.9
Highway signage	18.3%	7.0%	16.9%	18.3%	39.4%	.0%	3.5
Other (please specify)	17.9%	10.7%	3.6%	25.0%	42.9%	.0%	3.6

How did respondents rank the *quality* of the information sources used?

Consistency reigned as the personal experience of a previous visit ranked highest, followed by four sources each vying for second as follows:
Recommendation of Family and Friends,
Highway Signage, Television Programs

and Documentaries and the GCNP website. It is also notable that the *quality* of information sources used, exceeded the *importance* ratings, indicating that travelers were largely satisfied with the resources available to them. See Table 27.

Table 27. If used what was the quality of the information source.

If you used an information source what was the quality?						
	Very poor	Poor	Neither good nor poor	Good	Very good	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Previous visit	.0%	3.9%	13.0%	20.1%	63.0%	4.4
Recommendations of family and friends	4.2%	2.1%	21.8%	25.4%	46.5%	4.1
Travel agents or professionals	15.4%	11.5%	34.6%	23.1%	15.4%	3.1
Travel guide book (Frommer's Fodor's)	.7%	5.1%	23.9%	34.1%	36.2%	4.0
Arizona Office of Tourism	6.3%	.0%	31.3%	37.5%	25.0%	3.8
Arizona Welcome Center	7.1%	.0%	17.9%	39.3%	35.7%	4.0
TV programs and documentaries	1.4%	4.3%	22.9%	28.6%	42.9%	4.1
Telephone inquiry to GCNP	14.7%	.0%	11.8%	38.2%	35.3%	3.8
Written inquiry to GCNP or trip planner	30.0%	10.0%	20.0%	30.0%	10.0%	2.8
Newspaper or magazine article	5.4%	1.8%	39.3%	28.6%	25.0%	3.7
GCNP website (www.nps.gov/gcra)	1.7%	5.0%	15.1%	36.1%	42.0%	4.1
Internet or other website	.7%	4.6%	24.8%	32.7%	37.3%	4.0
Highway signage	3.6%	5.5%	16.4%	29.1%	45.5%	4.1
Other (please specify)	9.5%	.0%	19.0%	38.1%	33.3%	3.9

Advance Bookings

A large majority of Grand Canyon North Rim visitors (56.5%) made advance bookings for some part of their trip prior to leaving home, a finding that coincides with the tendency of four out of five

visitors to seek out pre-trip *information*. Roughly two of five respondents (42.8%) did not make any pre-trip bookings. Only 0.7 percent were part of a pre-booked package tour. See Table 28.

Table 28. Prior to this trip did you make any bookings?

Prior to this trip did you make any bookings?		
	Count	Col %
Yes	236	56.5%
No	179	42.8%
Visit is part of a package tour	3	.7%

By far the most common advance bookings were made for lodging, which was booked by 75.9 percent of North Rim respondents. Well behind lodging but still very significant, was the fact that almost half (48.8%) of those who made pre-bookings made rental car reservations. Equally important and probably linked to the reserved rental

cars were the 46.3 percent of respondents who made airline reservations. Of much less significance were reservations for campgrounds (14.8%), Grand Canyon Railway (3.7%), RV parks (4.9%), Colorado River trips (3.7%), and backcountry hiking trips (2.5%). See Table 29.

Table 29. Booked the following activities on this trip?

What activities did you or your party book before this trip?		
	Count	Column %
Lodging (Hotel, Motel or B&B)	123	75.9%
Rental car	79	48.8%
Airline reservations	75	46.3%
Campground reservation	24	14.8%
RV park reservation	8	4.9%
Grand Canyon Railway	6	3.7%
Colorado River trip	6	3.7%
Backcountry hiking trip (commercial)	4	2.5%

How far in advance of the trip were these bookings made? Airline reservations appeared to be booked on the most advanced schedule, with over 50 percent of North Rim visitors doing so three or more months before hand. Lodging was also often booked further in advance though most campground and

RV park reservations for the North Rim occurred only 1 to 3 months ahead of time. This also held true for commercial backcountry hiking trips. The Internet was probably an important source of booking information and special pricing. See Table 30.

Table 30. Length of time of advanced bookings.

Length of time of advanced booking				
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	More than 6 months
Hotel, Motel or B&B	22.6%	33.3%	24.1%	20.0%
Campground reservation	24.4%	51.2%	24.4%	.0%
RV park reservation	15.4%	61.5%	15.4%	7.7%
Grand Canyon Railway	36.4%	18.2%	36.4%	9.1%
Airline reservations	8.7%	40.4%	42.3%	8.7%
Rental car	28.2%	38.2%	26.4%	7.3%
Colorado River trip	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%	12.5%
Backcountry hiking trip (commercial)	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	.0%

This concludes the analysis of the Travel Planning section of the Grand Canyon North Rim visitor survey. The

following section provides much greater detail on actual travel patterns within the region.

Regional Travel Patterns

Travel Planning

A visit to Grand Canyon National Park is much more than a trip to the park; for two-thirds of visitors to the North Rim (69.2%) it was part of a larger trip throughout the region. While the Grand Canyon was one stop on a more

extensive itinerary for the vast majority, for one-fourth (27.4%) of visitors the park was actually the primary destination. For a small 3.4 percent of visitors it was not a planned stop at all. See Table 31.

Table 31. How does this visit to Grand Canyon National Park figure in your travel plans?

How does this visit to Grand Canyon National Park fit into your travel plans?		
	Count	Col %
Grand Canyon NP was the primary destination of this trip	114	27.4%
Grand Canyon NP was one planned stop on a longer trip	288	69.2%
Grand Canyon NP was not a planned destination on this trip	14	3.4%
Total	416	100.0%

When asked what destination beyond Grand Canyon National Park was considered the primary focus or destination of their trip, answers varied considerably. Las Vegas, Nevada topped the list of choices, but only for 5.9% of visitors. A number of national parks in the western region, such as Yellowstone, Zion and Bryce, also figured prominently as destinations. Major metropolitan areas – including

Los Angeles and San Diego – were also in the top group of destinations. In Utah, Salt Lake City and St. George were included and in Arizona- Phoenix, Scottsdale and Sedona. Much more significant, however, than these responses, is the fact that almost three-fourths of respondents listed some “other” destination in response to this question. The top individual destinations can be found in Table 32.

Table 32. How does this visit to Grand Canyon National Park figure in your travel plans-other?

Other destination		
	Count	Col %
LAS VEGAS, NV	11	5.9%
ZION AND BRYCE NATIONAL PARK	6	3.2%
ZION NATIONAL PARK	6	3.2%
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	5	2.7%
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK	4	2.2%
CALIFORNIA	4	2.2%
PHOENIX, AZ	4	2.2%
LOS ANGELES, CA	3	1.6%
SALT LAKE CITY, UT	2	1.1%
SAN DIEGO, CA	2	1.1%
SCOTTSDALE, AZ	2	1.1%
SEDONA, AZ	2	1.1%
SEDONA, FLAGSTAFF, GRAND CANYON	2	1.1%
ST GEORGE, UT	2	1.1%

Mode of Transportation

Ground transportation, consisting largely of private or rental vehicles, dominated transportation modes to the North Rim. Private and rental cars combined accounted for a whopping 98.1 percent of responses. The question allowed for multiple selections, and included other sources of individual travel, such as private RVs (8.0%), rental RVs (1.7%), and Motorcycles (2.7%).

Commercial Airlines also provided some part of the trip for 13.3 percent of respondents. Other organized transportation, while minimal, included the Grand Canyon Railway (1.2%) and Commercial Bus Tours (0.5%).

It is clear, however, that virtually all North Rim visitors relied on some form of motor vehicle transport to access the park, thus underscoring the tremendous challenge faced by park managers to accommodate the increasing numbers of vehicles on park roads and in parking lots. All of the transportation alternatives currently under consideration by the NPS, the U.S. Congress, and other interested parties involve the introduction of some form of public transportation to achieve the desired balance – to diminish use of private motor vehicles (with their attendant environmental costs) inside the park without detracting from the overall park experience for visitors. See Table 33.

Table 33. What modes of transportation did you or your group use on this trip?

What type of transportation did you use?		
	Count	Column %
Private vehicle (car van or pickup)	266	64.4%
Rental vehicle	139	33.7%
Commercial airline	55	13.3%
Private RV	33	8.0%
Motorcycle	11	2.7%
Rental RV	7	1.7%
Grand Canyon Railway	5	1.2%
Commercial bus tour	2	.5%
Amtrak	0	.0%

Rental Car Pick-up Location

Survey respondents who rented vehicles were asked to identify the location of pickup. Las Vegas, Nevada was mentioned most frequently (48.4%), by nearly half of respondents. Las Vegas was followed by Phoenix where approximately one in five (18%) North Rim visitors obtained a rental car. These two cities overshadowed all others for rental car pick-ups, accounting for two-thirds of responses. Other significant points for obtaining rental vehicles included: Los Angeles, San Diego and

San Francisco in California, Denver, Colorado and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Again in Utah, Salt Lake City and St. George were most often mentioned. The predominant tendency to secure rental cars in western cities seems to indicate that individuals are either originating from western states, or are using other sources (airlines, buses, trains) to reach these western cities from which they secure rental vehicles to continue the trip to the Grand Canyon. The top rental pick-up locations are included in Table 34.

Table 34. If you rented a vehicle in what town did you pick up the vehicle?

Where did you rent your vehicle		
	Count	Col %
LAS VEGAS, NV	62	48.4%
PHOENIX, AZ	23	18.0%
DENVER, CO	8	6.3%
LOS ANGELES, CA	7	5.5%
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	4	3.1%
ALBUQUERQUE, NM	3	2.3%
CHARLESTON, WV	2	1.6%
SALT LAKE CITY, UT	2	1.6%
SAN DIEGO, CA	2	1.6%
ST GEORGE, UT	2	1.6%
CHICAGO, IL	1	.8%
CODY, WY	1	.8%
DANA POINT, CA	1	.8%
DURANGO, CO	1	.8%
FLAGSTAFF, AZ	1	.8%
LEBANON, NH	1	.8%
NEW YORK	1	.8%
OAKLAND, CA	1	.8%
ORO VALLEY, AZ	1	.8%
SAINT LOUIS, MO	1	.8%
SALT LAKE, UT	1	.8%
SEATTLE, WA	1	.8%
WICHITA, KS	1	.8%

Distances Traveled on the Grand Canyon Trip

Not only were personal motor vehicles the predominant transportation mode for Grand Canyon travelers, they were used extensively to tour Arizona. When asked to estimate the miles traveled within Arizona on their trip to the North Rim of Grand Canyon, the average was an impressive 647 miles. Of course, distances to be traversed in rural Arizona can be large, as the following samples testify:

- From Arizona's east to west border on Interstate 40, 375 miles;
- From Phoenix to Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), 351 miles;
- From Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim) to Grand Canyon National Park (South Rim Entrance), 211 miles.

Roads Traveled

The survey asked respondents to provide greater detail on their travel patterns within the region generally, including identifying all highways on which they traveled. Not surprisingly, Highway 89, which links southern Utah with many Northern Arizona communities, was most frequently mentioned by respondents (80.1%). Other routes were used by fewer though still significant percentages of travel parties. Overall, Interstate 40, Arizona's major east west arterial was used by almost a third (35.3%) of Grand Canyon North Rim visitors. State Route 64, running

between Cameron and Desert View, was used by 22.3 percent of travelers. Next in importance, at 18.8 percent, was Interstate 17 linking Flagstaff to Phoenix. This was closely followed by Highway 180 from Flagstaff to the South Rim, which was used by 18.0 percent of those visiting Grand Canyon National Park. Least used, though identifying a South Rim connection, was State Route 64 between Williams and Grand Canyon National Park (16.7%).

These corridors offer multiple options for developing Grand Canyon and regional travel itineraries. See Table 35.

Table 35. What roads did you drive to get to the Grand Canyon National Park?

What roads did you drive to get to the Grand Canyon National Park?		
	Count	Column %
US Highway 89 (Flagstaff to Cameron to Utah border)	302	80.1%
Interstate 40	133	35.3%
State Route 64 (Cameron to GCNP East Entrance)	84	22.3%
Interstate 17	71	18.8%
State Route 180 (Flagstaff to GCNP)	68	18.0%
State Route 64 (Williams to GCNP)	63	16.7%

Satisfaction with AZ Highways

The Arizona Department of Transportation and other agencies are concerned with how visitors perceive the highways within Arizona on which they must travel to reach the park. The next question asked respondents to rate Arizona highways according to a number of variables, including: quality,

safety, signage, traveler amenities, and rest stops – shown in Table 36.

Satisfaction with the quality and safety of Arizona highways was high among survey participants, with three fourths scoring them “Good” or “Excellent” on these two factors. The clarity and effectiveness of highway signage also rated highly, at 3.9 on the 1 to 5 scale.

The lowest mean scores were reported for Arizona rest stops – in both their quality (3.4) and their frequency (3.1). The availability of traveler amenities also ranked well at a 3.3 mean. While no highway satisfaction variable fell

below the mid-point rating of 3.0, clearly rest stop frequency was the one variable of Arizona highways for which visitors would welcome improvements. See Table 36.

Table 36. Opinions about the Arizona Highway System?

Opinions about the Arizona Highway System?						
	Very poor	Poor	Neither poor nor good	Good	Excellent	Total
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Quality of Arizona highways	.5%	1.7%	19.2%	44.3%	34.2%	4.1
Safety of Arizona highways	.8%	.8%	26.0%	45.2%	27.3%	4.0
Highway signage (clarity and effectiveness)	.8%	6.0%	22.2%	43.3%	27.7%	3.9
Traveler amenities (availability)	2.1%	13.4%	45.3%	26.4%	12.8%	3.3
Rest stops frequency	6.2%	19.9%	38.1%	25.1%	10.6%	3.1
Rest stops quality	3.7%	11.0%	39.1%	31.4%	14.7%	3.4

Highway Congestion

It is well-known that Grand Canyon visitors often comment that the park is congested, but did respondents likewise consider Arizona’s highways generally to be congested? Highway congestion appeared to be of little concern to most North Rim visitors, only 4.6% of whom identified them as “Congested” or “Very

Congested.” Roughly two-thirds (63.4%) judged Arizona highways to be “not at all congested” or “uncongested.” Overall, therefore, Arizona highways and associated facilities appear to have successfully met the needs and expectations of travelers to the Grand Canyon – with the possible exception of the number and frequency of rest stops. See Table 37.

Table 37. Opinions about Arizona highways congestion?

Opinions about Arizona highways congestion?						
	Not at all congested	Un-congested	Neither congested nor un-congested	Congested	Very congested	Total
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Regarding traffic congestion on the highways did you find that Arizona highways were	34.1%	29.3%	32.1%	3.3%	1.3%	2.1

Arrival Airport

Those visiting the North Rim of Grand Canyon who used a commercial airline for some part of their trip were asked to identify the airport used. Here, Las Vegas International Airport emerged as the most used by far at 55.1 percent, followed by Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport at 22.4 percent. Together, these two airports served the vast majority – 77.5 percent - of visitors

flying into the region, though Las Vegas was clearly dominant for those pursuing the North Rim of Grand Canyon. Los Angeles and San Francisco International airports, though much less frequently used by Grand Canyon-bound travelers, were nonetheless important hubs, especially for international visitors, each representing 4.8 percent of air travelers. Also providing air service to 4.8 percent of North Rim visitors was Salt Lake City International Airport. See Table 38.

Table 38. If you flew to the area on a commercial airline what airport did you arrive at?

If you flew to the area on a commercial airline what airport did you arrive at?		
	Count	Column %
Las Vegas Nevada International Airport	81	55.1%
Phoenix International Airport	33	22.4%
Other please specify	10	6.8%
Los Angeles California International (LAX)	7	4.8%
San Francisco California International	7	4.8%
Salt lake City Utah International Airport	7	4.8%
Albuquerque New Mexico International Airport	6	4.1%
Tucson International Airport	2	1.4%
Grand Canyon Airport	1	.7%
Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	1	.7%

Night Before Grand Canyon

Communities that serve as gateways to national parks serve vital functions in providing visitor services and infrastructure – especially providing lodging, restaurants, gas stations and other traveler amenities and activities. Determining where visitors spend the night *before* and *after* their park visit

helps define the most important gateways and is useful knowledge for marketing, planning, and product development throughout the region.

Thus, travelers were asked to identify the name of the city or town they stayed in the night *prior* to visiting Grand Canyon National Park. Five Arizona communities were among the top ten used by visitors on the night preceding

their visit to the North Rim. Dominating the top ten was Flagstaff with 11.5 percent of respondents followed by Kanab, Utah and Las Vegas, Nevada each at 8.4 percent. Other Utah areas included Zion National Park (5.5%) and Bryce Canyon National Park (3.1%), in

addition to St. George (4.7%). Completing the top ten were Williams (5.0%), Jacob Lake (3.9%) and Tusayan (3.4%), all in Arizona. The top 19 locations for overnight stays *before* the North Rim visit are shown in Table 39.

Table 39. Where did you spend the night before getting to the GCNP?

Where did you spend the night before getting to the GCNP?		
	Count	Col %
FLAGSTAFF, AZ	44	11.5%
KANAB, UT	32	8.4%
LAS VEGAS, NV	32	8.4%
PAGE, AZ	26	6.8%
ZION NATIONAL PARK, UT	21	5.5%
WILLIAMS, AZ	19	5.0%
ST GEORGE, UT	18	4.7%
JACOB LAKE, AZ	15	3.9%
TUSAYAN, AZ	13	3.4%
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, UT	12	3.1%
SEDONA, AZ	11	2.9%
KINGMAN, AZ	9	2.4%
HOLBROOK, AZ	5	1.3%
SPRINGDALE, UT	5	1.3%
CAMERON, AZ	4	1.0%
CHINLE, AZ	4	1.0%
KAYENTA, AZ	4	1.0%
MESQUITE, NV	4	1.0%
PHOENIX, AZ	4	1.0%

Night After Grand Canyon

Respondents were also asked to identify the community where they stayed the night *after* leaving the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park. Responses generally mirrored gateway communities identified as night-before stops, although with different frequencies. Las Vegas emerged in the top position at 11.5 percent, followed by

Flagstaff (8.9%), Page (6.3%), Bryce Canyon National Park (5.0%), and Phoenix (5.0%). Including Sedona and Williams, Arizona communities in the top ten account for 25.9 percent of overnights after leaving the park. The Utah communities of Kanab and St. George along with Zion National Park each hosted 4.7 percent of travelers. Table 40.

Table 40. Where did you spend the night after leaving the GCNP?

Where did you spend the night after leaving the GCNP?		
	Count	Col %
LAS VEGAS, NV	44	11.5%
FLAGSTAFF, AZ	34	8.9%
PAGE, AZ	24	6.3%
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, UT	19	5.0%
PHOENIX, AZ	19	5.0%
KANAB, UT	18	4.7%
ST GEORGE, UT	18	4.7%
ZION NATIONAL PARK, UT	18	4.7%
SEDONA, AZ	12	3.1%
WILLIAMS, AZ	10	2.6%
KAYENTA, AZ	8	2.1%
TUSAYAN, AZ	8	2.1%
HURRICANE, UT	7	1.8%
JACOB LAKE, AZ	7	1.8%
KINGMAN, AZ	7	1.8%
SPRINGDALE, UT	7	1.8%
MT CARMEL JUNCTION, UT	6	1.6%
CEDAR CITY, UT	5	1.3%
CHANDLER, AZ	4	1.0%

Communities Visited

While the previous two questions asked visitors to specify the communities they spent the night in immediately prior to and after their Grand Canyon North Rim visit, a follow-up question asked them to check all communities visited in conjunction with their North Rim Grand Canyon trip. Additionally, they were asked to identify if they stayed overnight in that community and if so, how many

nights. The top five communities that were visited in order of frequency were:

- Las Vegas (45.3%)
- Fredonia/Jacob Lake (41.9%)
- St. George (27.5%)
- Flagstaff (26.6%)
- Page (25.1%) and
- Navajo Nation (19.0%).

See Table 41.

Table 41. Did you or will you visit the following communities?

Did you or will you visit the following communities?		
	Count	Column %
Las Vegas NV	148	45.3%
Fredonia Jacob Lake AZ	137	41.9%
St George UT	90	27.5%
Flagstaff AZ	87	26.6%
Page AZ	82	25.1%
Navajo Nation	62	19.0%
Sedona AZ	57	17.4%
Cedar City UT	46	14.1%
Phoenix AZ	41	12.5%
Williams AZ	34	10.4%
Hopi Reservation	23	7.0%
Kingman AZ	19	5.8%
Tucson AZ	18	5.5%
Prescott AZ	10	3.1%

When asked if they stayed overnight in these communities, top choices were similar although other communities also emerged. The list was led again by Las Vegas, followed by Page and Flagstaff. In terms of length of stay, the longest average overnight stays were in communities located in proximity to the North Rim, specifically Fredonia/Jacob Lake (4.4 nights) and St. George (4.3 nights), possibly identifying these areas as hubs for travel to surrounding areas.

Flagstaff (2.7 nights), Sedona (2.7 nights) and Williams (2.5 nights) also reported significant multiple overnight stays in addition to Phoenix (3.3 nights).

While visited by smaller percentages, locations further north also hosted overnight travelers as part of their overall trip, including:

- Cedar City (1.3 nights)
- The Navajo Nation (1.1 nights)
- Also included on the list were three additional Arizona cities – Kingman (1.1 nights) Prescott (1.2 nights) and Tucson (2.5 nights).

See Table 42.

Table 42. Stayed overnight in the following communities and length of stay?

Stayed overnight in the following communities?	Count	Column %	Mean
Las Vegas NV	121	44.2	3.4
Page AZ	63	23.0	1.5
Flagstaff AZ	52	19.0	2.7
St George UT	44	16.1	4.3
Phoenix AZ	32	11.7	3.3
Fredonia Jacob Lake AZ	30	10.9	4.4
Sedona AZ	24	8.8	2.7
Williams AZ	20	7.3	2.5
Navajo Nation	19	6.9	1.1
Cedar City UT	18	6.6	1.3
Tucson AZ	11	4.0	2.5
Kingman AZ	9	3.3	1.1
Prescott AZ	2	0.7	1.2
Hopi Reservation	0	0.0	0.0

Attractions

The multiple communities and attractions visited in conjunction with the Grand Canyon North Rim visit underscore that the trip to the canyon was but one stop on a longer trip throughout the region. To rank other area attractions visited, Grand Canyon North Rim visitors were provided with a list of regional attractions and asked to identify those they had visited or planned to visit on their current trip. For the North Rim visitors, Grand Canyon National Park was frequently part of an itinerary that included Zion National Park (62.4%) and Bryce Canyon National Park (50.5%). Again, Las Vegas was prominent among responses; nearly half of GCNP respondents (48.1%) indicated they also planned to visit Las Vegas, as well as adjacent Hoover Dam (27.7%).

All other attractions from the list are located in Arizona. Most important among these were several other national parks, along with impressive visitor percentages for Native American tribal lands. For example, 20.9 percent or one in five, also visited Monument Valley. The Navajo Nation (15.7%) and Cameron Trading Post (13.7%) were also high on the list of attractions visited.

Table 43. Other Attractions Visited in the Region?

	Count	Column %
Zion National Park	227	62.4%
Bryce Canyon National Park	184	50.5%
Las Vegas, Nevada	175	48.1%
Page/Lake Powell	103	28.3%
Hoover Dam	101	27.7%
Monument Valley	76	20.9%
The Painted Desert	72	19.8%
Petrified Forest National Park	69	19.0%
Sedona Oak Creek Canyon	66	18.1%
Navajo Nation Reservation	57	15.7%
Cameron Trading Post	50	13.7%
Phoenix, Arizona	49	13.5%
Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument and Wupatki National Monument	35	9.6%
Meteor Crater	29	8.0%
Canyon De Chelly National Monument	21	5.8%
Hopi Tribe Reservation	20	5.5%
IMAX Grand Canyon theatre	17	4.7%
Grand Canyon Railway	17	4.7%
Walnut Canyon National Monument	16	4.4%
Tucson, Arizona	16	4.4%
Prescott, Arizona	13	3.6%
The White Mountains	12	3.3%
Lowell Observatory	10	2.7%
Hualapai Reservation	7	1.9%
Museum of Northern Arizona	4	1.1%
Total	364	100.0%

This concludes the Regional Travel Patterns section of the report. The next section focuses on questions directly related to the visitor experience inside Grand Canyon National Park and other management responsibilities of the National Park Service.

National Park Service Management

Public Transportation

As reported in the previous section, private and rental vehicles dominated transportation modes for visitors to Grand Canyon. This fact has long posed problems for Grand Canyon park managers; even 50 years ago visitors identified the number of vehicles on park roads and lack of parking spaces as major sources of park congestion. The number of automobiles has also been the impetus and focus of lengthy and involved planning processes aimed at alleviating vehicle stresses in the park by the use of public transportation. Thus, respondents to this survey were asked whether or not they would be likely to use public transport on a future trip to

Grand Canyon. One third (29.6%) indicated they would use public transit to enter the park if it were free, while an additional 9.9 percent said they would do so if moderately priced ($\leq \$25$). [The \$25/person was used as a likely approximation since the exact fees needed to run a public transport system are not known; this number may in fact be too high or too low.] Another 15.2 percent of respondents indicated they were not sure whether or not they would use public transportation. Finally, 45.3 percent of North Rim visitors said they would be unlikely to use public transportation, higher than the corresponding South Rim figure (37.4%). See Table 44.

Table 44. On a future visit would you or your group be likely to use public transport to enter the GCNP?

On a future visit would you or your group be likely to use public transport to enter the GCNP

	Yes likely if free	Yes likely if moderately priced (maximum \$25 per person)	No unlikely	Not sure
	%	%	%	%
On a future visit would you or your group be likely to use public transport to enter the GCNP	29.6%	9.9%	45.3%	15.2%

Those who responded that they *would* use public transportation were then given a choice of options to consider. Allowing for multiple responses, the results were:

- Two-thirds said they would park in Tusayan and ride a light rail train into the park (66.3%).
- Two-thirds said they would park in Tusayan and ride a bus (64.4%).
- The option of parking in Williams and riding a high speed train came in third, at 42.9 percent.

- Parking in Flagstaff and riding public transportation from there was the least popular of the choices, by far, although one fourth of those surveyed (20.9%) said they would also do this.

While these specific options were focused on future visitors to the South Rim, the 317 North Rim respondents may have also visited the South Rim on this or a previous trip, influencing and informing their choices. See Table 45.

Table 45. If yes, what type of public transport would you or your group be willing to use?

If yes, what type of public transport would you or your group be willing to use?

	Count	Column %
Park in Tusayan (gateway community) and ride a train (light rail) into GCNP	108	66.3%
Park your car in Tusayan (gateway community) and ride a shuttle bus into GCNP	105	64.4%
Park your car in Williams and ride train (high speed) into GCNP	70	42.9%
Park your car in Flagstaff and ride public transportation into GCNP	34	20.9%

Time Spent at Grand Canyon National Park

North Rim respondents were asked to indicate the length of time they spent at the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park. For those staying less than 24 hours, the average time was reported in hours, and the average (mean) stay was 7.0 hours (the median was 5.0 hours).

Visitors who spent the night reported their trip in days, which averaged 6.2 days, although the median stay was 2.5 days. Because of long stays that can skew the mean, the median numbers here are probably the more reliable. See Table 46.

Table 46. Time spent at Grand Canyon National Park?

How much time did you spend at the Grand Canyon			
	Valid N	Mean	Median
On this trip how much time did you and your group spend at the GCNP? – hours	N=227	7.0	5.0
On this trip how much time did you and your group spend at the GCNP? – days	N=173	6.2	2.5

Did you stay overnight away from home within the GCNP or within 90 miles?

What percentage of Grand Canyon North Rim visitors did stay overnight, either within the park or within 90 miles of the park? Survey results show that fully 69.5 percent spent at least one night in or near the park. Furthermore, these overnight

stays averaged 1.9 nights inside the park and 2.2 nights within a 90 mile radius of the canyon. Once again, these results confirm that Grand Canyon North Rim visitors are not just passing through; they are visiting multiple communities and attractions in the region, often using gateway communities in a hub-and-spoke fashion to visit multiple area sights and attractions. See Table 47.

Table 47. Did you stay overnight away from home within the GCNP or within 90 miles? If Yes, Number of nights?

On this trip did you and your group stay overnight within GCNP or within 90 miles (includes Flagstaff Williams Tusayan and Cameron)?		
	Count	Column %
Yes	282	69.5%
No	124	30.5%
Total	406	100.0%

	Mean
Number of nights stayed in the GCNP	1.9
Number of nights outside the park within 90 miles	2.2

Accommodations Inside and Outside the Park

The vast majority of lodging that was used inside and outside the park was hotels/motels. Categories of lodging types were provided and respondents were asked to identify those they used both inside and outside of Grand Canyon National Park.

Inside the park, a quarter (27.3%) of North Rim respondents used

campgrounds or RV parks, reflecting a strong camping tradition among park visitors as well as a growing interest in the recreational vehicle market. An additional 7.1 percent stayed overnight in the park's backcountry, thereby utilizing campgrounds such as Cottonwood, Phantom Ranch or non-developed primitive areas. Seasonal residences in the park accounted for a surprising 10.9 percent of lodging, while 1.6 percent stayed in the residences of friends/family. See Table 48.

Table 48. Accommodations inside the GCNP?

Accommodations within the park?		
	Count	Column %
Other please specify	109	59.6%
Campground trailer or RV park	50	27.3%
Seasonal residence	20	10.9%
Back country or wilderness site	13	7.1%
Residence of friends or relatives	3	1.6%

The majority of all respondents (59.6%), said they stayed in 'Other' lodging inside the park and specified the actual type, primarily hotels and motels operated by park concessionaire Xanterra (36.9%). While technically outside of park boundaries, and located on the South rim, lodging facilities in Tusayan were also included in this

category. Apparently many visitors perceived Tusayan lodging – used by 24.3% of visitors – to be inside the park and identified it as such in this portion of the survey. These are assumed to be individuals who visited both the North and South rims of Grand Canyon National Park. See Table 49.

Table 49. “Other” accommodations inside the GCNP?

Other accommodations inside the GCNP		
	Count	Column %
Lodge/Xanterra	38	36.9%
Tusayan	25	24.3%
North Rim	15	14.6%
Bright Angel Lodge	14	13.6%
Maswik Lodge	5	4.9%
El Tovar Hotel	3	2.9%
Kachina Lodge	2	1.9%
Thunderbird Lodge	1	1.0%
Other in Park	0	.0%
Ten X/Camping	0	.0%
Phantom Ranch	0	.0%
Yavapai Lodge	0	.0%
Total	103	100.0%

Lodging types used *outside of the park* were primarily hotel and motel facilities specified under the category “Other.” Here, 68.9 percent of visitors spending a night outside of the park indicated they had used a hotel or motel. Campgrounds and RV parks outside the park still accounted for 22.8 percent of overnight

accommodations used by North Rim travelers during their trip. Backcountry use outside of the park dropped to a mere 3.1 percent. Those staying in a seasonal residence (6.7%) or with family and friends (2.1%) rounded out the survey results. See Table 50.

Table 50. Accommodations outside the GCNP?

Accommodations outside the park?		
	Count	Column %
Other please specify	133	68.9%
Campground trailer or RV park	44	22.8%
Seasonal residence	13	6.7%
Back country or wilderness site	6	3.1%
Residence of friends or relatives	4	2.1%

In specifying accommodations used *outside the park*, the vast majority of North Rim respondents (68.9%) again selected ‘Other’ lodging, and specified the actual types, which were primarily hotels and motels in Northern Arizona communities (70.1%). Some other communities were also noted by visitors,

including Flagstaff (14.0%), Williams (3.7%), and several others (4.7%). These findings confirm all previous findings about the large percentage of overnight stays in gateway communities. See Table 51.

Table 51. Other accommodations outside the GCNP?

Other accommodations outside the GCNP		
	Count	Column %
Hotel/Motel	75	70.1%
Flagstaff	15	14.0%
Not stated	6	5.6%
Other	5	4.7%
Williams	4	3.7%
Tusayan	1	.9%
Sedona	1	.9%
Total	107	100.0%

Grand Canyon National Park-Areas of Interest

People visit national parks for a variety of personal and social reasons. This section of the report focuses on visitors’ specific and general interests as they relate to their Grand Canyon National Park visit. This section also looks at park resources, their value to visitors, as well as visitors’ opinions of the quality and importance of the park services offered.

Respondents were provided with a list of interpretive themes and activities or experiences available at Grand Canyon National Park and asked to rate their interest in them on a scale of 1 to 5. Visitors strongly favored all activities and interests that were a *natural* part of

the Grand Canyon’s history and geography. The top ranked visitor interests at the Grand Canyon North Rim were:

- Origins, Formation and geology (3.8)
- Wilderness Preservation and Solitude (3.8)
- Animals and Plants (3.7)
- Cultural History of Native Inhabitants (3.4), and
- Park Ecosystem and Ecology (3.4).

While these topics were of interest to the majority of respondents, equally large majorities expressed little or no interest in organized educational workshops and lectures on these topics. One possible explanation for this may be that sufficient take-away or self-guided materials were available, especially for such highly educated visitors, that no felt need existed to attend organized lectures. Visitors may also prefer passive to active learning while on vacation.

At the other end, at the bottom of the list of visitor interests, appeared all

things mechanical or unnatural to the park, such as: ATVs (1.8), helicopter rides (1.7), and jeep tours (2.0). In the middle group were the more physically active pursuits that put visitors in closer touch with the park – river rafting (2.9), backcountry hiking (3.1) or mule rides (2.5), which were popular, although clearly not for everyone. See Table 52.

Table 52. Travel party interests in the Grand Canyon National Park.

Parties interest in specific areas of Grand Canyon National Park						
	Little or no interest	Little interest	Neutral interest	Strong interest	Very strong interest	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Origins formations and geology	3.1%	10.3%	22.5%	33.1%	31.0%	3.8
Animals and plants	3.2%	7.5%	31.4%	34.9%	23.1%	3.7
Cultural history of native inhabitants	4.8%	14.7%	32.4%	31.6%	16.4%	3.4
Park ecosystems and ecology	6.2%	13.0%	35.0%	24.3%	21.5%	3.4
Wilderness preservation and solitude	5.0%	8.9%	19.6%	29.9%	36.6%	3.8
Organized educational workshops and lectures	29.9%	25.3%	25.0%	14.1%	5.7%	2.4
Helicopter or fixed wing air tours of the Grand Canyon	67.2%	14.2%	8.1%	6.3%	4.2%	1.7
The Grand Canyon Railway	40.2%	18.6%	21.3%	13.6%	6.2%	2.3
Jeep or wilderness tours	53.5%	18.6%	12.3%	9.6%	6.0%	2.0
Back country hiking and biking (includes tours)	25.7%	11.4%	17.4%	22.3%	23.1%	3.1
Colorado River rafting trips	29.3%	12.6%	20.5%	18.8%	18.8%	2.9
Mule rides into the canyon	35.2%	17.9%	17.6%	19.3%	10.1%	2.5
ATV forest tours (all terrain vehicles)	61.9%	15.9%	10.3%	6.6%	5.3%	1.8

Leisure Interests

What are the everyday or general leisure interests of Grand Canyon North Rim visitors – i.e., what leisure activities do they engage in at home? This can be important information for refining current park offerings or planning future park activities, or for proposed product development in the region. To ascertain these interests, a list of leisure activities, including some available in the region, were listed on the survey form. Using the 1 to 5 scale, respondents were asked to rate their interest in each. The results varied dramatically across the scale, from 1.5 to 4.6.

Reflecting their age and higher educational attainment, Grand Canyon North Rim respondents were generally most interested in cultural/historic and educational pursuits, and least interested in such things as gambling and golf. Despite their high propensity to add

Las Vegas to the Grand Canyon trip itinerary, perhaps they were going there not to gamble, but to see the sights. They were generally not attracted to “hard” adventure activities like rock climbing or mountain biking, but preferred dining out or visiting museums. Their interests classify them very much as the “Geotourists” identified by the Travel Industry Association of America – especially their strong interest in ecotourism and the environment.

Thus, not surprisingly, visiting national and state parks topped the list of general interests with a score of 4.6. Visiting historic sites (3.9) and museum/cultural attractions (3.5) were also ranked highly. At the bottom of the list of interests for Grand Canyon North Rim visitors completing the survey were: gambling (1.5), golf (1.6), and rock climbing (1.8). See Table 53.

Table 53. Travel parties leisure interests.

Leisure Interests of Grand Canyon National Park Visitors						
	Not at all interested	Uninterested	Neither interested nor uninterested	Interested	Very interested	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Visiting national or state parks	.2%	.7%	6.0%	22.3%	70.7%	4.6
Archeology or paleontology	8.1%	14.0%	34.8%	26.2%	16.9%	3.3
Skiing or snow sports	40.8%	22.0%	16.3%	10.5%	10.5%	2.3
Ecotourism and the environment	8.2%	14.6%	33.0%	24.6%	19.6%	3.3
Mountain biking	48.0%	22.9%	16.6%	7.0%	5.5%	2.0
History or historic sites	1.7%	7.6%	25.9%	32.7%	32.2%	3.9
Museums or cultural attractions	3.7%	12.0%	29.9%	34.6%	19.9%	3.5
Fishing or hunting	51.9%	16.7%	15.0%	7.7%	8.7%	2.0
Shopping	31.4%	20.5%	24.7%	15.1%	8.4%	2.5
Gambling-gaming	71.1%	15.4%	7.8%	2.3%	3.3%	1.5
Dining out	9.7%	12.4%	31.7%	26.2%	20.0%	3.3
White water rafting or water sports	27.9%	15.6%	26.4%	17.8%	12.3%	2.7
Golf	67.5%	14.4%	8.6%	5.0%	4.5%	1.6
Rock climbing	57.4%	18.0%	13.5%	8.5%	2.5%	1.8
Camping or tenting	29.5%	13.4%	15.2%	16.4%	25.5%	2.9
RV-ing	55.8%	11.3%	12.3%	6.5%	14.3%	2.1

Protection of Resources

Grand Canyon visitors showed a strong interest in protecting the park's natural resources. Clearly, preservation of the park's natural resources for future generations – the preservation part of the park's mission, in addition to the recreation part – was very important to park visitors.

Again, respondents used the rating system of 1 to 5, representing low to high importance, to rank the importance of various park resources or opportunities. Findings for this question were closely grouped indicating that respondents were highly supportive of protecting *all* park variables, with average scores ranging from 4.7 to 3.8.

As before, visitors most valued the natural resources of the park above the developed resources. Three-fourths of North Rim survey participants identified protection of the following to be “Extremely Important”:

- Native Plants and Animals (4.7)
- Endangered Species (4.7)
- Clean Air (4.7)
- Clean Water (4.7).

Other highly valued park resources included:

- Natural quiet and the sounds of nature (4.6) and
- Protection of solitude (4.4).

See all responses in Table 54.

Table 54. Protection of resources.

Protection of Resources/Qualities/Opportunities for public enjoyment						
	Not important	Somewhat unimportant	Neither important nor unimportant	Somewhat important	Extremely important	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Native plants and animals	.0%	1.2%	5.1%	18.7%	74.9%	4.7
Endangered species	.7%	1.7%	5.7%	14.1%	77.8%	4.7
Clean air	.2%	.2%	5.6%	15.7%	78.3%	4.7
Clean water	.2%	.0%	5.7%	14.3%	79.8%	4.7
Natural quiet and the sounds of nature	.7%	.7%	5.1%	22.3%	71.1%	4.6
Solitude	1.5%	3.2%	9.7%	25.5%	60.1%	4.4
Recreational opportunities (hiking camping etc)	2.0%	3.7%	17.1%	29.5%	47.8%	4.2
Educational opportunities	4.2%	8.2%	24.6%	30.6%	32.3%	3.8
Historic buildings or archeological sites	2.2%	5.2%	21.4%	31.7%	39.4%	4.0
Night sky or stargazing	4.3%	9.9%	18.2%	29.6%	38.0%	3.9
Designated wilderness or backcountry	6.0%	7.8%	17.9%	24.2%	44.1%	3.9

Park Experiences

Grand Canyon North Rim visitors highly value the natural environment protected by the park. Do they feel that any parts of their visitor experience are being unduly compromised by current practices or conditions in the park?

The next question listed six circumstances that could potentially influence visitor experiences, either positively or negatively. Participants were asked to specify whether each ‘Added to’, ‘Detracted from’ or had ‘No effect’ on their visit to Grand Canyon National Park.

Experiences related to crowding – ‘Number of people in park’ (73.9%) and ‘Number of private vehicles in park’ (77.8%) – were surprisingly judged by three-fourths of visitors to have “no effect” on their visits. While the number of vehicles was not perceived as a major

detraction, the availability of parking spaces or the lack thereof, *did* detract from the visits of a fifth of those entering the park (19.8%). Still, however, 65.5 percent said that parking space availability had “no effect” on their experience.

Did helicopter or airplane overflights of the canyon have an influence on the visitor experience? Apparently not, since 79.5 percent of respondents indicated “no effect” from these flights. “Air quality in the park” (31.5%) and “Getting to and from the park” (31.5%) were identified by the largest number of visitors as “adding to the visit.” The redeeming experience of viewing the canyon, added to the fact that visitors *expect* the park to be crowded, may offset the potentially negative effects of crowding, congestion, and overflights. See Table 55.

Table 55. Park experiences.

Did you experience any of the following on your visit to GCNP			
	Added to visit	No effect	Detracted from visit
	%	%	%
Number of people in park	11.8%	73.9%	14.3%
Number of private vehicles in park	6.2%	77.8%	16.0%
Availability of parking spaces	14.8%	65.5%	19.8%
Air quality in park	31.5%	49.4%	19.1%
Helicopter or airplane park over flights	1.6%	79.5%	18.9%
Getting to and from park	31.5%	61.9%	6.6%

In-Park Services

Grand Canyon National Park provides many amenities and services to enhance the park experience for visitors. Which of these are most used and valued by North Rim visitors? A list of 21 services available within Grand Canyon National Park was included on the survey form. Participants were directed to mark each item that they used while visiting Grand Canyon National Park.

Not surprisingly, in first place were the spectacular canyon overlooks, which were used by nearly all visitors (90%) and are an essential unifying element of the Grand Canyon experience. Also, not surprising given the predominance of personal vehicles as transportation modes in the park, were high response rates for use of Directional road signs (85.2%) and Parking lots (82.8%).

Among the information sources on the list, the Visitor Center was included as a stop for over three-quarters (75.6%) of participants. Other information sources included “The Guide” newspaper (58.4%), contact with park rangers

(43.2%), and Park safety information (29.2%). While park rangers were often approached for information, only 18.8 percent of visitors chose to participate in a ranger-led program. Thus, visitors were twice as likely to speak with or casually access park rangers as to attend an organized ranger-led program – again, the passive vs. active split.

Restrooms, gift shops and restaurants were also very important to visitors. The most popular concession operations were retail gift shops (66.8%) and park restaurants (62.4%). Stays in park lodging facilities were only reported by 28.4 percent of those surveyed. While canyon overlooks were used by nearly everyone, rim hiking trails attracted only about half (54.0%) of visitors. Also, while half hiked *rim trails*, only about one fourth of visitors (22.4%) hiked *below-the-rim* trails – more “soft” than “hard” adventure. See Table 56.

Table 56. In-Park services.

Did you use in-park services		
	Count	Column %
Canyon overlooks	225	90.0%
Directional road signs	213	85.2%
Parking spaces and lots	207	82.8%
Visitor center	189	75.6%
Visitor center restrooms	178	71.2%
Park souvenir and gift shops	167	66.8%
Park restaurants and food service	156	62.4%
Park newspaper The Guide	146	58.4%
Rim hiking trails	135	54.0%
Access to (talk with) park rangers	108	43.2%
Park safety information	73	29.2%
Park lodging	71	28.4%
Below-the-rim hiking trails	56	22.4%
Free park shuttle buses	53	21.2%
Ranger led programs	47	18.8%
Park campgrounds	38	15.2%
Other	14	5.6%
Access for disabled persons	8	3.2%
Grand Canyon Railway	7	2.8%
Trailer village	5	2.0%
Concessionaire guided bus tour	5	2.0%

In-Park Services- Importance

After North Rim visitors identified the in-park services they used, they were directed to rate the importance of these same services on the 1 to 5 scale, where 1 was 'Not Important' and 5 was 'Extremely Important'. The results show that high importance often correlated with high use rates; for example, highly used Canyon overlooks also ranked highest in importance with a mean score of 4.8. While the Visitor Center was perceived by 71.9 percent to be somewhat or extremely important, visitor center *restrooms* actually outranked the center as a whole (4.0 mean) with an even higher mean score of 4.5, reflecting the 89.5 percent who

felt restrooms were somewhat or extremely important. Again, due to the high use of personal vehicles in the park, Directional road signs (4.5) and Parking spaces (4.4) also rated high. Other mean scores above 4.0 in importance included:

- Rim Hiking Trails (4.5)
- Park Safety Information (4.3)
- The Guide Newspaper (4.2)
- Below-Rim Hiking Trails (4.0).

While below-rim hiking trails were used by less than one-fourth of visitors, they were ranked more highly in importance (4.0). See Table 57.

Table 57. Importance of in-park services.

Importance of In-park services						
	Not important	Somewhat unimportant	Neither important nor unimportant	Somewhat important	Extremely important	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Visitor center	1.2%	4.9%	21.9%	31.5%	40.4%	4.0
Visitor center restrooms	.6%	.9%	8.9%	24.6%	64.9%	4.5
Directional road signs	.5%	.8%	9.9%	28.3%	60.4%	4.5
Canyon overlooks	.5%	.3%	2.1%	13.4%	83.7%	4.8
Access to (talk with) park rangers	2.9%	4.2%	20.5%	32.2%	40.2%	4.0
Park restaurants and food service	4.4%	2.9%	19.3%	36.9%	36.5%	4.0
Park lodging	12.9%	1.2%	8.6%	25.2%	52.1%	4.0
Park campgrounds	18.3%	5.5%	16.5%	15.6%	44.0%	3.6
Trailer village	48.4%	11.3%	11.3%	14.5%	14.5%	2.4
Rim hiking trails	5.5%	.9%	4.3%	20.9%	68.5%	4.5
Below-the-rim hiking trails	14.1%	1.5%	8.9%	18.5%	57.0%	4.0
Access for disabled persons	33.8%	2.8%	16.9%	11.3%	35.2%	3.1
Park souvenir and gift shops	9.0%	10.0%	36.7%	25.7%	18.7%	3.3
Ranger led programs	13.3%	2.5%	15.0%	26.7%	42.5%	3.8
Free park shuttle buses	16.5%	3.9%	8.7%	18.9%	52.0%	3.9
Concessionaire guided bus tour	43.9%	9.1%	19.7%	9.1%	18.2%	2.5
Park newspaper The Guide	5.3%	2.9%	12.3%	29.1%	50.4%	4.2
Grand Canyon Railway	43.5%	6.5%	19.4%	14.5%	16.1%	2.5
Parking spaces and lots	.9%	2.3%	10.2%	27.0%	59.7%	4.4
Park safety information	4.2%	2.4%	12.5%	25.6%	55.4%	4.3
Other	50.0%	10.0%	30.0%	.0%	10.0%	2.1

In-Park Services- Quality

Finally, North Rim visitors were asked to rate the *quality* of the same list of available park services. Again, the categories that ranked highest in quality generally paralleled those ranked highly for use and importance. Canyon overlooks garnered the highest *quality* mean rating of 4.6. The importance attached to the Grand Canyon's views was reinforced by the high quality ranking for rim hiking trails, which scored exactly the same in importance and quality – 4.5.

Of higher *quality* (4.3) than importance (3.8) were Ranger-led programs. *The Guide* newspaper rated slightly higher in quality (4.3) than Importance (4.2).

Two other categories also rated 4.3, the Visitor Center and Visitor Center Restrooms.

Also notable in the top 10 scores for quality were Access to Park Rangers (4.1) and Below-rim hiking trails (4.0), each meeting or exceeding their respective scores on Importance. Directional Road Signs, while rated 4.5 in Importance received a quality rating of 4.1. See Table 58.

Table 58. Quality of in-park services.

If used In-park services what quality						
	Very poor	Poor	Neither good nor poor	Good	Very good	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Mean
Visitor center	.3%	2.6%	13.1%	36.6%	47.4%	4.3
Visitor center restrooms	.3%	1.3%	13.8%	36.4%	48.2%	4.3
Directional road signs	.9%	6.4%	17.4%	34.9%	40.4%	4.1
Canyon overlooks	.3%	1.1%	6.8%	22.3%	69.6%	4.6
Access to (talk with) park rangers	2.1%	3.6%	20.6%	28.4%	45.4%	4.1
Park restaurants and food service	4.1%	11.6%	28.5%	31.4%	24.4%	3.6
Park lodging	3.2%	8.1%	24.2%	30.6%	33.9%	3.8
Park campgrounds	3.2%	6.5%	25.8%	30.6%	33.9%	3.9
Trailer village	18.8%	6.3%	25.0%	18.8%	31.3%	3.4
Rim hiking trails	.5%	1.0%	7.1%	35.2%	56.2%	4.5
Below-the-rim hiking trails	3.3%	8.7%	17.4%	25.0%	45.7%	4.0
Access for disabled persons	13.8%	6.9%	27.6%	20.7%	31.0%	3.5
Park souvenir and gift shops	.8%	1.9%	26.0%	37.4%	34.0%	4.0
Ranger led programs	1.2%	3.6%	10.7%	29.8%	54.8%	4.3
Free park shuttle buses	4.8%	3.6%	20.5%	25.3%	45.8%	4.0
Concessionaire guided bus tour	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	15.8%	52.6%	3.9
Park newspaper The Guide	.5%	1.8%	12.4%	35.3%	50.0%	4.3
Grand Canyon Railway	6.3%	.0%	18.8%	25.0%	50.0%	4.1
Parking spaces and lots	2.7%	5.4%	22.2%	35.4%	34.2%	3.9
Park safety information	.7%	.7%	12.2%	35.3%	51.1%	4.4
Other	.0%	.0%	75.0%	.0%	25.0%	3.5

Primary Reason for Grand Canyon National Park Visit

The next question asked respondents to identify the primary reason for their visit to Grand Canyon National Park. Not surprisingly, over half of North Rim travelers (54.6%) identified visiting the park itself as the main reason for their visit. Next, was visiting a number of attractions in the area (36.1%), likely including other national parks in the region. These results should not be seen to contradict earlier findings about the

Grand Canyon as a primary destination vs. a multi-stop trip; they do not. The two questions were getting at very different things: identification of primary destination vs. main reason for visiting Grand Canyon specifically.

Visiting friends or relatives (2.4%) or Attending business-related functions in the area (1.2%) were mentioned by very small percentages. Thus, most people visiting Grand Canyon National Park North Rim purposely set out to do so. See Table 59.

Table 59. Primary reason for visit to Grand Canyon National Park.

What is the primary reason for your party's visit to the GCNP?		
	Count	Col %
Visit Grand Canyon NP	224	54.6%
Visit a number of attractions in the area	148	36.1%
Other please specify	23	5.6%
Visit friends or relatives in the area	10	2.4%
Business (conventions or conference in the area)	5	1.2%
Total	410	100.0%

Visitor groups were also asked “What was the highlight of your visit to Grand Canyon National Park?” Seventy-seven percent (321 groups) responded to this open-ended question. Their responses were clustered and summarized in the following table. For most, the highlight was the sheer scenic beauty of the canyon, along with hiking trails, solitude, and wildlife. See Table 60.

Table 60. What was the highlight of your visit to Grand Canyon National Park?

Comment

The Grand Canyon:Viewpoints/Grandeur/Beauty	189
Hiking/Trails	66
Wildlife	22
Solitude/Tranquility	16
Lodge/Cabins	13
Weather/Storm/Lightning	11
Ranger Programs	7
Mules	4
Rafting	3
Geology/Rocks	3
Camping	2
Flight	1
Miscellaneous/Other	24

Visitor groups were also asked, “During your visit to Grand Canyon NP, was there anything you or your group expected to see or do but were not able to?” Slightly more than one-fourth

(24.8%) of visitors indicated that there was something specific that they were not able to see or do on their trip to Grand Canyon National Park. See Table 61.

Table 61. During your visit to Grand Canyon NP, was there anything you or your group expected to see or do but were not able to?

During your visit to the GCNP was there anything specific that your group expected to see but were not able to?			
	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	93	24.8%	24.8%
No	282	75.2%	100.0%
Total	375	100.0%	

If visitor groups answered “Yes” they were asked to write in what it was they expected to see or do. Twenty-two percent (92 groups) responded to this question, and their comments were

clustered and summarized in the table below. Generally, responses centered around inability to go hiking or see certain areas, concerns with smoke from fires, or lack of wildlife to view. See Table 62.

Table 62. What was it that you expected to see or do?

Comment

Hike	18
View Specific Canyon Features- Colorado River	17
Smoke/Prescribed Burns-Effects	15
View Wildlife	11
Mules/Raft/Helicopter	11
Stay in Park/Reservations	5
Weather	3
Biking	3
Spend More Time	3
Restaurants	3
Sunrise/Sunset	2
Accessibility	1
Miscellaneous	6

Next, visitor groups were asked, “What kept you from seeing or doing what you expected to?” Eighteen percent (76 groups) responded to this question, and their comments are summarized below. Generally, it was lack of time and

concerns with smoke from forest fires (possibly coinciding with periods when survey sampling occurred) that prevented visitors from seeing or doing all they expected to do. See Table 63.

Table 63. What kept you from seeing or doing what you expected to?

Comment	
Time	17
Smoke/Prescribed Burns	17
Reservations/Vacancy	7
Restrictions/Regulations	5
Weather	6
Canyon Features	5
Lack of Information	4
Wildlife	3
Areas Closed	3
Transportation	1
Mules	1
Signs/Directions	1
Miscellaneous/Other	9

Visitor groups were also asked, “If you were the GCNP superintendent, what is the single improvement you would make to most improve the park experience for visitors?” Sixty- three percent (263 groups) responded to this question. Their comments about the improvements they would make as superintendent are summarized below. Generally, visitors

were concerned with management issues. Some mentioned the need for additional lodging, restaurants and campgrounds while others encouraged limited development. Transportation related issues were also included. Others commented that the park experience could not be improved. See Table 64.

Table 64. If you were the Grand Canyon National Park Superintendent, what is the single improvement you would make to most improve the park experience for visitors?

Comment	
Management Related: Railings, Walkways, Limit Development	69
Lodging	30
Nothing/Great Time	28
Camping/Campgrounds	20
Transportation/Shuttle/Buses	19
Restaurants	15
Ranger Programs/Information	14
Hiking/Trails	12
Parking	11
Concessions	9
Mules	7
Signs	7
Accessibility	7
Smoke/Prescribed Burns	6
Aircraft/Overflights	4
Miscellaneous/Other	10

Visitor groups were asked, “Would your group recommend to friends and family that they visit Grand Canyon National Park?” Less than one percent (0.7%) of North Rim visitors indicated that they would not recommend a visit to the

Grand Canyon National Park to friends or relatives, while 99.3 percent said they would. This is an overwhelming affirmation of the level of visitor satisfaction with the Grand Canyon experience. See Table 65.

Table 65. Would your group recommend to friends and family that they visit Grand Canyon National Park?

Would your group recommend to friends and family that they visit Grand Canyon NP		
	Count	Col %
Yes	402	99.3%
No	3	.7%
Total	405	100.0%

In a final question, visitors were given the chance to offer any additional comments. The large majority expressed their satisfaction with their visit,

emphasizing the beauty of the Grand Canyon, and their positive interactions with the staff at the park underscoring the desire to recommend a visit to others.

Table 66. What else would you like to tell us about your visit to GCNP?

Comment	
Great Time/Enjoyed/Thank You	92
Awesome/Grandeur/Beauty/Inspirational	29
Park Rangers/Programs/Park Information	26
Hiking/Trails	14
Lodge/Cabins	9
Concessions/Facilities	7
Camping/Campgrounds	7
Maintenance Related	7
Mules	5
Restaurants	4
Smoke/Prescribed Burns	4
Crowding	3
Wildlife	3
Time	3
Accessibility	3
Miscellaneous/Other	33

Note: All comments are listed in full in Appendix 1 to this report.

This concludes the In-Park Services section of the report. The Economic Impact of Grand Canyon National Park and visitor expenditure data are presented in the following section.

PART THREE

The Economic Impact of Grand Canyon National Park

Estimated In-Park Expenditures of Grand Canyon Visitors

National Parks are important to regional economies. Visitors spend money both at the park and in the surrounding area, and their expenditures have a significant impact on local economies, on tourist service providers and the extended community generally. Numerous studies have pointed out the impact that national park visitors have on local communities, and Grand Canyon park visitors are no exception.

Park visitors were asked to estimate the total expenditure for their group in two ways: (1) *in the park* and (2) *within 90 miles of the park*. Respondents were asked to estimate the expenditures for their party in the following categories: lodging (hotel, motel, cabin, etc.); camping fees and charges; food and beverages (restaurants, bars, etc); grocery store purchases; entertainment/recreation (admission and entrance fees); transportation (including gas, oil, auto and RV expenses); shopping (souvenirs, gifts, film, clothing etc.); and other (all other purchases).

Respondents were also asked to indicate the number of people the above expenses were for – i.e., party size. They indicated that the expenditures were for an average of 3.0 adults, and 1.4 children under age 18. When combined, this yields an average party size of 3.42 persons.

The *in-park* expenditures for Grand Canyon visitors are found in Table 67. The expenditures are shown both as the mean (arithmetic average) and the median (the value above and below which half the cases fall, or the 50th percentile). The median tends to be less influenced by extreme values, both high and low, which can have an adverse impact on the mean.

The largest expenditures in the park were for visitors who stayed in National Park lodgings, with average expenditures of \$196 for their trip. It is important to note that not all visitors had expenditures in every category; only 15.4 percent had lodging expenditures in the park. The next largest expenditures were for food and beverage in the park, with average per-party expenditures of \$102; 11.5 percent of visitors indicated that they had food and beverage expenditures. Tourist shopping, which averaged \$63 per-party, was the most common in-park expenditure, engaged in by 21.6 percent of all visitors.

Transportation expenditures, averaged \$62 per-party, and were the fourth highest in-park expenditures; 14.4 percent of respondents indicated spending money on transportation. Expenditures on entertainment/recreation, including entrance fees and admissions, accounted for an average of \$37 per-party, and had moderate participation at 17 percent of the sample. Grocery expenditures averaged \$23 per-party and were reported by 22.8 percent of the sample.

Camping fees averaged \$28 per-party and were reported by 14.6 percent of the sample.

“Other” expenditures, which averaged \$22 per-party, accounted for the balance;

these were not enumerated, although they may include expenditures on such things as tours, group activities, etc. “Other” expenditures had the lowest participation rate, accounting for 7.2 percent of the sample. See Table 67.

Table 67. How much did you spend *in* the National Park on the following?

Expenditures inside GCNP		
	Mean	Median
Lodging (hotel motel cabin B&B etc)	\$195.9	\$119.0
Camping fees and charges	\$28.4	\$3.0
Food and beverage (restaurants bars etc)	\$101.7	\$60.0
Grocery store purchases	\$23.0	\$12.0
Entertainment recreation (admissions and entrance fees	\$37.2	\$20.0
Transportation (include gas oil auto and RV expenses	\$62.1	\$21.0
Shopping (souvenirs gifts film clothing etc)	\$63.3	\$50.0
Other (all other purchases)	\$21.9	\$.0

Estimated Outside-Park Expenditures of Grand Canyon Visitors

National park visitor expenditures in outlying and gateway communities are very important for two major reasons. In the southwest, national parks are normally located in rural counties with small populations whose economies are dependent upon resource extraction and tourism. Therefore, visitor expenditures normally occur in rural communities disproportionately dependent on tourism. Thus, expenditures by national park visitors are very important to local economies. Visitors pay for goods and services in the gateway communities, in hinterlands adjacent to the park. These

expenditures for goods and services are the focus of this analysis.

North Rim visitors were asked to estimate the total expenditure for their group *within 90 miles of the park*. The 90-mile boundary includes the communities of Jacob Lake, Fredonia, and Kanab. Respondents were asked to estimate the expenditures for their party in the following categories: lodging (hotel, motel, cabin, etc.); camping fees and charges; food and beverages (restaurants, bars, etc); grocery store purchases; entertainment/recreation (admission and entrance fees); transportation (including gas, oil, auto and RV expenses); shopping (souvenirs,

gifts, film, clothing, etc.); and other (all “other” purchases). Respondents were also asked to include the number of people the above expenses covered, i.e., party size. Respondents indicated that the expenditures were for an average of 3.0 adults, and 1.4 children under age 18. When combined this yields a party size of 3.42 persons. Expenditures for visitors *outside and within 90 miles of the park* are found in Table 68, and shown both as the mean (arithmetic average) and the median (the value above and below which half of the cases fall; the 50th percentile). The median is less influenced by extreme values, both high and low, which tend to have an adverse impact on the mean.

Highest expenditures were for lodging with average expenditure of \$167 per party. It is important to note that not all visitors had expenditures in each category; only about one-fifth (17.8%) of all visitors in the sample had lodging expenditures. Food and beverage rated

second highest with average per-party expenditures of \$92; 9.9 percent of all visitors indicating they had food and beverage expenses. The third largest expenditure was for transportation expenditures, with an average of \$77 per-party; 20.9 percent had transportation expenditures. Tourist shopping averaged \$58 per-party; 15.4 percent of all visitors indicating they had tourist shopping expenses. “Other” expenditures averaged \$57 per party representing 12.5 percent of the sample. Recreation expenditures (including admissions and entrance fees) averaged \$34 per-party with 7.5 percent of respondents indicating they had recreation/entertainment expenditures. Expenditures on camping and grocery expenditures accounted for an average of \$44 per-party for grocery and \$46 per party for camping. The participation levels for these expenditures were 15.5 percent for grocery expenditures and 22.7 percent for camping fees and charges. See Table 68.

Table 68. How much did you spend within 90 miles of the National Park on the following?

Expenditures outside GCNP		
	Mean	Median
Lodging (hotel motel cabin B&B etc)	\$167.0	\$100.0
Camping fees and charges	\$45.9	\$0
Food and beverage (restaurants bars etc)	\$91.9	\$50.0
Grocery store purchases	\$43.6	\$20.0
Entertainment recreation (admissions and entrance fees	\$34.1	\$20.0
Transportation (include gas oil auto and RV expenses	\$77.4	\$40.0
Shopping (souvenirs gifts film clothing etc)	\$57.6	\$30.0
Other (all other purchases)	\$56.6	\$0

PART FOUR

Selected North and South Rim Response Comparisons

Grand Canyon National Park is divided into two distinct administrative areas – the North Rim and the South Rim. The distance between these two park areas is considerable: as the crow flies, the distance from one rim to the other averages 10 miles; traveling by foot through the canyon on the Kaibab Trail, the rim-to-rim distance is 21.5 miles; traveling by automobile, the distance is 211 miles. While some travelers visit both parts of the park, it is more common, given the distance, that they are visiting one or the other district. Which district of Grand Canyon National Park travelers choose to visit, or whether they visit both the north and south rims, can influence their experiences within the park and in the region surrounding the park.

This section of the report compares and contrasts North Rim and South Rim visitor responses to the survey, highlighting similarities and differences in their characteristics, travel patterns and activities. As was noted in Part One of this report, operations at the North Rim are seasonal; no road access into the park is possible during the winter months. Generally, the North Rim is less developed than the South Rim, although both districts offer lodging, restaurants, retail, camping and shower facilities in addition to a visitor center and canyon overlooks. Additional visitor amenities on the South Rim include a bank and medical/dental clinic inside the park, along with airport operations in the gateway community of Tusayan, which offer scenic overflights. Finally, public shuttle buses currently operate only

within the South Rim village area and West Rim Drive, but are not available at the North Rim. The same survey form was used to collect visitor responses at both rim districts. (See Survey Instruments in Appendix 2 and 3)

Previous Visits and Primary Reason for Visit

The North Rim at Grand Canyon National Park attracts more repeat visitors than does the South Rim. Over half of North Rim visitors (54.9%) indicated they had been to Grand Canyon National Park previously, while only 38.6 percent of South Rim respondents were identified as repeat visitors. This may be explained by the fact that North Rim visitors had previously visited the park's more popular and accessible South Rim.

In addition, visits to the North Rim were more frequently linked to visits to other area attractions, especially Bryce Canyon and Zion national parks. Thus, more than one-third (35.5%) of North Rim visitors described the primary reason for their park visit as seeing multiple attractions in the area, as opposed to fewer than one-fourth (22.8%) of South Rim visitors. Visitors to the more remote North Rim appeared to plan their park visit around a larger regional itinerary. Therefore, South Rim visitors were more likely to indicate that visiting Grand Canyon National Park was their primary reason for travel (67.3%), closely paralleling the percentage of those who were visiting the park for the first time. Only a quarter of South Rim visitors (22.8%) indicated

their primary motive was visiting a number of attractions in the area. At the North Rim the percentage of those visiting multiple attractions was considerably higher – 35.5 percent –

though visiting Grand Canyon National Park was still the dominant reason for 55.1 percent of those surveyed. See Tables 69 and 70.

Table 69. Is this your first visit to Grand Canyon National Park?

Is this your first visit to Grand Canyon National Park

	North or South Rim of the Grand canyon National Park?	
	South Rim	North Rim
	Column %	Column %
Yes	61.4%	45.1%
No	38.6%	54.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 70. What is the primary reason for visiting GCNP?

What is the groups primary reason for visiting the GCNP?

	North or South Rim	
	North Rim	South Rim
	Column %	Column %
Visit Grand Canyon NP	55.1%	67.3%
Visit a number of attractions in the area	35.5%	22.8%
Other please specify	5.6%	3.8%
Visit friends or relatives in the area	2.6%	3.6%
Business (conventions or conference in the area)	1.3%	2.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Attractions Visited

Significant differences appeared between North Rim and South Rim visitors in terms of other attractions visited as part of the overall trip. When asked to choose from a list of attractions in the region, North Rim visitors identified Zion National Park (61.7%) and Bryce Canyon National Park (50.4%) as the most frequently visited attractions included as part of their trip. The proximity of these three national parks – Bryce Canyon, Zion, and the North Rim of Grand Canyon – has made them a popular tour for decades. The circular route that visitors traveled between them was historically called the *Grand Circle*. Today, the Grand Circle tour has expanded to include visits to Lake Powell, Monument Valley, Capitol Reef and Canyonlands National Park areas as well. Much higher percentages of respondents planned visits to other national parks in the region, a finding

that clearly distinguishes North Rim respondents from those at the South Rim. Thus, the top three attractions for North Rim visitors – Zion (61.7%), Bryce Canyon (50.4%), and Las Vegas (49.3%) – were dramatically different and occurred at higher concentrations, than did visits to the top three attractions for South Rim visitors – Las Vegas (44.1%), Sedona (35.5%), and Hoover Dam (33.1%).

Las Vegas was a popular destination for visitors to both the North and South Rims, although Las Vegas attracted a higher percentage of North Rim (49.3%) than South Rim (44.1%) visitors as part of their overall Grand Canyon trip. Interestingly, Las Vegas is the single important destination that is equally accessible to visitors at both park districts. See Table 71.

Table 71. Do you plan to visit or experience any of the following attractions?

Do you plan to visit or experience any of the following attractions

	North or South Rim	
	North Rim	South Rim
	Column %	Column %
Las Vegas Nevada	49.3%	44.1%
Sedona Oak Creek Canyon	18.7%	35.5%
Hoover Dam	28.2%	33.1%
Zion National Park	61.7%	27.6%
Phoenix Arizona	13.8%	29.8%
Bryce Canyon National Park	50.4%	24.3%
The Painted Desert	20.2%	24.9%
Petrified Forest National Park	19.9%	20.3%
IMAX Grand Canyon theatre	4.9%	21.2%
Page/Lake Powell	26.5%	17.1%
Monument Valley	20.5%	17.6%
Navajo Nation Reservation	14.7%	16.9%
Cameron Trading Post	13.3%	15.0%
Sunset Crater Volcano Nat Mon and Wupatki National Monument	9.5%	11.9%
Meteor Crater	8.1%	11.8%
Tucson Arizona	5.2%	11.0%
Grand Canyon Railway	4.9%	7.8%
Prescott Arizona	3.7%	7.4%
Hopi Tribe Reservation	5.2%	7.3%
Canyon De Chelly National Monument	5.5%	6.5%
Walnut Canyon National Monument	4.3%	6.5%
Lowell Observatory	2.9%	4.5%
Museum of Northern Arizona	1.2%	3.0%
The White Mountains	3.5%	2.3%
Hualapai Reservation	1.7%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Where Spent Night Before/After

A divergent pattern also appeared between the North and South Rim visitors in terms of the communities in which they spent the night *before and after* visiting the two districts of Grand Canyon National Park. Flagstaff and Williams, logically, were used more frequently for overnight stays by South Rim visitors, due to their proximity and convenient access to the park. Sedona

and Phoenix also attracted more South Rim visitors for overnight stays, indicating a greater link between South Rim visitors and Arizona's southern desert communities.

At the North Rim, Las Vegas and Flagstaff were the most popular overnight communities both before and after the North Rim visit. *Before* the

visit, these were followed by Kanab, UT, Page, AZ, and Zion National Park. *After* the North Rim visit, Page, AZ, Bryce Canyon, and Phoenix were also important overnight stops.

Thus, Las Vegas was a notable overnight stop for *both* North and South rim visitors. After leaving Grand Canyon National Park, more travelers at both the North and South Rims stayed in Las Vegas than in any other location. See Tables 72 and 73.

Table 72. On this trip where did you and your group spend the night prior to your arrival at the GCNP?

On this trip where did you and your group spend the night prior to your arrival at the GCNP

	North or South Rim	
	North Rim	South Rim
	Column %	Column %
FLAGSTAFF, AZ	11.9%	18.0%
WILLIAMS, AZ	5.0%	13.3%
LAS VEGAS, NV	8.6%	9.4%
SEDONA, AZ	2.5%	6.3%
PHOENIX, AZ	1.4%	5.7%
TUSAYAN, AZ	3.9%	4.3%
PAGE, AZ	6.7%	3.1%
KANAB, UT	7.8%	1.3%
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, UT	3.6%	1.5%
ST GEORGE, UT	4.2%	1.2%
ZION NATIONAL PARK, UT	5.3%	1.0%
SCOTTSDALE, AZ	.3%	1.5%
JACOB LAKE, AZ	3.6%	1.2%
KINGMAN, AZ	2.5%	1.2%
TUCSON, AZ	.8%	1.3%
HOLBROOK, AZ	1.4%	1.0%
ALBUQUERQUE, NM	.8%	1.0%
CAMERON, AZ	1.1%	.9%
KAYENTA, AZ	.8%	.9%
TUBA CITY, AZ	.8%	.9%
PRESCOTT, AZ	.6%	.9%
LAUGHLIN, NV	.6%	.8%

Table 73. On this trip where did you and your group spend the night after leaving the GCNP?

On this trip where did you and your group spend the night after leaving the GCNP

	North or South Rim	
	North Rim	South Rim
	Column %	Column %
LAS VEGAS, NV	11.8%	12.7%
FLAGSTAFF, AZ	9.1%	10.7%
PHOENIX, AZ	5.5%	8.3%
WILLIAMS, AZ	2.8%	7.7%
SEDONA, AZ	3.3%	7.0%
PAGE, AZ	5.8%	3.8%
TUSAYAN, AZ	2.5%	2.4%
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, UT	5.5%	1.8%
KINGMAN, AZ	1.7%	2.1%
ZION NATIONAL PARK, UT	5.0%	1.4%
SCOTTSDALE, AZ	.8%	1.5%
ST GEORGE, UT	4.1%	1.2%
KANAB, UT	4.4%	1.2%
ALBUQUERQUE, NM	.6%	1.3%
HOLBROOK, AZ	1.4%	1.1%
LAUGHLIN, NV	1.1%	.9%

Arrival Airport

Airport arrival locations further distinguish visitors to the North and South Rims. North Rim visitors used Las Vegas McCarran International Airport (54.1%) at more than twice the rate of Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport (22.3%). The opposite pattern, though less skewed, prevailed among visitors to the South Rim; here, South Rim visitors used Phoenix Sky Harbor (46.2%) more than Las Vegas McCarran

(36.1%). While these two airports indisputably served the majority of air travelers to the region, the proximity of Las Vegas to the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park clearly determined McCarran as the airport of choice for the majority of North Rim travelers. See Table 74.

Table 74. If you flew to the area on a commercial airline, what was your arrival airport?

	What airport did you use if you flew in?	
	North or South Rim	
	North Rim	South Rim
	Column %	Column %
Phoenix International Airport	22.3%	46.2%
Las Vegas Nevada International Airport	54.1%	36.1%
Los Angeles California International (LAX)	4.7%	7.1%
San Francisco California International	4.7%	5.7%
Other please specify	6.8%	4.6%
Albuquerque New Mexico International Airport	4.1%	2.3%
Grand Canyon Airport	.7%	2.4%
Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	.7%	2.1%
Salt lake City Utah International Airport	5.4%	1.6%
Tucson International Airport	2.0%	1.3%

Rental Vehicle Pick-up Location

The dependence on McCarran as the primary air hub for travelers to the North Rim also determined that a greatly disproportionate percentage of rental vehicles were secured in Las Vegas as well. Thus, nearly half of North Rim visitors (47.3%) rented vehicles in Las Vegas, while Phoenix registered as a distant second for obtaining rentals, at 17.1 percent. On the other hand, South Rim visitors most often secured rental

cars in Phoenix (35.1%), although Las Vegas nearly matched this figure at 33.1 percent. Visitors to the South Rim used Phoenix and Las Vegas more equally as a transportation hub, while North Rim visitors clearly favored Las Vegas. Large metropolitan areas in adjacent states, especially California and Colorado, also served fewer but significant numbers of travelers picking up rental vehicles. See Table 75.

Table 75. If you rented a vehicle in what town did you pick it up?

If you rented a vehicle in what town did you pick up the vehicle

	North or South Rim	
	North Rim	South Rim
	Column %	Column %
LAS VEGAS, NV	47.3%	33.1%
PHOENIX, AZ	17.1%	35.1%
LOS ANGELES, CA	5.4%	6.6%
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	3.1%	5.0%
DENVER, CO	6.2%	2.5%
ALBUQUERQUE, NM	2.3%	2.6%
FLAGSTAFF, AZ	.8%	2.1%
TUCSON, AZ	.8%	.8%
SALT LAKE CITY, UT	2.3%	.6%
SAN DIEGO, CA	1.6%	.6%
ST GEORGE, UT	1.6%	.5%
SALT LAKE, UT	.8%	.5%

Roadways Traveled

The vast majority of both North (98%) and South (97%) Rim visitors reported using personal or rental vehicles to reach Grand Canyon National Park. Visitors were also asked to identify the Arizona roads and highway systems on which they traveled. Distinct differences were seen, as expected, between North and South Rim visitors in this regard – not surprising given the great distances between the two park areas.

Over three fourths of North Rim visitors (77.8%) traveled on US Hwy 89, the major arterial linking Northern Arizona and Southern Utah. US Hwy 89 accounted for the highest overall frequency of any roadway traveled in conjunction with North Rim visits. Interestingly, 37.4 percent of North Rim visitors also reported using Interstate 40, the east-west corridor across Northern Arizona, for some part of their trip to the North Rim. A significant number of

North Rim visitors also indicated they had used one of three roadways which lead to the South Rim of Grand Canyon – Hwy 64 (Cameron to Desert View, 23%), Hwy 64 (Williams to GCNP, 18.6%), and Hwy 180 (Flagstaff to GCNP, 19.1%) – possibly identifying those who traveled to both rims.

Interstate 40 dominated the list of travel corridors for South Rim visitors (62.2%). All other roadways on the list were also used frequently, which is understandable since South Rim visitors can combine road systems allowing them to enter and leave the park by the most direct routes. Notable also was Interstate 17, linking Phoenix and Flagstaff, which was used significantly more by South Rim visitors (36.6%) than those traveling to the North Rim (18.8%) – evidence that supports previously mentioned findings regarding communities visited. See Table 76.

Table 76. What roads did you use to get to the GCNP?

What roads did you use to get to the GCNP?		
	North or South Rim	
	North Rim	South Rim
	Column %	Column %
Interstate 40	37.4%	62.2%
US Highway 89 (Flagstaff to Cameron to Utah border)	77.8%	43.6%
State Route 64 (Williams to GCNP)	18.6%	46.5%
State Route 64 (Cameron to GCNP East Entrance	23.0%	43.3%
State Route 180 - (Flagstaff to GCNP)	19.1%	41.7%
Interstate 17	18.8%	36.6%

Information Sources

Three quarters of both North and South Rim visitors indicated that they obtained information about the area prior to their trip. In addition, three out of five secured advance bookings for trip-related services. The information sources used by visitors varied somewhat, with North Rim visitors more reliant on previous visits (55.6%) and the Internet

(50%), while South Rim visitors favored Recommendations of family and friends (47%) followed by Previous Visits (45.1%). Travel guidebooks and the Grand Canyon National Park website specifically were identified by travelers to both park areas as important information sources. See Table 77.

Table 77. Information sources used

Information source that was used		
	North or South Rim of the Grand canyon National Park?	
	South Rim	North Rim
	Column %	Column %
Recommendations of family and friends	47.0%	43.4%
Previous visit	45.1%	55.6%
Internet or other website	42.6%	50.0%
Travel guide book (Frommer's Fodor's)	38.9%	41.4%
GCNP website (www.nps.gov/gcra)	36.1%	37.9%
TV programs and documentaries	17.9%	18.7%
Newspaper or magazine article	11.3%	13.1%
Highway signage	11.1%	11.6%
Other (please specify)	9.9%	12.1%
Arizona Office of Tourism	9.3%	7.1%
Travel agents or professionals	8.1%	5.6%
Telephone inquiry to GCNP	6.3%	9.1%
Arizona Welcome Center	6.4%	6.6%
Written inquiry to GCNP or trip planner	1.8%	1.5%

Advance Bookings

Furthermore, when booking reservations, differences between North and South Rim visitors occurred not only among the sources of information used but also in the time frames for securing them. North Rim visitors generally reserved lodging, campgrounds, RV park sites, and backcountry trips further in advance than did South Rim visitors, possibly due to the more limited supply

and seasonal nature of such services on the North Rim. Less variability was seen for airline and rental vehicle reservations, although South Rim respondents planned ahead more frequently for Colorado River trips. Details and time frames are available in the following tables, Table 78.

Table 78. Length of Booking- North Rim and South Rim

Length of booking - North Rim

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	More than 6 months
	%	%	%	%
Hotel, Motel or B&B	22.6%	33.3%	24.1%	20.0%
Campground reservation	24.4%	51.2%	24.4%	
RV park reservation	15.4%	61.5%	15.4%	7.7%
Grand Canyon Railway	36.4%	18.2%	36.4%	9.1%
Airline reservations	8.7%	40.4%	42.3%	8.7%
Rental car	28.2%	38.2%	26.4%	7.3%
Colorado River trip	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%	12.5%
Backcountry hiking trip (commercial)	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	

Length of booking - South Rim

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	More than 6 months
	%	%	%	%
Hotel, Motel or B&B	36.3%	34.7%	19.2%	9.9%
Campground reservation	46.7%	25.5%	24.7%	3.1%
RV park reservation	40.4%	32.7%	17.3%	9.6%
Grand Canyon Railway	45.9%	34.4%	13.8%	6.0%
Airline reservations	16.9%	45.1%	28.8%	9.2%
Rental car	32.4%	40.2%	21.3%	6.1%
Colorado River trip	19.6%	18.5%	31.5%	30.4%
Backcountry hiking trip (commercial)	36.8%	26.3%	31.6%	5.3%

Park Experiences

The general leisure interests of North and South Rim visitors were fairly consistent. They shared an interest in subjects related to the natural environment, including support for protecting natural resources and wildlife. When asked about circumstances that may have detracted from or added to their park visit, air quality and helicopter/airplane overflights were perceived somewhat more negatively by North Rim visitors. Prescribed burns

and forest fires in the North Rim area during the Fall survey period undoubtedly contributed to the negative comments about air quality by North Rim visitors.

Availability of parking spaces detracted more from the visits to the South Rim than the North Rim, while air quality at the South Rim was more favorably rated. Overall, the vast majority of visitors to both rims were unaffected by the items queried in the survey. See Table 79.

Table 79. Did you experience any of the following on your visit to GCNP?

Did you experience any of the following on your visit to GCNP - North Rim

	Added to visit	No effect	Detracted from visit
	%	%	%
Number of people in park	11.8%	73.9%	14.3%
Number of private vehicles in park	6.2%	77.8%	16.0%
Availability of parking spaces	14.8%	65.5%	19.8%
Air quality in park	31.5%	49.4%	19.1%
Helicopter or airplane park over flights	1.6%	79.5%	18.9%
Getting to and from park	31.5%	61.9%	6.6%

Did you experience any of the following on your visit to GCNP - South Rim

	Added to visit	No effect	Detracted from visit
	%	%	%
Number of people in park	13.4%	71.2%	15.4%
Number of private vehicles in park	6.8%	75.1%	18.1%
Availability of parking spaces	16.6%	59.6%	23.8%
Air quality in park	36.3%	55.1%	8.6%
Helicopter or airplane park over flights	5.6%	81.9%	12.5%
Getting to and from park	27.4%	66.4%	6.2%

Park Facilities and Services

No significant differences appeared in the use of park facilities and services by visitors to the North vs. South Rim. When asked about their use of park facilities, more North than South Rim visitors used Rim Trails (54% vs. 48.7%) and Campgrounds (15.2% vs. 10.4%), while more South Rim visitors used the Grand Canyon Railway and Concession-guided bus tours (both of which are only available on the South Rim). Generally, however, frequency in use of lodges, restaurants, retail facilities, visitor centers and ranger-led programs was consistent at both rims.

Visitor Demographics

Visitor origins were for the most part similar on both rims, although more international visitors were found in the

South Rim sample (36 foreign countries in South Rim sample vs. 25 foreign countries in North Rim sample).

Within the United States, the more populated states – CA, TX, OH, FL – along with Arizona (South Rim) and Utah (North Rim), dominated visitor origins. Party composition of visitors was also similar at both rims, with two adults and two children reflecting the average party (two individuals, the median party). The age structure of visitors was also similar at both the North and South Rims, although visitors were slightly older at the North Rim. The South Rim hosted slightly more individuals in the Baby Boomer category (46-65 years), than did the North Rim (47.8% vs. 43.3%). Those above age 65 made up a greater percentage of North

Rim (18%) than South Rim (11.2%) visitors. The South Rim of Grand Canyon attracts a more diverse visitor population than does the North Rim. More visitors to the North Rim identified their ethnic origin as White (85.6%) than did South Rim visitors (78%). American Indian or Alaska Native visitors also appeared in slightly greater numbers on the North Rim (8.3%) than the South Rim (7.7%).

Those of Hispanic origin were almost twice as likely to have been visiting the South Rim (9.2%) compared to the North Rim (5.2%). Other racial groups were much more likely to have been contacted at the South Rim than the

North Rim, including: Asians (2.6% North Rim vs. 9.6% South Rim), and Black or African Americans (0.9% North Rim vs. 2.4% South Rim).

The average educational level of visitors to the North Rim was higher than that of visitors to the South Rim, although the educational level of visitors to both park areas was high, with the majority having attended or graduated from college. Those who had completed graduate degrees however, were consistently higher on the North Rim, especially among party members 4, 5, and 6 as identified in the table below. See Table 80.

Table 80. Highest level of education achieved for group members

		North or South Rim of the Grand canyon National Park?	
		South Rim	North Rim
		Col %	Col %
Yourself – education	Some high school	1.5%	1.7%
	High school graduate	11.1%	11.4%
	Some college	26.5%	26.2%
	Bachelors degree	30.3%	29.4%
	Graduate degree	30.7%	31.4%
Member 2 – education	Some high school	2.4%	3.7%
	High school graduate	16.9%	17.8%
	Some college	27.2%	25.3%
	Bachelors degree	27.5%	26.9%
	Graduate degree	25.9%	26.3%
Member 3 – education	Some high school	7.5%	5.7%
	High school graduate	24.2%	22.6%
	Some college	24.4%	30.2%
	Bachelors degree	26.7%	21.7%
	Graduate degree	17.2%	19.8%
Member 4 – education	Some high school	6.9%	8.5%
	High school graduate	27.6%	32.2%
	Some college	22.1%	11.9%
	Bachelors degree	25.5%	25.4%
	Graduate degree	17.8%	22.0%
Member 5 – education	Some high school	8.5%	9.1%
	High school graduate	31.1%	36.4%
	Some college	15.2%	4.5%
	Bachelors degree	29.3%	22.7%
	Graduate degree	15.9%	27.3%
Member 6 – education	Some high school	6.4%	
	High school graduate	33.6%	42.9%
	Some college	15.5%	7.1%
	Bachelors degree	28.2%	21.4%
	Graduate degree	16.4%	28.6%

In conclusion, while visitors to both the North and South Rims of Grand Canyon National Park shared many common characteristics differences also existed. Demographically, North Rim visitors were slightly older, more highly educated, and more racially homogeneous (e.g., white). North Rim visitors were also significantly more likely to be repeat park visitors, whereas visitors to the South Rim were more likely to be experiencing the park for the first time. North Rim visitors were also more likely to be engaged in a regional national parks tour – specifically visiting Bryce Canyon and Zion along with the North Rim.

Airports and overnight communities used by visitors also diverged, with greater reliance on McCarran and Las Vegas by North Rim visitors, and more dependence on Phoenix and Sky Harbor by South Rim visitors. Thus, in terms of highways traveled, and communities and attractions visited, North and South Rim travelers differed substantially.

North Rim and South Rim visitors were more alike than they were different, however, in terms of their general leisure interests, and in their use and ranking of in-park facilities and activities. Visitors at both rim districts utilized park facilities and services similarly, and both had strong interests in the environment and in protecting the park's natural and cultural resources.

The greater number of survey contacts made at the South Rim, its year-round operation, and the expanded park facilities, activities and schedules available on the South Rim, may all have contributed to the greater diversity of visitors and visitor characteristics found there.

Overall, visitor experiences and choices differed to the extent that options were available to them. Specific gateway communities, roadways, attractions, and amenities proximate to the North Rim and South Rim park areas strongly influenced overall travel planning and trip outcomes.

Appendix 1
Open Responses

What was the highlight of your visit to GCNP?

MAGNIFICENT VIEW AND WILDLIFE

THE GRANDEUR OF IT ALL!!

SEEING CANYON AT NORTH RIM

THE VIEW FROM THE NORTH RIM. HOWEVER, COULD NOT SEE THE DEPTH OF THE CANYON BECAUSE OF SMOKE.

THE AWESOME BEAUTY OF THE GREEN THAT THE RAINS HAVE BROUGHT TO THE AREA.

THE SCENERY LEADING TO THE CANYON, CANYON DRIVES, THE CANYON ITSELF

CANYON VIEWS ABSOLUTELY BREATHTAKING

WALKING ON THE RIM TRAIL AND ENJOYING THE VIEWS

CAPE ROYAL POINT IMPERIAL

VIEW FROM NORTH RIM

GRAND CANYON ITSELF NORTH AND SOUTH RIM

RUDE ORIENTALS (WORST), BRIGHT ANGEL POINT (BEST), WATCH TOWER

HWY 89 & 89A CANYON OVERLOOKS

CAPE ROYAL AND HIKE

VIEW FROM LODGE

ANGEL WINDOW

SEEING THE CANYON IN PERSON AND THE WILDLIFE

WATCHING THE SUNRISE AT BRIGHT ANGEL PT AND TAKING A NAP ATOP OF THE ROCKS

BRIGHT ANGEL POINT

THE SCENIC VIEW

SUBLIME POINT IN MY NEW 2005 FORD ESCAPE SUV. ESPECIALLY THE 1ST PULLOUT TOWARDS THE POINT

SWEEPING VIEWS

SEEING THE CANYON AND DRIVING THE BACK ROADS

GC

VISTAS

THE GIANT CANYON BRIGHT ANGEL POINT AND THE LODGE

VIEW AT SUNSET FROM SUNPORCH BEHIND GC LODGE NORTH RIM

THE VIEW OF CANYON

VIEWING THE CANYON AND HIKING TRAILS

A QUIET, ROMANTIC PICNIC LUNCH AT ROOSEVELT'S POINT

THE MAGNIFICENT VIEWS FROM THE GRAND CANYON LODGE AND SURROUNDING TRAILS EXCELLENT FOOD AT LODGE- GOURMET.
THE LIGHTNING STORM WE WITNESSED JUNE 25 2004
BRIGHT ANGEL VIEW!
THE SCENERY, INTERACTING WITH THE RANGERS/EMPLOYEES, NICE LAYOUT
SCENERY & HIKES
SPECTACULAR SUNSETS
AWESOME LANDSCAPE
THE VIEW AT THE NORTH RIM, BUT THERE WAS MUCH SMOKE, SO WE DIDN'T DO THE HIKES WE PLANNED.
FIRST SCENERY WHEN ARRIVING
VIEWING THE CANYON
SCENIC DRIVE TO CAPE ROYAL AND WALK AT 7AM
THE CANYON ITSELF-VASTNESS AND FREQUENT COLOR CHANGES. CONDORS. THE LECTURES.
THE VIEW.
THE CANYON
GRAND CANYON VIEWS, RIVER RAFT RIDE, SOUTH RIM
SCENIC VIEW. WE LOVED THE SERENITY OF THE NORTH RIM AND AREA. KAIBAB LODGE WAS VERY RESTFUL
CANYON VIEW AT SUNSET
THE VIEW FROM HORSHESHOE MESA AND WALKING THROUGH THE MINE NEAR PAGE SPRING
SCENIC VIEWS,VEGETATION ALONG THE WINDING ROADS OF 67 AND 89, LODGE OF THE NORTH RIM
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY CONDORS & OTHER WILDLIFE
GREAT VIEWS
SUNSET ON CANYON RIM, WILDLIFE
VIEWING THE CANYON FROM THE VIEWPOINTS ALONG THE RIM AND HIKING A FEW OF THE TRAILS
SUNRISE
THE VIEW FROM THE LODGE IS SPECTACULAR
GLAD IT WAS REBUILT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE VIEW
THE 'VIEWS'
AS ALWAYS THE BEAUTY AND GRANDEUR OF THE CANYON
SCENIC GRANDEUR
THE WONDERFUL VIEWS AND GEOLOGICAL IMPACT
THE BEAUTY OF THE CANYON
SUNRISE OVER THE CANYON

SEEING THE MOUNTAINS OF SAN FRANCISCO ABOVE THE SPECTACULAR GRAND CANYON
DESERT VIEWS
THE VISTAS. THE HIKE ON KAIBAB TRAIL. WONDERFUL FOOD IN GC LODGES
SEEING THE CANYON-IT'S AWESOME
THE GRAND CANYON!
NATURAL BEAUTY!!!
ANGEL VIEW!
SEEING THE GRAND CANYON
NATURAL SCENERY
VIEWS
BEING 53 YEARS OLD I FINALLY GOT THE CHANCE TO SEE THE CANYON
THE VIEW
SEEING GRAND CANYON. WHITE SQUIRREL
SCENERY, ZION PARK, BRYCE CANYON
THE SCENERY
SEEING THE CANYON
SCENIC VIEW
SCENERY AND OUTLOOKS OVER CANYON, HIKING DOWN INTO CANYON, BREAKFAST AT THE LODGE OVERLOOKING CANYON
FIRST TIME TO THE N RIM AFTER MANY VISITS TO THE S. LOVED THE DIFFERENT COLORS OF THE CANYON HERE
THE CANYON ITSELF
SEEING THE CANYON ITSELF! SO AWESOME!
THE VIEW AND SEEING IT FOR THE FISRT TIME
ENJOYED A COLD BREW. THE WONDERFUL VIEW FROM THE LODGE DESK-ENJOYED SUNDAY BRUNCH AND CHURCH SERVICE IN THE LODGE
SEEING THE CANYON FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PERSON!
THE VIEWS FROM THE SOUTH RIM. MOTORCYCLE RIDE TO THE NORTH RIM
THE VIEW
THE VIEWS
LOOKIING AT THE SCENERY
THE BEAUTIFUL SUNSETS OVER THE CANYON AND HIKING DOWN INTO THE CANYON. THE WHOLE VIEW IS BEAUTIFUL AND BREATHTAKING
ALL VIEWS OF THE CANYON
THE INITIAL EXPERIENCE OF SEEING THE GRAND CANYON FOR THE FIRST TIME

MY FIRST VIEW FROM THE WATCHTOWER
THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE PARK- SCENIC QUALITIES. CALIFORNIA CONDORS!
INCREDIBLE VIEWS!
SCENIC VIEWS AND HISTORY
BRIGHT ANGEL POINT; HIKING WIDFORSS TRAIL
THE CANYON, THE HIKES, THE WILDLIFE
JUST SEEING SOMETHING THAT MAJESTIC AND BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILED
GRAND CANYON
VIEWS OF THE CANYON
FALL COLORS
SEEING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACES ON EARTH
THE CANYON ITSELF
SCENERY
THE GRANDNESS OF THE CANYON
THE GRAND CANYON
NORTH RIM
FIRST TRIP TO NORTH RIM CAME TO ENJOY THE SCENERY, WILDLIFE ETC
RIBBON FALLS
WE WENT TO SEE WALHALLA LOOKOUT WHERE WE MARRIED 23 YEARS AGO
THE SCENERY
BEING ABLE TO SEE THE GRAND CANYON FROM THE NORTH RIM
SEEING THE GRAND CANYON FOR THE FIRST TIME!
JUST SEEING THE AWESOMENESS OF IT. BEING ABLE TO GO RIGHT TO THE EDGE
SCENERY, INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, SHUTTLE BUS
THE GRAND CANYON- 1ST SIGHT
BEING ABLE TO SEE SUCH A BEAUTIFUL PLACE WITH MY FAMILY AND PARENTS. THE TOWER WAS GREAT BECAUSE OF THE VIEWS
CAPE FINAL
BEAUTY!
BEAUTY!
MY FIRST TRIP ALONG THE AZ STRIP AND THE NORTH RIM. SPECTACULAR!
THE GRAND CANYON
THE FIRST SIGHT OF THE CANYON. IT WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN

SCENERY
GET AWAY FROM HOME. MOTORCYCLE RIDE. IT WAS BEAUTIFUL.
CAPE ROYAL, PT IMPERIAL, DE MONTE CAMPGROUND
IT WAS ALL A BREATHTAKING EXPERIENCE. EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE THE GRAND CANYON.
THE SUNSETS
THE VIEWS WITH ALL THE GREEN TREES AND FLOWERS
VIEWING THE SCENERY. THE QUIET AND THE COOL TEMPS
SEEING THE VASTNESS OF GODS AWESOME CREATION
SEEING THE GRAND CANYON
SEEING THE NORTH RIM FOR THE FIRST TIME. PEACEFUL BEAUTY OF THE CANYON
BRIGHT ANGEL POINT
THE VIEW
THE VIEW FROM IMPERIAL POINT AND SEEING A TASSEL EARRERD SQUIRREL. THE ROAD TO THE NORTH RIM FROM JACOB'S LAKE IS VERY BEAUTIFUL.
BEING ABLE TO SIT ON THE RIM AND TAKE IN THE VIEW
THE VIEW
THE MAGNIFICENT VIEW AND SCENERY
SCENERY
PICNIC IN THE WOODS ALONG THE RIM. THE VIEW OUT OF THE LODGE ONTO THE CANYON NORTH RIM
FALL FOLIAGE AND SEEING NORTH RIM ONE MORE TIME
SEEING THE CANYON
TO SEE THE CANYON FOR THE FIRST TIME
GRAND CANYON
THE CANYON
THE BEAUTIFUL DRIVE TO THE NORTH RIM AND THE SPECTACULAR VIEW OF THE GRAND CANYON
CAPE ROYAL
BEING ABLE TO VIEW THE CANYON FROM THE DIFFERENT VISTAS. WE ENJOYED BEING ABLE TO CAMP IN THE PARK
ACTUALLY SEEING IT
THE OVERLOOK
THE VIEWS FROM THE RIM
NORTH RIM
THE BEAUTY OF THE CANYON

THE VIEW FROM CAPE ROYAL
VIEWS SCENERY
THE SIGHT OF EROSION THAT CREATED THE CANYON
SEEING THE GCNP AT BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE AREA
THE CANYON ITSELF- GOD'S BEAUTY BEYOND BELIEF
THE OVERLOOKS AT THE SOUTH RIM AND DESERT VIEW WATCHTOWER- ALSO WATCHING A THUNDERSTROM IN THE CANYON
THE BEAUTY OF THE CANYON
NORTH RIM
POINT ROYAL AT SUNRISE
BRIGHT ANGEL POINT
PANORAMIC VIEWS
SPECTACULAR SCENERY
THE NORTH RIM CANYON VIEWS. STAYING AT THE LODGE WITHOUT ADVANCE RESERVATIONS
SEEING THE EXPANSE OF THE GCNP
ANGELS WINDOW
BEAUTY OF THE AREA AND THE FACT THAT IT WAS NOT VERY CROWDED AND THE WEATHER WAS PERFECT
THE SCENERY
THE VIEW
VIEWS OF N RIM AND NICE LUNCH IN N RIM HOTEL
THE CANYON- WHAT DID YOU EXPECT
THE VIEW
THE VIEW FROM THE LODGE AND MORE OVERLOOKS
VERY NICE
WATCHING THE SUNSET AND SUNRISES
THE CANYON SCENERY
THE GRAND CANYON IS AWE INSPIRING. IT TAKES YOUR BREATH AWAY. IT'S TRULY GOD'S PAINTING
THE PARK WAS BEAUTIFUL. ALL WAS VERY NICE
THE VIEW FROM THE NORTH RIM
VIEWS FROM NORTH RIM ANGELS WINDOW, POINT ROYAL
AWESOME VIEW OF CANYON
CHANGING ASPENS, SMOKE FROM FIRE
DESERT VIEW TOWER

HIKING, VIEWING SUNRISES AND SUNSETS, CELEBRATION OF A 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
6 YEAR OLD HIGHLIGHT... THE FIRE. 8 YEAR OLD HIGHLIGHT... HIKING DOWN INTO THE CANYON. MYSELF..... HIKING AND THE DESIRE TO WANT TO COME BACK TO EXPLORE MORE. IT IS SO LARGE AND SO MUCH MORE TO SEE.
DAY HIKE TO EAST VIEW OUTSIDE OF PARK
HIKING TRAILS
VIEWPOINTS
HIKING DOWN INTO THE CANYON
HIKING THE RIM TRAILS AND WATCHING LIGHTNING STRIKE OVER CANYON
SM HIKE AT LODGE TO VIEW CANYON
HIKING TO HORSESHOE MESA
HIKING DOWN TO ROARING FALLS
NORTH KAIBAB TRAIL
HIKING
WALKING THE RIM TRAILS AND FINDING QUIET SPOTS TO SIT AND LOOK AT THE CANYON
PEACE AND SOLITUDE ON HIKING TRAILS VIEWS OF CANYON FROM NORTH RIM
HIKE ALONG NORTH RIM.
HIKING AND BEING OUTDOORS
WALKING THE RIM TRAIL
HIKING, FILLING ICE-BOX, SURVEY
HIKING (WIDFORSS TRAIL) & DRIVE TO CAPE ROYAL. SPECTACULAR & CLEAN!
THE HIKING AND VIEW OF THE GC
THE HIKE DOWN AND UP
HIKING
HIKING TRAILS
HIKE DOWN N. KAIBAB TRAIL TO THE SUPAI TUNNEL & BACK UP. WOW!
HIKING- OBSERVING THE GRANDEUR OF GOD'S CREATION
THE TRAILS TO DIFFERENT VIEWS OF GC
HIKING RIM TO RIM AND BACK AGAIN
HIKE INTO CANYON (BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL, SEEING ANIMALS, MARY COLTER BUILDINGS)
NORTH RIM TO SOUTH RIM TO NORTH RIM HIKE. STAY AND STEAK DINNER AT PHANTOM RANCH. EXCELLENT WATER STATIONS AND SAFETY TIPS. EXCELLENT BACK COUNTRY RANGER ADVICE AT NORTH RIM
RIM WALKS, IMPERIAL POINT, CALIFORNIA CONDOR IN FLIGHT
HIKING DOWN THE KAIBAB TRAIL

HIKING DOWN TO ROARING SPRINGS
HIKING NORTH KAIBAB TRAIL TO REDWALL BRIDGE, DRIVE TO CAPE ROYAL
HIKES AND OVERLOOKS
HIKING NORTH RIM TO SOUTH
HIKING/SUNSET
HIKE DOWN TO THE CANYON FROM NORTH AND SOUTH RIM, HIKE ON THE RIVER
HIKING, VISTAS, RANGER PROGRAMS, CAMPING
EARLY MORNING WALK TO THE CANYON
WALKING THE TRAILS AROUND THE RIM
HIKE TO CAPE FINAL
HIKING IN THE CANYON
HIKE TO CUFF SPRING
HIKING THE AWESOME CANYON FROM RIM TO RIM TO RIM
GRAND VIEW HIKE BELOW RIM & BACK
HIKED TO BOTTOM! VISITED WITH DAUGHTER WHO WORKS HERE THIS SUMMER
DRIVE TO AND HIKE CAPE ROYAL
RIM TRAIL
HIKING BRIDLE PATH W/PET
BACKPACKING FROM NORTH RIM TO BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL CAMPGROUND ON NORTH KAIBAB TRAIL
HIKING DOWN THE CANYON AND SPENDING THE NIGHT
HIKING, VIEW AND TALKING WITH STRANGERS, VERY NICE PEOPLE
BRIGHT ANGEL HIKE
RIM WALK- VIEWS
HIKING TO BRIGHT ANGEL POINT AND THE NATURAL BEAUTY
HIKES AND FOOD AT LODGE
EXPERIENCING THE SURPRISE OF SOLITUDE AND SPACE
QUIET, SCENIC NATURE OF NORTH RIM. HIKES PARTWAY DOWN N KAIBAB TRIAL TO TUNNEL & DOWN CLIFF SPRINGS TRIAL. WILDLIFE.
THUNDERSTORM AT GRAND CANYON LODGE DINNER. VIEWS.
THE BEAUTY AND SERENITY OF THE SURROUNDINGS CREATES A VERY RELAXING VACATION SETTING.
SCENERY, SOLITUDE/QUIET (NICE AFTER LAS VEGAS), MULE RIDE INTO CANYON, SUNSET
THE SOLITUDE
RELATIVE QUIETNESS COMPARED TO SOUTH RIM WHICH ALL OF US VISITED 7 TIMES

NORTH RIM LODGE SOLITUDE AND NORTH RIM LODGE DINING
BEAUTY, QUIET, PEACEFUL
THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE CANYON. BEING ABLE TO QUIETLY ENJOY
NATURAL BEAUTY AND QUIET
HIKING, SOLITUDE ON NORTH RIM
WE LOVE TO HIKE, SEE THE BEAUTY AND ENJOY THE TRANQUILITY
BEING IN A QUIET ATMOSPHERE AT THE NORTH RIM, EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS
SEEING A TIMBERWOLF AND SEEING THE CANYON FOR THE FIRST TIME
SAW WILDLIFE (DEER, BIRDS)
WILDLIFE
SEEING FIVE CALIFORNIA CONDORS. SEEING THE NORTH RIM FOR THE FIRST TIME.
MULE TRIP
DEER DRIVE
WILDLIFE VIEWING
SEEING A CONDOR
CANYON AND CONDOR
CONDORS, LONG RUN IN WOODS, THE VIEW OF THE CANYON ITSELF
CALIFORNIA CONDOR
THE GRAND CANYON LODGE IS WONDERFUL.
GRAND CANYON LODGE AT NORTH RIM
STAYING AT THE LODGE ON NORTH RIM AND HIKING VARIOUS TRAILS
ENJOYING THE LODGE AND THE HIKE THERE FROM THE GROUP CAMPGROUND
THAT WE GOT A LODGE/CABIN FOR ONE NIGHT ALTHOUGH WE DID NOT HAVE A RESERVATION. SO WE WERE ABLE TO ENJOY A NIGHT AND MORNING IN THE GRAND CANYON. SUNSET WAS NOT THAT GREAT BUT WE ENJOYED IT ANYWAY. WE LOVE THE SQUIRRELS IN THE PARK
NICE LODGE
THE WESTERN CABINS WERE FANTASTIC. ENJOYED THE VIEW OF THE CANYON AND SURROUNDING WILDLIFE. THE PEACE OF THE AREA WAS INCREDIBLE
STAYING IN BRIGHT ANGEL CABINS RIGHT ON THE RIM! ALSO THOROUGHLY ENJOYED VISITING AND LEARNING ABOUT KOLB BROTHERS AT THEIR HISTORIC STUDIO. AND THE CONDORS!!!
STAYING AT THE LODGE, GREAT AMENITIES AND CLOSENESS TO THE CANYON
NATURE TALK WITH RANGER
RANGER TALKS ON GEOLOGY & HIKING TRAILS

SUNSET, NATURE WALK CONDUCTED BY STAFF
LECTURES BY RANGERS
WATCHING SUNSET ON THE RIM. RANGER GUIDED TOUR
THE LIGHTNING STORM ON OUR SECOND NIGHT WAS SPECTACULAR & WAS SOMETHING I'D NEVER SEEN BEFORE. ALSO, JUST THE NATURAL, OPEN GRANDEUR OF THE CANYON WITHOUT TOO MANY OTHER TOURISTS.
IT RAINED & THE STORM WAS TREMENDOUS! I HAVE BEEN TO THE GC 4 TIMES & NEVER EXPERIENCED SUCH AWESOME WEATHER! THUNDER STORMS OVER THE CANYON. IT RAINED ON US AT JACOB'S LAKE. WE WERE RIDING MOTORCYCLES ON A DAY RIDE FROM LAS VEGAS NV. WE VISITED THE NORTH RIM
NICE COOL AREA WITH THE PINES
FIRST VISIT WITH LIGHTNING STORM AND DRAMATIC SKIES
INDIAN TACO AT BEAUTIFUL LODGE RESTAURANT, SEEING WILD TURKEY
ROCK FORMATIONS AND COLORS
ROCK FORMATIONS
SLEEPING IN A CAR DUE TO THUNDERSTORMS. BREAKFAST WITH A MARVELOUS VIEW OF A RAINY CANYON AT THE GC LODGE.
THE GRAND CANYON! CAMPING WAS FUN TOO
RAFTING WITH DIAMOND RIVER RAFTING
RAFTING ON THE COLORADO RIVER NEAR GLEN CANYON. WANT TO DO THE GRAND CANYON RAPIDS NEXT TIME.
MULE RIDING!! AND NORTH RIM CAMPSITE
MULE TRIP ON NORTH RIM
MULE RIDE
AIR FLIGHT
CYCLING FROM NORTH RIM INFO CENTER TO SUBLIME POINT
CAN'T CHOOSE ONE
EVERYTHING!
NONE. -GO SMOKEY
WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE
AWESOME SERVICE
OUR SELF PHOTO TAKEN ON THE SMALL PLATFORM OVERLOOKING NORTH RIM.
THE NORTH RIM WAS NICE
VISIT THE NORTH RIM-SOUTH RIM NOT SO GOOD BECAUSE OF THE SMOKE
THE PINE TREES AND BEING IN MOUNTAIN ATMOSPHERE
PHOTOGRAPHING THE PARK
FRIENDSHIP OF GROUP

COUSIN'S WEDDING
BEING ABLE TO SEE THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIM WITHIN 7 DAYS.
WE DROVE TO THE NORTH RIM AND RODE THE TRAIN TO THE SOUTH RIM.
MOUNTAIN BIKE RIDING JUST OUTSIDE GCNP ON RAINBOW RIM TRAIL
NORTH RIM AND VERMILLION CLIFFS, LAKE POWELL
FINDING WHAT WE WERE LOOKING FOR, PROOF OF ALL OF YOUR THEORIES OF ITS CREATION ARE WRONG
WHOLE EXPERIENCE WAS WONDERFUL
THE FEELING ON THE OTHER RIM AFTER GOING UP
I LIVED
COCKTAILS ON THE VERANDA
STAFF BEING VERY FRIENDLY DURING TIME WHEN ROAD WAS BEING CLOSED DUE TO THE FIRE
MIKE AT THE SALOON AT THE NORTH RIM

IF YES WHAT WAS IT YOU EXPECTED TO SEE OR DO?	WHAT KEPT YOU FROM SEEING OR DOING WHAT YOU EXPECTED?
WILD TURKEYS	NONE VISIBLE FROM ROAD
HAWKS OR EAGLES	THE RAIN
SEE A CONDOR	NONE SHOWED UP
NO WILDLIFE ANIMALS-DISAPPOINTED	HIDDEN IN THE FOREST
EXPECTED TO SEE MORE WILDLIFE- BIRDS	TIME- SO MUCH TO SEE HERE
MORE BIRDS	DONT KNOW.
WOULD LIKE TO SEE CONDORS	
WE EXPECTED TO SEE MORE WILDLIFE AND LESS PEOPLE	
SEE MORE WILDLIFE	
MORE WILDLIFE	
BEARS	
WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER, BUT WAS VERY SMOKEY	SMOKE
THE SMELL FROM THE CONTROLLED BURN FIRE MADE US LEAVE A DAY EARLY. WE DIDN'T HIKE AS MUCH OF THE RIM THAT WE COULD HAVE	CONTROLLED BURN- ONE DAY VISITOR CENTER WAS CLOSED.
SMOKE MADE HIKING LIMITED	SMOKE
SEE FURTHER-UNCLEAR VIEWS DUE TO FIRES	FIRES (3)
LOST A DAY OF HIKING DUE TO FOREST FIRE	FOREST FIRE
EXPECTED TO VIEW FURTHER DISTANCE BUT COULDN'T BECAUSE OF THE SMOKE	WILD FIRES
EXPECTED TO SEE MORE OF CANYON BUT COULD NOT BECAUSE OF LIMITED VISIBILITY (SMOKE).	SMOKE FROM FOREST FIRE SEVERAL MILES AWAY.
EXPECTED A CLEAR VIEW OF CANYON. EXPECTED TO SEE OLD DECOR (NAVAJO RUGS, ETC.) IN NORTH RIM LODGE.	SMOKE FROM FIRES. OLD DECOR SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND NOT REPLACED.
DUE TO FIRES, WE WERE UNABLE TO SEE THE VIEW OF THE CANYON.	WILD FIRES
CLEAR VIEW OF FORMATIONS-SMOKE WAS A PROBLEM	FOREST FIRES, SHY SQUIRRELS
CLEAR VIEW OF CANYON	SMOKE
SUNRISE TAMPERED BY SMOKE	SEE ABOVE
SMOKE FROM FIRE WAS BAD, COULD ONLY SEE CANYON TO THE EAST	
FOREST FIRES LIMITED VISIBILITY	

CANYON WAS VERY SMOKEY DUE TO FIRE	
WIDTH AND DEPTH OF THE CANYON INCLUDING COLOR VARIATIONS	SMOKE
SEE ACROSS THE CANYON	FIRE
BRIGHT ANGEL POINT	FIRE OBSCURED VIEW AT BRIGHT ANGEL POINT
WATER IN THE CANYON	COULD HAVE BEEN LACK OF INFORMATION
WESTERN RIM OVERLOOKS	WESTERN RIM OVERLOOKS- RAINSTORMS
WATCH THE LAST SUNLIGHT RAYS "SPOTLIGHT" THE HAYDEN BUTTE OFF POINT IMPERIAL	NO RETURN SHUTTLE FROM POINT IMPERIAL
COULDN'T FIND THE CAVE ON HORSESHOE MESA	NO SIGN TO CAVE
THE COLORADO RIVER	THE CANYON ITSELF. IT'S TOO BIG!
MORE OF THE CLIFFS & CANYON TOUR	TOO HIGH UP
WE ONLY HAD TIME TO SEE THE S. RIM WE WENT TO SEVERAL DIFFERENT SPOTS BUT DID NOT GET TO SEE THE NORTH OR WEST	WE ONLY SPENT 3.5 HOURS DAY TRIP FROM SCOTTSDALE , THE VIEWS WERE SPECTACULAR
	KEPT BUSY W/HIKING & OTHER ACTIVITIES. IF THERE ARE SPECIAL THINGS TO SEE AT VISITORS CENTER OR IMPORTANT INFO, MAYBE RANGER COULD MENTION AT CHECK IN
DID NOT GET AROUND TO SEEING VISITORS CENTER, N RIM	
CAPE ROYAL	RAN OUT OF TIME
BOTTOM OF CANYON	NOT ENOUGH TIME FOR OVERNIGHT HIKE
DRIVE TO SUBLIME- LOUSY ROAD. MADE IT IMPASSABLE	SEE ABOVE
COLORADO RIVER WATER	
COLORADO	CANYON WALLS, NO VIEW POINT
AFTER RAFT TRIP WE WERE TO HIKE TO SUPAI AND HAVASU. WENT TO PAGE AND NORTH RIM	BAD KNEE AFTER HIKE TO COLORADO RIVER TO CATCH RAFT AND WEATHER
	AIR POLLUTION & SOME FEAR OF EDGES/CLIFFS FOR SOMEONE IN MY GROUP. NOT ENOUGH ACTIVITIES FOR YOUNGER MEMBERS OF GROUP
THE VIEW WAS CLOUDY & VERY HAZY- IT WAS DISAPPOINTING WE WANTED TO STARGAZE BUT IT WAS OVERCAST MOST OF THE TIME.	
CLOUDS & THUNDERSTORMS OBSCURED SUNSETS	
WE WANTED TO HIKE INTO THE CANYON ON OUR OWN HIKE	RESTRICTIONS IN THE PARK SMOKE
HIKE WITH IN-LAWS DOG	ALL INFO READ ON INTERNET PRIOR TO TRIP INDICATED DOG WOULD BE ALLOWED ON TRAIL-NOT TRUE
SHORT HIKE DOWN BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL	STORM DAMAGE

HIKING AT THE NORTH RIM. PHOTOGRAPHY	BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS (NORTH RIM)
GO TO BOTTOM OF CANYON. RAFTING	COULD NOT GET RESERVATIONS AT PHANTOM RANCH. SUN TOO INTENSE FOR RAFTING
WE INTENDED TO HIKE MORE TRAILS	USE BY MULES
MORE HIKING INTO THE CANYON	OUR OWN TIME CONSTRAINTS
MORE HIKING- COULDN'T ALLOW ENOUGH TIME. ALSO MULE RIDE-OUT OF \$ AND NEED TO LEAVE EARLY IN A.M.	NEED TO LEAVE EARLY IN AM
KAIBAB TRAIL, IMPOSSIBLE TO DO DUE TO CROWDS AND MULES. QUITE HOT	THE IMPERIAL TRAIL WAS NOT WELL MARKED THUS CAUSING US TO SPEND WAY TOO MUCH TIME GETTING OUT, DELAYING US TO DO KAIBAB-NOT A TRAIL FOR MID-DAY
HIKE TO FLOOR OF CANYON	TIME INVOLVED, CONDITIONING OF ENTIRE GROUP
I WANTED TO HIKE TO THE COLORADO RIVER	IT WAS TOO FAR TO COMPLETE IN ONE DAY
MORE HIKING OF TRAILS BUT RAN OUT OF TIME AND AFTER THREE NATIONAL PARKS THE TEENAGE BOYS WANTED TO GET TO VEGAS!	
HIKING GRAND CANYON	
WE HAD 1 PERSON IN OUR PARTY IN A WHEELCHAIR AND WE EXPECTED MORE ACCESSIBILITY ON PARTS OF THE TRAILS.	
SUNSET	HAD TO LEAVE
	100 MILE ROUND TRIP DRIVE TO AND FROM THE PARK. CAMPING MAKES THE VISIT AFFORDABLE, BUT NO HOOKUPS IN THE PARK MAKES IT MUCH LESS DESIREABLE.
ADDITIONAL RANGER TALKS. SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT THE RIM	
STAY INSIDE PARK	NO ROOM AT THE INN
GET A RESERVATION AT THE LODGE; GET A CLEAR VIEW (FIRE SMOKE).	NO ROOM AT THE INN.
CAMP IN THE PARK	TIME
SPENDING THE NIGHT IN THE CAMPGROUND	
RV CAMP	
RIDE A MULE INTO CANYON	200 LB. LIMIT
MULE RIDE INTO CANYON	WEIGHT LIMIT
RIDE MULES	TIME
RAFTING	TIME AND MONEY
MULE RIDE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE GRAND CANYON	TIME RESTRICTIONS
HELICOPTER RIDE	LACK OF TIME- POOR TRIP PREPARATION
RIDE THE MULES BELOW THE RIM	SHUT DOWN

FULL DAY MULE RIDE UNAVAILABLE DUE TO TRAIL EROSION	SEE ABOVE
MULE RIDING AND SUNRISE	
EAT DINNER IN GRAND CANYON LODGE, SEE MORE WILDLIFE	DIDN'T MAKE EARLY RESERVATIONS
HAVE DINNER AT THE LODGE(NORTH RIM)	THERE WERE MORE THAN 100 CARS STANDING IN THE LOT: SO WE DIDN'T EVEN GO INSIDE THE LODGE
RESTAURANT WAS NOT OPEN (10:30 AM)	RESTAURANT NOT OPEN- WOULD HAVE SPENT A LOT MORE MONEY
SPEND MORE TIME/DAYS AT THE NORTH RIM	GRAND CANYON LODGE WAS BOOKED
I WANTED TO STAY AT THE RIM, BUT COULD ONLY STAY UNTIL 3PM	DIDN'T HAVE RESERVATIONS
NEED MORE TIME WOULD HAVE HIKE THE TRAIL TO GET TO THE BOTTOM	NEED TIME
BIKE RIDING AREA WAS SO LIMITED WE DIDN'T DO IT AT ALL AT NORTH RIM	WHERE YOU CAN RIDE BIKES IS VERY LIMITED AT NORTH RIM NO RENTAL AVAILABLE. NOT AS MANY BIKE TRAILS AS EXPECTED EITHER
WE HAD HOPED TO RENT AND RIDE BICYCLES	
CAMP TOO COLD- RENT RIDE BIKES NOT AVAILABLE	
HAVE A CAMP FIRE	FIRE RESTRICTIONS
EVERYTHING	SMOKE FROM FOREST FIRES
IMAX ON NORTH RIM	I DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS NOT AVAILABLE
WE WANTED TO SEE SO MUCH MORE, BUT OUR LITTLE DOG WAS NOT ALLOWED ON THE PATHS.	WE WANTED TO SEE MORE OF THE CANYON.
VERMILLION CLIFFS AND ANTELOPE POINT	LACK OF TIME
NIGHTGAZING FOR STARS- TOO MANY LIGHTS	
	DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS AVAILABLE IN THE PARK
	RAIN
	IT IS DOWN IN THE CANYON AND THEREFORE TOO FAR FROM THE NORTH RIM

If you were the GCNP superintendent what is the single improvement you would make to most improve the park experience for visitors?

I WOULD BUILD NOTHING ELSE ON THE NORTH RIM AND HEAVILY ADVERTISE THE SOUTH RIM!

PROVIDE MORE INFORMATION STATIONS, CENTERS, PLAQUES ETC

WIDEN SIDEWALK TO ACCOMMODATE GROUPS

KEEP IT PRISTINE, NO NEW HOTELS

PUT HAND RAIL ON ANGEL POINT PATHWAY

DON'T LET THE RESORTS TAKE OVER

FREE ENTRANCE-LOWER PRICE

RAILINGS ALONG TRAIL TO BRIGHT ANGEL POINT

DESIGN PLACES TO ENJOY A VIEW (MORE BENCHES) IN SILENCE/MEDITATION (DESIGNATE AREAS WITH SIGNS) ALLOW DROP OFF FOR NEW ARRIVALS AT HOTEL ENTRANCE

GIVEN THE NUMBER OF VISITORS I AM IMPRESSED WITH THE QUALITY OF THIS PARK

SOMEWAY TO GET WORD OUT ON AIR QUALITY AND VISIBILITY. I STOPPED IN FREDONIA AND JACOBS LAKE. BOTH RANGER STATIONS WERE NOT INFORMED ON AIR QUALITY AND SMOKE.

MORE DRIVEABLE VIEW POINTS. WALKING TO VIEWPOINTS IS NOT ALWAYS EASY- ESPECIALLY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS

MORE RANGERS TO KEEP AN EYE ON IDIOTS WHO DON'T RESPECT TRAILS, ANIMALS, PLANTS, ETC. SAW A LOT OF DISTURBING BEHAVIOR FROM A FEW MORONS.

ADD GUARD RAILS ON UNDER THE RIM TRAILS.

ADDITIONAL SIDEWALK LIGHTING AT NIGHT

BAN COACH TRIPS

LARGER OBSERVATION AREAS WITH UPDATED RAILING

IMPROVE AIR

LIQUOR STORE- (NIGHTS GET COLD & RAINY WHEN YOU ARE CAMPING) NO WHERE TO DRIVE REALLY, SO SAFETY ISN'T A FACTOR

THE ONLY THING WE COULD THINK OF WAS MAYBE TO HAVE PARK INFORMATION SENT TO US BEFORE WE ARRIVE- AFTER HAVING MADE OUR RESERVATIONS

FEWER VISITORS FOR SOUTH RIM

CLEAN BRUSH TREES. BRANCH BROKE PASSENGER MIRROR ON MY RV. I HAD GLASS ON MY CHEEK AND DASH.

SPREAD THE CROWDS EVENLY ALONG THE RIM

HAVE DRINKING FOUNTAINS AVAILABLE FREE WHERE PEOPLE COULD FILL THEIR CONTAINERS. THE COST OF WATER WAS RIDICULOUS

MAKE A STRONGER STATEMENT TO PEOPLE AS THEY ENTER THE PARK ABOUT NOT FEEDING THE ANIMALS AND ABOUT NOT GOING OFF THE TRAILS (BOTH FOR CONSERVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND FOR SAFETY)

MAKE A CABLE TRAIL TO THE BOTTOM OF THE CANYON

MAKE IT TOTALLY SMOKE-FREE
RAILS
MORE PAVED PATHS FROM PARKING LOT TO MOTEL AT NORTH RIM
MORE RESTROOMS
IMPROVE TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPEEDING) ON ENTRANCE ROADS
MILE MARKERS LEADING INTO PARK SOUTH OF JACOBS LAKE. ALSO MILE DISTANCES ON MAPS/PUBLICATIONS BETWEEN SITES
GO BACK TO MORE NATURAL STATE
MAKE THE PARK MORE VACATION FRIENDLY BY PROVIDING MORE AMENITIES AND IMPROVED ACCESS TO THE INSIDE OF THE CANYON
WHILE IN THE GRAND CANYON, THERE WERE TWO VERY UNRULY MEN, BUT MY HUSBAND & I NEVER SAW ANY PARK PERSONNEL THAT WE COULD REPORT IT TO IN A TIMELY MANNER
GIVE SOUTH RIM THE FEEL OF THE NORTH RIM
BAN CARS AND RV'S
OPEN MORE BATHROOMS
LOOK INTO THINNING THE BURN ON IMPERIAL POINT ROAD
BETTER ACCESS TO SIGHTSEEING POINTS
HAVE BINOCULARS AT THE LODGE VIEWING AREAS FOR VISITORS TO LOOK THROUGH AT THE CANYON
TRIM BUSHES ALONG ROADS
LIMIT/RESTRICT PRIVATE CARS IN SOUTH RIM
DECREASE THE AMOUNT OF VEHICLE CONGESTION
CLEAR THE AIR
DON'T EVER LET THE NORTH RIM BECOME LIKE THE SOUTH RIM
KEEP NORTH RIM NON COMMERCIAL
ALIGN THE TRAIL TO THE LODGE AT THE NORTH RIM THERE WAS REBAR STICKING UP ABOVE THE ROCKS BY THE TRAILS. THIS LOOKED UNSAFE AND DID NOT LOOK GOOD
REQUIRE RESERVATIONS OR SOME METHOD TO LIMIT VISITORS TO THE NORTH RIM AT ONE TIME
RESTRICT LENGTH AND SIZE OF VEHICLES PERMITTED
IMPROVE ROADS FOR BICYCLING TO AND IN PARK
SOMEHOW HANDLE ALL THE PEOPLE, THERE ARE TOO MANY
PUT INFO BOOTH AFTER ENTRANCE BOOTH SO IF INCOMING/OUTGOING VISITORS HAVE QUESTIONS THEY CAN ASK WITHOUT HOLDING UP OTHER VISITORS BEHIND THEM
KEEP OPEN LONGER- NOV 1ST OR 15TH
DO NOT DO LIKE YOSEMITE: LIMIT DEVELOPMENT WITHIN AND IF POSSIBLE, NEAR THE PARK. ENCOURAGE RV CAMPING IN FLAGSTAFF OR WILLIAMS WITH SHUTTLE SERVICE TO THE PARK. KEEP THE PARK SIMPLE, JUST THE CANYON

NATIONAL PARK FEES FOR ENTRANCE, CAMPING AND HIKING ARE UNFAIR
THE TREES DISTRACT FROM THE VIEW- TRIMMING THE TREES ALONG THE RIM WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR OLDER VISITORS
PUT MORE RAILINGS ON TRIALS WITH STEEP DROPOFFS
DON'T KNOW. MAYBE REST ROOMS
I WOULD ALLOW DOGS (ON A LEASH) ON 3 TRAILS IN THE PARK
NO SMOKING ANYWHERE ON STATE/FEDERAL PROPERTY
BE SUPPORTIVE OF VISITORS THAT ARE CITIZENS OF THE USA. IF CURTAILMENT OF NUMBERS IS NECESSARY LIMIT FOREIGN VISITORS NOT USA CITIZENS. MY SON SAID MORE ANIMALS.
NEVER LET ATV
NO SMOKING ON TRAILS
STOP MOTORIZED BOATS ON THE COLORADO RIVER
MORE OVERLOOKS
PUT MORE BATHROOMS ON THE RIM
MORE CONCERNED FOR ENVIRONMENT, SAW LOTS OF LITTER AND CIGARETTE BUTTS ON THE TRAIL
LIMIT THE NUMBER OF VISITORS.
NOTHING- THIS IS THE BEST U.S. PARK I HAVE VISITED
VISIT WAS GREAT
IT WAS GREAT! NO SUGGESTIONS
YOU CAN NOT IMPROVE ON NATURE!
SORRY NO IDEA
NOTHING - KEEP IT PRISTINE (THE WAY IT IS) AND KEEP VISITORS EDUCATED ABOUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.
NO COMMENT
NOTHING
THE TRIP WAS WONDERFUL. YOU'RE DOING A GREAT JOB! THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SITE I'VE EVER SEEN!
KEEP IT AS IT IS
NOTHING. THE NORTH RIM IS PERFECT. THE FIRE WAS A NICE TOUCH
CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING WONDERFUL TRIP!
ALL GOOD. WE CAN THINK OF NO IMPROVEMENTS
NOTHING, EVERYTHING WAS WONDERFUL
WE WERE QUITE HAPPY WITH OUR VISIT. GREAT JOB!
DIFFICULT TO ANSWER
NORTH RIM IS FINE THE WAY IT IS

I CAN'T THINK OF ANY
NOTHING
NO SUGGESTIONS
WE WERE ON THE NORTH RIM. I WOULD CHANGE NOTHING
CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING
GREAT JOB
WE LIKE IT EXACTLY AS IT IS
CAME FOR THE SCENERY. CAN'T IMPROVE ON THAT
VERY SATISFIED .
CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING THAT WOULD HAVE IMPROVED OUR VISIT
IT WAS GREAT.
ON TOURS-MORE POINTS OF INTEREST
HAVE A STAR GAZING OBSERVATION AREA WITH HIGH QUALITY TELESCOPES AND KNOWLEDGE STAFF TO ASSIST VISITORS AND MONITOR SAFETY OF EQUIPMENT
HAVE MORE RANGER-GUIDED TOURS AND HIKES. RENOVATE KAIBAB LODGE.
ALTHOUGH THE RANGER PRESENCE WAS ADEQUATE, I WOULD HAVE EVEN MORE TO MAKE THEM MORE AVAILABLE AND ABLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS AND OFFER ASSISTANCE
ON THE NORTH RIM- I'D ADD MORE INTERPRETATION. GO STAND AT THE OVERLOOKS AND LISTEN TO WHAT PEOPLE ARE QUIETLY ASKING EACH OTHER AS THEY TRY TO UNDERSTAND & APPRECIATE WHAT THEY ARE SEEING. PRETEND YOU...
KEEP THE LEVEL OF PERSONABLE PEOPLE HIGH PLEASURE TO SPEAK TO THE RANGER WE HAD
SOMETHING GEARED TOWARDS CHILDREN AND MAYBE SOME TYPE OF BOOK WHERE THEY COULD ID THINGS EX. SCAVENGER HUNT. NO COST TO HELP KEEP YOUNG CHILDREN INTERESTED
PLACE A SATELLITE VISITOR CENTER (WITH RANGERS) NEAR THE HOTELS ON THE SOUTH RIM. WE NEVER MADE IT TO THE SOUTH RIM VC
EXPLAIN MORE OF HOW THE NORTH RIM IS DIFFERENT FROM THE SOUTH RIM
FLORA IDENTIFICATION
PROVIDE MORE REFERENCE MAPS OF WHERE YOU ARE IN REFERENCE TO THE CANYON
MORE NORTH RIM INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES; EXP IN CAPE ROYAL AND IMPERIAL PT. WE DID ENJOY RANGER TALKS AND STARGAZING AT LODGE- VERY COMPETENT RANGER
ON THE MAIN BROCHURE, INCLUDE MORE WORDS AND DESCRIPTION OF POINTS OF INTEREST
BETTER INFORMATION ON THE RADIO ABOUT THE GRAND CANYON VILLAGE
LIMIT PRIVATE VEHICLES- USE PARK SHUTTLES. MAKE MORE ACCESSIBLE TRAILS FOR WHEELCHAIRS.
BETTER INSTRUCTIONS FOR BUS SHUTTLES, VERY CONFUSING AND DRIVERS NOT SPECIFIC

LIMIT # OF TOUR BUSES ON PROPERTY
TRAVEL WITHIN THE PARK
BETTER ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
WIDER ROAD LANES FOR SAFETY, BRIGHTER LANES MORE FREE BROCHURES
SHUTTLE LIKE ZION, EARLIER BREAKFAST FOR HIKERS
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (LIGHT RAIL) FOR VISITORS
KEEP VEHICLES OUT. USE SHUTTLE ONLY
HIGHER SPEED LIMITS
PROVIDE A SHUTTLE TO TRAILS AND LODGE AND CAMPGROUND
SHUTTLE BACK TO PARKING LOT CONFUSING.
RUN A SHUTTLE FROM THE VISITOR CENTER TO THE VARIOUS TRAILHEADS
TAKING THE BUS WAS A LITTLE CONFUSING. YOU DIDN'T ALWAYS KNOW WHICH WAY YOU WERE GOING WHEN THEY WERE COMING. THERE WASN'T ANYTHING EXPLAINING
I WOULD ACTIVELY WORK TOWARD MAKING MORE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE IN THE PARK
THIS TRIP WAS TO THE NORTH RIM. THE SOUTH RIM NEEDS A SHUTTLE SYSTEM SIMILAR TO ZION NP TO BATTLE TRAFFIC CONGESTION.
CONVENIENT MASS TRANSIT
MORE COMFORTABLE SHUTTLES
MORE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND RESTRICT # OF CARS IN THE PARK. DON'T OVER DEVELOP.
PROVIDE PARKING SIGNS AND SPACES FOR CARS WITH HOTEL/LODGE RESERVATIONS
BETTER PARKING AT NORTH RIM. PAYING LODGE GUESTS SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY PARKING
MORE PARKING-SHUTTLE SERVICE
LEVEL PARKING SPACES FOR RV
MORE PARKING
EXPAND PARKING- INCLUDE MOTORCYCLE ONLY PARKING
BETTER PARKING FACILITIES FOR CARS AT BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE DID NOT KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH OUR CAR WHILE WE CHECKED IN TO GET OUR CABIN
DESIGNATED PARKING FOR LODGE GUESTS
HAVE MORE PARKING AVAILABLE
PARKING AT THE LODGE
BETTER PARKING AND MAPS AT MORE AREAS
WHEEL CHAIR ACCESS
MORE LARGE WILDLIFE, PAVED RIM TRAIL FOR HANDICAPPED, AGED

DIRECTIONS TO DISABLED PERSON PARKING SPOTS. MAPS TO SHOW EASY ACCESS TO CANYON VIEWING
WALKS SMOOTHER FOR WHEEL CHAIRS, OPEN BARS AND RESTAURANTS EARLY
MORE HANDI-CAP FACILITIES AT MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST
HANDICAP DIRECTION FOR DRIVING IN THE RED AREA WAS POORLY MARKED TO THE STARTING POINT. VERY CONFUSING.
DIRECTION SIGNS AND MORE DETAILED MAPS.
POST A SIGN AT THE RIM; "QUIET IS APPRECIATED"
HAVE MORE REST ROOMS AVAILABLE AND SIGNS SHOWING WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED
MORE EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE ABOUT WILDLIFE AND PLANTS, ESPECIALLY THE ABUNDANT BIRD-LIFE AND CONSERVATION PROJECTS.
SIGNS IDENTIFYING TURNOUTS FROM BOTH DIRECTIONS
NORTH RIM-SAFETY SIGNS
HIKING TRAILS WERE SCARY SO WE COULDN'T DO MANY OF THEM. UNLIKE THE UTAH PARKS WHERE YOU CAN EXPERIENCE THE PARKS UP CLOSE, THE GCNP IS MORE DISTANT- MORE DIFFICULT TO FEEL & EXPERIENCE
MAKE SURE ALL CAMPERS AND HIKERS TAKE THEIR TRASH WHEN THEY GO
MORE TRAILS THAT DID NOT REQUIRE 'BACKCOUNTRY PERMITS'
MORE TRAIL MARKERS, MILE MARKERS, SIGNAGE SEEMED POOR AT NIGHT ESPECIALLY. IT IS LONGER THAN 15 MI FROM LODGE TO CAPE ROYAL- WE MISSED SUNSET. EVERYTHING SEEMED FURTHER AWAY THAN MAPS FROM GCNP INDICATE
MAKE THE RIM WALKWAYS & PATHS INTO THE CANYON SAFER
PROVIDE MORE INFOR ON BACKCOUNTRY HIKE ACCESS, BOOKING, AVAILABILITY AND REQUIREMENTS, FOR THOSE VISITORS FOR 1ST TIME FROM ABROAD VIA INTERNET. ALLOW MAILING OF INFO TO ADDRESSES ABROAD
PUT SOME KID FRIENDLY TRAILS ON NORTH RIM SO WE COULD STAY LONGER
MORE HIKES & BETTER MARKED HIKES AND TRAILS
PLACE DISTANCE SIGNS ALONG TRAILS SIGNIFYING DISTANCE REMAINING TO DESTINATIONS FOR OLDER OR INFIRM FOLKS TO KNOW HOW MUCH FURTHER THEY NEED TO GO OR START BACK TO POINT OF ORIGIN
HIKING PATH FOR PET DOG
ACCESS TO INSIDE CANYONS SIMILAR TO ZION
REMOVE MULES FROM HIKING TRAILS AND NOT ALLOW PLANES AND HELICOPTERS TO FLY INTO CANYON
STOP OR REDUCE MULE TOURS. THEY MAKE THE TRAILS DIRTY AND CAUSE BAD SMELL
KEEP MULES OFF THE SAME TRAILS HIKERS USE.
KICK THE MULES OUT. THEY ARE VERY HARD ON THE TRIALS & THEY PROBABLY DON'T PAY THEIR WAY. THEY (THEIR POOP) DEFINITELY DETRACTS FROM THE HIKING EXPERIENCE.
MULES RUIN THE TRAILS, BUILD THEM THEIR OWN TRAILS
ELIMINATE THE MULE TRAINS ON NORTH KAIBAB TRAIL. THEY WERE SMELLY AND HOOVES GROUND THE TRAIL TO DUST. WE HIKED MOSTLY ON GREEN DRIED MANURE-JUST CAN'T BE GOOD. HAD TO WATCH WHERE WE STEPPED RATHER THIN THE PAST YOUR TRAILS

HAVE NOT BEEN THAT GOOD, THEY HAVE GOTTEN WORSE OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS. I WAS PLEASED TO SEE YOUR EFFORTS ON MY LAST VISIT TO IMPROVE TRAILS.
MULE MESSES ARE BAD
INCREASE NUMBER RV PARKING SITES
MORE CAMPING INSIDE THE PARK WITH ALL SERVICES
IMPROVE TOILET AND POTABLE WATER AVAILABILITY FOR GROUP CAMPSITES 1-4
MAKE RV CAMPGROUND SITES EASIER TO ENTER FOR BIGGER RIGS, TRIM TREES
MAKE RV HOOKUPS AVAILABLE INSIDE THE PARK. STAYING 50 MILES AWAY FROM THE PARK LIMITS THE NUMBER OF TIMES WE WISH TO MAKE THE ROUND TRIP DRIVE DURING OUR STAY.
TO PROVIDE MORE CAMPGROUND. MAKE IT EASIER FOR PEOPLE TO VISIT THE GC SPONTANEOUSLY.
MORE TENT ONLY CAMP SITES/PERHAPS SEGREGATION OF RV AND TENT CAMPING
FLUSH TOILETS AND SHOWERS CLOSER TO THE GROUP CAMP SITE
MORE CAMPSITES
MORE PRIVACY IN THE CAMPGROUNDS. MORE BUFFER BETWEEN SITES.
MORE CAMPING SITES AT NORTH RIM
ON CAMPGROUND:IMPROVE THE SHOWERS, INCLUDES THE PRICE OF SHOWERS IN THE CAMPGROUND. AMOUNT NOT ENOUGH. WASH BASIN
HAVE CAMPERS AND RV PARK AT PARK ENTRANCE AND BE SHUTTLED INTO PARK. THEY CAUSE TOO MANY TRAFFIC TIE-UPS
MORE CAMPGROUNDS (RV) CLOSER TO THE NORTH RIM
DISALLOW RV GENERATORS IN CAMPSITE ALLOW ONLY IN RV PARTS
RV CAMPGROUND THAT WOULD PROVIDE FOR LATER MODELS OF RV'S. MOST CAMPGROUNDS NOT EQUIPPED TO HANDLE LONGER CLASS A'S, C'S, 5TH WHEELS. INCLUDE FULL HOOKUPS, WATER, ELECTRIC AND SEWER.
BETTER BATHROOMS IN THE CAMPGROUNDS, BETTER INFORMATION IN ST GEORGE OR AT THE 9/389 JUNCTION ABOUT THE DISTANCE IT TAKES TO GET TO THE GRAND CANYON
MORE CAMPING NORTH RIM
ENLARGE CAMPSITES TO ACCOMMODATE LARGER RV'S
MORE CABINS
PROVIDE ECO LODGES
MORE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS INSIDE THE PARK.
MORE ACCOMMODATIONS
NICER BATHROOMS IN CABINS- TOWELS BUT ESPECIALLY MORE HOT WATER
ADD ANOTHER LODGE, CABINS, CAMPING IN A DIFFERENT LOCATION TO SPREAD OUT VISITORS
REMODEL LODGING- SHOWER SIZE. IMPROVE SERVICE AT THE LODGE

FANS IN ROOMS, SIGNS IF WATER IS OK TO DRINK
UPGRADE THE FURNITURE AND LIGHTING IN THE MOTEL UNITS. LUMPY BED, DIM LIGHTS, NO PLACE TO SIT AND READ COMFORTABLY. NOT A VALUE FOR AN EXPENSIVE ROOM.
HAVE MORE LODGE OR CABIN AND CAMPING FACILITIES SO IT WOULDN'T FEEL SO CROWDED
MORE LODGING CLOSER TO THE RIM
NO LODGE RESERVATIONS IN EXCESS OF 6 MONTHS
BETTER SEATING ON THE NORTH RIM LODGE PATIO FOR MORE PEOPLE
CREATE A PLACE WITH CHEAPER ROOMS
IT WAS PERFECT. NEW MATTRESS WOULD HELP
REORGANIZE PARKING SPACES FOR BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE. ALLOW VISITORS TO CHECK IN BEFORE 4:00 PM SO THAT THEY CAN REST IN ROOMS OR GO OUT TO ENJOY SIGHTS. IMPROVE FREQUENCY AND STOPS FOR SHUTTLE, AS PER ZION
UPGRADE ALL CABINS AT NORTH RIM
ALARM CLOCK/RADIO IN ROOM
MORE ACCOMMODATIONS ON NORTH RIM
IMPROVE HOTEL SPACE ON NORTH RIM. DRAMATICALLY IMPROVE FOOD QUALITY AND CHOICES AT NORTH RIM
LESS EXPENSIVE LODGING IN/NEAR THE PARK
ADD LODGING AND PARKING
DIFFICULTY WITH PHONE NUMBER TO LODGE, IN AAA BOOK
MORE LODGING IN THE PARK
THE QUALITY OF THE ACCOMMODATION AT THE NORTH RIM IS VERY LOW, THE CABINS ARE "OUT OF TIME", TOO EXPENSIVE, NOT CLEAN NOT RECOMMENDABLE
MORE ACCOMMODATIONS
ONLY THAT THE LODGE WOULD BE OPEN ALL YEAR IF POSSIBLE (NORTH RIM)
THE LODGE WE STAYED IN WAS A VERY SMALL CABIN THAT HAD VERY BAD BEDS. I FEEL IF THEY CHARGE OVER \$100 THEY COULD AT LEAST PROVIDE A GOOD BED
MORE OVERNIGHT HOUSING
MORE RESTAURANTS AND FOOD OPTIONS (SUCH AS SANDWICHES AND PICNIC TABLES) AND MORE BIKE ACCESS
NEED MORE PLACES TO EAT AND LODGE AT NORTH RIM
LOWER FOOD PRICES, BETTER QUALITY IN DELI AT NORTH RIM. MORE CAMPSITES, BETTER TASTING WATER DOWN THE BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL
FOOD VERY GOOD IN RESTAURANT/SALOON, STAFF VERY NICE IN CAFE BUT FOOD WAS MEDIOCRE. WOULD REVIEW MENU AND FOOD QUALITY-ALSO ADD SOME SNACK FOOD AVAILABILITY
IN THE CAFE-SOME FRESH FRUIT CHOICES

KEEP THE GRAND CANYON LODGE DINING ROOM OPEN UNTIL 11:00 AM FOR BREAKFAST
ADD CANYON CRUNCH ICE CREAM TO THE N RIM DINING AREA
IMPROVE FOOD AT THE CAFE AT THE NORTH RIM, MAKE YAVAPAI CAFETERIA MORE CONSISTENT WITH CAFETERIA AT MASWIK
REQUIRE DELI IN THE PINES TO IMPROVE SELECTIONS AND FURNISHINGS AND TO PRICE ITEMS MORE REASONABLY. INSTALL BABY CHANGING STATIONS OR ADD FAMILY RESTROOMS
EMPLOYEES BE MORE PLEASANT ESPECIALLY IN RESTAURANTS
CASUAL DINING AT NORTH RIM
PROVIDE OTHER ITEMS ON DINNER MENU THAT ARE MORE MODERATELY PRICED
DIFFICULTY MAKING DINNER RESERVATIONS
FINE DINING AND VIEW OF CANYON
ADD FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS
IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE A CLOSER, MORE CONVENIENT WAY TO TRANSFER LUGGAGE FROM A VEHICLE INTO A CABIN.
CHEAPER SOUVENIRS. ALSO SHUTTLE BUSES!
PROVIDE ALL VHS CASSETTES OR DVDS WITH EUROPEAN STANDARDS. (PAL, REGIONAL CODES) SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE FOR HIKERS.
HAVE BIKE RENTALS AVAILABLE FOR THE RIM
TO PAY 1.25 IS FAIR- BUT OF 6 SHOWERS ONLY 4 WERE WORKING. IF YOU HAVE TO PAY MAKE SURE THEY ALL WORK
CLEAN UP AROUND BUILDINGS AT SERVICE AREAS AND DORMS. OUR DAUGHTER LIVED AT A CABIN BY LODGE AND VERY NICE AREA- XANTERRA'S AREA NEEDS WORK BUT VERY NICE PEOPLE
MORE GROCERIES. I WENT TO PHANTOM RANCH. MULE SHIT REMOVAL
SERVICES ARE HIGH PRICED
MAKE SURE POP MACHINE IS WORKING IF DELI IS GOING TO CHARGE FOR DRINKS
ABOLISH THE AIRCRAFT
STOP THE AIRPLANES AND HELICOPTERS
ELIMINATE ALL OVERFLIGHTS EXCEPT FOR MEDICAL REASONS
ELIMINATE AUTOS FROM PARK AND AIRPLANE FLIGHTS OVER AND THROUGH THE CANYON
WE HAD A GREAT TIME- SHUTTLES WERE FINE, CAMPING GREAT, WE JUST HAD A BAD EXPERIENCE WITH THIS CONTROLLED BURN OUT OF CONTROL
CONTROL FOREST FIRES
LOBBY FOR CLEAN AIR IN REGION. SOME OF HAZE IN DISTANCE MAY HAVE BEEN FIRES, BUT SOME NOT. SECOND WOULD JUST BE TO MAINTAIN TRIALS/FACILITIES
PUT THESE FIRES OUT WHEN THEY START, NO MORE PRESCRIBED BURNING, LOG ON THE PARK
KEEP CONTROLLED BURNS SMALL. DO THEM IN WINTER WHEN PARK IS CLOSED
SMOKE WAS SUFFOCATING AND SPOILED THE VIEW

UPDATE ON CURRENT TIME AND TIME ZONES

SMILE

I DID NOT SEE ONE IMPOSED UPON PERFECTIONS

THE PARK WAS A QUICK VISIT SO I REALLY COULD NOT COMMENT ON HOW TO IMPROVE THE PARK

I HAVE HEARD THAT IN EUROPE PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO PUT SOME FORM OF OXYGEN INTO THE WATER THAT MAKES ADJUSTING TO THE ALTITUDE EASY. I AM WONDERING IF THAT IS LEGAL OR AVAILABLE IN THE US

INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE OVER USE OF PESTICIDES AT PHANTOM RANCH. CONSIDER ALTERNATE PESTICIDES BECAUSE SOME PEOPLE GOT LEG RASHES FROM IT IN APRIL AND JUNE 2004 WHEN I VISITED. SMELLS AWFUL.

KEEP CELL PHONES OUT OF PARK

LESS IS MORE, LET US EXPLORE AS WE CAN LEARN MORE THAT WAY

THE PARK

NO!

What else would you like to tell us about your visit to the GCNP?

THE PARK STAFF WAS VERY FRIENDLY AND HELPFUL

WE LOVED OUR VISIT TO THE PARK! THE RANGERS & THE EMPLOYEES OF XANTERRA (EXCEPT THE POSTMAN) WENT OUT OF THEIR WAY TO BE HELPFUL. WE LOVED THE CHAIRS ON THE BACK LODGE THAT OVERLOOKED THE CANYON.

EVERYONE IN THE PARK SERVICES WERE FRIENDLY, WARM & HELPFUL. THANK YOU!

THE PLACE IS AWESOME. ALL THE PARK EMPLOYEES ARE NICE AND SWEET. GOOD LUCK.

RANGER TOUR NORTH RIM 7/12/04 8:30AM EXCELLENT, FOOD PRICES HIGH-ESPECIALLY DRINKS, COFFEE POT IN ROOM, ICE MACHINES GREAT, BETTER SIGNS ON ROAD AND PARK, SOUTH RIM RANGER TALK WE COULD NOT LOCATE

ALL THE STAFF WERE VERY NICE & FACILITIES WELL MAINTAINED & SETTING, VIEWS & TRIALS GREAT. FROM CAMPGROUND PERSPECTIVE WE APPRECIATED HAVING THE PRIME SITE ON N RIM BUT NOT THE RV'S

ALL PARK RANGERS AND EMPLOYEES WERE VERY HELPFUL AND FRIENDLY. IT HAS BEEN A MEMORABLE FAMILY TRIP.

JIM (RANGER) WAS GREAT- GAVE AN EXCELLENT GEOLOGICAL EXPLANATION ON THE CREATION OF THE GRAND CANYON-WOULD RECOMMEND THIS SESSION TO ALL THAT COME TO GCNP

DUE TO THE # OF TEENS + CHILDREN CLIMBING ROCKS, OFF PATH, AND UNATTENDED, THE TRIALS SHOULD BE MORE CLOSELY MONITORED BY PARK RANGERS + POSSIBLY MORE RAILING ADDED. FELT VERY UNSAFE

PARK SERVICE-RANGERS, ETC. ARE EXCELLENT

THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE NATIVE PEOPLES WAS BETTER AND MORE AVAILABLE THAN I EXPECTED. IT GREATLY ENHANCED MY VISIT. CONSIDERING THIS WAS OUR FIRST VISIT, AT AVERAGE AGE OF 60, THE WHOLE TIME SPENT WAS MORE VALUABLE THAN I HAD HOPED THE PARK SERVICE AND

I WOULD LET FAMILIES KNOW UPON ENTERING ABOUT THE JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM. MY BOYS REALLY ENJOYED THIS. WE DID HAVE DIFFICULTY FINDING OUT ABOUT THIS

THE OFFICIAL PARK BROCHURE SHOULD HAVE BETTER INFORMATION ABOUT ROADS AND TRAILS AND MORE DETAILED MAPS

EXCELLENT VISIT- RANGERS ARE GREAT

ALL PARK STAFF WERE ESPECIALLY COURTEOUS, HELPFUL, AND CHEERFUL. IT SPILLED OVER TO THE VISITORS AND MADE US GLAD TO BE THERE. THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR EFFORTS TO PRESERVE AND MAKE ACCESSIBLE THIS GLORIOUS NATURAL BEAUTY

RANGER LED PROGRAM IF A BIRD WATCH IS DONE THE RANGER SHOULD TELL THE PEOPLE TO BE QUIET. SAW KID ON JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM WHICH SHOWED INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR, THROWING ROCKS. EDUCATE CHILDREN OTHERWISE.

MORE WALKING TOURS FOR SENIORS WITH A GUIDE

MORE EDUCATIONAL THINGS LESS POLICING OF RULES DON'T BE LIKE ZION

THANK YOU FOR THE GLASSES OF COLD WATER IN THE HOTEL LOBBY

WE FELT THAT THE LODGING WAS NOT NEARLY AS GOOD AS IN THE PAST. THE MOTEL ROOMS ARE OVERPRICED FOR NOISY, CRAMPED, DIM ROOMS. BRIEF VISIT, ENJOYED DAY-HIKE AND PERSONNEL WERE VERY FRIENDLY.

THE RESTROOMS IN LODGES ON NORTHSIDE NOT UP TO PAR

THE FOOD PRICES AT THE LODGE SEEMED EXTREMELY HIGH. THE ROAD INTO THE NORTH RIM WAS IN EXTREMELY GOOD CONDITION AS WELL AS BENCHES, PICNIC AREAS

GREAT TO HAVE ICE MACHINE IN THERE! THE GENTLEMAN WHO GAVE ME THIS PAMPHLET WAS COURTEOUS AND PRETTY DAMN CUTE TOO

I LOVED THE HISTORIC LODGE AND ITS ACCESSIBILITY. CLOSENESS TO CAMPGROUND AND SITTING ON THE SUN PORCHES ENJOYING THE VIEW. IT WOULD BE NICE IF YOU HAD MORE HISTORIC ARTIFACTS IN THE HOTEL LIKE AT YOSEMITE AWAHNEE

PROBLEM OF NORTH RIM IS THE ACCOMMODATION, THAT, WITH ALL RESPECT TO A 'NATURE INCLUDED' LOCATION IS NOT THE STANDARD THAT YOU EXPECT FOR THE MONEY YOU PAY FOR IT.

USUALLY WE CAMP BUT THIS TIME WE USED THE LODGE AND RESTAURANTS. XANTERRA DID A DECENT JOB AT THE NR DINING ROOM BUT THE LITTLE DELI ON THE RIM WAS POOR. OVER PRICED, BAD FOOD, UNPLEASANT ATMOSPHERE! FOR TIMES WHEN YOU DON'T WANT TO SPEND A COUPLE OF HOURS

BETTER RESTAURANTS IN CAMPGROUNDS. LESS EVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA. THE WALKWAYS AROUND THE CANYON WERE NICE. RESTAURANT AND YAVAPAI LODGE WERE POOR

NORTH RIM IS MUCH MORE IMPRESSIVE THAN SOUTH RIM. IT IS LESS COMMERCIAL FANTASTIC SCENERY. WELL ORGANIZED. UNFORGETTABLE VIEWS

AWESOME. THE BEAUTY OF THIS NATIONAL TREASURE IS STAGGERING

IT WAS MORE AMAZING THAN I EVER IMAGINED

BEAUTIFUL PLACE. HOPE YOU CAN HELP IT REMAIN THAT WAY. MAYBE AN INSTANT FINE FOR CATCHING SOMEBODY LITTERING OR DAMAGING STUFF.

IT WAS BEAUTIFUL.

AWESOME, WE GREATLY APPRECIATE THE EFFORTS TO KEEP THINGS AS NATURAL AS POSSIBLE AND STAYING AWAY FROM 'ENTERTAINMENT' OPTIONS THAT STEER AWAY FROM THE TRUE ENJOYMENT OF NATURE

MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN THE PICS

WE RIDE TO NORTH RIM FOR ITS BEAUTY, SOUTH RIM IS TOO OVERRUN WITH PEOPLE. WE RIDE FROM LAS VEGAS ON A DAY RIDE (APPROX 580 MI ROUNDTRIP) FOR THE BEAUTY AND THE GRANDEUR OF THE CANYON. WE VISIT SEVERAL TIMES EACH YEAR.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, SHUTTLE BUSES WERE EXCELLENT, AND THE TRIALS WERE FUN TO HIKE

THE VIEW WAS INCREDIBLE!

WE THOUGHT THE NORTH RIM WAS AWESOME. SOUTH RIM NOT WORTH THE DRIVE-WOULD NOT REVISIT IT

IT WAS SO BEAUTIFUL!

IT WAS A ONCE IN A LIFETIME EXPERIENCE. IT'S THE MOST SPECTACULAR PLACE I HAVE EVER SEEN. I'M SO GLAD I WAS FINALLY ABLE TO COME. NATURE IS THE BEST CREATOR. THANK YOU SO MUCH

NORTH RIM IS NICE, SOUTH RIM IS TOO COMMERCIAL

AWESOME VIEWS. LOVE THE NORTH RIM MUCH MORE THAN SOUTH RIM. NOT AS CROWDED, COOLER, PINE FOREST SO WONDERFUL. NICE HIKING TRAILS.

IT WAS AWESOME! MORE BREATHTAKING THAN I EVER IMAGINED.

SEEING IT IN PERSON IS MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN ANY PHOTO OR PICTURE

WE REALLY APPRECIATE HOW "UNTOUCHED" THE GRAND CANYON IS DESPITE THE NUMBER OF VISITORS. WE LOVED THE WESTERN CABINS. OVERALL THOUGHT THE PARK IS FANTASTIC AND VERY WELL MANAGED

IT WAS A FANTASTIC VISIT- ONE OF OUR FIRST STOPS ON A 2000 MILE TRIP- SUCH BEAUTY!!

AWESOME!!

THIS WAS THE FINEST SIGHT I HAVE EVER BEHOLDEN. HOW CAN WE HELP TO PRESERVE IT?

BEAUTIFUL USE OF THE SOUTH RIM PROVIDING EASY MOVEMENT TO BREATHTAKING VIEW AREAS. MIGHT CONSIDER A COMPUTER CENTER TO SEND EMAILS.

AWESOME PLANNING A LONG TIME, KEEP UP WITH THE GOOD WORK

SAW THE NORTH RIM THOUGH IT WAS EVEN MORE BEAUTIFUL.

THE NORTH RIM IS NICE. I FEEL THIS SURVEY WAS DIRECTED TO THOSE THAT VISITED THE SOUTH RIM

VISIT WAS A BEAUTIFUL EXPERIENCE. QUESTIONNAIRE TOO GEARED TO SOUTH RIM

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE IT SWEET PEACEFUL AND AMAZING

BEAUTIFUL AWESOME-KEEP THE BEAUTY SO WE CAN BRING OUR GRANDCHILDREN SOME DAY-WE'LL BE BACK!

FANTASTIC

HIKING THE SOUTH KAIBAB TRAIL TO SKELETON POINT TO SEE THE COLORADO WAS A GREAT EXPERIENCE.

FEWER GRAVEL PARKING AREAS WOULD BE GOOD. HIKING TRAILS COULD BE GRAVEL THOUGH MORE PLANTS WILDLIFE INFO IN "THE GUIDE"

WE ENJOYED DOING THE SURVEY. WE HAD A GREAT HIKE IN THE PARK

THE TRAIL TO THE COLORADO RIVER, MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISTANCE BETWEEN DIFFERENT POINTS

THE "RIM TO RIMMERS" WHO USE THE TRAILS AS A NICE PLACE TO EXERCISE CLOG THE TRAILS FOR HIKERS; MULE URINE ON TRAILS IS VERY SMELLY, COULD THERE BE A PULL-OFF AREA FOR THIS? PARK VERY WELL MANAGED

ON IMPERIAL POINT HIKING TRAIL WE WAS TURNING BACK AFTER WALKING N 3 MILES,

YOU COULD UPGRADE THE TRAILS AND PUT CHAIN LINK IN SOME STOPS

WE WENT TO NORTH RIM. WOULD HAVE LIKED BETTER ACCESS TO SHORT HIKES BELOW RIM

PEOPLE SMOKING AT THE CANYON SCENIC OVERLOOKS DETRACTED FROM OUR PLEASURE SOMETIMES. COULD THE RIM TRAIL AND VIEWS BE NO SMOKING?

WE LOVE IT

HAD A GREAT TIME

IT'S REALLY NICE

AS AN AZ NATIVE I LOVE THE STATE

ENJOYED IT

GREAT TRIP- ALL WE HOPED IT WOULD BE
 THANK YOU FOR THIS WONDERFUL MEMORY!
 GREAT PLACE! GREAT SERVICE!
 WE ENJOYED OUR ENTIRE TRIP OF THE GRAND CANYON, ZION, BRYCE. ALL THREE PARKS ARE VERY BEAUTIFUL YET VERY DIFFERENT.
 WE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO BRING OUR PARENTS ON THE NEXT TRIP
 DOING A GREAT JOB! KEEP IT UP. LOVED OUR TRIP.
 WE ENJOYED IT. THE KIDS WANT TV IN THE LODGE UNITS, ADULTS DON'T
 THANK YOU. THANK YOU. THANK YOU. JUST FABULOUS-AND REALLY APPRECIATED THE PRESERVATION OF OLD CABINS AND
 RECYCLING AT EVERY GARBAGE RECEPTICLE
 WE LOVED EVERY MINUTE. ALL RANGERS AND XANTERRA EMPLOYEES WERE OUTSTANDING.
 WILL COME AGAIN FOR A MORE IN-DEPTH VISIT. THANK YOU- GREAT JOB!
 IT WAS VERY ENJOYABLE - BEAUTIFUL SCENERY - GREAT HIKING
 THE NORTH RIM IS VERY WELL HANDLED, CAN'T HELP CROWDING BUT GET RID OF SOME OF THE COMMERCIAL STUFF
 IT WAS MOST ENJOYABLE. WE ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE THIS SITE. THANK YOU.
 VERY IMPRESSIVE OVERALL, LOOKING FORWARD TO COMING BACK AGAIN
 I ENJOY VISITING GCNP AND RECOMMEND THE TRIP TO EVERYONE. THE PARK PERSONNEL ARE FIRST RATE AND FRIENDLY. THANK
 YOU FOR AN ENJOYABLE VISIT.
 I ENJOYED MY VISIT AND HOPE TO BE ABLE TO RETURN WITH MY FAMILY IN THE FUTURE
 RUSSELL IS AN OUTSTANDING LECTURER: KNOWLEDGEABLE, ENTHUSIASTIC, AND GOOD SPEAKER- A REAL ASSET. YOU ARE LUCKY TO
 HAVE HIM. GCNP IS THE MOST EFFICIENTLY RUN OF ALL PARKS WE VISITED.
 THE TRIP WAS WORTH THE EXTRA MILES
 ENJOYABLE. HAVE SEEN BOTH SIDES - PROBABLY WILL NOT RETURN
 YOU HAVE TO VISIT GCNP AT LEAST ONCE IN YOUR LIFETIME.
 CLASS ACT. I LOVED IT. MAYBE ONE OR TWO MORE TRIALS IN THE NORTH. ALSO, A ROOF ON THE CAMPGROUND RANGER PROGRAM
 FOR WEATHER, SO WE CAN ENJOY EVERY NIGHT. LODGE NEEDS A NIGHTLY FIRE INSIDE EVERY NIGHT
 SOUTH RIM- CROWDED BUT WONDERFUL NORTH RIM-VERY NICE BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL- BAD SHAPE
 VERY NICE
 THANK YOU!!
 EXTREMELY WELL MAINTAINED WITH APPROPRIATE CONTROL OF COMMERCIALISM. A VISIT WE WILL NEVER FORGET
 LOVE IT SECOND TIME WE'VE VISITED- HAVE NOW SEEN BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH- PREFER THE NORTH QUIETER, MORE SCENIC
 LOVED IT! WILL BE BACK!
 A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE!
 NORTH RIM VISIT WAS GREAT

NORTH RIM IS WHERE WE VISITED, LONG DRIVE, VERY INTERESTING RANGER, THANKS
 GREAT EXPERIENCE FOR ME & MY SON. WE'LL BE BACK. LOVED THE SCENERY & RUSTIC FEEL OF NORTH RIM.
 SO GLAD YOU'RE HERE!
 IT WAS ONE OF THE BEST VACATIONS I'VE HAD- THIS VISIT TO ZION, BRYCE AND GC (AND I'VE HAD MANY)
 A WONDERFUL DAY WAS HAD BY ALL
 WE LOVED THE GRAND CANYON! WE WERE PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED BY THE QUALITY OF THE VISITOR SERVICES AND ALSO BY THE
 FACT THAT THEY WERE UNOBTRUSIVE. GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK ROCKS
 IT WAS SUPER. SITTING IN THE ROCKING CHAIRS BEHIND THE LODGE LOOKING AT THE CANYONS. WHAT BEAUTY!
 WE THOROUGHLY ENJOYED OUR VISIT TO THE NORTH RIM. THE VISIT TO THE SOUTH RIM WAS FRUSTRATING DUE TO LACK OF PARKING
 SPACES ADEQUATE TOILET FACILITIES AND CONFUSION OVER SIGNAGE.
 I AM GRATEFUL THE PARK IS THERE SO ANYONE HAS THE ABILITY TO BE ABLE TO SEE THE CANYON
 GREAT EXPERIENCE!
 GREAT PARK EVERYONE WAS VERY HOSPITABLE!
 TRAVELED A LONG WAY TO COME, LEFT WITH WONDERFUL MEMORIES
 ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL. THANK YOU!
 THANK YOU FOR SUCH A WONDERFUL VISIT. EVERYONE IN VISITOR CENTER WERE FRIENDLY, CHEERFUL, POLITE AND VERY HELPFUL
 THE VISIT HAS BEEN A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE FOR THE MOST PART ENJOYABLE BUT A LOT OF OUR PLEASURES WERE CURTAILED
 BY CONGESTION NEAR THUNDERBIRD LODGE AREA- WHERE WE SPENT TWO NIGHTS
 VERY ENJOYABLE
 IT WAS GREAT
 WE VISITED BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIM ON THIS TRIP AND EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE VISITED BEFORE, IT IS ALWAYS A
 MAGNIFICENT PLACE
 WE CAME TO THE NORTH RIM BECAUSE WE HEARD THE SOUTH WAS OVERDEVELOPED AND CROWDED. WE WERE GENERALLY
 PLEASED. NEXT TIME WE WILL HIKE ALL OF THE WAY DOWN.
 INSPIRED US TO SPEND MORE TIME AT NATIONAL PARKS!
 THANK YOU FOR THE MARVELOUS EXPERIENCE
 GREAT (AWESOME) EXPERIENCE!
 LIKE TO COME AGAIN
 GCNP WAS EVERYTHING WE EXPECTED. RANGER PROGRAM WAS EXCELLENT.
 CAN'T WAIT TO COME BACK
 WE STAYED ON THE NORTH RIM & THOROUGHLY ENJOYED OUR STAY. WE HOPE TO RETURN & STAY LONGER. KEEP UP THE GREAT
 WORK!
 THIS WAS THE HIGHLIGHT OF OUR 3WK TOUR AND WE ALSO LOVED NORTH RIM.

I ENJOYED MY TRIP AND I AM NOT A SIGHTSEER. OUR GROUP ENJOYED THE MAJESTIC VIEWS.
 THE NORTH RIM IS OUR FAVORITE
 EVERY TRIP WE'VE HAD HERE HAS BEEN FANTASTIC
 THE GRAND CANYON ROCKED. WE WILL BE BACK!
 WE ENJOYED OUR VISIT TO GCNP VERY MUCH, WE LIKE THE NORTH RIM MUCH BETTER THAN THE SOUTH. SCENERY IS JUST AS
 SPECTACULAR AND IT IS NOT NEAR AS CROWDED.
 WE ENJOYED IT VERY MUCH AND WE HOPE TO COME BACK MANY TIMES IN THE FUTURE
 VERY ENJOYABLE VERY CLEAN AND REPRESENTATIVE OF A NATURE EXPERIENCE!
 THE NORTH RIM PROVIDES A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO VACATION IN A MORE NATURAL SETTING. IT
 SHOULD BE MAINTAINED BUT NOT DEVELOPED ANY FURTHER
 IT WAS A GREAT EXPERIENCE
 A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE VISIT. HAVE NO NEGATIVE COMMENTS AT ALL. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK. THANK YOU ALL.
 THE TRIP WAS VERY ENJOYABLE!
 OUR VISIT TO THE NORTH RIM OF GRAND CANYON NP WAS A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE. WE WOULD RECOMMEND IT TO ANYONE
 KEEP UP THE GOOD BY JUST LEAVING IT ALONE, WAS GREAT
 GREAT PLACE, WELL KEPT TRAILS, REDUCE MULES
 GCNP VERY NICE. NICE IMPROVEMENTS SINCE LAST VISIT
 SEE IT ALL READY AND SEEING IT AGAIN. IT'S STILL A WONDERFUL SITE TO SEE AND EXPERIENCE AND SHARE WITH FRIENDS
 WE FOUND THE NORTH RIM TO BE MUCH MORE ENJOYABLE THAN THE SOUTH BECAUSE THERE WERE LESS PEOPLE. WE WOULD
 RECOMMEND THE NORTH RIM
 THE NORTH RIM WAS VERY ENJOYABLE. LOT LESS PEOPLE AND MORE NATURE
 ENJOYED OUR VISIT VERY MUCH. WE JUST WANTED TO OBSERVE THE BEAUTY THE PARK GIVES. TOURED NORTH AND SOUTH RIMS
 DID WALKING AT BOTH RIMS
 OUR NORTH RIM EXPERIENCE WAS WONDERFUL. IT FAR EXCEEDS THE SOUTH RIM. WE WILL VISIT THE NORTH RIM AGAIN BUT I DOUBT
 WE WILL GO TO THE SOUTH RIM AGAIN
 WHILE SHORT IT WAS COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY
 WE LOVED OUR TRIP. THE STAFF AT JACOB'S LAKE IS SO HELPFUL & VERY INFORMED. THEY HELPED US MAKE THE BEST OF A SHORT
 STAY. EVERYONE WE MET IN ARIZONA WAS SO HELPFUL AND FRIENDLY
 NATIONAL PARKS ARE A GREAT PART OF AMERICA AND DESERVE TO BE FULLY FUNDED BY THE US GOVT
 THANK YOU FOR PRESERVING THIS WONDERFUL BEAUTY
 WE ENJOYED THE PARK THOROUGHLY
 WE ENJOYED OUR VISIT AND WILL PROBABLY COME BACK
 WE DID NOT STAY LONG BUT WE ENJOYED IT

WE ALL ENJOYED THE TIME WE SPENT THEIR AND WILL RECOMMEND IT TO FAMILY AND FRIENDS

VERY ENJOYABLE, OF COURSE NERVOUS AS TO HOW CLOSE YOU ARE TO THE RIM. EVEN W/OLDER CHILDREN MADE ME NERVOUS. THE FAMILY TALKS ABOUT COMING BACK TO DO THE CANYON RAPIDS & MAYBE CAMPING OR STAYING AT PHANTOM RANCH. I WOULD PREFER TO FLY TO THE BOTTOM AND

IT IS SOMETHING EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD EXPERIENCE.THANK YOU!

TOO MUCH NOISE FROM AIRCRAFT-REALLY TOOK AWAY FROM EXPERIENCE

SIGNAGE OF BRIGHT ANGEL POINT SHOULD INDICATE CAUTION TO THOSE WITH RESPIRATORY OR HEART PROBLEMS DUE TO THE ELEVATIONS

NORTH RIM- THERE IS NO ROAD SIGN OUTBOUND FROM THE LODGE, TO MARK THE TURN-OFF TO CAPE ROYAL DRIVE. EXCELLENT FRIENDLY STAFF

HAVING AN ATTENDANT WITH SHOWERS WAS GOOD, WE ALSO USED THE LAUNDROMAT

WE ENJOYED NORTH RIM MORE THAN THE CONGESTION OF S. RIM. DO MORE TO PROMOTE N. RIM. LODGING LAYOUT IS INEFFICIENT-- ADD MORE MOTEL UNITS AND FOOD SERVICE OPTIONS. DO NOT INHIBIT ACCESSIBILITY WITH SHUTTLE SCHEMES FOR LODGE VISITORS

THE GRAND CANYON WOULD BE ALOT BETTER OFF WITHOUT CARS, LODGING, HELICOPTERS, AND COKE MACHINES. PEOPLE SHOULD HIKE, RIDE BIKES, OR HORSES IF THEY WANT TO SEE THE PARK

TOO MANY CURIOS; PARKING LIMITED

GIFT SHOPS, RESTAURANTS A BIT EXPENSIVE. MORE DRINKING WATER FOUNTAINS THROUGHOUT PARK. OVERALL VERY SPLENDID PARK AND VERY ENJOYABLE VISIT. THANKS

RIGHT AMOUNT OF SERVICES AT NORTH RIM WITHOUT BEING 'TOURISTY'. WILL RETURN. GLAD WE CAME TO NORTH RIM

GENERAL STORE AT CAMPGROUND WELL STOCKED

IT IS STILL ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD AND IT DESERVES OUR PROTECTION. HOWEVER WITH THE AMOUNT OF PEOPLE, IT MAY BE TIME TO DEVELOP A THIRD SITE FOR PEOPLE TO VISIT. ANOTHER SITE WITH NEW TRAILS DOWN INTO THE CANYON WOULD DISPERSE THE PEOPLE MORE AND

EVEN THOUGH THE CROWD IS ENORMOUS AT SOUTH RIM, THE PARK SERVICE DOES A GREAT JOB WITH MANAGING THEM. NEED TO IMPROVE NATURALIST LECTURES. WE HAD A VOLUNTEER ABOUT THE GEOLOGY AND SHE WAS JUST LEARNING THE MATERIAL. SHE MIXED UP EVERYTHING

WE SAW THE SOUTH RIM A FEW YEARS AGO IT WAS VERY CROWDED

MORE AND BETTER CAMPGROUNDS IN THE PARK. ENFORCE THE PARK RULES I.E. QUIET HOURS

EXPAND THE RV PARKS AND INCLUDE HOOK UPS

NORTH RIM: TENT ONLY SITES SHOULD NOT BE RIGHT NEXT TO ROAD AND SUBJECT TO VEHICLE NOISE ALL NIGHT

THE CAMPGROUND IS ONE OF THE BEST I'VE BEEN IN- KEEP IT SPACIOUS AND SMALL TO KEEP ITS BEAUTY. KEEP NORTH RIM FACILITIES JUST AS THEY ARE-KEEP VISITOR NUMBERS SMALL. ELIMINATE MULE RIDES ON NORTH KAIBAB TRAIL. ON SOUTH RIM, IT'S OK, I SUPPOSE, SINCE HIKE

HAVING TO PLAN SO MUCH AHEAD IS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE PARK FUNCTIONAL UNDER ITS DEMANDS BUT IT SURE TAKES SOME

SPONTANEITY OUT OF THINGS. WE MAY RETURN TO BLM + NPS CAMPING MORE

WE ARRIVED ON APRIL 28, AT JACOB LAKE CAMPGROUND. ON MAY 10 WE CAME TO DEMOTTE CAMPGROUND TO HOST FOR THE SEASON. SOME QUESTIONS DID NOT APPLY TO US. WE DO LOVE THE AREA, THE NORTH RIM IS LESS CROWDED.

WE ENJOYED SEEING THE MULE DEER, CHIPMUNKS, A FEW SQUIRRELS AND THE BIRD VARIETIES AND HOW AMAZING THE PLANTS AND FLOWERS COULD PUSH THEIR WAY UP THROUGH THE BURNED OUT SECTIONS.

THE PARK ATTENDANTS SHOULD NOT BE SO ARGUMENTATIVE TO THE TOURIST BECAUSE OF THE SQUIRRELS BEING FED, BECAUSE THEY WILL CLIMB RIGHT UP YOU AND TAKE FOOD FROM CHILDREN. THE ATTENDANTS CAN'T HELP THIS.

ARIZONA NATURE AND ALWAYS A NEW ADVENTURE

MORE BROCHURES AND TRAIL INFORMATION COULD BE MULTI-LINGUAL

ALWAYS A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE. GIVEN THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS, IT WOULD (BE) HELPFUL TO INCLUDE FILMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES.

IT WOULD BE BETTER IF THERE WERE NO MULES ON THE NORTH KAIBAB. MORE SINKS IN THE SHOWER AREA.

ENJOYED THE MULE TRIP. HATED THE 1 DAY SMOOTH RAFT IN GLEN CANYON. NOT GIVEN ENOUGH INFO BEFORE GOING OR WOULD NOT HAVE GONE.

MULES MAKE THE TRAIL STINKY FOR PEOPLE

SOMETIMES MAKING THINGS MORE ACCESSIBLE TO PEOPLE DESTROYS WHAT YOU CAME TO SEE

BEING WITH A CURIOUS 19 YEAR OLD WHO HAPPENS TO BE IN A WHEELCHAIR ON THE NORTH RIM WAS FRUSTRATING (VERY). NO GUIDED WALKS WERE ACCESSIBLE. THE 'BACK PORCH' TALKS WERE GOOD (GREAT) BUT WHEN LIGHTNING THREATENED IT MOVED INSIDE TO AN INACCESSIBLE ROOM.

MY WIFE IS HANDICAPPED W/LIMITED MOBILITY. WE WERE ABLE TO SEE ALL THAT WE WANTED

CLEAN BRUSH TREES ON SIDE OF ROADS. ROADS ARE VERY NARROW AT NORTH RIM. I WOULD RETURN TO GCNP

NORTH RIM FACILITIES ARE BELOW AVERAGE FOR NATIONAL PARKS. BASED ON OVER 30 PARKS VISITED.

WE WERE THERE LAST YEAR WHEN ROAD CONSTRUCTION WAS GOING ON- DIDN'T LIKE HAVING TO WAIT. BUT THIS YEAR THE COMPLETED NEW ROAD WAS WORTH IT!

YOU SAY: KEEP YOUR HOME PLANET CLEAN FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. THAT'S OK AND VERY IMPORTANT. BUT ON THE WAY TO THE NATIONAL PARKS THE INDIAN HOMES AND VILLAGES ARE SURROUNDED BY WASTE AND SCRAP ALTHOUGH THEY SAY IT'S THEIR HOLY LAND. THIS IS A BIG CONTRADICTION

THE PARK SERVICE IS DOING A GREAT JOB MAINTAINING THE PARK & MANAGING THE VISITORS THROUGH THE AREA. MY PRIORITY IS THE ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE OVER PEOPLES CONVENIENCE, BUT THE PARK HAS MANAGED A WONDERFUL PLACE TO TEACH RESPECT TO NATURE! PLACE TO APPRECIATE

THE PARK IS INCREDIBLY WELL MAINTAINED. IT MADE A SPECTACULAR VISIT EVEN BETTER. WE WERE SURPRISED AT HOW UNCROWDED IT WAS AT THE NORTH RIM JULY 11/12

1. THIS SURVEY WAS GIVEN TO US DURING OUR JUNE 2004 VISIT TO NORTH RIM. PARKING AT THE NORTH RIM SEEMED OK. WE HAVE ALSO VISITED THE SOUTH RIM ON A NUMBER OF VISITS. THE NEW SHUTTLE BUS SYSTEM HAS DRAMATICALLY IMPROVED THE QUALITY

OF THE EXPERIENCE AT THE....

IT BOTHERS ME DEEPLY THAT ONLY THE VIEW THAT THE WORLD IS MILLIONS OF YEARS OLD IS PRESENTED IN LITERATURE. I AM A BELIEVER IN CREATION BY OUR ALMIGHTY GOD APPROX 6000 YEARS AGO AND WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THAT BELIEF GIVEN EQUAL STATUS

I REALLY ENJOYED ZION BECAUSE OF THE NO TRAFFIC RULE. THE SHUTTLE ALLOWED FOR MORE SIGHTSEEING AND WERE VERY CONVENIENTLY RUN. IT MADE THE PARK SO PEACEFUL IF THE SAME WERE DONE IN GCNP

PLEASE DO NOT RUIN THIS PARK BY GOING TO SHUTTLE AND BUSES. IT IS WHAT WE WANT TO GET AWAY FROM. HAS RUINED THE APPEAL OF PARKS WE USED TO LOVE LIKE ZION.

OUR NEXT TRIP WE WILL PLAN WITH MORE TIME TO HIKE INTO THE CANYON AND SPEND A FEW DAYS, WE WILL BE BACK, WE ENJOYED OUR VISIT AND ARE GLAD TO HAVE DRIVEN EVEN AS OUR VISIT WAS SHORT

OUR TRIP WAS SHORT AS THE 5 YEAR OLD WAS NOT TOO EXCITED. SOME OF THIS WAS DUE TO HAVING SPENT THE PREVIOUS DAY FLYING & DRIVING TO GET THERE!

I WISH I WOULD HAVE STAYED LONGER! I'LL BE BACK TO SEE THE SOUTH RIM, ALTHOUGH I UNDERSTAND IT HAS A LOT MORE PEOPLE THAN NORTH

WE ENJOYED OUR VISIT, COULD HAVE DONE WITHOUT THE SMOKE THOUGH

AIR QUALITY WAS VERY POOR BECAUSE OF SMOKE FROM FOREST FIRES

TOO MUCH SMOKE FROM FOREST FIRES, THE SOUND OF LOGGING EQUIP. WOULD BE MUCH BETTER THAN SMOKE

GLAD IT'S IN DRIVING DISTANCE TO ME

DID NOT GET A RECEIPT IN ZION NP AND COULD NOT USE IT FOR DISCOUNT IN GCNP

WE ONLY VISITED THE NORTH RIM THIS TRIP

MAYBE HAVE ACCURATE WEATHER REPORTS

WE CAN'T WAIT TO COME SEE THE SOUTH RIM OF THE PARK

I THINK THE NATIONAL PARKS ARE UNDERFUNDED. IT WOULD BE NICE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (IF ANY) OF THE MONEY SPENT ON FOOD/LODGING GOES BACK TO NPS? I ACTUALLY LIKED BEING OFFERED THE OPPORTUNITY TO DONATE \$1/DAY FROM LODGING TO NPS

THAT IF POSSIBLE PEOPLE SHOULD VISIT BOTH RIMS TO EXPERIENCE THE DIFFERENCES IN ENVIRONMENTS THE CANYON OFFERS

INVESTIGATE EXCESSIVE USE OF PESTICIDES AT PHANTOM RANCH TO CURTAIL ANTS. CONSIDER USE OF ALTERNATE PESTICIDE.

DORMS SMELL LIKE PESTICIDE. SEVERAL PATRONS, INCLUDING ME, DEVELOPED BLOTHCHY RED RASH ABOVE BOOT ANKLES(NON ITCHY)/LEGS ON MY TRIPS THERE IN A

ONLY VISITED NORTH RIM THIS VISIT

1ST VISIT IN MANY YEARS

AT NORTH RIM

OTHER VISITORS MADE ME NERVOUS WHEN THEY REFUSED TO CAREFULLY WATCH THEIR SMALL CHILDREN ON THE RIMS OF THE CANYON

THE GRAND CANYON IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A NATIONAL TREASURE TO ALL AMERICANS

DON'T LET GEORGE BUSH DESTROY OUR NATIONAL PARKS THRU BUDGET CUTS AND PRIVATIZATION! MODIFY FEE STRUCTURE FOR SMALL GROUPS AND SHORT STAYS. OTHERWISE I LOVE OUR NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS, AND REFUGES

OUR TRIP INCLUDED SOME OTHER NATIONAL PARKS GC WAS OUR LAST STOP BEFORE HOME

FRANKLY, ORIGINAL INTENTION WAS NOT TO ? AND VISIT NORTH RIM, CAR TROUBLE AND USING A RENTAL CAR PROVIDED US WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT. WE ARE NOT SORRY TO HAVE VISITED THE NORTH RIM, IT WAS A ?. THE SCENIC DRIVE AND VIEW POINTS ARE SPECTACULAR.

BECAUSE OF THE SUN I GOT ON MY SHOULDERS AND LEGS I ENDED UP WITH 2ND DEGREE BURNS AND SUN POISONING. IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO NOT ONLY CAUTION PARK VISITORS ABOUT SAFETY AT GCNP BUT ALSO THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THE VERY INTENSE SUN. THANKS!

ONE SPECIFIC THING

SORRY WE DID NOT RETURN THE FIRST COPY OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. LOST IT. THANKS FOR MAILING ANOTHER

WE WERE PLEASANTLY SURPRISED BY THE KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST. IN FACT, WE ARE LIKELY TO EXPLORE IT NEXT.

Appendix 2 Questionnaire
Intercept Survey

8244046200

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
IN-PARK INTERCEPT

- ☐ South Rim
☐ North Rim
☐ Grand Canyon Railway

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE / PROVINCE

COUNTRY

ZIPCODE

 -

PHONE NUMBER

() -

VISITOR DEMOGRAPHICS

TOTAL NUMBER IN YOUR TRAVEL PARTY?

HOW MANY ADULTS (18 AND OVER):

HOW MANY CHILDREN (UNDER 18):

NUMBER OF FEMALES:

NUMBER OF MALES:

IN WHAT YEAR WERE YOU BORN? 19

WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION YOU HAVE COMPLETED?

- ☐ High school or less ☐ Post-graduate study without degree
☐ Attended College (less than 4 years) ☐ Masters degree
☐ Graduated from a 4-year college ☐ Doctorate

IS THIS YOUR FIRST TRIP TO GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK? ☐ Yes ☐ No

AT WHICH ENTRANCE DID YOU ARRIVE AT GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK?

- ☐ MAIN GATE (TUSAYAN) ☐ EAST GATE (DESERT VIEW) ☐ NORTH RIM

HOW DID YOU ARRIVE AT GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK?

- ☐ PRIVATE VEHICLE (CAR / VAN / PICKUP) ☐ RENTAL VEHICLE
☐ PRIVATE RV ☐ RENTAL RV
☐ COMMERCIAL BUS TOUR ☐ GRAND CANYON RAILWAY / AMTRAK
☐ COMMERCIAL AIRLINE ☐ MOTORCYCLE

Reset

Forward

Appendix 3 Questionnaire

Mailback Survey

1971601881

Grand Canyon National Park Northern Arizona Tourism Study



Grand Canyon National Park Visitor Study

OMB Approval: 1024-0224 (NPS 03-034)
Expiration Date: 02/28/05



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129
Flagstaff, Arizona 86023

July, 2003

Dear Visitor:

Thank you for participating in this important study. Our goal is to learn about the expectations, opinions, and interests of visitors to Grand Canyon National Park (NP). This information will assist us in our efforts to better manage these sites and to serve you, the visitor.

This questionnaire is only being given to a select number of visitors, so your participation is very important! It should only take a few minutes after your visit to complete.

When your visit is over, please complete the questionnaire. Seal it with the stickers provided on the last page and drop it in any U.S. mailbox.

If you have any questions, please contact Cheryl Cothran, Project Coordinator, AHRRC, School of Hotel & Restaurant Management, P.O. Box 6024, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona 86011-6024, phone 928-523-2132, email: Cheryl.Cothran@nau.edu

We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "Joseph F. Alston". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Joseph F. Alston
Superintendent

Reset

Forward

DIRECTIONS

One adult in your group should complete the questionnaire. It should only take a few minutes. When you have completed the questionnaire, please seal it with the stickers provided and drop it in any U.S. mailbox. We appreciate your help.

PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE

PRIVACY ACT and PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT statement: 16 U.S.C. 1a-7 authorizes collection of this information. This information will be used by park managers to better serve the public. Response to this request is voluntary. No action may be taken against you for refusing to supply the information requested. Your name is requested for follow-up mailing purposes only. When analysis of the questionnaire is completed, all name and address files will be destroyed. Thus the permanent data will be anonymous. Please do not put your name or that of any member of your group on the questionnaire. Data collected through visitor surveys may be disclosed to the Department of Justice when relevant to litigation or anticipated litigation, or to appropriate Federal, State, local or foreign agencies responsible for investigating or prosecuting a violation of law. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Burden estimate statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, WASO Administrative Program Center, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.



YOUR VISIT TO GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

1. How does this visit to Grand Canyon National Park (GCNP) fit into your travel plans? Please check (x) only one of the following statements that best describes your trip.

- ☐ Grand Canyon National Park was the primary destination of this trip
☐ Grand Canyon NP was one planned stop on a longer trip
☐ Grand Canyon NP was not a planned destination of this trip

If GCNP was not the primary destination, what was? Write below.

2. Prior to this trip, did you and your group obtain information about Grand Canyon National Park or the area around the park? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please check (x) in the left column all of the following information sources that you used. Then in the right columns, rate on the scales from 1 to 5, the importance and the quality of each type of information to your trip planning.

	If used, how important?					If used, what quality?						
	Not Important	1	2	3	Extremely Important	Very Poor	1	2	3	4	5	Very Good
<input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS VISITS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATIONS OF FRIENDS /RELATIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> TRAVEL AGENT/PROFESSIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> TRAVEL GUIDE/BOOK (Fromers, Fodor's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ARIZONA WELCOME CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> TV PROGRAMS/DOCUMENTARIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> TELEPHONE INQUIRY TO GCNP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> WRITTEN INQUIRY TO GCNP/TRIP PLANNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE ARTICLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> GCNP WEBSITE (www.nps.gov/grca)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> INTERNET OR OTHER WEBSITE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> HIGHWAY SIGNAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Please specify:)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Prior to this trip, did you and your group make any bookings or reservations for this trip? ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Visit is part of a Package Tour

If YES, please check in the left (x) all of the following activities that were booked prior to your trip, and indicate in the right columns how far in advance that booking or reservation was made.

Booked	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	More than 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> LODGING (HOTEL/MOTEL, B&B, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> CAMPGROUND RESERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> RV PARK RESERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> GRAND CANYON RAILWAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> AIRLINE RESERVATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> RENTAL CAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> COLORADO RIVER TRIP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> BACKCOUNTRY HIKING TRIP (COMMERCIAL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. On this trip did you visit or experience (or do you plan to visit/experience) any other attractions in the region? Please put a check (x) in front of those you have visited or plan to visit on this trip. In the "importance" boxes that follow, number the top three attractions (#1,2,3) that were most important in your decision to visit this area.

Visited	Importance	Visited	Importance
<input type="checkbox"/> IMAX GRAND CANYON THEATRE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> HOPI TRIBE RESERVATION	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> CAMERON TRADING POST	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> PETRIFIED FOREST NAT PARK	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PAGE/LAKE POWELL	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> THE PAINTED DESERT	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> LOWELL OBSERVATORY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> SEDONA/OAK CREEK	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ZION NATIONAL PARK, UT	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> GRAND CANYON RAILWAY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, UT	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> WALNUT CANYON NAT MON	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> MONUMENT VALLEY	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO NAT MON AND WUPATKI NAT MON	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> METEOR CRATER	<input type="text"/>		

4. Continued.

Visited	Importance	Visited	Importance
<input type="checkbox"/> NAVAJO NATION RESERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> THE WHITE MOUNTAINS	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> HUALAPAI RESERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> PRESCOTT, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> LAS VEGAS, NV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> TUCSON, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> HOOVER DAM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> PHOENIX, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>
OTHER (Please List)	<input type="text"/>		

5. On this trip (or a future trip) to Grand Canyon National Park, what are your party's specific interests in each of the following at Grand Canyon National Park? Please check (x) one number on the 1 to 5 scale for each interest area.

GRAND CANYON:

	Little or no interest	1	2	3	4	Very strong interest
ORIGINS, FORMATION & GEOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANIMALS AND PLANTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULTURAL HISTORY OF NATIVE INHABITANTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PARK ECOSYSTEMS AND ECOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION & SOLITUDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ORGANIZED EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS & LECTURES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HELICOPTER OR FIXED-WING AIR TOURS OF THE GRAND CANYON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
THE GRAND CANYON RAILWAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JEEP OR WILDERNESS TOURS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BACK COUNTRY HIKING & BIKING (Hwy. 7)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COLORADO RIVER RAFTING TRIPS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MULE RIDES INTO GRAND CANYON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATV FOREST TOURS (ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OTHER: PLEASE LIST	<input type="text"/>					

6. It is the National Park Service's responsibility to protect the natural, scenic and cultural resources of the Grand Canyon while at the same time providing for public enjoyment. How important is protection of the following resources/qualities/opportunities in the park to you? Please check (x) one box on the scale for each item.

	Not important	1	2	3	4	5	Very important	Don't know
RESOURCES/QUALITIES/OPPORTUNITIES:								
NATIVE PLANTS/ANIMALS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENDANGERED SPECIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLEAN AIR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLEAN WATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NATURAL QUIET/SOUNDS OF NATURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SOLITUDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES (hiking, camping etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HISTORIC BUILDINGS/ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NIGHT SKY/STAR GAZING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DESIGNATED WILDERNESS/BACKCOUNTRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. What are the general leisure interests of your party? On a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 is "not at all interested" and 5 is "very interested") indicate the level of interest your party has in each of the following? Please check (x) one box for each interest.

	Not at all interested	1	2	3	4	5	Very interested
VISITING NATIONAL/STATE PARKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARCHAEOLOGY/PALEONTOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKIING/SNOW SPORTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ECOTOURISM & THE ENVIRONMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MOUNTAIN BIKING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HISTORY/HISTORIC SITES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MUSEUM/CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FISHING/HUNTING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SHOPPING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GAMBLING/GAMING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 7 continued....

	Not at all interested					Very interested				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
DINING OUT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WHITE WATER RAFTING/WATER SPORTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GOLF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROCK CLIMBING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAMPING/TENTING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RV-ING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. What modes of transportation did you and your group use to reach Grand Canyon National Park on this trip? Please check all (x) that apply.

- ☐ PRIVATE VEHICLE (CAR / VAN / PICKUP)
☐ PRIVATE RV
☐ COMMERCIAL BUS TOUR
☐ COMMERCIAL AIRLINE
☐ RENTAL VEHICLE
☐ RENTAL RV
☐ GRAND CANYON RAILWAY
☐ AMTRAK
☐ MOTORCYCLE

If you rented a car or RV, in what TOWN/CITY did you pick it up?

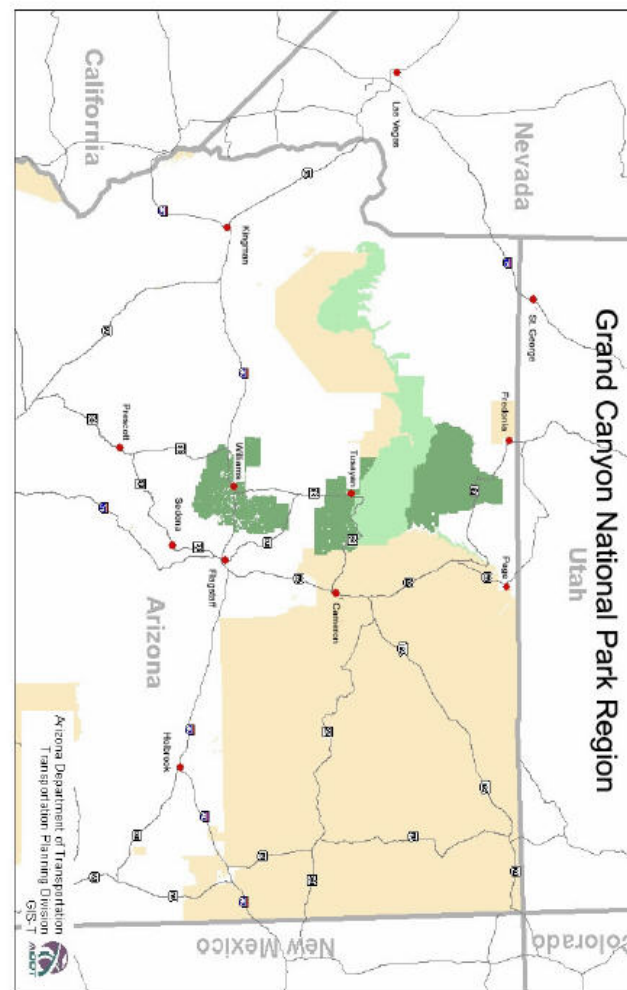
If you drove a motor vehicle, please approximate the total number of highway miles you have traveled (or expect to travel) in Arizona on this trip.

 miles

If you drove a motor vehicle, which of the following roads did you and your group travel on to reach or depart from Grand Canyon National Park on this trip? Please check all (x) that apply. [Refer to map on the opposite page]

- ☐ INTERSTATE 40
☐ STATE ROUTE 180 (FLAGSTAFF TO GCNP)
☐ US HIGHWAY 89 (FLAGSTAFF TO CAMERON TO UTAH BORDER)
☐ STATE ROUTE 64 (CAMERON TO GCNP/EAST ENTRANCE)
☐ INTERSTATE 17 (FLAGSTAFF TO PHOENIX)
☐ STATE ROUTE 64 (WILLIAMS TO GCNP)

5



6

If you drove a motor vehicle on this trip, what is your opinion of the Arizona highway system to and from the Grand Canyon? Please circle one number for each of the following factors on the scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is "Very Poor" and 5 is "Excellent." [Refer to map on the previous page]

	Very Poor			Excellent	
	1	2	3	4	5
QUALITY OF ARIZONA HIGHWAYS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SAFETY OF ARIZONA HIGHWAYS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HIGHWAY SIGNAGE (CLARITY/EFFECTIVENESS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRAVELER AMENITIES (AVAILABILITY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REST STOPS FREQUENCY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REST STOPS QUALITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Regarding traffic congestion on the highways, did you find that Arizona highways were

Highways were	Not at all congested			Very congested	
	1	2	3	4	5
CONGESTION OF HIGHWAYS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you flew to the area on a commercial airline, please check (x) your arrival airport(s). Please check (x) all that apply.

- ☐ GRAND CANYON AIRPORT
☐ FLAGSTAFF PULLIAM AIRPORT
☐ TUCSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
☐ PHOENIX INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
☐ LAS VEGAS NV INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
☐ ALBUQUERQUE NM INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
☐ LOS ANGELES CA INTERNATIONAL (LAX) AIRPORT
☐ SAN FRANCISCO CA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
☐ SALT LAKE CITY UT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
☐ OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY NAME OF AIRPORT

9. On this trip, where did you and your group spend the night prior to your arrival at Grand Canyon National Park?

Town/City

10. On this trip, where did you and your group spend the night after leaving the Grand Canyon National Park?

Town/City

11. On this trip, how much time did you and your group spend at Grand Canyon National Park? Enter numbers below.

IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS . NUMBER OF HOURS (ROUND TO NEAREST 1/2 HOUR)

IF 24 HOURS OR MORE . NUMBER OF DAYS (ROUND TO NEAREST 1/2 DAY)

12. On this trip, did you and your group stay overnight away from home within GCNP or within a 90-mile radius of Grand Canyon National Park (includes Flagstaff, Williams, Tusayan, Cameron)? Please check (x) below.

☐ Yes

☐ No IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION 13

If YES, please list the number of nights you and your group stayed.

NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN THE GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

NUMBER OF NIGHTS OUTSIDE THE PARK (WITHIN 90 MILES)

In what type of lodging did you and your group spend the night(s)? Please check (x) on the left those you used inside the park and on the right for those you used outside the park.

INSIDE PARK

OUTSIDE PARK

- ☐ LODGE, MOTEL, CABIN, RENTED CONDO, HOME, B&B
☐ CAMPGROUND, TRAILER OR RV PARK
☐ BACKCOUNTRY OR WILDERNESS CAMPSITE
☐ SEASONAL RESIDENCE
☐ RESIDENCE OF FRIENDS OR RELATIVES
☐ OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER

- ☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

13. On this trip, what kind of personal group are you traveling with? Please **check (x) only one** of the following

- ☐ ALONE ☐ WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS
☐ WITH FRIENDS ☐ WITH BUSINESS ASSOCIATES
☐ WITH FAMILY

Please **check (x)** if your personal group is traveling as a part of a tour. ☐

14. What is the primary reason for your party's visit to Grand Canyon NP? **Check (x) only one.**

- ☐ VISIT GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
☐ VISIT A NUMBER OF ATTRACTIONS IN THE AREA
☐ VISIT FRIENDS OR RELATIVES IN THE AREA
☐ BUSINESS (CONVENTION/CONFERENCE IN THE AREA)
☐ OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER

15. On this visit to GCNP, how many people are in your personal group, including yourself?

NUMBER OF PEOPLE

For every member of your personal group, please fill in the following information.

	Current age	US ZIPCode or foreign country of residence	# of visits to GCNP (include this one)
YOURSELF	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
MEMBER #2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
MEMBER #3	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
MEMBER #4	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
MEMBER #5	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
MEMBER #6	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

For every member of your personal group please check (x) the box on the left if you are Hispanic or Latino. In the box on the right please indicate your race. Choose all letter codes that apply from the list provided i.e., **W** for white, or **A** for Asian.

	Hispanic or Latino	Race, please insert letter codes in the box
YOURSELF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
MEMBER #2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
MEMBER #3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
MEMBER #4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
MEMBER #5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
MEMBER #6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

RACE CATEGORIES:

I = AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE
A = ASIAN
B = BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN
P = NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER
W = WHITE

16. For each of the adults (age 18 or over) in your personal group on this visit, please indicate the highest level of education achieved. **Please check (x) only one** for each person.

	Some High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
YOURSELF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADULT#1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADULT#2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADULT#3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADULT#4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADULT#5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. If you and your group experienced any of the following on your visit to Grand Canyon NP, indicate if or how it affected your visit. Please check (x) only one response for each.

	Added To Visit	No Effect	Detracted From Visit
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN PARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NUMBER OF PRIVATE VEHICLES IN PARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AVAILABILITY OF PARKING SPACES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AIR QUALITY IN PARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HELICOPTER / AIRPLANE PARK OVERFLIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GETTING TO AND FROM THE PARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. On a future visit, would you and your group be likely to use public transportation to enter Grand Canyon National Park if it were provided? Please check (x) only one.

- YES, LIKELY IF FREE ☐
 YES, LIKELY IF MODERATELY PRICED (Maximum \$25) ☐
 NO, UNLIKELY ☐
 NOT SURE ☐

If YES, what types of public transportation would you and your group be willing to use? Please check (x) all of the following that you would be willing to use.

- ☐ PARK YOUR CAR IN TUSAYAN (GATEWAY TOWN) AND RIDE SHUTTLE BUS INTO GCNP
☐ PARK YOUR CAR IN TUSAYAN AND RIDE A TRAIN (e.g., LIGHT RAIL) INTO GCNP
☐ PARK YOUR CAR IN WILLIAMS AND RIDE A TRAIN (e.g., HIGH SPEED) INTO GCNP
☐ PARK YOUR CAR IN FLAGSTAFF AND RIDE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION INTO GCNP

19. Economic Impact. Could you estimate total trip expenditures for your travel party on this trip:

(1) inside Grand Canyon NP and (2) within 90-miles of the park (includes Flagstaff, Williams & Cameron) for each of the following? Enter a dollar amount on each line.

	Inside GCNP	Outside Park (within 90 miles)
LODGING (HOTEL, MOTEL, CABIN, B&B, ETC)	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
CAMPING FEES AND CHARGES	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
FOOD & BEVERAGES (RESTAURANTS, BARS, ETC.)	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
GROCERY STORE PURCHASES	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION (ADMISSIONS, ENTRANCE FEES)	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
TRANSPORTATION (INCL. GAS, OIL, AUTO & RV EXPENSES)	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
SHOPPING (SOUVENIRS, GIFTS, FILM, CLOTHING, ETC.)	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
OTHER (ALL OTHER PURCHASES)	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>

How many people do the above expenses cover? List number below.

ADULTS (18 YRS OR OVER)

CHILDREN (UNDER 18 YRS)

20. What communities in the GCNP area did you and your group visit or do you plan to visit on this trip? **Please check (x)** if you visited the community, **check (x)** if you spent the night there, & finally write in the **# of nights** you stayed there.

	Visited	Spent Night	# of overnights
ST. GEORGE, UT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
CEDAR CITY, UT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
FREDONIA/JACOB LAKE, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
PAGE, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
FLAGSTAFF, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
WILLIAMS, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
SEDONA, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
KINGMAN, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
LAS VEGAS, NV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
NAVAJO NATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
HOPI RESERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
PRESCOTT, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
PHOENIX, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
TUCSON, AZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

21. What was the highlight of your visit to Grand Canyon National Park?

22. During your visit to Grand Canyon NP, was there anything specific that you or your group expected to see or do, **but were not able to**?

YES ☐ NO ☐

If Yes, what was it you expected to see or do?

What kept you from seeing or doing what you expected to?

23. If you were the Grand Canyon NP superintendent, what is the single improvement you would make to most improve the park experience for visitors? Be specific.

24. Would your group recommend to friends and family that they visit Grand Canyon NP? **Please check (x) one.**

YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO, why not?

25. How would you rate the **in-park visitor services** provided to you and your group during this trip? In the far left column, check (X) all services you used. Then, for those services used, indicate in the right columns first **how important** each was (1 to 5 scale), then rate its **quality** (1 to 5 scale).

Check if <u>used</u>	If used, how important?					If used, what quality?				
	Not Important		Extremely Important			Very Poor		Very Good		
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/> VISITOR CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> VISITOR CENTER RESTROOMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTIONAL ROAD SIGNS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> CANYON OVERLOOKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESS TO (TALK WITH) PARK RANGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PARK RESTAURANTS & FOODSERVICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PARK LODGING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PARK CAMPGROUNDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> TRAILER VILLAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> RIM HIKING TRAILS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> BELOW-THE-RIM HIKING TRAILS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESS FOR DISABLED PERSONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PARK SOUVENIR & GIFT SHOPS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> RANGER-LED PROGRAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> FREE PARK SHUTTLE BUSES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> CONCESSIONAIRE GUIDED BUS TOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PARK NEWSPAPER, <i>THE GUIDE</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> GRAND CANYON RAILWAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PARKING SPACES & LOTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PARK SAFETY INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER

26. Finally, what else would you like to tell us about your visit to Grand Canyon National Park? Please write in the space below.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP! YOUR ANSWERS WILL HELP TO IMPROVE THE GRAND CANYON PARK EXPERIENCE FOR FUTURE VISITORS.

Please seal the questionnaire with the stickers provided and drop it in any U.S. mailbox.

