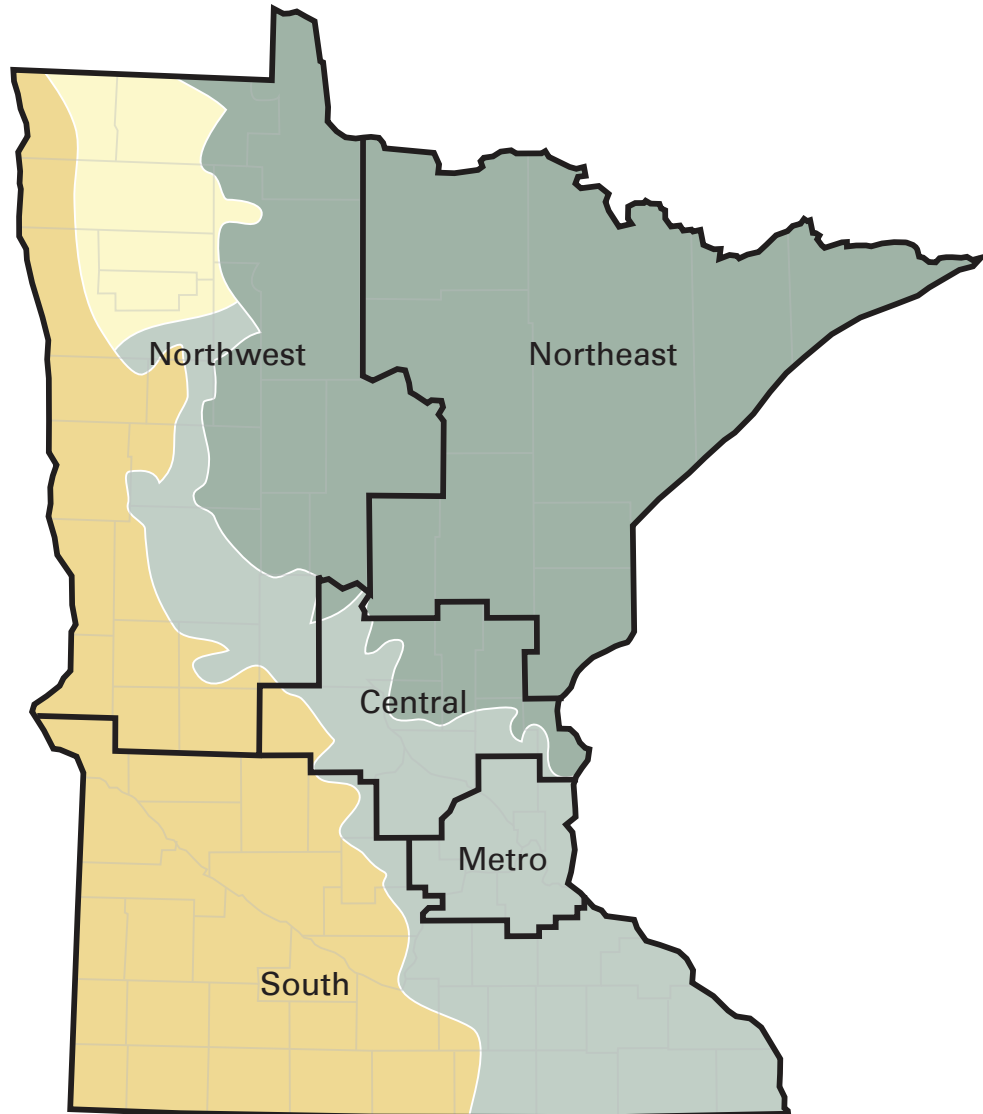


Minnesota's Network of Parks & Trails

An Inventory of Recreation Experience
Opportunities in Minnesota:

Metro Region Profile



Draft Report

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Introduction

The University of Minnesota's Center for Changing Landscapes (CCL) was directed by the Minnesota Legislature to create a long-range Framework for an integrated statewide parks and trails system. The Framework considers existing science and information available on the natural resource-based recreation opportunities throughout the state and will guide statewide parks and trail planning into the future. Specifically, the Framework will respond to recreational trends and demographic changes, examine underserved areas and overused facilities, and will identify gaps in the current parks and trails system. As such, the framework will establish opportunities to enhance existing assets, develop new assets, and link those assets together effectively. To inform the Framework, an inventory of recreation experience opportunities was conducted in each of five regions across the state and is presented in a series of five regional profiles. The regional profiles offer a snapshot of existing recreation demand by examining county, regional and state population sociodemographic characteristics and recreation experience opportunity data available from past research and monitoring efforts. The profiles serve as the baseline for an in-depth analysis of current demand and existing recreation supply (e.g., parks and trail system) in light of (1) relative geographic distribution of resources and facilities, (2) future recreation demand projections (e.g., population sociodemographic and recreation participation), and (3) proposed or planned enhancements to the parks and trails system across the state. This report presents a profile of recreation experience opportunities in the Central Region.

This inventory takes into account several key components of an outdoor recreation opportunity including recreation activities, experiences, and potential constraints. Minnesotans engage in a broad spectrum of activities (e.g., boating or picnicking) in Minnesota's parks and trails and these activities afford recreationists a wide range of individual and social experiences (e.g., solitude or being with family). Understanding and managing for the recreation experiences parks and trails visitors seek and attain is important, because high quality experiences can bring about positive psychological outcomes both onsite (e.g., reducing tension) and off-site (e.g., higher productivity at work) to individuals (Driver, 2008). For instance, a 1993 study conducted in six Minnesota State Parks revealed that many recreationists visit parks to experience natural scenery, enjoy the smells and sounds of nature, be with members of their own group, and get away from the usual demands of life (Anderson, 2008). However, in some circumstances these experiences were not fully attained because of the constraints visitors encountered. Some State Park visitors reported problems related to noise, crowding, motorized use, litter, and full campsites. As was confirmed by the State Park study, certain setting attributes or conditions can constrain outdoor recreation opportunities and present problems to visitors. Thus, an integrated parks and trails system must consider both the quality of recreation settings and the quality of recreation experiences visitors have in those settings. More recent studies have shown that parks and trails can also benefit local communities and society (Anderson, Davenport, Leahy, & Stein, 2008). For example, communities can benefit from proximate parks and trails through economic revenue from increased tourism, an enhanced community identity, and higher quality of life for residents. Society benefits from the ecosystem services many recreation and conservation areas provide such as flood control, climate regulation, and air and water purification (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005).

To inventory recreation experience opportunities and recreation demand across the state, multiple attributes associated with the key components of an outdoor recreation opportunity described above, as well as important population sociodemographic characteristics were selected. These attributes were chosen to embody the range and diversity of recreation opportunities available in the state and Minnesota's diverse population (Appendix 1). To remain current, the recreation experience opportunity component was restricted to published data obtained through research and monitoring efforts conducted in nature-based outdoor recreation settings (i.e., forests, parks, and trails) since 2000.

Recreation Experience Opportunity Inventory Protocol

The recreation experience opportunity inventory was conducted systematically, following specific protocol to ensure consistency in data compilation, analysis and reporting. The inventory assesses previously conducted research and monitoring studies; thus no new data were collected for this inventory.

The recreation experience opportunity inventory tasks were to

- Establish a recreation experience opportunity inventory protocol
- Select recreation experience opportunity and sociodemographic attributes for analysis
- Compile recreation, monitoring and sociodemographic reports conducted in the state since 2000
- Organize data by county and regions
- Assess recreation research, monitoring studies, and sociodemographic data to identify county, regional, and state differences.

The recreation experience opportunity inventory protocol is based on a review of relevant recreation literature and planning documents and responds to the Framework objectives outlined by the Minnesota Legislature. Multiple attributes were selected to embody Minnesota's population diversity and the range of recreation opportunities available (Appendix 1). U.S. Census, Minnesota Demographic Center, and recreation research and monitoring reports were obtained through an intensive literature review and in collaboration with state and local officials and stakeholders. Data associated with the selected attributes were analyzed to identify reported frequencies or population proportions at the county, regional and state level (where available) and the magnitude of differences (positive or negative) in frequencies or proportions where available (e.g., population densities, median household income, recreation activity participation). Of specific interest were differences between (1) the counties and the region overall, (2) the counties and the state overall, and (3) between the region and the state overall. For site-specific recreation studies, data were analyzed to determine reported recreation activity participation, experiences sought and/or attained, and problems encountered by respondents.

Metro Region Profile

The Metro Region consists of 7 counties bordered by Anoka in the north, Washington on the east, Dakota and Scott in the south, and Carver and Hennepin on the west (see Appendix 2; Figure 2.1). In the Metro Region a total of nine recreation experience opportunity studies conducted since 1998 were available for analysis: two region-wide studies and seven site-specific studies (see Appendix 3 for list of studies and sites).

Sociodemographics

Population Size and Density

In 2005, the population of the Metro Region was about 2,781,000 people and accounted for a little over half (53.6%) of Minnesota’s population (Table 1). Population projections, using 2005 population statistics, predict that by 2035 the Metro region will grow by 20.6 percent and will account for 52.0 percent of Minnesota’s overall population. The counties with the highest projected growth are Scott, Carver, and Washington Counties. In contrast, Ramsey County is projected to experience a decline in its population by about 4 percent.

The population density of the Metro Region (513.1 persons per square mile) is over eight times that of the State overall (61.8 persons per square mile; Table 2). Ramsey, Hennepin and Anoka Counties have the highest population densities in the Region. Carver, Scott and Washington Counties have the lowest population densities of the region, but are still greater than that of the state overall.

Table 1
Projected Minnesota Metro Region Population by County, 2005 to 2035

| County | 2005 Estimate | 2035 Projection | % Change 2005-2035 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Anoka | 328,105 | 421,060 | 28.3 |
| Carver | 85,981 | 160,050 | 86.1 |
| Dakota | 388,485 | 491,580 | 26.5 |
| Hennepin | 1,132,779 | 1,192,760 | 5.3 |
| Ramsey | 500,609 | 479,060 | -4.3 |
| Scott | 121,482 | 299,660 | 146.7 |
| Washington | 223,158 | 308,370 | 38.2 |
| Metro Region | 2,780,599 | 3,352,540 | 20.6 |
| Minnesota | 5,192,122 | 6,446,270 | 24.2 |

Note: Cell shading indicates the 3 biggest positive (dark) and negative (light) differences.
Minnesota State Demographic Center (2007)

Age and Gender

In general, the population of the Metro Region is younger than that of Minnesota as a whole. All of the counties, except Hennepin County, have a greater proportion of younger residents (residents under 18 years of age) than the State. The counties with the greatest proportion of younger residents are Scott, Carver and Dakota Counties (Table 2). Similarly, the Metro Region has a smaller proportion of older residents (residents 65 years of age and older) than Minnesota overall. Scott, Carver, Anoka and Dakota Counties have the lowest percentage of older residents, while Ramsey County has the highest percentage—slightly higher than the State. Gender does not vary significantly between the counties and the Metro Region or the State. Minnesota’s proportion of female residents overall is 50.2 percent.

Median Household Income

The median household income in the Metro Region is about 14 percent more than the median household income in Minnesota overall. Carver, Scott and Washington Counties have the highest median incomes in the Metro Region. Ramsey and Hennepin Counties are the only 2 counties in the region with median household incomes lower than the state average (Table 2).

Table 2
Differences between Metro Counties and the Metro Region/State Overall in Density, Age, and Household Income

| Attribute | Difference in Persons / sq mile* | | Difference in Persons < 18 (%)** | | Difference in Persons ≥ 65 (%)** | | Difference in Median household income (\$)*** | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN |
| Anoka | 190 | 641 | 1.1 | 2.0 | -1.7 | -3.9 | 10,168 | 1,214 |
| Carver | -316 | 135 | 3.2 | 4.1 | -2.3 | -4.5 | 24,374 | 15,420 |
| Dakota | 111 | 563 | 1.5 | 2.4 | -1.7 | -3.9 | 18,778 | 9,824 |
| Hennepin | 1,491 | 1,942 | -1.5 | -0.6 | 0.7 | -1.5 | 5,279 | -3,675 |
| Ramsey | 2,763 | 3,214 | -0.6 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.5 | -3,861 | -12,815 |
| Scott | -262 | 189 | 4.8 | 5.7 | -3.6 | -5.8 | 23,549 | 14,595 |
| Washington | 0 | 451 | 1.1 | 2.0 | -1.4 | -3.6 | 22,449 | 13,495 |
| | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN |
| Region and State Values: | 513.1 | 61.8 | 24.9 | 24.0 | 10.3 | 12.5 | 64,618 | 55,664 |

Note: Cell shading indicates the 3 biggest positive (dark) and negative (light) differences for each attribute
*U.S. Census Data (2000). **U.S. Census Data (2009). ***U.S. Census Data (2007).

Race and Ethnicity

Nine of ten (89%) Minnesotans are white. Except for Hennepin and Ramsey County, the percentage of white residents in the Metro Region exceeds Minnesota percentages. Hennepin and Ramsey County are the most diverse counties in the region and state with a greater percentage of black, Asian and Hispanic/Latino residents. The remaining counties in the region have about the same or less diversity than the state as a whole.

Table 3
Differences between Metro Counties and the Metro Region/State Overall in Race and Ethnicity

| Attribute | Difference in White (%) | | Difference in Black (%) | | Difference in American Indian / Alaska Native (%) | | Difference in Asian (%) | | Difference in Hispanic / Latino (%) | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN |
| Anoka | 5.9 | 0.9 | -3.8 | -0.9 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -1.8 | 0.3 | -2.4 | -1.3 |
| Carver | 10.6 | 5.6 | -5.9 | -3.0 | -0.6 | -0.9 | -3.1 | -1.0 | -1.5 | -0.4 |
| Dakota | 5.2 | 0.2 | -3.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -1.5 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hennepin | -3.6 | -8.6 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Ramsey | -6.0 | -11.0 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Scott | 6.0 | 1.0 | -5.1 | -2.2 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 1.7 | -1.2 | -0.1 |
| Washington | 6.0 | 1.0 | -4.3 | -1.4 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -0.9 | 1.2 | -2.3 | -1.2 |
| | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN | Metro | MN |
| Region and State Values: | 84.0 | 89.0 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 |

Note: Cell shading indicates the 3 biggest positive (dark) and negative (light) differences for each attribute.
U.S. Census Data (2009)

Participation in Recreation Activities

According to a recent state-wide recreation participation study (Kelly, 2005), the recreation activities Metro Region residents most frequently participate in are walking or hiking, boating, swimming and driving for pleasure, which parallel state-wide participation figures (Table 4). However, Metro Region residents participate to a greater extent than State residents overall in ice skating/hockey, outdoor- and inline-skating, walking/hiking, biking, and running or jogging. Metro Region residents are less likely to participate than State residents as a whole in snowmobiling, hunting, and off-road all-terrain vehicle driving.

Table 4
Recreation Activity Participation by Metro Region and State

| Activity | Metro (%) | Statewide (%) | Difference |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Walking/hiking | 58 | 54 | 4 |
| Boating of all types, including fishing from a boat | 44 | 43 | 1 |
| Swimming or wading (all places) | 43 | 41 | 2 |
| Driving for pleasure on scenic roads or in a park | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| Picnicking | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| Fishing of all types | 28 | 30 | -2 |
| Biking (bicycling of all types, including mountain biking) | 33 | 29 | 4 |
| Camping of all types | 25 | 26 | -1 |
| Visiting nature centers | 28 | 25 | 3 |
| Nature observation of all types (e.g., viewing, identifying) | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| Golfing | 26 | 24 | 2 |
| Outdoor field sports (e.g., soccer, softball/baseball, football) | 22 | 21 | 1 |
| Visiting historic or archaeological sites | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| Sledding and snow tubing | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| Outdoor court sports (e.g., volleyball, basketball, tennis) | 19 | 18 | 1 |
| Hunting of all types | 13 | 16 | -3 |
| Running or jogging | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| Ice skating/hockey outdoors | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| Inline skating, rollerblading, roller skating, roller skiing | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| Off-road ATV driving | 7 | 10 | -3 |
| Snowmobiling | 6 | 10 | -4 |
| Downhill skiing/snowboarding | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Gather mushrooms, berries, or other wild foods | 7 | 9 | -2 |
| Cross country skiing | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Horseback riding | 4 | 5 | -1 |
| Snowshoeing | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Note: Cell shading indicates the 3 biggest positive (dark) and negative (light) differences (more than three highlighted shades represent ties among differences).

Kelly, T. (2005). Data based on population 20 years of age and older

The recreation activities of walking and hiking were reported at six of the seven sites where recreation experience opportunity studies were conducted and data were available (Three Rivers Park District, 2009a; Three Rivers Park District, 2009b; MN DNR, 2000; MN DNR, 2002; Wilhelm Stanis & Schneider, n.d.a; Wilhelm Stanis & Schneider, n.d.b). Biking and running were popular activities at four of the sites. The next most common activities were horseback riding, family activities and picnicking. The remaining activities were unique to the individual sites (Table 5).

Table 5
Recreation Activity Participation Documented at Recreation Sites in the Metro Region

| Activity | Afton State Park | Gateway State Trail | Luce Line State Trail | MN River Valley Area | Powder-horn Park | Three Rivers Park District | Three Rivers Camp-grounds |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Walking/hiking | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Biking | x | x | x | | | x | x |
| Running | x | x | x | | | x | |
| Horseback riding | x | x | x | | | | |
| Family Activities | | | | | x | x | x |
| Picnicking/barbecuing | | | | | x | x | |
| Cross-country skiing | x | | | | | | |
| Boating | | | | | | | x |
| Fishing | | | | | | | x |
| Group sports | | | | | x | | |
| Nature observation /photography | | | | x | | | |
| Relaxing | | | | | x | | |
| Self-guided Nature walk | | | | x | | | |
| Sightseeing | | | | x | | | |
| Skating | | x | | | | | |
| Swimming/beach | | | | | | x | x |
| Visiting historic/ cultural sites | | | | x | | | |

Note: Five most frequently reported recreation activities respondents participated in at each site (more than five activities presented represent ties among activities).

Three Rivers Park District (2009a); Three Rivers Park District (2009b); MN DNR (2000); MN DNR (2002); Wilhelm Stanis & Schneider (n.d.a); Wilhelm Stanis & Schneider (n.d.b);

Nature-Based Tourism in the Metro Region

The most recent nature-based tourism study indicates 17.9 million person-visits to the Metro Region¹ from June 2007-May 2008 (Davidson-Peterson, 2008). One-third of these visitors are Minnesota residents (32%), with the largest segment coming from the Minneapolis/St.Paul area (21%). The incidence of these visitors coming from any other area was 5% or less. A small percentage of metro area travelers visited a state or national park (7%) or stayed at a campground (2%). However, these visitors constituted 1.3 million person-visits to state or national parks and 358,000 campground stays. One-quarter (27%) of travelers indicated participating in one or more recreational activities. The most common activities were pool swimming (11%), hiking (5%) and fishing (3%; Table 6).

Table 6
Recreation Participation amongst travelers to the Metro Region of Minnesota, 2005-2008

| Activity | % Recreation Participation |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pool swimming | 11 |
| Hiking | 5 |
| Fishing | 3 |
| Lake/river swimming | 3 |
| Biking | 2 |
| Golfing | 2 |
| Wildlife viewing or bird watching | 2 |
| Canoeing | 1 |
| Downhill skiing or snowboarding | 1 |
| Hunting | 1 |
| Motor boating or water skiing | 1 |
| Off-road all-terrain vehicle driving | 1 |

Note: Davidson-Peterson (2008)

¹ The designated Metro Region comprises all of the counties in the DNR Metro Region in addition to Chisago and Wright.

Recreation Experiences

Recreation Experience Motivations

A recent trail study revealed that statewide, Minnesota’s recreational trail users are primarily motivated by aesthetics, physical exercise and escape (Schneider, Schuweiler, & Bipes, 2009). While motivations across the state were similar, some regional differences were noted. The largest regional differences are that Metro trail users identified the attributes, “to explore and discover new things” and “to enjoy different experiences from home” as more important than statewide trail users and “to be on my own” as less important (Table 7).

Table 7
Differences between Metro Region and Statewide Trail Users in Experiences Sought

| Reasons for participating | Average Importance ^a among Trail Users ^b | | |
|--|--|---------------------|--------------|
| | Metro (n ≥ 1044) | State (n ≥ 3023) | Difference |
| To view the scenery | 4.30 | 4.27 | 0.04 |
| To be close to nature | 4.24 | 4.19 | 0.05 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 4.22 | 4.19 | 0.03 |
| To experience nature | 4.19 | 4.16 | 0.04 |
| To be physically active | 4.14 | 4.15 | -0.01 |
| To explore and discover new things | 4.13 | 4.05 | 0.07 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 3.92 | 3.91 | 0.01 |
| To relax physically | 3.89 | 3.92 | -0.03 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 3.88 | 3.81 | 0.07 |
| To do something with my family | 3.84 | 3.90 | -0.06 |
| To rest mentally | 3.71 | 3.72 | 0.00 |
| To be with people who enjoy the same things I do | 3.68 | 3.70 | -0.01 |
| To experience solitude | 3.59 | 3.65 | -0.06 |
| To challenge myself | 3.49 | 3.43 | 0.06 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 3.45 | 3.51 | -0.06 |
| To be with members of my own group | 3.33 | 3.33 | 0.01 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 3.28 | 3.26 | 0.03 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 3.23 | 3.19 | 0.04 |
| To be on my own | 3.15 | 3.26 | -0.11 |
| To be away from other people | 3.03 | 3.07 | -0.04 |

^aBased on respondents rating experiences on a scale with 1=very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=neither, 4=important, 5=very important. ^bNine types of trail users surveyed include: All-terrain vehicle riders, bikers, cross-country skiers, horseback riders, off-highway vehicle riders, off-road vehicle riders, snowmobilers, runners, and walkers/hikers.

Note: Cell shading indicates the 3 biggest positive (dark) and negative (light) differences between the region and the state. Schneider et al. (2009)

Site-specific data on the experiences and qualities sought by visitors were available from two state trails, two park systems, and one specific park (Table 8). The visitors to the two state trails reported valuing similar experiences while the visitors to the other sites each reported unique experiences and qualities. This differentiation may be partly due to differing studies which focused on different qualities. Nonetheless, the Minneapolis Park System visitors reported valuing the natural features (e.g., lakes, trails, open spaces), which was also reflected in the Three Rivers Park District visitors who reported valuing the “opportunity to experience nature.” Other qualities shared across sites were personal safety and easy access among the Three Rivers Park District and Powderhorn Park visitors, although stated a bit differently.

Table 8
Experiences/Qualities Sought at Recreation Sites in the Metro Region

| Recreation experience/ quality sought | Gateway State Trail | Luce Line State Trail | Minneapolis Park System | Powderhorn Park (Minneapolis Park) | Three Rivers Park District (19 parks) |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Personal safety | | | | x | x |
| Scenery/wildlife | x | x | | | |
| Quiet, peaceful | x | x | | | |
| No cars or motorized vehicles | x | x | | | |
| Good place for exercise | x | x | | | |
| Accessible by automobile | | | | | x |
| Closeness of park to my home | | | | x | |
| Like the trail surface | x | | | | |
| Little Development | | x | | | |
| Walking/hiking/biking paths | | | | x | |
| Easy to get to | | | | x | |
| Beauty | | | | x | |
| Well-maintained | | | x | | |
| Trails | | | x | | |
| Open Spaces | | | x | | |
| Lakes | | | x | | |
| Opportunity to experience nature | | | | | x |
| Low cost of park-based recreation | | | | | x |
| Variety of offerings | | | x | | |
| Chance to do something with family & friends | | | | | x |

Note: Five most frequently reported experiences respondents sought at each site
Three Rivers Parks (2009b); MN DNR (2000); Wilhelm Stanis (n.d.); Design Resources Ltd. (2009)

Problems or Constraints Encountered

Among Minnesota recreational trail users, conflicts happen infrequently, but when they do occur they most often originate with the signs or sounds of other visitors (Schneider et al., 2009). Trail users in the Metro rated the frequency of encountering conflicts similarly to statewide trail users. The greatest regional differences are that Metro trail users more frequently reported “hearing other users on the trail” and “too many other users on the trail” (Table 9). Meanwhile they less frequently reported “seeing off trail/road use.”

At the six sites with data on recreation problems, a variety of issues emerged (Table 10). The most common constraint reported was not having enough time. Differences in problems encountered varied depending on the resource. Additionally, differences can be partly attributed to the different focus of the studies, with some focused upon on-site issues and others including off-site issues.

Table 9
Differences between Metro Region and Statewide Participants in Sources of Recreational Conflict on Trails

| Source of Conflict | Average Frequency of Conflict ^a among Trail Users ^b | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------|
| | Metro (n ≥ 933) | State (n ≥ 2697) | Difference |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 1.10 | 1.01 | 0.09 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.01 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 0.82 | 0.85 | -0.02 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 0.70 | 0.74 | -0.04 |
| Others going too fast | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.00 |
| Too many other users on the trail | 0.55 | 0.46 | 0.09 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.06 |
| Others not yielding | 0.54 | 0.46 | 0.08 |
| Others passing too closely | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.04 |
| Accessibility issue | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.04 |
| Others out of control | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.03 |

^aBased on respondents rating sources on a scale of 0-3 with 0=Never, 1=Sometimes, 2=Many Times, 3=Almost Always. ^bNine types of trail users: All-terrain vehicle riders, bikers, cross-country skiers, horseback riders, off-highway vehicle riders, off-road vehicle riders, snowmobilers, and walkers/hikers.

Note: Cell shading indicates the 2 biggest negative (light) differences.
Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 10
Problems and Constraints Encountered at Recreation Sites in the Metro Region

| Problem/ Constraint | Gateway State Trail | Luce Line State Trail | Afton State Park | Powder-horn Park | MN River Valley Area | Three Rivers Camp-grounds |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Don't have enough time | | | x | x | x | |
| Other trail users blocking traffic | x | x | | | | |
| Other trail users passing without warning | x | x | | | | |
| Problems with other people's pets | x | x | | | | |
| Feeling unsafe | | | | x | | x |
| Park is too far from my home | | | x | | x | |
| Too many family obligations | | | x | | | |
| Friends/family don't have time | | | x | | | |
| Friends/family prefer other activities | | | x | | | |
| Perception of crowding | | | | | | x |
| Quiet Time not enforced | | | | | | x |
| Other campers being loud | | | | | | x |
| Children screaming | | | | | | x |
| Gang presence | | | | x | | |
| People drinking alcohol | | | | x | | |
| Don't know enough about the area | | | | | x | |
| Don't know how to access | | | | | x | |
| Area too developed | | | | | x | |

Most frequently reported problems respondents reported at each site.
 Three Rivers Parks (2009a); MN DNR (2000); Wilhelm Stanis (nd); Wilhelm Stanis, S.A., Schneider, I.E. & Anderson, D.H. (2009)

In response to problems or conflicts, statewide trail users utilize a variety of responses, but most frequently “follow rules for trail etiquette” (Schneider et al., 2009). Similarly, in the Metro region, trail participants use a variety of responses when they encounter recreation conflict (Table 11). The largest regional differences in responses to conflict are that Metro trail users are more likely report “follow established rules for trail etiquette,” and less likely to report “talk to area personnel about the incident” or “keep others from knowing how bad things were” than statewide trail users.

Table 11
Differences between Metro Region and Statewide Participants in Response to Recreational Conflict on Trails

| Response | Response to Conflict ^a among Trail Users ^b | | |
|---|---|---------------------|------------|
| | Metro (n ≥ 526) | State (n ≥ 1491) | Difference |
| Follow established rules for trail etiquette | 2.53 | 2.45 | 0.07 |
| Talk to other members of my group about the incident | 1.88 | 1.87 | 0.00 |
| Refuse to get too serious about it | 1.73 | 1.71 | 0.02 |
| Don't let it get to me; refuse to think about it too much | 1.70 | 1.72 | -0.02 |
| Wish the situation would go away or be over with | 1.51 | 1.50 | 0.01 |
| Think about why the incident occurred | 1.50 | 1.49 | 0.01 |
| Go on as if nothing had happened | 1.49 | 1.48 | 0.00 |
| Try not to burn bridges | 1.47 | 1.49 | -0.02 |
| Try to forget the whole thing | 1.38 | 1.42 | -0.05 |
| I try to keep my feelings to myself | 1.31 | 1.35 | -0.04 |
| Make light of the situation | 1.23 | 1.25 | -0.02 |
| I know what has to be done so double my efforts to make it work | 1.19 | 1.22 | -0.03 |
| I make a plan of action and follow it | 1.08 | 1.09 | -0.01 |
| Come up with a couple of different solutions | 1.00 | 1.02 | -0.03 |
| Alter my pace to avoid others | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.00 |
| Leave and go to a different part of the area | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.00 |
| Talk to area personnel about the incident | 0.92 | 1.00 | -0.08 |
| Plan to avoid the area on my next visit | 0.87 | 0.89 | -0.02 |
| Change the time I will use the trail next time | 0.82 | 0.85 | -0.03 |
| Stand my ground and fight for what I wanted | 0.75 | 0.79 | -0.04 |
| Keep others from knowing how bad things were | 0.74 | 0.82 | -0.08 |
| Try to get the person responsible to change their mind | 0.68 | 0.71 | -0.03 |
| Leave the area altogether | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.00 |
| Express anger to the person who caused the incident | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.00 |

^aBased on respondents rating responses on a scale of 0-3 with 0=Do not use, 1=Use infrequently, 2=Use occasionally, 3=Use frequently

^bEight types of trail users: All-terrain vehicle riders, bikers, cross-country skiers, horseback riders, off-highway vehicle riders, snowmobilers, and walkers/hikers.

Note: Cell shading indicates the 3 biggest positive (dark) and negative (light) differences (more than 3 indicates a tie). Schneider et al. (2009)

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Appendices

Appendix 1

**Table 1.1
Recreation Experience Opportunity Inventory Attributes**

| Recreation activity participation | |
|---|--|
| Recreation activity participation | Region or state-wide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent participation Site-specific: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five most frequently reported activities |
| Recreation experiences | |
| Experiences (sought or attained) | Region or state-wide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent respondents rating experiences as important or very important Site specific: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five most frequently reported important experiences |
| Problems encountered or sources of conflict | Region or state-wide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent respondents reporting conflict source Site-specific: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five most frequently reported problems or sources of conflict |
| Responses to conflict | Region or state-wide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent respondents reporting response Site-specific: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five most frequently reported responses to conflict |
| Sociodemographics | |
| Population size | County, Region, and State |
| Population density | County, Region, and State: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons per square mile |
| Age | County, Region, and State: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons < 18 years of age • Persons ≥ 65 years of age |
| Gender | County, Region, and State: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent female |
| Race and ethnicity | County, Region, and State (percent): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White • Black • American Indian/Alaska Native • Asian • Hispanic/Latino |

Appendix 2

Counties in the Metro Region

Anoka
Carver
Dakota
Hennepin
Ramsey
Scott
Washington

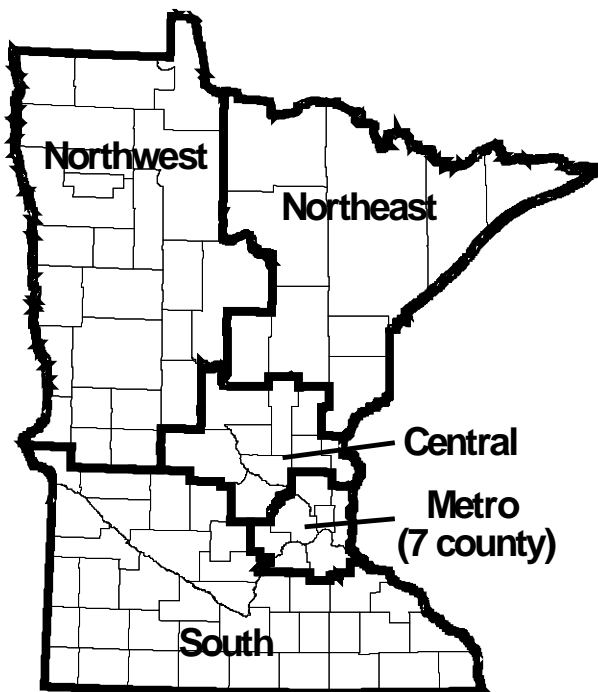


Figure 2.1. Minnesota Regions

Appendix 3

Table 3.1 Recreation Experience Opportunity Studies in the Metro Region

| Region-wide studies | |
|--|---|
| 2004 Outdoor Recreation Participation Survey of Minnesotans | |
| 2008 Profile of Recreational Trail Users | |
| Site-specific studies | Sites included |
| System Plan Update. 2008 Summer Park Visitor Study: Final Report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Rivers Park System (17 parks) |
| System Plan Update. 2008 Campground Visitor Study | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baker Campground at Baker Park Reserve • Lake Auburn Campground at Carver Park Reserve |
| State Park Visitors' Leisure Time Physical Activity, Constraints, and Negotiation Strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afton State Park |
| Health Study DRAFT Results: Powderhorn Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powderhorn Park |
| State Trail Use: Summary of Summer Trail Use and User Surveys Conducted in 1996, 1997 and 1998 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateway State Trail • Luce Line State Trail |
| Minneapolis Parks Foundation 2009 Survey of Minneapolis Residents Executive Summary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minneapolis Parks |
| Minnesota River Valley Area Survey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minnesota River Valley Area |

Appendix 4

Table 4.1
Metro Region Demographics by County

| County/ attribute | Population | Persons / sq mile, 2000 | Persons < 18 (%) | Persons ≥ 65 (%) | Female (%) | White (%) | Black (%) | American Indian / Alaskan (%) | Asian (%) | Hispanic / Latino (%) | Median household income (\$), 2007 |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Anoka | 327,090 | 703 | 26.0 | 8.6 | 49.4 | 89.9 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 65,832 |
| Carver | 90,043 | 196.7 | 28.1 | 8.0 | 49.8 | 94.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 80,038 |
| Dakota | 392,755 | 624.4 | 26.4 | 8.6 | 50.4 | 89.2 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 74,442 |
| Hennepin | 1,140,988 | 2,003.9 | 23.4 | 11.0 | 50.3 | 80.4 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 60,943 |
| Ramsey | 501,428 | 3,275.9 | 24.3 | 13.0 | 51.5 | 78.0 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 51,803 |
| Scott | 128,937 | 250.7 | 29.7 | 6.7 | 49.8 | 90.0 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 79,213 |
| Washington | 229,173 | 513.1 | 26.0 | 8.9 | 50.0 | 90.0 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 78,113 |
| Region | 2,810,414 | 513.1 | 24.9 | 10.3 | 50.4 | 84.0 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 64,618 |
| MN | 5,220,393 | 61.8 | 24.0 | 12.5 | 50.2 | 89.0 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 55,664 |

Note: U.S. Census (2009)

Appendix 5

Table 5.1
Reasons for all-terrain vehicle riding

| Reasons for participating | Identified as Important or Very Important | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 110) | % Statewide (n ≥ 308) | Difference |
| To be on my own | 36.6 | 45.8 | -9.2 |
| To be away from other people | 31.2 | 36.5 | -5.3 |
| To be close to nature | 80.5 | 81.1 | -0.6 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 78.5 | 77.8 | 0.7 |
| To relax physically | 54.0 | 64.9 | -10.9 |
| To view the scenery | 83.9 | 85.9 | -2.0 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 42.8 | 45.3 | -2.5 |
| To experience solitude | 50.4 | 51.3 | -0.9 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 54.5 | 48.9 | 5.6 |
| To rest mentally | 49.6 | 51.8 | -2.2 |
| To experience nature | 83.0 | 83.0 | 0.0 |
| To be w/people who enjoy the same things I do | 65.7 | 66.1 | -0.4 |
| To challenge myself | 33.9 | 30.9 | 3.0 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 33.9 | 29.1 | 4.8 |
| To explore and discover new things | 82.1 | 78.5 | 3.6 |
| To do something with my family | 70.8 | 71.6 | -0.8 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 32.1 | 36.2 | -4.1 |
| To be physically active | 47.8 | 55.0 | -7.2 |
| To be with members of my own group | 50.0 | 49.4 | 0.6 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 73.2 | 65.3 | 7.9 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 5.2
Reasons for bike riding

| Reasons for participating | Identified as Important or Very Important | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 35) | % Statewide (n ≥ 310) | Difference |
| To be on my own | 27.8 | 40.3 | -12.5 |
| To be away from other people | 28.6 | 30.1 | -1.5 |
| To be close to nature | 88.9 | 83.9 | 5.0 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 80.5 | 82.2 | -1.7 |
| To relax physically | 63.9 | 75.0 | -11.1 |
| To view the scenery | 83.3 | 88.9 | -5.6 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 50.0 | 59.0 | -9.0 |
| To experience solitude | 58.3 | 62.5 | -4.2 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 33.3 | 28.8 | 4.5 |
| To rest mentally | 58.3 | 66.2 | -7.9 |
| To experience nature | 88.9 | 84.4 | 4.5 |
| To be w/people who enjoy the same things I do | 52.8 | 55.1 | -2.3 |
| To challenge myself | 63.9 | 49.7 | 14.2 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 36.1 | 27.0 | 9.1 |
| To explore and discover new things | 86.1 | 76.0 | 10.1 |
| To do something with my family | 74.3 | 74.8 | -0.5 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 91.7 | 90.8 | 0.9 |
| To be physically active | 91.7 | 94.0 | -2.3 |
| To be with members of my own group | 60.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 61.1 | 68.6 | -7.5 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 5.3
Reasons for cross-country skiing

| Reasons for participating | Identified as Important or Very Important | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 157) | % Statewide (n ≥ 497) | Difference |
| To be on my own | 31.8 | 39.0 | -7.2 |
| To be away from other people | 36.4 | 33.9 | 2.5 |
| To be close to nature | 94.5 | 94.1 | 0.4 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 81.7 | 81.1 | 0.6 |
| To relax physically | 72.0 | 74.7 | -2.7 |
| To view the scenery | 93.9 | 94.2 | -0.3 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 76.7 | 77.0 | -0.3 |
| To experience solitude | 66.3 | 69.0 | -2.7 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 38.5 | 34.0 | 4.5 |
| To rest mentally | 69.8 | 70.4 | -0.6 |
| To experience nature | 95.1 | 93.9 | 1.2 |
| To be w/people who enjoy the same things I do | 59.3 | 54.3 | 5.0 |
| To challenge myself | 64.0 | 62.6 | 1.4 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 43.2 | 42.6 | 0.6 |
| To explore and discover new things | 79.5 | 74.0 | 5.5 |
| To do something with my family | 62.1 | 63.6 | -1.5 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 93.3 | 94.4 | -1.1 |
| To be physically active | 95.8 | 96.1 | -0.3 |
| To be with members of my own group | 36.6 | 31.5 | 5.1 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 73.8 | 69.5 | 4.3 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 5.4
Reasons for horseback riding

| Reasons for participating | Identified as Important or Very Important | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 150) | % Statewide (n ≥ 445) | Difference |
| To be on my own | 47.8 | 50.3 | -2.5 |
| To be away from other people | 39.0 | 37.9 | 1.1 |
| To be close to nature | 96.7 | 94.0 | 2.7 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 94.8 | 93.6 | 1.2 |
| To relax physically | 92.3 | 89.8 | 2.5 |
| To view the scenery | 98.1 | 96.4 | 1.7 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 74.5 | 74.9 | -0.4 |
| To experience solitude | 73.2 | 70.2 | 3.0 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 42.6 | 46.4 | -3.8 |
| To rest mentally | 84.5 | 81.8 | 2.7 |
| To experience nature | 94.8 | 93.1 | 1.7 |
| To be w/people who enjoy the same things I do | 85.0 | 85.7 | -0.7 |
| To challenge myself | 62.6 | 60.3 | 2.3 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 59.5 | 56.4 | 3.1 |
| To explore and discover new things | 92.8 | 90.0 | 2.8 |
| To do something with my family | 63.4 | 70.8 | -7.4 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 83.8 | 78.3 | 5.5 |
| To be physically active | 87.1 | 88.0 | -0.9 |
| To be with members of my own group | 68.3 | 71.9 | -3.6 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 80.9 | 80.2 | 0.7 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 5.5
Reasons for off-highway motorcycle riding

| Reasons for participating | Identified as Important or Very Important | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 113) | % Statewide (n ≥ 307) | Difference |
| To be on my own | 43.1 | 45.9 | -2.8 |
| To be away from other people | 29.9 | 32.7 | -2.8 |
| To be close to nature | 77.9 | 72.9 | 5.0 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 85.5 | 87.3 | -1.8 |
| To relax physically | 61.5 | 66.6 | -5.1 |
| To view the scenery | 83.8 | 79.5 | 4.3 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 30.2 | 30.2 | 0.0 |
| To experience solitude | 43.6 | 47.9 | -4.3 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 83.9 | 81.3 | 2.6 |
| To rest mentally | 52.1 | 59.7 | -7.6 |
| To experience nature | 75.7 | 72.3 | 3.4 |
| To be w/people who enjoy the same things I do | 76.1 | 74.7 | 1.4 |
| To challenge myself | 78.8 | 71.9 | 6.9 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 75.0 | 70.4 | 4.6 |
| To explore and discover new things | 90.6 | 86.1 | 4.5 |
| To do something with my family | 71.6 | 74.7 | -3.1 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 70.1 | 68.9 | 1.2 |
| To be physically active | 82.0 | 82.8 | -0.8 |
| To be with members of my own group | 65.0 | 64.1 | 0.9 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 78.8 | 77.4 | 1.4 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 5.6
Reasons for off-road vehicle riding

| Reasons for participating | Identified as Important or Very Important | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 123) | % Statewide (n ≥ 369) | Difference |
| To be on my own | 34.9 | 41.5 | -6.6 |
| To be away from other people | 27.0 | 30.9 | -3.9 |
| To be close to nature | 76.2 | 78.7 | -2.5 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 85.7 | 82.7 | 3.0 |
| To relax physically | 61.1 | 66.7 | -5.6 |
| To view the scenery | 87.3 | 85.9 | 1.4 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 35.7 | 37.7 | -2.0 |
| To experience solitude | 46.0 | 50.8 | -4.8 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 66.6 | 61.6 | 5.0 |
| To rest mentally | 50.8 | 55.4 | -4.6 |
| To experience nature | 75.0 | 79.7 | -4.7 |
| To be w/people who enjoy the same things I do | 73.8 | 71.6 | 2.2 |
| To challenge myself | 63.2 | 53.1 | 10.1 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 59.5 | 51.7 | 7.8 |
| To explore and discover new things | 85.7 | 81.6 | 4.1 |
| To do something with my family | 77.8 | 79.0 | -1.2 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 34.9 | 35.9 | -1.0 |
| To be physically active | 50.8 | 54.7 | -3.9 |
| To be with members of my own group | 66.6 | 60.7 | 5.9 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 77.0 | 73.8 | 3.2 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 5.7
Reasons for snowmobiling

| Reasons for participating | Identified as Important or Very Important | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 91) | % Statewide (n ≥ 261) | Difference |
| To be on my own | 36.3 | 37.5 | -1.2 |
| To be away from other people | 25.9 | 28.5 | -2.6 |
| To be close to nature | 89.2 | 82.1 | 7.1 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 85.8 | 83.2 | 2.6 |
| To relax physically | 60.5 | 61.7 | -1.2 |
| To view the scenery | 96.7 | 91.2 | 5.5 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 31.2 | 35.7 | -4.5 |
| To experience solitude | 57.6 | 53.3 | 4.3 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 66.7 | 62.4 | 4.3 |
| To rest mentally | 52.7 | 54.6 | -1.9 |
| To experience nature | 90.4 | 84.7 | 5.7 |
| To be w/people who enjoy the same things I do | 75.2 | 75.3 | -0.1 |
| To challenge myself | 43.4 | 39.7 | 3.7 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 32.3 | 32.7 | -0.4 |
| To explore and discover new things | 87.1 | 79.8 | 7.3 |
| To do something with my family | 77.4 | 79.5 | -2.1 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 49.5 | 50.2 | -0.7 |
| To be physically active | 65.6 | 67.3 | -1.7 |
| To be with members of my own group | 72.1 | 68.1 | 4.0 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 76.3 | 73.0 | 3.3 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 5.8
Reasons for walking/hiking

| Reasons for participating | Identified as Important or Very Important | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 194) | % Statewide (n ≥ 431) | Difference |
| To be on my own | 32.2 | 43.2 | -11.0 |
| To be away from other people | 29.1 | 34.4 | -5.3 |
| To be close to nature | 91.0 | 89.9 | 1.1 |
| To get away from the usual demands of life | 79.2 | 79.8 | -0.6 |
| To relax physically | 85.0 | 80.6 | 4.4 |
| To view the scenery | 93.0 | 91.7 | 1.3 |
| To experience silence & quiet | 65.8 | 66.7 | -0.9 |
| To experience solitude | 62.1 | 64.1 | -2.0 |
| To have thrills & excitement | 14.8 | 18.8 | -4.0 |
| To rest mentally | 77.5 | 71.8 | 5.7 |
| To experience nature | 88.9 | 88.3 | 0.6 |
| To be w/people who enjoy the same things I do | 48.2 | 48.3 | -0.1 |
| To challenge myself | 32.5 | 34.2 | -1.7 |
| To test my skills & abilities | 20.4 | 23.9 | -3.5 |
| To explore and discover new things | 75.4 | 73.2 | 2.2 |
| To do something with my family | 72.0 | 70.1 | 1.9 |
| To get/keep physically fit | 89.1 | 87.2 | 1.9 |
| To be physically active | 95.0 | 94.0 | 1.0 |
| To be with members of my own group | 28.2 | 28.8 | -0.6 |
| To enjoy different experiences from home | 71.8 | 65.4 | 6.4 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Appendix 6

Table 6.1
Observations of potential conflict among all-terrain vehicle riding respondents to a mail questionnaire, 2008

| Source of conflict | Observed | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 104) | % Statewide (n ≥ 275) | Difference |
| Others going too fast | 53.8 | 55.6 | -1.8 |
| Too many others on the trail | 35.8 | 33.7 | 2.1 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 56.6 | 62.9 | -6.3 |
| Accessibility issue | 35.6 | 40.7 | -5.1 |
| Others out of control | 32.1 | 35.3 | -3.2 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 56.6 | 63.3 | -6.7 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use (erosion, marks, etc.) | 65.1 | 68.1 | -3.0 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 40.2 | 41.6 | -1.4 |
| Others passing too closely | 32.4 | 32.1 | 0.3 |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 58.1 | 61.6 | -3.5 |
| Others not yielding | 39.6 | 37.8 | 1.8 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 6.2
Observations of potential conflict among biking respondents to a mail questionnaire, 2008

| Source of conflict | Observed | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 35) | % Statewide (n ≥ 304) | Difference |
| Others going too fast | 41.7 | 36.5 | 5.2 |
| Too many others on the trail | 47.2 | 31.2 | 16.0 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 52.8 | 50.6 | 2.2 |
| Accessibility issue | 27.8 | 21.9 | 5.9 |
| Others out of control | 33.3 | 22.8 | 10.5 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 71.4 | 74.2 | -2.8 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use (erosion, marks, etc.) | 63.9 | 57.4 | 6.5 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 47.2 | 43.1 | 4.1 |
| Others passing too closely | 55.6 | 45.4 | 10.2 |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 80.6 | 71.8 | 8.8 |
| Others not yielding | 66.7 | 52.3 | 14.4 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 6.3
Observations of potential conflict among cross-country skiing respondents to a mail questionnaire, 2008

| Source of conflict | Observed | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 154) | % Statewide (n ≥ 499) | Difference |
| Others going too fast | 77.6 | 17.4 | 60.2 |
| Too many others on the trail | 41.9 | 29.0 | 12.9 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 51.0 | 45.7 | 5.3 |
| Accessibility issue | 15.6 | 11.4 | 4.2 |
| Others out of control | 30.8 | 22.4 | 8.4 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 49.1 | 41.8 | 7.3 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use (erosion, marks, etc.) | 56.7 | 50.8 | 5.9 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 32.7 | 21.6 | 11.1 |
| Others passing too closely | 31.3 | 21.1 | 10.2 |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 78.5 | 73.1 | 5.4 |
| Others not yielding | 34.4 | 23.8 | 10.6 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 6.4
Observations of potential conflict among horseback riding respondents to a mail questionnaire, 2008

| Source of conflict | Observed | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 152) | % Statewide (n ≥ 439) | Difference |
| Others going too fast | 37.4 | 41.4 | -4.0 |
| Too many others on the trail | 32.3 | 31.6 | 0.7 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 54.1 | 55.3 | -1.2 |
| Accessibility issue | 38.2 | 35.1 | 3.1 |
| Others out of control | 42.9 | 40.0 | 2.9 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 69.1 | 70.3 | -1.2 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use (erosion, marks, etc.) | 60.5 | 61.7 | -1.2 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 53.3 | 48.0 | 5.3 |
| Others passing too closely | 41.9 | 41.4 | 0.5 |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 74.2 | 75.6 | -1.4 |
| Others not yielding | 39.0 | 33.3 | 5.7 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 6.6
Observations of potential conflict among off-highway motorcycle respondents to a mail questionnaire, 2008

| Source of conflict | Observed | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 111) | % Statewide (n ≥ 286) | Difference |
| Others going too fast | 60.2 | 53.1 | 7.1 |
| Too many others on the trail | 46.5 | 38.3 | 8.2 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 50.5 | 51.4 | -0.9 |
| Accessibility issue | 49.1 | 45.0 | 4.1 |
| Others out of control | 42.1 | 37.8 | 4.3 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 50.9 | 53.7 | -2.8 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use (erosion, marks, etc.) | 70.2 | 67.5 | 2.7 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 50.0 | 42.0 | 8.0 |
| Others passing too closely | 35.4 | 34.6 | 0.8 |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 78.1 | 68.8 | 9.3 |
| Others not yielding | 46.0 | 38.8 | 7.2 |

Schneider et al. (2009)

Table 6.7
Observations of potential conflict among off-road vehicle respondents to a mail questionnaire, 2008

| Source of conflict | Observed | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 107) | % Statewide (n ≥ 324) | Difference |
| Others going too fast | 41.8 | 46.4 | -4.6 |
| Too many others on the trail | 38.7 | 36.9 | 1.8 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 45.4 | 50.2 | -4.8 |
| Accessibility issue | 37.4 | 35.8 | 1.6 |
| Others out of control | 34.5 | 34.5 | 0.0 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 58.6 | 61.3 | -2.7 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use (erosion, marks, etc.) | 67.6 | 63.4 | 4.2 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 37.3 | 39.0 | -1.7 |
| Others passing too closely | 24.8 | 31.5 | -6.7 |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 68.5 | 68.0 | 0.5 |
| Others not yielding | 30.0 | 35.4 | -5.4 |

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Table 6.8
Observations of potential conflict among snowmobile respondents to a mail questionnaire, 2008

| Source of conflict | Observed | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 85) | % Statewide (n ≥ 95) | Difference |
| Others going too fast | 85.1 | 81.1 | 4.0 |
| Too many others on the trail | 72.7 | 59.8 | 12.9 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 84.7 | 80.7 | 4.0 |
| Accessibility issue | 43.2 | 38.6 | 4.6 |
| Others out of control | 62.5 | 53.4 | 9.1 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 58.6 | 58.3 | 0.3 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use (erosion, marks, etc.) | 70.1 | 71.7 | -1.6 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 73.9 | 71.9 | 2.0 |
| Others passing too closely | 65.9 | 62.7 | 3.2 |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 81.4 | 77.0 | 4.4 |
| Others not yielding | 69.3 | 65.9 | 3.4 |

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Table 6.9
Observations of potential conflict among walking respondents to a mail questionnaire, 2008

| Source of conflict | Observed | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 196) | % Statewide (n ≥ 438) | Difference |
| Others going too fast | 73.0 | 42.3 | 30.7 |
| Too many others on the trail | 39.8 | 38.2 | 1.6 |
| Seeing off trail/road use | 47.0 | 49.9 | -2.9 |
| Accessibility issue | 24.4 | 22.7 | 1.7 |
| Others out of control | 20.0 | 21.0 | -1.0 |
| Litter on or near the trail | 81.0 | 79.0 | 2.0 |
| Seeing evidence of off trail/road use (erosion, marks, etc.) | 62.1 | 63.1 | -1.0 |
| Rude or discourteous users | 48.0 | 44.9 | 3.1 |
| Others passing too closely | 50.2 | 43.3 | 6.9 |
| Hearing other users on the trail | 80.6 | 74.0 | 6.6 |
| Others not yielding | 48.2 | 41.3 | 6.9 |

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Appendix 7

Table 7.1
Use of coping strategies among all-terrain vehicle riders who experience interference

| Coping Strategy | Used Strategy | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 24) | % Statewide (n ≥ 58) | Difference |
| Change the time I will ATV next time | 20.7 | 18.2 | 2.5 |
| Alter my pace to avoid others | 23.3 | 22.3 | 1.0 |
| Plan to avoid the area on my next visit | 21.6 | 20.1 | 1.5 |
| Talk to area personnel about the incident | 25.9 | 26.1 | -0.2 |
| Try not to burn bridges | 34.5 | 32.4 | 2.1 |
| Stand my ground and fight for what I wanted | 28.4 | 24.5 | 3.9 |
| Think about why the incident occurred | 33.6 | 31.1 | 2.5 |
| I make a plan of action and follow it | 32.8 | 29.6 | 3.2 |
| I know what has to be done so I double my efforts to make it work | 33.6 | 30.8 | 2.8 |
| Make light of the situation | 31.0 | 29.2 | 1.8 |
| Keep others from knowing how bad things were | 24.1 | 23.9 | 0.2 |
| Try to get the person responsible to change their mind | 27.6 | 25.5 | 2.1 |
| Don't let it get to me; refuse to think about it too much | 32.8 | 31.8 | 1.0 |
| Come up with a couple of different solutions | 30.2 | 28.6 | 1.6 |
| Leave the area altogether | 20.7 | 20.1 | 0.6 |
| I try to keep my feelings to myself | 32.8 | 29.2 | 3.6 |
| Leave the area and go to a different part of the area | 26.7 | 25.5 | 1.2 |
| Express anger to the person who caused the incident | 20.7 | 19.5 | 1.2 |
| Wish the situation would go away or be over with | 30.2 | 30.8 | -0.6 |
| Talk to other members of my group about the incident | 41.4 | 36.5 | 4.9 |
| Try to forget the whole thing | 29.3 | 27.4 | 1.9 |
| Refuse to get too serious about it | 37.1 | 32.1 | 5.0 |
| Follow established rules for trail etiquette | 44.8 | 43.4 | 1.4 |
| Go on as if nothing had happened | 31.8 | 27.4 | 4.4 |

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Table 7.2
Use of coping strategies among bike riders who experience interference

| Coping Strategy | Used Strategy | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 6) | % Statewide (n ≥ 63) | Difference |
| Change the time I will bike next time | 29.7 | 26.9 | 2.8 |
| Alter my pace to avoid others | 37.8 | 28.8 | 9.0 |
| Plan to avoid the area on my next visit | 24.3 | 25.1 | -0.8 |
| Talk to area personnel about the incident | 21.6 | 26.0 | -4.4 |
| Try not to burn bridges | 29.7 | 35.6 | -5.9 |
| Stand my ground and fight for what I wanted | 21.6 | 25.4 | -3.8 |
| Think about why the incident occurred | 35.1 | 36.8 | -1.7 |
| I make a plan of action and follow it | 21.6 | 28.8 | -7.2 |
| I know what has to be done so I double my efforts to make it work | 29.7 | 32.2 | -2.5 |
| Make light of the situation | 37.8 | 36.8 | 1.0 |
| Keep others from knowing how bad things were | 18.9 | 27.6 | -8.7 |
| Try to get the person responsible to change their mind | 16.2 | 19.5 | -3.3 |
| Don't let it get to me; refuse to think about it too much | 37.8 | 44.6 | -6.8 |
| Come up with a couple of different solutions | 27.0 | 27.6 | -0.6 |
| Leave the area altogether | 27.0 | 24.1 | 2.9 |
| I try to keep my feelings to myself | 27.0 | 25.4 | 1.6 |
| Leave the area and go to a different part of the area | 27.0 | 28.8 | -1.8 |
| Express anger to the person who caused the incident | 29.7 | 21.4 | 8.3 |
| Wish the situation would go away or be over with | 37.8 | 36.2 | 1.6 |
| Talk to other members of my group about the incident | 37.8 | 40.6 | -2.8 |
| Try to forget the whole thing | 29.7 | 38.7 | -9.0 |
| Refuse to get too serious about it | 27.0 | 40.6 | -13.6 |
| Follow established rules for trail etiquette | 43.2 | 44.3 | -1.1 |
| Go on as if nothing had happened | 35.1 | 41.8 | -6.7 |

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Table 7.3
Use of coping strategies among cross-country skiers who experience interference

| Coping Strategy | Used Strategy | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 27) | % Statewide (n ≥ 91) | Difference |
| Change the time I will ski next time | 46.4 | 45.5 | 0.9 |
| Alter my pace to avoid others | 53.1 | 52.3 | 0.8 |
| Plan to avoid the area on my next visit | 48.9 | 49.8 | -0.9 |
| Talk to area personnel about the incident | 51.6 | 52.4 | -0.8 |
| Try not to burn bridges | 60.9 | 63.5 | -2.6 |
| Stand my ground and fight for what I wanted | 28.7 | 35.8 | -7.1 |
| Think about why the incident occurred | 70.0 | 69.0 | 1.0 |
| I make a plan of action and follow it | 47.8 | 50.2 | -2.4 |
| I know what has to be done so I double my efforts to make it work | 50.0 | 57.0 | -7.0 |
| Make light of the situation | 68.8 | 68.9 | -0.1 |
| Keep others from knowing how bad things were | 37.1 | 49.2 | -12.1 |
| Try to get the person responsible to change their mind | 30.4 | 32.0 | -1.6 |
| Don't let it get to me; refuse to think about it too much | 84.2 | 80.8 | 3.4 |
| Come up with a couple of different solutions | 50.0 | 48.6 | 1.4 |
| Leave the area altogether | 39.4 | 36.9 | 2.5 |
| I try to keep my feelings to myself | 69.6 | 70.6 | -1.0 |
| Leave the area and go to a different part of the area | 60.4 | 50.2 | 10.2 |
| Express anger to the person who caused the incident | 28.3 | 30.5 | -2.2 |
| Wish the situation would go away or be over with | 63.5 | 63.1 | 0.4 |
| Talk to other members of my group about the incident | 71.1 | 71.4 | -0.3 |
| Try to forget the whole thing | 71.7 | 68.8 | 2.9 |
| Refuse to get too serious about it | 84.0 | 81.3 | 2.7 |
| Follow established rules for trail etiquette | 90.1 | 87.0 | 3.1 |
| Go on as if nothing had happened | 78.5 | 74.6 | 3.9 |

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Table 7.4
Use of coping strategies among horseback riders who experience an interference

| Coping Strategy | Used Strategy | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 29) | % Statewide (n ≥ 100) | Difference |
| Change the time I will horseback ride next time | 18.7 | 30.7 | -12.0 |
| Alter my pace to avoid others | 21.3 | 20.1 | 1.2 |
| Plan to avoid the area on my next visit | 23.9 | 25.3 | -1.4 |
| Talk to area personnel about the incident | 29.0 | 30.1 | -1.1 |
| Try not to burn bridges | 35.5 | 35.5 | 0.0 |
| Stand my ground and fight for what I wanted | 31.6 | 27.3 | 4.3 |
| Think about why the incident occurred | 41.3 | 39.6 | 1.7 |
| I make a plan of action and follow it | 31.6 | 30.1 | 1.5 |
| I know what has to be done so I double my efforts to make it work | 34.2 | 25.3 | 8.9 |
| Make light of the situation | 33.5 | 23.3 | 10.2 |
| Keep others from knowing how bad things were | 23.2 | 24.9 | -1.7 |
| Try to get the person responsible to change their mind | 26.5 | 23.3 | 3.2 |
| Don't let it get to me; refuse to think about it too much | 40.6 | 41.4 | -0.8 |
| Come up with a couple of different solutions | 31.6 | 30.9 | 0.7 |
| Leave the area altogether | 18.7 | 17.1 | 1.6 |
| I try to keep my feelings to myself | 36.8 | 33.1 | 3.7 |
| Leave the area and go to a different part of the area | 24.5 | 25.3 | -0.8 |
| Express anger to the person who caused the incident | 21.3 | 21.5 | -0.2 |
| Wish the situation would go away or be over with | 41.3 | 37.0 | 4.3 |
| Talk to other members of my group about the incident | 51.0 | 47.0 | 4.0 |
| Try to forget the whole thing | 35.5 | 35.1 | 0.4 |
| Refuse to get too serious about it | 43.9 | 41.0 | 2.9 |
| Follow established rules for trail etiquette | 49.7 | 46.6 | 3.1 |
| Go on as if nothing had happened | 38.7 | 38.6 | 0.1 |

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Table 7.5
Use of coping strategies among off-highway motorcycle users who experience interference

| Coping Strategy | Used Strategy | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 22) | % Statewide (n ≥ 65) | Difference |
| Change the time I will off-highway motorcycle ride next time | 18.6 | 20.7 | -2.1 |
| Alter my pace to avoid others | 28.0 | 27.1 | 0.9 |
| Plan to avoid the area on my next visit | 23.7 | 25.2 | -1.5 |
| Talk to area personnel about the incident | 35.6 | 32.8 | 2.8 |
| Try not to burn bridges | 35.6 | 35.0 | 0.6 |
| Stand my ground and fight for what I wanted | 22.9 | 24.5 | -1.6 |
| Think about why the incident occurred | 37.3 | 37.3 | 0.0 |
| I make a plan of action and follow it | 36.4 | 33.8 | 2.6 |
| I know what has to be done so I double my efforts to make it work | 42.4 | 36.6 | 5.8 |
| Make light of the situation | 36.4 | 34.7 | 1.7 |
| Keep others from knowing how bad things were | 26.3 | 27.4 | -1.1 |
| Try to get the person responsible to change their mind | 29.7 | 24.9 | 4.8 |
| Don't let it get to me; refuse to think about it too much | 39.8 | 36.3 | 3.5 |
| Come up with a couple of different solutions | 33.1 | 34.1 | -1.0 |
| Leave the area altogether | 22.9 | 24.5 | -1.6 |
| I try to keep my feelings to myself | 33.9 | 34.7 | -0.8 |
| Leave the area and go to a different part of the area | 30.5 | 31.8 | -1.3 |
| Express anger to the person who caused the incident | 25.4 | 23.9 | 1.5 |
| Wish the situation would go away or be over with | 31.4 | 34.7 | -3.3 |
| Talk to other members of my group about the incident | 50.8 | 45.9 | 4.9 |
| Try to forget the whole thing | 33.9 | 32.8 | 1.1 |
| Refuse to get too serious about it | 41.5 | 36.9 | 4.6 |
| Follow established rules for trail etiquette | 52.5 | 46.8 | 5.7 |
| Go on as if nothing had happened | 36.4 | 33.1 | 3.3 |

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Table 7.6
Use of coping strategies among snowmobilers who experience interference

| Coping Strategy | Used Strategy | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 37) | % Statewide (n ≥ 104) | Difference |
| Change the time I will snowmobile next time | 50.0 | 52.5 | -2.5 |
| Alter my pace to avoid others | 65.3 | 62.1 | 3.2 |
| Plan to avoid the area on my next visit | 54.7 | 52.3 | 2.4 |
| Talk to area personnel about the incident | 67.1 | 66.5 | 0.6 |
| Try not to burn bridges | 79.5 | 75.0 | 4.5 |
| Stand my ground and fight for what I wanted | 60.3 | 60.1 | 0.2 |
| Think about why the incident occurred | 75.3 | 77.4 | -2.1 |
| I make a plan of action and follow it | 60.3 | 62.4 | -2.1 |
| I know what has to be done so I double my efforts to make it work | 70.9 | 70.1 | 0.8 |
| Make light of the situation | 75.6 | 76.1 | -0.5 |
| Keep others from knowing how bad things were | 52.6 | 58.7 | -6.1 |
| Try to get the person responsible to change their mind | 52.1 | 54.4 | -2.3 |
| Don't let it get to me; refuse to think about it too much | 80.0 | 84.0 | -4.0 |
| Come up with a couple of different solutions | 68.4 | 67.0 | 1.4 |
| Leave the area altogether | 49.3 | 46.2 | 3.1 |
| I try to keep my feelings to myself | 76.9 | 78.9 | -2.0 |
| Leave the area and go to a different part of the area | 60.5 | 55.7 | 4.8 |
| Express anger to the person who caused the incident | 50.0 | 51.0 | -1.0 |
| Wish the situation would go away or be over with | 72.2 | 71.9 | 0.3 |
| Talk to other members of my group about the incident | 87.5 | 89.4 | -1.9 |
| Try to forget the whole thing | 77.2 | 77.6 | -0.4 |
| Refuse to get too serious about it | 84.8 | 85.2 | -0.4 |
| Follow established rules for trail etiquette | 95.0 | 95.8 | -0.8 |
| Go on as if nothing had happened | 77.2 | 78.6 | -1.4 |

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Table 7.7
Use of coping strategies among walkers who experience interference

| Coping Strategy | Used Strategy | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | % Metro (n ≥ 36) | % Statewide (n ≥ 88) | Difference |
| Change the time I will walk next time | 30.5 | 30.4 | 0.1 |
| Alter my pace to avoid others | 29.1 | 28.8 | 0.3 |
| Plan to avoid the area on my next visit | 25.6 | 27.3 | -1.7 |
| Talk to area personnel about the incident | 24.6 | 29.3 | -4.7 |
| Try not to burn bridges | 33.0 | 34.1 | -1.1 |
| Stand my ground and fight for what I wanted | 22.2 | 25.7 | -3.5 |
| Think about why the incident occurred | 40.4 | 40.8 | -0.4 |
| I make a plan of action and follow it | 29.6 | 30.2 | -0.6 |
| I know what has to be done so I double my efforts to make it work | 29.6 | 33.9 | -4.3 |
| Make light of the situation | 36.5 | 35.9 | 0.6 |
| Keep others from knowing how bad things were | 29.6 | 28.6 | 1.0 |
| Try to get the person responsible to change their mind | 17.7 | 19.5 | -1.8 |
| Don't let it get to me; refuse to think about it too much | 52.2 | 48.8 | 3.4 |
| Come up with a couple of different solutions | 27.1 | 27.3 | -0.2 |
| Leave the area altogether | 21.7 | 22.6 | -0.9 |
| I try to keep my feelings to myself | 40.9 | 39.9 | 1.0 |
| Leave the area and go to a different part of the area | 29.1 | 29.0 | 0.1 |
| Express anger to the person who caused the incident | 20.2 | 21.7 | -1.5 |
| Wish the situation would go away or be over with | 39.4 | 40.1 | -0.7 |
| Talk to other members of my group about the incident | 45.8 | 44.3 | 1.5 |
| Try to forget the whole thing | 46.3 | 44.3 | 2.0 |
| Refuse to get too serious about it | 50.2 | 48.1 | 2.1 |
| Follow established rules for trail etiquette | 51.2 | 49.9 | 1.3 |
| Go on as if nothing had happened | 44.3 | 42.6 | 1.7 |

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