

The Economic Impact of Nevada State Parks

An Analysis of Visitor Expenditure and Associated Economic Activity for the Nevada State Parks System in 2022

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Executive Summary

This report estimates the expenditures of visitors to Nevada State Parks in 2022 and analyzes the economic and fiscal impacts resulting from these expenditures for the communities surrounding each park and for the state of Nevada as a whole. This report is the first comprehensive study of the economic impact of Nevada State Park system for the state of Nevada. This research was conducted by University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) faculty and staff affiliated with the Nevada Economic Assessment Project (NEAP) and was funded and supported by Nevada State Parks.

The analysis combines administrative data on park visitation with data from a survey designed by project researchers and implemented by Nevada State Parks personnel. This unique data set is used to estimate (i) total visitor expenditures for the 25 state parks that were open to visitors in 2022; (ii) the proportion of these expenditures that represent “new dollars” for the state of Nevada (i.e., expenditures that would not have taken place in Nevada if the recreational opportunities offered by Nevada State Parks were not available); and (iii) the proportion of expenditures that represent new dollars for the region surrounding each park (i.e., expenditures that would not have taken place within 50 miles of the park if the recreational opportunities offered by the park were not available).

Significant findings on Nevada State Parks visitor expenditures include:

- An estimated 3,487,984 visitor days to Nevada State Parks generated an estimated \$158.9 million in total visitor expenditures in 2022.
- Over half of this expenditure came from two parks: Sand Harbor State Park (941,293 visitor days; \$43.7 million in expenditure) and Valley of Fire State Park (610,090 visitor days; \$33 million in expenditure).
- Nevada State Parks generated \$54.2 million new dollar expenditure in Nevada in 2022.
- Table 1 reports total visitor days, total visitor expenditures, and total new dollar expenditures for all 25 state parks that were open to visitors in 2022.

The analysis estimates expenditure and economic impacts for four categories of visitors: local day and overnight visitors and non-local day and overnight visitors, where a local is defined as anyone within 50 miles of a park. Results show that per visitor expenditure varies by category of visitor and by park. For example,

- Local day visitors have \$20 in trip-related expenditures per visitor day at Valley of Fire State Park compared to \$76 for non-local overnight visitors.
- Non-local overnight visitors spend \$77 per visitor day at Lahontan State Recreation Area, compared to \$61 at Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, \$57 at Spooner Lake State Park, and \$56 at Rye Patch State Park.

This report analyzes how estimated new dollar expenditures associated with each state park translated into economic activity such as employment, output, and tax revenue. Two measures of economic activity are considered. First, this report provides estimates of the total *economic contribution* of each state park to the 50-mile region surrounding the park

and for the entire state. The economic contribution analysis captures the total economic activity supported by new dollar expenditures associated with each state park in 2022.

Significant findings of the economic contribution analysis of Nevada State Parks include:

- Nevada State Parks contributed an estimated \$34.2 million to Nevada’s gross domestic product (GDP) in 2022.
- In addition to the employment of park staff, Nevada State Parks visitation supported an estimated 561.5 full time jobs in Nevada in 2022.
- In addition to park fees and permits, Nevada State Parks visitation generated an estimated \$3.0 million in state tax revenue in 2022.
- The economic contributions of Nevada State Parks are concentrated in a small number of parks, with four parks (Valley of Fire, Sand Harbor, Spring Mountain Ranch, and Cave Rock) contributing over 72.9% of the GDP associated with the entire system.
- Table 1 reports total employment, GDP, state tax revenue, and total tax revenue that is attributable to the Nevada State Parks system in 2022.

The second measure of economic activity considered in this report is the *economic impact* of additional visitors to each state park. The reported economic impact measures—or *response coefficients*—can be used to estimate the increases in employment, GDP, and tax revenue associated with additional visitation to any park in the system.

Significant findings on the economic impact of Nevada State Park visitors include:

- The impact of an additional state park visitor day on Nevada’s GDP varies substantially by category of visitor, with a non-local visitor day contributing \$13 or more to Nevada’s GDP for highly trafficked state parks such as Sand Harbor and Spring Mountain Ranch, compared to approximately \$5 per local day visitor at these same parks.
- The impact of an additional park visitor day for state taxes varies from approximately \$1 per visitor day for local day visitors to almost \$4 per visitor day for non-local overnight visitors at highly trafficked state parks.
- The impact of an additional state park visitor day on Nevada’s GDP and other measures of economic activity also varies by park. For example, a non-local overnight visitor day to Spooner Lake State Park contributes an estimated \$22 to Nevada’s GDP compared to \$14 at Echo Canyon and \$16 at Berlin-Ichthyosaur.

Table 1: Executive summary of economic and fiscal contributions of visitor spending at Nevada State Parks

Park	Visitor Days	Total Expenditure	State New Dollars	Employment	Value Added (GDP)	State Tax Revenue	Total Tax Revenue
Beaver Dam State Park	4,418	\$ 196,295	\$ 62,108	0.42	\$ 23,101	\$ 2,859	\$ 6,567
Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park	6,722	\$ 342,410	\$ 146,944	0.80	\$ 46,445	\$ 6,688	\$ 14,846
Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area	84,348	\$ 3,791,542	\$ 896,710	4.88	\$ 365,460	\$ 37,267	\$ 96,921
Cathedral Gorge State Park	92,456	\$ 4,549,588	\$ 1,265,787	12.12	\$ 454,076	\$ 76,390	\$ 181,135
Cave Lake State Park	24,683	\$ 1,096,618	\$ 346,971	2.57	\$ 142,512	\$ 15,812	\$ 45,324
Cave Rock State Park	156,894	\$ 7,269,647	\$ 2,460,094	22.30	\$ 1,533,787	\$ 147,743	\$ 449,161
Dayton State Park	71,145	\$ 3,266,682	\$ 1,006,921	6.99	\$ 532,167	\$ 53,580	\$ 159,027
Echo Canyon State Park	55,381	\$ 2,460,469	\$ 778,495	8.37	\$ 259,043	\$ 46,011	\$ 101,868
Fort Churchill State Historic Park	76,935	\$ 2,446,713	\$ 561,248	3.84	\$ 293,141	\$ 29,395	\$ 87,585
Kershaw-Ryan State Park	33,023	\$ 1,556,163	\$ 536,946	6.18	\$ 197,793	\$ 33,040	\$ 78,779
Lahontan State Recreation Area	190,758	\$ 5,786,408	\$ 1,155,803	7.60	\$ 571,296	\$ 57,807	\$ 173,668
Mormon Station State Historic Park	66,903	\$ 3,070,958	\$ 978,722	9.40	\$ 626,229	\$ 60,728	\$ 183,992
Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort	9,196	\$ 465,079	\$ 173,985	1.69	\$ 136,930	\$ 11,975	\$ 39,093
Rye Patch State Recreation Area	85,899	\$ 3,816,354	\$ 1,207,498	10.07	\$ 531,974	\$ 51,778	\$ 171,766
Sand Harbor State Park	941,293	\$ 43,702,918	\$13,298,135	131.26	\$ 8,497,299	\$ 786,218	\$2,451,787
South Fork State Recreation Area	105,046	\$ 4,905,937	\$ 1,938,440	11.69	\$ 735,068	\$ 61,664	\$ 238,617
Spooner Lake State Park	82,698	\$ 3,630,748	\$ 1,130,764	10.60	\$ 715,032	\$ 67,473	\$ 207,658
Spring Mountain Ranch State Park	304,909	\$ 11,476,228	\$ 2,532,386	22.18	\$ 1,675,789	\$ 146,156	\$ 477,803
Spring Valley State Park	102,853	\$ 4,569,591	\$ 1,445,823	14.76	\$ 477,504	\$ 78,393	\$ 176,621
Valley of Fire State Park	610,090	\$ 32,950,157	\$16,900,336	225.75	\$13,211,549	\$ 884,309	\$3,409,275
Van Sickle Bi-State Park	121,770	\$ 7,274,050	\$ 2,956,442	30.47	\$ 1,937,305	\$ 174,974	\$ 554,065
Walker River State Recreation Area	28,870	\$ 1,102,241	\$ 275,005	1.48	\$ 103,110	\$ 12,173	\$ 32,528
Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park	9,833	\$ 436,879	\$ 138,229	1.02	\$ 56,539	\$ 6,294	\$ 17,992
Washoe Lake State Park	196,368	\$ 7,378,728	\$ 1,560,296	12.58	\$ 963,045	\$ 100,518	\$ 291,399
Wild Horse State Recreation Area	25,493	\$ 1,369,762	\$ 406,534	2.44	\$ 159,823	\$ 18,672	\$ 48,411
Nevada State Park System	3,487,984	\$158,912,165	\$54,160,622	561.46	\$34,246,018	\$2,967,917	\$9,695,888

1. Data and Methods

This report estimates the expenditures of visitors to Nevada State Parks (NSP) in 2022 and analyzes the economic and fiscal impacts resulting from these expenditures for the communities surrounding each park and for the state of Nevada as a whole. This report is structured as follows. This section describes the data and methodology used to estimate visitor expenditure for each park in 2022, as well as the economic activity generated by these expenditures. Particular attention is paid to the development of the visitor survey, which, among other goals, was designed by the authors to capture visitor expenditure for each park. The remaining sections of the report the estimated number of visitor days, per visitor day expenditure, and the economic contributions and impacts for all 25 state parks that were open to visitors in 2022, organized in alphabetical order. Appendix 1 contains technical details about the estimation of new dollar expenditure and total number of visitors, the corrections used to address response and sampling bias, and the ZIP codes used to define the 50-mile region surrounding each park in the economic impacts analysis. Appendix 2 contains the visitor recruitment protocols for one state park (Beaver Dam).

1.1 Survey Development

The authors of this report developed a visitor survey in consultation with NSP staff in the spring of 2022. The survey was implemented by NSP personnel starting in March 2022. The survey allows three quantities to be estimated: total visitor expenditures for the 25 state parks that were open to visitors in 2022; (ii) the proportion of these expenditures that represent “new dollars” for the state of Nevada, where new dollars are expenditures that would not have taken place in Nevada if the recreational opportunities offered by NSP were not available; and (iii) the proportion of expenditures that represent new dollars for the region surrounding each park.

The survey instrument was developed following the best-practices in survey design from Dillman (2009). The survey was subject to five rounds of focus group testing. Following Dillman (2009), focus group participants took the survey as a group and provide feedback and discussion of the instrument as a group. Focus group tests took place on February 14th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, and 25th. After the focus group testing was complete, the survey instrument was pilot tested in five parks starting in March 2022 in advance of launching the survey system wide. The pilot tests started at Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Park on 3/13/22, followed by Sand Harbor on 4/20/22, Lahontan State Recreation Area on 5/17/22, Cathedral Gorge on 5/18/22, and Valley of Fire on 6/21/22. The pilot test allowed project researchers to identify any weaknesses in the implementation strategy and survey instrument prior to full implementation. Given that the pilot test did not result in substantive changes in the survey instrument, data from the pilot test is combined with data from the full implementation in the analysis.

1.2 Sampling

Sampling utilized an on-site intercept method where park visitors were approached and asked to take the survey by NSP staff. The process worked as follows:

1. Sampling takes place four times per year in each park. One sampling period in spring, one in summer, one in fall, and one in winter. The sampling took place according to park-specific sampling protocols. The sampling protocols for Beaver Dam state park (the first state park alphabetically) are included in the appendix. Sampling protocols for the other state parks
2. At times and locations specified by their sampling protocols, park staff would identify a group of visitors to recruit for the survey. Once a group is identified, the park staff greets them and proceeds with the recruitment script inviting them to answer a survey about their visit to the park. The recruitment script is included in the appendix in the sampling protocol for Beaver Dam state park.
3. During the interaction with the visitor group, the park staff identifies the adult in the group with the next birthday and asks if they would be willing to answer the survey. The adult with the next birthday is recruited so that the respondent is chosen randomly within each visitor group.
4. The park staff member then asks the selected respondent a short series of survey questions (hereafter the *onsite* survey) and records their responses. The onsite survey focuses on the respondent's length of stay at the park, home ZIP code, and reason for visiting the park (i.e., whether the primary reason for their trip was to visit the park, whether they were visiting as part of a multi-stage trip, or whether their visit to the park was an incidental or spur of the moment stop on their trip). Respondents were also asked to answer the onsite survey even if they indicated they were not willing to complete the more detailed online survey (hereafter the *online* survey) upon returning home.
5. If the selected respondent agreed to take the online survey upon returning home, they were asked for the email address and given a survey invitation with instructions and a unique password to access the online survey. The respondent was also informed that if they were to complete the online survey, they could be entered into a quarterly drawing with a chance to win an annual all-access Nevada State Parks pass.
6. Respondents who indicated that they were willing to take the online survey were sent reminder emails approximately one week, two weeks, and three weeks after the date of their recruitment by park staff.
7. Project researchers checked-in with park staff on a bi-monthly basis to address issues of data entry with the onsite survey and to confirm that the agreed upon sampling protocols were followed correctly.

1.3 Survey Implementation

As discussed above, the survey was first implemented in the pilot phase in five state parks starting in March 2022. As mentioned above, these five parks were: Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Park on 3/13/22, followed by Sand Harbor on 4/20/22, Lahontan State Recreation Area on 5/17/22, Cathedral Gorge on 5/18/22, and Valley of Fire on 6/21/22. After the pilot phase, the survey was implemented on a rolling basis between June and October 2022. Table 2 describes the earliest date onsite survey data started being collected for all the parks in the NSP system.

Table 2 reports the number of visitor contacts made by NSP park staff for all 25 state parks that were open to visitors in 2022 (*contacts*), as well as the number of contacts that agreed to take the online survey (*agreements*), and the number completed surveys from March 2022 until August 2023. Across all parks, 8,993 visitors were contacted over this period, 7,513 of whom agreed to take the online survey, resulting in 3,299 completed surveys. These totals translate into an average agreement rate of 84% and an average response rate of 37%.

While data collection is ongoing at NSPs at the time of publication, this study only uses data from completed surveys up to August 2023. This data frame was used because (i) it allowed data to be collected in all four seasons for every park in the sample and (ii) it allowed data analysis to start in Fall 2023.

Table 2: Survey recruitment statistics between 3/24/2022 and 8/31/2023

Park	Date of First Contact	Contacts	Agreements	Agreement Rate	Completed Surveys	Response Rate
Beaver Dam State Park	10/18/22	25	18	0.72	7	0.28
Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park	07/30/22	398	344	0.86	222	0.56
Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area	07/13/22	1183	999	0.84	444	0.38
Cathedral Gorge State Park	05/18/22	215	174	0.81	93	0.43
Cave Lake State Park	05/26/22	32	31	0.97	22	0.69
Cave Rock State Park	09/13/22	182	168	0.92	57	0.31
Dayton State Park	12/02/22	119	73	0.61	40	0.34
Echo Canyon State Park	03/30/23	64	56	0.88	36	0.56
Elgin Schoolhouse State Historic Site	09/04/22	19	11	0.58	9	0.47
Fort Churchill State Historic Park	07/30/22	295	279	0.95	119	0.40
Ice Age Fossils State Park	07/23/23	2	1	0.50	0	0.00
Kershaw-Ryan State Park	09/04/22	122	112	0.92	59	0.48
Lahontan State Recreation Area	05/17/22	411	360	0.88	127	0.31
Mormon Station State Historic Park	09/02/22	271	217	0.80	81	0.30
Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort	03/24/22	637	470	0.74	248	0.39
Rye Patch State Recreation Area	09/02/22	132	79	0.60	56	0.42
Sand Harbor State Park	04/20/22	597	361	0.60	146	0.24
South Fork State Recreation Area	09/26/22	324	293	0.90	131	0.40
Spooner Lake State Park	08/06/22	487	470	0.97	166	0.34
Spring Mountain Ranch State Park	10/21/22	330	266	0.81	143	0.43
Spring Valley State Park	06/25/22	96	83	0.86	41	0.43
Valley of Fire State Park	06/21/22	1911	1660	0.87	617	0.32
Van Sickle Bi-State Park	09/27/22	414	335	0.81	85	0.21
Walker River State Recreation Area	09/02/22	311	284	0.91	142	0.46
Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park	10/01/22	3	3	1.00	1	0.33
Washoe Lake State Park	09/30/22	260	221	0.85	106	0.41
Wild Horse State Recreation Area	10/01/22	153	145	0.95	101	0.66
Total	03/24/22	8993	7513	0.84	3299	0.37

1.4 Economic Impact Analysis

The analysis of the economic activity related to new dollar expenditures by NSP visitors was performed using IMPLAN, a widely used regional economic modeling software. Total new dollar expenditures were calculated by multiplying the total number of trips (see Section 1.5 above) by the average new dollar expenditure per trip for each of the 12 trip segments (see Section 1.6 above for a description of trip segments). New dollar expenditures were calculated for 13 expenditure categories that were included in the survey. The crosswalk between the expenditure categories and the industrial sectors in IMPLAN follows Bowman et al. (2022). Analyses were run using 2022 for the dollar year and data year and using default margins for marginable industries. Park fees, permits, and park gift shop spending were not included in the economic impact analysis.

The results report both the direct and secondary effects of visitor expenditures. The direct effects are all the new-dollar visitor expenditures in the study area (either the region within 50 miles of the park or the state of Nevada as a whole). The direct effects are used to estimate the secondary effects. Secondary effects have two components. First, there are indirect effects, which are the economic activity taking place in the supply chain (i.e., business-to-business transactions) that are generated by new-dollar visitor expenditures. Second, there are induced effects, which are the economic activity generated by employees when they spend their labor income earned as a result of new-dollar visitor expenditures. The total effects are the direct effects plus the secondary effects.

This report considers two measures of economic activity. First, the report provides estimates of the provides estimates of the total *economic contribution* of each state park to the 50-mile region surrounding the park and for the entire state. The economic contribution analysis captures the total economic activity supported by new dollar expenditures associated with each state park in 2022 (Watson et al., 2015), and can be thought of as capturing the economic activity that would be lost if the state park would have been closed in 2022.

Second, the report provides estimates of the economic impact of additional visitors to each state park. The *economic impact* results report the additional economic activity in Nevada that would result from one additional visitor day for each of the categories of visitors included in this study, i.e., local day and overnight visitors and non-local day and overnight visitors. These economic impact measures—or *response coefficients*—can be used by NSP staff or other policy makers to estimate the increases in economic activity metrics such as labor income, value added, and tax revenue associated with additional visitation to a park.

All models were run using custom regions that combine IMPLAN's ZIP code models to approximate the local region (i.e., within 50 miles) of each state park. Using GPS coordinates for each park and 2020 US Census TIGER/Line shapefile of ZIP code tabulated areas (ZCTAs) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022), we identified all ZCTAs that appear within 50 miles of the park. All corresponding ZIP code models were selected in IMPLAN and combined to form the region of analysis for each park.

1.5 Metrics for Economic Activity

Two sets of economic activity metrics are included for each state park in this report. First, are the economic indicators. The economic indicators reported in the results for each park are:

- Employment – The number of full-time jobs attributable to the event or industry under analysis.
- Labor income – The sum of employee wages and proprietor income.
- Value added – The difference between final sale prices and the cost of supplying the goods and services. Value added is equivalent to the parks contribution to Nevada’s gross domestic product (GDP).
- Output - The total final demand sales, which captures all the spending attributable to the event or industry.

Second are the fiscal indicators that describe the effect of hunting on tax revenue generated. IMPLAN estimates the changes in taxes collected by subcounty, county, state, and federal governments. Applicable taxes include property taxes, sales taxes, income taxes, etc. Subcounty taxes include taxes collected by entities such as cities and towns and also include taxes for subcounty special districts. All IMPLAN metrics relating to county and subcounty taxes are measuring revenue generated and not necessarily revenue received by the entity. Nevada allocates some county and subcounty tax revenues through a consolidated tax distribution system, which determines, on a case-by-case basis, how revenues are allocated. The fiscal indicators reported in the results for each park are county, state, federal, and total tax revenue.

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2. Results

2.1. Economic Contributions: Beaver Dam State Park

In 2022, Beaver Dam State Park recorded 4,418 visitor days which were attributed to 767 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.1.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$30,079, supported 0.32 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$5,234 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$37,569, supported 0.42 jobs, and generated \$6,567 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.1.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Beaver Dam State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	0	1	2	15
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	0	0	0	7
Average group size	NA	NA	NA	4.57
Average trip length (days)	1.00	NA	1.00	2.57
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.43	0.04	0.25	0.28
Number of visitor days in 2022	1,025	543	732	2,119

Table 2.1.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Beaver Dam State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day*	Local Overnight*	Nonlocal Day*	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$8.36
Supplies and gear	\$5.04	\$3.05	\$6.36	\$27.74
Groceries	\$5.15	\$6.34	\$8.88	\$13.72
Fuel	\$6.95	\$5.02	\$15.38	\$18.79
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.43	\$0.00	\$7.25	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.82	\$0.10	\$2.45	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.42	\$0.36	\$1.96	\$0.00
Restaurants (full service)	\$1.49	\$0.65	\$5.00	\$3.99
Fast food	\$0.64	\$0.25	\$2.61	\$3.27
Bars	\$0.22	\$0.12	\$0.53	\$0.00
Other	\$0.07	\$0.36	\$0.06	\$0.00
State park fees	\$1.63	\$0.32	\$1.93	\$0.58
State park permits	\$0.68	\$0.25	\$0.19	\$0.00
Total daily expenditure	\$23.54	\$21.58	\$52.61	\$76.44
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	0	0	0	7

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.1.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Beaver Dam State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	0.31	\$11,171.27	\$18,324.55	\$29,629.32
2 - Indirect	0.00	\$91.51	\$183.87	\$386.30
3 - Induced	0.00	\$10.94	\$41.75	\$63.75
Totals	0.32	\$11,273.71	\$18,550.17	\$30,079.37

Table 2.1.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Beaver Dam State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	0.42	\$14,189.85	\$22,805.82	\$36,981.81
2 - Indirect	0.00	\$117.59	\$241.34	\$505.25
3 - Induced	0.00	\$14.14	\$53.99	\$82.43
Totals	0.42	\$14,321.58	\$23,101.15	\$37,569.49

Table 2.1.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Beaver Dam State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$811.50	\$2,841.39	\$2,253.56	\$6,518.40
2 - Indirect	\$3.52	\$12.31	\$19.73	\$38.21
3 - Induced	\$1.38	\$4.82	\$3.19	\$10.42
Totals	\$816.40	\$2,858.52	\$2,276.47	\$6,567.04

Table 2.1.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Beaver Dam State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.62	\$1.07	\$3.36	\$4.54
Value Added	\$2.85	\$1.62	\$5.71	\$7.14
Output	\$4.74	\$2.64	\$9.41	\$11.51
County Tax Revenue	\$0.13	\$0.07	\$0.26	\$0.22
State Tax Revenue	\$0.45	\$0.23	\$0.92	\$0.75
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.27	\$0.17	\$0.55	\$0.71
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.94	\$0.52	\$1.93	\$1.84

2.2. Economic Contributions: Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park

In 2022, Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park recorded 6,722 visitor days which were attributed to 1,341 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.2.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$23,129, supported 0.25 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$3,802 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$79,067, supported 0.8 jobs, and generated \$14,846 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 6 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, representing approximately 67% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.2.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	10	4	128	216
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	4	0	55	148
Average group size	4.75	NA	3.62	3.12
Average trip length (days)	1.00	NA	1.00	1.89
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.46	0.05	0.75	0.74
Number of visitor days in 2022	978	516	1,716	3,513

Table 2.2.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight*	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.64
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$3.49
Supplies and gear	\$0.00	\$3.05	\$1.96	\$11.14
Groceries	\$7.09	\$6.34	\$6.64	\$14.05
Fuel	\$20.07	\$5.02	\$19.11	\$20.57
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.74	\$0.31
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.13
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.69
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.00	\$0.65	\$8.55	\$4.64
Fast food	\$1.04	\$0.25	\$1.36	\$1.31
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.12	\$0.49	\$0.86
Gift shops	\$10.03	\$0.04	\$5.73	\$2.62
Other	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.01
State park fees	\$0.40	\$0.32	\$1.10	\$0.50
State park permits	\$1.44	\$0.25	\$0.22	\$0.23
Total daily expenditure	\$40.06	\$21.62	\$45.89	\$61.20
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	4	0	55	148

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.2.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	0.24	\$7,224.94	\$12,429.32	\$21,343.97
2 - Indirect	0.01	\$323.20	\$594.41	\$1,177.17
3 - Induced	0.00	\$162.52	\$375.90	\$608.01
Totals	0.25	\$7,710.66	\$13,399.63	\$23,129.15

Table 2.2.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	0.77	\$26,376.17	\$43,091.71	\$72,879.24
2 - Indirect	0.02	\$1,096.73	\$1,998.19	\$3,995.78
3 - Induced	0.01	\$586.10	\$1,355.42	\$2,192.36
Totals	0.80	\$28,059.00	\$46,445.32	\$79,067.37

Table 2.2.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$1,824.26	\$6,440.52	\$4,825.43	\$14,156.03
2 - Indirect	\$37.43	\$132.08	\$210.65	\$402.08
3 - Induced	\$32.58	\$115.00	\$121.34	\$287.95
Totals	\$1,894.27	\$6,687.60	\$5,157.42	\$14,846.06

Table 2.2.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$4.61	\$5.59
Value Added	\$0.56	\$0.63	\$7.79	\$9.17
Output	\$0.98	\$1.08	\$13.10	\$15.68
County Tax Revenue	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.32	\$0.37
State Tax Revenue	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$1.14	\$1.31
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.87	\$1.02
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.18	\$0.21	\$2.51	\$2.92

2.3. Economic Contributions: Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area

In 2022, Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area recorded 84,348 visitor days which were attributed to 9,357 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.3.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$406,425, supported 3.42 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$64,710 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$567,562, supported 4.88 jobs, and generated \$96,921 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 10 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area, representing approximately 89% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

The local region for Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area does contain retail or rental industries. Inputs for economic impact analysis have been adjusted to account for no retail or rental expenditure in the local region. See Appendix 1.6.1 for more details.

Table 2.3.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	115	52	228	586
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	61	25	59	284
Average group size	3.41	2.92	5.76	4.03
Average trip length (days)	1.00	4.62	1.00	4.70
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.66	0.07	0.71	0.56
Number of visitor days in 2022	10,138	5,847	19,262	49,101

Table 2.3.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$3.33
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$3.20	\$0.00	\$7.25
Supplies and gear	\$4.44	\$3.12	\$8.92	\$6.43
Groceries	\$8.57	\$5.71	\$14.13	\$8.63
Fuel	\$12.23	\$3.67	\$12.27	\$11.38
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.56	\$0.00	\$0.33	\$0.22
Rental equipment	\$7.43	\$0.00	\$7.49	\$0.43
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.50	\$1.33	\$2.16	\$1.84
Restaurants (full service)	\$3.11	\$2.13	\$2.46	\$5.15
Fast food	\$0.69	\$0.68	\$2.99	\$2.31
Bars	\$0.06	\$0.14	\$0.33	\$1.27
Other	\$0.00	\$3.74	\$0.04	\$0.21
State park fees	\$1.49	\$0.49	\$0.92	\$0.64
State park permits	\$0.85	\$0.42	\$0.14	\$0.26
Total daily expenditure	\$39.94	\$25.23	\$52.18	\$49.35
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	61	25	59	284

Table 2.3.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	3.42	\$161,937.47	\$262,195.50	\$406,103.35
2 - Indirect	0.00	\$68.24	\$140.38	\$260.28
3 - Induced	0.00	\$15.40	\$39.01	\$61.37
Totals	3.42	\$162,021.11	\$262,374.89	\$406,425.00

Table 2.3.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	4.65	\$219,647.29	\$341,176.71	\$524,106.48
2 - Indirect	0.11	\$6,320.08	\$11,237.68	\$22,092.53
3 - Induced	0.11	\$6,383.30	\$13,046.12	\$21,363.76
Totals	4.88	\$232,350.67	\$365,460.50	\$567,562.76

Table 2.3.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$9,887.64	\$36,010.81	\$38,079.35	\$91,573.99
2 - Indirect	\$106.01	\$391.65	\$1,685.82	\$2,274.51
3 - Induced	\$234.20	\$864.30	\$1,774.44	\$3,072.57
Totals	\$10,227.85	\$37,266.76	\$41,539.61	\$96,921.07

Table 2.3.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.37	\$0.57	\$4.50	\$2.62
Value Added	\$2.06	\$0.80	\$6.72	\$4.29
Output	\$3.17	\$1.20	\$10.72	\$6.56
County Tax Revenue	\$0.07	\$0.03	\$0.21	\$0.11
State Tax Revenue	\$0.25	\$0.09	\$0.76	\$0.40
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.23	\$0.09	\$0.88	\$0.44
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.60	\$0.23	\$2.01	\$1.03

2.4. Economic Contributions: Cathedral Gorge State Park

In 2022, Cathedral Gorge State Park recorded 92,456 visitor days which were attributed to 13,948 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.4.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$693,663, supported 8.99 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$125,601 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$951,977, supported 12.12 jobs, and generated \$181,135 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 2 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Cathedral Gorge State Park, representing approximately 22% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.4.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Cathedral Gorge State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	7	4	30	138
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	2	1	10	78
Average group size	2.00	3.00	3.70	3.04
Average trip length (days)	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.46
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.51	0.06	0.62	0.81
Number of visitor days in 2022	11,199	6,294	15,878	59,085

Table 2.4.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Cathedral Gorge State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.51
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.25
Supplies and gear	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.75	\$11.50
Groceries	\$6.05	\$0.00	\$2.11	\$9.60
Fuel	\$10.03	\$0.00	\$10.36	\$15.80
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.26
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.29
Restaurants (full service)	\$10.03	\$0.00	\$3.45	\$3.54
Fast food	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.39	\$0.90
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20
Gift shops	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.11	\$1.01
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.00
State park fees	\$1.43	\$0.00	\$1.91	\$0.66
State park permits	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.16	\$0.17
Total daily expenditure	\$27.55	\$0.00	\$23.60	\$48.69
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	2	1	10	78

Table 2.4.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Cathedral Gorge State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	8.19	\$136,287.71	\$262,406.44	\$536,023.01
2 - Indirect	0.63	\$21,005.19	\$46,048.97	\$118,639.49
3 - Induced	0.17	\$5,275.71	\$23,840.76	\$39,001.48
Totals	8.99	\$162,568.60	\$332,296.18	\$693,663.99

Table 2.4.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Cathedral Gorge State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	10.99	\$186,723.52	\$358,169.04	\$733,166.24
2 - Indirect	0.90	\$29,462.77	\$63,205.54	\$165,312.30
3 - Induced	0.24	\$7,238.01	\$32,701.21	\$53,499.19
Totals	12.12	\$223,424.30	\$454,075.78	\$951,977.73

Table 2.4.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Cathedral Gorge State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$23,359.91	\$68,607.82	\$48,998.94	\$158,267.60
2 - Indirect	\$1,584.36	\$4,639.10	\$7,881.00	\$15,277.93
3 - Induced	\$1,069.71	\$3,142.70	\$2,585.13	\$7,589.79
Totals	\$26,013.99	\$76,389.63	\$59,465.08	\$181,135.32

Table 2.4.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Cathedral Gorge State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$0.39	\$0.49	\$2.83	\$2.89
Value Added	\$0.93	\$1.09	\$5.97	\$5.79
Output	\$2.01	\$2.46	\$12.22	\$12.18
County Tax Revenue	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.40	\$0.31
State Tax Revenue	\$0.20	\$0.23	\$1.16	\$0.92
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.76	\$0.77
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.43	\$0.50	\$2.62	\$2.23

2.5. Economic Contributions: Cave Lake State Park

In 2022, Cave Lake State Park recorded 24,683 visitor days which were attributed to 4,286 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.5.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$197,779, supported 2.01 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$36,043 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$246,982, supported 2.57 jobs, and generated \$45,323 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.5.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Cave Lake State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	3	3	7	18
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	1	0	0	21
Average group size	2.00	NA	NA	2.10
Average trip length (days)	1.00	NA	1.00	3.90
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.43	0.04	0.25	0.28
Number of visitor days in 2022	5,726	3,033	4,089	11,836

Table 2.5.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Cave Lake State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight*	Nonlocal Day*	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$0.69
Supplies and gear	\$0.00	\$3.05	\$6.36	\$14.66
Groceries	\$0.00	\$6.34	\$8.88	\$15.70
Fuel	\$0.00	\$5.02	\$15.38	\$21.22
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.25	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$2.45	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$1.96	\$0.00
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.00	\$0.65	\$5.00	\$2.17
Fast food	\$0.00	\$0.25	\$2.61	\$0.91
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.12	\$0.53	\$0.18
Other	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.06	\$0.36
State park fees	\$1.59	\$0.32	\$1.93	\$0.14
State park permits	\$0.00	\$0.25	\$0.19	\$0.27
Total daily expenditure	\$1.59	\$21.58	\$52.61	\$56.31
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	1	0	0	21

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.5.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Cave Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	1.83	\$56,609.96	\$97,076.45	\$165,526.38
2 - Indirect	0.12	\$4,742.32	\$8,770.01	\$21,000.99
3 - Induced	0.06	\$2,175.79	\$6,975.21	\$11,252.49
Totals	2.01	\$63,528.06	\$112,821.67	\$197,779.86

Table 2.5.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Cave Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	2.35	\$73,209.70	\$122,697.78	\$206,601.62
2 - Indirect	0.15	\$5,798.43	\$10,830.04	\$25,886.65
3 - Induced	0.08	\$2,802.58	\$8,984.68	\$14,494.18
Totals	2.57	\$81,810.71	\$142,512.50	\$246,982.44

Table 2.5.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Cave Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$7,012.95	\$14,419.97	\$16,664.53	\$40,822.93
2 - Indirect	\$305.19	\$625.88	\$1,330.77	\$2,380.58
3 - Induced	\$372.44	\$766.42	\$836.50	\$2,120.06
Totals	\$7,690.58	\$15,812.28	\$18,831.80	\$45,323.58

Table 2.5.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Cave Lake State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.73	\$1.03	\$3.50	\$4.60
Value Added	\$3.18	\$1.76	\$6.26	\$7.89
Output	\$5.58	\$3.13	\$11.10	\$13.53
County Tax Revenue	\$0.20	\$0.12	\$0.40	\$0.39
State Tax Revenue	\$0.41	\$0.24	\$0.83	\$0.79
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.41	\$0.24	\$0.83	\$1.05
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.09	\$0.63	\$2.22	\$2.37

2.6. Economic Contributions: Cave Rock State Park

In 2022, Cave Rock State Park recorded 156,894 visitor days which were attributed to 30,624 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.6.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$2,141,400, supported 17.77 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$372,804 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$2,579,432, supported 22.3 jobs, and generated \$449,161 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.6.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Cave Rock State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	65	16	26	72
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	33	5	1	15
Average group size	2.73	4.00	2.00	2.93
Average trip length (days)	1.00	2.40	1.00	1.27
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.95	0.08	0.46	0.50
Number of visitor days in 2022	35,878	17,878	26,593	76,545

Table 2.6.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Cave Rock State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$0.17	\$0.00	\$0.00
Supplies and gear	\$31.44	\$20.12	\$0.00	\$2.62
Groceries	\$13.62	\$2.19	\$0.00	\$15.78
Fuel	\$23.95	\$21.48	\$30.24	\$10.15
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.43
Rental equipment	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$2.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.32
Restaurants (full service)	\$6.32	\$5.72	\$30.24	\$16.46
Fast food	\$2.62	\$0.00	\$3.48	\$0.94
Bars	\$2.01	\$1.69	\$10.17	\$2.37
Other	\$0.00	\$0.85	\$0.00	\$0.00
State park fees	\$2.77	\$4.45	\$4.01	\$0.51
State park permits	\$2.50	\$0.11	\$0.00	\$0.19
Total daily expenditure	\$101.26	\$56.79	\$78.16	\$71.76
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	33	5	1	15

Table 2.6.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Cave Rock State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	13.11	\$463,738.23	\$762,105.44	\$1,229,709.11
2 - Indirect	2.36	\$145,028.00	\$243,966.15	\$469,768.52
3 - Induced	2.30	\$132,724.30	\$269,898.27	\$441,922.37
Totals	17.77	\$741,490.53	\$1,275,969.86	\$2,141,400.00

Table 2.6.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Cave Rock State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	16.66	\$566,126.04	\$910,910.14	\$1,474,349.87
2 - Indirect	2.84	\$173,848.06	\$294,801.87	\$567,901.82
3 - Induced	2.80	\$161,332.54	\$328,075.44	\$537,180.54
Totals	22.30	\$901,306.64	\$1,533,787.45	\$2,579,432.22

Table 2.6.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Cave Rock State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$25,308.52	\$111,348.94	\$142,503.27	\$307,566.10
2 - Indirect	\$3,126.76	\$13,753.18	\$44,511.07	\$64,911.26
3 - Induced	\$5,146.47	\$22,641.18	\$43,115.01	\$76,683.71
Totals	\$33,581.76	\$147,743.30	\$230,129.35	\$449,161.07

Table 2.6.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Cave Rock State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$4.52	\$3.61	\$5.58	\$6.87
Value Added	\$8.17	\$5.84	\$9.66	\$11.49
Output	\$13.65	\$9.73	\$16.20	\$19.40
County Tax Revenue	\$0.20	\$0.13	\$0.24	\$0.23
State Tax Revenue	\$0.88	\$0.59	\$1.04	\$1.02
Federal Tax Revenue	\$1.18	\$0.91	\$1.43	\$1.75
Total Tax Revenue	\$2.48	\$1.78	\$2.96	\$3.26

2.7. Economic Contributions: Dayton State Park

In 2022, Dayton State Park recorded 71,145 visitor days which were attributed to 14,582 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.7.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$983,025, supported 7.67 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$175,621 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$887,134, supported 6.99 jobs, and generated \$159,026 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.7.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Dayton State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	36	43	18	14
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	14	11	1	10
Average group size	3.36	2.27	2.00	2.70
Average trip length (days)	1.00	4.73	1.00	5.10
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.94	0.21	0.51	0.34
Number of visitor days in 2022	16,691	12,785	14,302	27,366

Table 2.7.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Dayton State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$2.19	\$0.00	\$2.07
Supplies and gear	\$2.23	\$2.43	\$9.92	\$7.58
Groceries	\$27.21	\$6.90	\$9.92	\$9.86
Fuel	\$3.38	\$8.38	\$9.92	\$11.78
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.57
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.79
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.00	\$2.71	\$0.00	\$3.40
Fast food	\$0.38	\$1.37	\$9.92	\$1.94
Bars	\$0.00	\$1.22	\$0.00	\$0.34
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.57
State park fees	\$0.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.36
State park permits	\$0.98	\$0.87	\$4.10	\$0.47
Total daily expenditure	\$34.77	\$26.06	\$43.79	\$53.73
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	14	11	1	10

Table 2.7.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Dayton State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	5.47	\$215,050.49	\$352,091.35	\$559,718.44
2 - Indirect	1.13	\$67,534.45	\$112,327.32	\$218,318.69
3 - Induced	1.07	\$61,551.64	\$125,199.58	\$204,988.56
Totals	7.67	\$344,136.58	\$589,618.26	\$983,025.69

Table 2.7.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Dayton State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	5.01	\$195,139.18	\$318,132.66	\$505,977.94
2 - Indirect	1.01	\$60,378.81	\$100,825.89	\$195,800.59
3 - Induced	0.97	\$55,656.44	\$113,208.77	\$185,356.26
Totals	6.99	\$311,174.43	\$532,167.32	\$887,134.79

Table 2.7.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Dayton State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$9,467.62	\$41,520.47	\$49,297.24	\$110,846.00
2 - Indirect	\$969.13	\$4,248.56	\$15,413.71	\$21,716.63
3 - Induced	\$1,781.21	\$7,810.76	\$14,883.14	\$26,463.93
Totals	\$12,217.96	\$53,579.79	\$79,594.09	\$159,026.55

Table 2.7.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Dayton State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$4.82	\$4.82	\$6.43	\$2.82
Value Added	\$8.32	\$7.97	\$11.16	\$4.82
Output	\$14.01	\$13.15	\$18.76	\$7.92
County Tax Revenue	\$0.19	\$0.19	\$0.27	\$0.10
State Tax Revenue	\$0.85	\$0.82	\$1.20	\$0.43
Federal Tax Revenue	\$1.24	\$1.22	\$1.65	\$0.72
Total Tax Revenue	\$2.50	\$2.44	\$3.43	\$1.35

2.8. Economic Contributions: Echo Canyon State Park

In 2022, Echo Canyon State Park recorded 55,381 visitor days which were attributed to 9,617 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.8.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$439,982, supported 6.04 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$81,149 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$554,417, supported 8.37 jobs, and generated \$101,867 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.8.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Echo Canyon State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	4	0	16	37
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	3	0	5	23
Average group size	4.00	NA	2.80	4.74
Average trip length (days)	1.00	NA	1.00	2.78
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.43	0.04	0.25	0.28
Number of visitor days in 2022	12,847	6,805	9,174	26,555

Table 2.8.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Echo Canyon State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight*	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$3.90
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$3.67
Supplies and gear	\$9.34	\$3.05	\$22.13	\$8.25
Groceries	\$4.03	\$6.34	\$22.13	\$13.09
Fuel	\$0.00	\$5.02	\$48.20	\$16.22
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$4.69	\$0.39
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.06
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.00	\$0.65	\$6.72	\$1.76
Fast food	\$0.00	\$0.25	\$2.03	\$1.22
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$0.94
Other	\$1.38	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.00
State park fees	\$1.06	\$0.32	\$0.59	\$0.39
State park permits	\$0.00	\$0.25	\$0.00	\$0.17
Total daily expenditure	\$15.82	\$21.58	\$106.48	\$50.06
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	3	0	5	23

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.8.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Echo Canyon State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	5.68	\$94,791.67	\$182,518.05	\$371,389.44
2 - Indirect	0.30	\$9,961.63	\$21,820.48	\$56,244.63
3 - Induced	0.05	\$1,713.16	\$7,681.43	\$12,348.05
Totals	6.04	\$106,466.46	\$212,019.96	\$439,982.12

Table 2.8.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Echo Canyon State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	7.91	\$116,338.42	\$220,042.97	\$463,549.41
2 - Indirect	0.40	\$13,060.91	\$29,567.18	\$75,704.12
3 - Induced	0.07	\$2,103.96	\$9,433.00	\$15,164.04
Totals	8.37	\$131,503.29	\$259,043.15	\$554,417.58

Table 2.8.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Echo Canyon State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$14,572.89	\$42,828.48	\$25,003.53	\$93,197.87
2 - Indirect	\$779.48	\$2,286.49	\$2,951.95	\$6,595.23
3 - Induced	\$304.98	\$896.40	\$647.23	\$2,074.48
Totals	\$15,657.35	\$46,011.37	\$28,602.71	\$101,867.58

Table 2.8.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Echo Canyon State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.09	\$0.72	\$2.58	\$3.35
Value Added	\$2.54	\$1.45	\$5.35	\$6.31
Output	\$5.57	\$3.09	\$10.87	\$13.64
County Tax Revenue	\$0.19	\$0.11	\$0.37	\$0.34
State Tax Revenue	\$0.56	\$0.31	\$1.10	\$1.00
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.25	\$0.16	\$0.57	\$0.72
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.15	\$0.66	\$2.32	\$2.31

2.9. Economic Contributions: Fort Churchill State Historic Park

In 2022, Fort Churchill State Historic Park recorded 76,935 visitor days which were attributed to 14,493 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.9.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$496,774, supported 3.79 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$88,325 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$490,706, supported 3.84 jobs, and generated \$87,584 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 4 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Fort Churchill State Historic Park, representing approximately 49% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.9.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Fort Churchill State Historic Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	157	78	28	18
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	44	52	6	13
Average group size	3.52	3.94	2.67	3.08
Average trip length (days)	1.00	2.71	1.00	2.23
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	1.14	0.17	0.38	0.31
Number of visitor days in 2022	28,851	15,429	10,296	22,360

Table 2.9.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Fort Churchill State Historic Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$3.42	\$0.00	\$0.50
Supplies and gear	\$0.00	\$1.29	\$2.29	\$11.35
Groceries	\$4.04	\$5.13	\$1.70	\$16.65
Fuel	\$5.04	\$4.28	\$4.53	\$23.97
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.17	\$0.08	\$0.00	\$0.00
Restaurants (full service)	\$3.28	\$0.06	\$2.83	\$5.87
Fast food	\$0.50	\$0.15	\$0.00	\$5.68
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.00	\$0.00
State park fees	\$0.72	\$0.12	\$1.79	\$0.81
State park permits	\$0.30	\$0.17	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total daily expenditure	\$14.12	\$14.78	\$13.14	\$64.82
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	44	52	6	13

Table 2.9.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Fort Churchill State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	2.69	\$107,949.25	\$176,640.70	\$283,739.47
2 - Indirect	0.57	\$34,242.06	\$56,716.18	\$109,888.68
3 - Induced	0.54	\$30,971.54	\$62,997.86	\$103,146.01
Totals	3.79	\$173,162.85	\$296,354.75	\$496,774.17

Table 2.9.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Fort Churchill State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	2.76	\$108,017.87	\$174,880.01	\$280,427.96
2 - Indirect	0.55	\$33,366.07	\$55,620.96	\$107,717.64
3 - Induced	0.53	\$30,795.72	\$62,640.26	\$102,560.54
Totals	3.84	\$172,179.67	\$293,141.24	\$490,706.14

Table 2.9.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Fort Churchill State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$5,167.58	\$22,662.48	\$27,256.82	\$60,851.21
2 - Indirect	\$549.85	\$2,410.51	\$8,514.76	\$12,090.74
3 - Induced	\$985.57	\$4,321.84	\$8,235.11	\$14,642.97
Totals	\$6,703.01	\$29,394.84	\$44,006.68	\$87,584.93

Table 2.9.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Fort Churchill State Historic Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$2.72	\$1.33	\$3.94	\$1.46
Value Added	\$4.69	\$2.12	\$6.82	\$2.45
Output	\$7.88	\$3.48	\$11.43	\$4.12
County Tax Revenue	\$0.11	\$0.05	\$0.17	\$0.05
State Tax Revenue	\$0.48	\$0.21	\$0.73	\$0.22
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.70	\$0.33	\$1.01	\$0.37
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.40	\$0.65	\$2.09	\$0.69

2.10. Economic Contributions: Kershaw-Ryan State Park

In 2022, Kershaw-Ryan State Park recorded 33,023 visitor days which were attributed to 5,617 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.10.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$315,947, supported 4.1 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$58,538 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$425,738, supported 6.18 jobs, and generated \$78,779 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.10.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Kershaw-Ryan State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	20	7	20	62
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	10	0	5	37
Average group size	7.70	NA	4.60	3.41
Average trip length (days)	1.00	NA	1.00	2.57
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.73	0.07	0.56	0.63
Number of visitor days in 2022	6,522	3,240	6,029	17,232

Table 2.10.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Kershaw-Ryan State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight*	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.49
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$3.30
Supplies and gear	\$0.41	\$3.05	\$6.62	\$6.22
Groceries	\$27.37	\$6.34	\$11.97	\$10.91
Fuel	\$2.85	\$5.02	\$31.72	\$19.23
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.79
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$1.53
Restaurants (full service)	\$6.74	\$0.65	\$3.31	\$4.81
Fast food	\$1.99	\$0.25	\$9.29	\$1.30
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$0.77
Other	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.00
State park fees	\$0.95	\$0.32	\$1.05	\$0.51
State park permits	\$0.68	\$0.25	\$0.00	\$0.29
Total daily expenditure	\$41.00	\$21.58	\$63.96	\$54.14
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	10	0	5	37

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.10.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Kershaw-Ryan State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	3.74	\$63,889.17	\$120,715.55	\$244,154.19
2 - Indirect	0.29	\$9,511.85	\$20,617.72	\$53,606.63
3 - Induced	0.08	\$2,460.24	\$11,116.81	\$18,186.52
Totals	4.10	\$75,861.26	\$152,450.08	\$315,947.34

Table 2.10.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Kershaw-Ryan State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	5.66	\$81,959.19	\$153,118.43	\$324,130.20
2 - Indirect	0.41	\$13,478.56	\$30,241.87	\$77,996.51
3 - Induced	0.10	\$3,194.53	\$14,432.38	\$23,611.54
Totals	6.18	\$98,632.27	\$197,792.68	\$425,738.25

Table 2.10.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Kershaw-Ryan State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$9,949.41	\$29,219.34	\$21,354.03	\$67,891.57
2 - Indirect	\$830.70	\$2,433.99	\$3,657.77	\$7,537.72
3 - Induced	\$472.11	\$1,387.01	\$1,140.94	\$3,349.72
Totals	\$11,252.22	\$33,040.34	\$26,152.74	\$78,779.00

Table 2.10.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Kershaw-Ryan State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$0.97	\$0.84	\$3.13	\$4.10
Value Added	\$2.25	\$1.87	\$6.62	\$7.96
Output	\$5.04	\$4.18	\$13.54	\$17.27
County Tax Revenue	\$0.16	\$0.14	\$0.44	\$0.41
State Tax Revenue	\$0.47	\$0.40	\$1.29	\$1.21
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.27	\$0.23	\$0.85	\$1.08
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.02	\$0.86	\$2.91	\$3.01

2.11. Economic Contributions: Lahontan State Recreation Area

In 2022, Lahontan State Recreation Area recorded 190,758 visitor days which were attributed to 22,387 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.11.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$1,673,137, supported 13.37 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$311,864 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$935,241, supported 7.6 jobs, and generated \$173,668 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 4 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Lahontan State Recreation Area, representing approximately 68% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.11.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Lahontan State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	132	190	7	32
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	49	61	1	9
Average group size	4.37	6.21	2.00	3.56
Average trip length (days)	1.00	4.54	1.00	3.33
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	1.11	0.27	0.29	0.33
Number of visitor days in 2022	49,782	89,792	12,041	39,144

Table 2.11.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Lahontan State Recreation Area

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.94	\$0.00	\$2.67
Supplies and gear	\$4.87	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$16.19
Groceries	\$8.27	\$6.66	\$3.51	\$16.21
Fuel	\$9.10	\$4.43	\$23.77	\$13.69
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.92
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$1.73	\$0.32	\$0.00	\$4.77
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.19	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$8.35
Fast food	\$0.33	\$0.08	\$0.00	\$2.00
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.14
Other	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.14
State park fees	\$1.22	\$0.13	\$2.70	\$0.53
State park permits	\$0.56	\$0.19	\$0.00	\$0.19
Total daily expenditure	\$26.27	\$19.31	\$29.98	\$76.80
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	49	61	1	9

Table 2.11.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Lahontan State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	9.62	\$408,691.66	\$621,523.54	\$958,809.55
2 - Indirect	1.88	\$109,640.75	\$181,638.08	\$354,732.14
3 - Induced	1.87	\$108,237.87	\$220,241.49	\$359,596.24
Totals	13.37	\$626,570.27	\$1,023,403.11	\$1,673,137.93

Table 2.11.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Lahontan State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	5.54	\$228,546.96	\$347,910.36	\$539,198.76
2 - Indirect	1.02	\$60,343.55	\$100,621.93	\$195,602.10
3 - Induced	1.04	\$60,331.65	\$122,763.27	\$200,440.52
Totals	7.60	\$349,222.16	\$571,295.56	\$935,241.39

Table 2.11.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Lahontan State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$10,309.32	\$45,182.82	\$56,454.66	\$123,513.99
2 - Indirect	\$950.07	\$4,162.26	\$15,326.92	\$21,509.26
3 - Induced	\$1,930.88	\$8,461.78	\$16,084.23	\$28,645.16
Totals	\$13,190.28	\$57,806.86	\$87,865.80	\$173,668.41

Table 2.11.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Lahontan State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.81	\$1.91	\$1.26	\$1.86
Value Added	\$3.05	\$3.01	\$2.17	\$3.14
Output	\$5.00	\$4.89	\$3.61	\$5.21
County Tax Revenue	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.06
State Tax Revenue	\$0.33	\$0.31	\$0.23	\$0.28
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.46	\$0.48	\$0.32	\$0.47
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.95	\$0.93	\$0.67	\$0.89

2.12. Economic Contributions: Mormon Station State Historic Park

In 2022, Mormon Station State Historic Park recorded 66,903 visitor days which were attributed to 14,750 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.12.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$847,644, supported 7.21 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$146,850 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$1,054,995, supported 9.4 jobs, and generated \$183,991 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.12.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Mormon Station State Historic Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	114	9	51	59
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	36	2	0	38
Average group size	2.83	3.50	NA	2.45
Average trip length (days)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.16
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	1.02	0.06	0.52	0.40
Number of visitor days in 2022	20,637	6,429	13,291	26,546

Table 2.12.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Mormon Station State Historic Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day*	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Supplies and gear	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.36	\$0.00
Groceries	\$1.05	\$0.41	\$8.88	\$3.43
Fuel	\$3.77	\$0.41	\$15.38	\$7.76
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.25	\$1.28
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.45	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.52	\$0.00	\$1.96	\$0.30
Restaurants (full service)	\$7.69	\$0.41	\$5.00	\$7.82
Fast food	\$1.16	\$0.41	\$2.61	\$1.22
Bars	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.53	\$0.85
Other	\$1.16	\$0.00	\$0.06	\$0.11
State park fees	\$0.74	\$0.06	\$1.93	\$0.31
State park permits	\$0.06	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$0.07
Total daily expenditure	\$18.19	\$1.71	\$52.61	\$23.16
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	36	2	0	38

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.12.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Mormon Station State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	5.36	\$181,264.25	\$296,997.58	\$484,966.95
2 - Indirect	0.94	\$58,146.88	\$98,090.27	\$188,875.28
3 - Induced	0.91	\$52,198.18	\$106,147.34	\$173,802.63
Totals	7.21	\$291,609.31	\$501,235.19	\$847,644.86

Table 2.12.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Mormon Station State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	7.10	\$231,366.83	\$371,298.86	\$602,974.33
2 - Indirect	1.15	\$70,810.92	\$120,955.81	\$232,655.82
3 - Induced	1.14	\$65,882.42	\$133,974.41	\$219,365.63
Totals	9.40	\$368,060.17	\$626,229.09	\$1,054,995.78

Table 2.12.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Mormon Station State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$10,380.54	\$45,670.88	\$58,193.93	\$125,895.99
2 - Indirect	\$1,321.20	\$5,811.42	\$18,160.94	\$26,780.73
3 - Induced	\$2,101.63	\$9,245.84	\$17,606.63	\$31,314.87
Totals	\$13,803.37	\$60,728.14	\$93,961.49	\$183,991.60

Table 2.12.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Mormon Station State Historic Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$4.23	\$2.07	\$7.58	\$6.28
Value Added	\$7.52	\$3.36	\$13.02	\$10.41
Output	\$12.69	\$5.60	\$21.69	\$17.66
County Tax Revenue	\$0.18	\$0.08	\$0.31	\$0.21
State Tax Revenue	\$0.79	\$0.34	\$1.38	\$0.90
Federal Tax Revenue	\$1.09	\$0.52	\$1.94	\$1.59
Total Tax Revenue	\$2.26	\$1.02	\$3.98	\$2.93

2.13. Economic Contributions: Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort

In 2022, Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort recorded 9,196 visitor days which were attributed to 2,119 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.13.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$265,468, supported 2.17 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$44,688 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$224,565, supported 1.69 jobs, and generated \$39,093 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 6 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort, representing approximately 53% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.13.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	113	1	15	169
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	53	0	9	93
Average group size	2.47	NA	2.44	2.40
Average trip length (days)	1.00	NA	1.00	1.00
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.84	0.04	0.31	0.80
Number of visitor days in 2022	2,639	761	1,195	4,601

Table 2.13.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight*	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.27
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$0.00
Supplies and gear	\$0.00	\$3.05	\$0.00	\$3.51
Groceries	\$0.25	\$6.34	\$1.16	\$5.02
Fuel	\$1.16	\$5.02	\$7.69	\$14.11
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.78
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.70
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.40	\$5.68
Restaurants (full service)	\$1.05	\$0.65	\$1.16	\$18.87
Fast food	\$0.08	\$0.25	\$5.77	\$4.52
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$3.17
Gift shops	\$3.82	\$0.04	\$1.56	\$2.78
Other	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.20
State park fees	\$0.82	\$0.32	\$0.46	\$0.52
State park permits	\$0.42	\$0.25	\$0.18	\$0.09
Total daily expenditure	\$8.17	\$21.62	\$18.38	\$67.22
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	53	0	9	93

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.13.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	1.59	\$59,970.02	\$95,011.41	\$150,917.44
2 - Indirect	0.27	\$16,920.25	\$29,659.30	\$55,663.95
3 - Induced	0.32	\$17,680.34	\$35,956.41	\$58,886.75
Totals	2.17	\$94,570.61	\$160,627.12	\$265,468.14

Table 2.13.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	1.19	\$52,070.02	\$81,292.03	\$127,273.43
2 - Indirect	0.23	\$14,185.03	\$24,645.78	\$46,533.75
3 - Induced	0.27	\$15,239.32	\$30,992.27	\$50,758.36
Totals	1.69	\$81,494.37	\$136,930.07	\$224,565.54

Table 2.13.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$2,451.76	\$8,900.62	\$13,288.90	\$26,489.71
2 - Indirect	\$285.99	\$1,040.25	\$3,797.37	\$5,341.43
3 - Induced	\$560.21	\$2,034.57	\$4,244.01	\$7,262.04
Totals	\$3,297.97	\$11,975.44	\$21,330.28	\$39,093.18

Table 2.13.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.89	\$0.28	\$3.05	\$15.79
Value Added	\$3.40	\$0.45	\$5.11	\$26.41
Output	\$5.60	\$0.74	\$8.21	\$43.34
County Tax Revenue	\$0.08	\$0.01	\$0.13	\$0.64
State Tax Revenue	\$0.28	\$0.04	\$0.48	\$2.31
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.51	\$0.07	\$0.79	\$4.13
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.93	\$0.13	\$1.50	\$7.55

2.14. Economic Contributions: Rye Patch State Recreation Area

In 2022, Rye Patch State Recreation Area recorded 85,899 visitor days which were attributed to 14,916 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.14.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$731,750, supported 7.57 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$136,751 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$916,144, supported 10.07 jobs, and generated \$171,766 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.14.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Rye Patch State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	3	15	17	45
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	2	6	1	31
Average group size	2.00	3.67	2.00	3.26
Average trip length (days)	1.00	3.50	1.00	3.74
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.43	0.04	0.25	0.28
Number of visitor days in 2022	19,926	10,554	14,230	41,189

Table 2.14.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Rye Patch State Recreation Area

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$2.31	\$0.00	\$12.24
Supplies and gear	\$6.05	\$1.99	\$20.26	\$10.54
Groceries	\$4.14	\$9.05	\$0.00	\$12.03
Fuel	\$4.14	\$4.85	\$0.00	\$14.96
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.46
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.67
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.15
Fast food	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.13
State park fees	\$3.19	\$0.00	\$1.33	\$0.83
State park permits	\$0.00	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.27
Total daily expenditure	\$17.52	\$18.22	\$21.60	\$56.30
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	2	6	1	31

Table 2.14.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Rye Patch State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	6.74	\$206,367.33	\$340,452.44	\$576,050.20
2 - Indirect	0.44	\$21,984.67	\$39,518.47	\$81,986.05
3 - Induced	0.40	\$17,092.47	\$46,138.69	\$73,714.61
Totals	7.57	\$245,444.48	\$426,109.60	\$731,750.86

Table 2.14.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Rye Patch State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	9.01	\$261,005.61	\$423,286.14	\$718,996.56
2 - Indirect	0.55	\$27,779.67	\$50,379.02	\$103,987.59
3 - Induced	0.51	\$21,603.07	\$58,309.20	\$93,160.53
Totals	10.07	\$310,388.36	\$531,974.35	\$916,144.68

Table 2.14.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Rye Patch State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$24,655.58	\$44,978.54	\$62,337.30	\$146,135.66
2 - Indirect	\$1,369.63	\$2,492.16	\$6,797.48	\$11,447.54
3 - Induced	\$2,360.00	\$4,307.06	\$6,160.68	\$14,183.15
Totals	\$28,385.21	\$51,777.76	\$75,295.47	\$171,766.35

Table 2.14.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Rye Patch State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.91	\$1.12	\$3.97	\$4.95
Value Added	\$3.43	\$1.91	\$6.88	\$8.39
Output	\$5.92	\$3.33	\$11.75	\$14.46
County Tax Revenue	\$0.21	\$0.12	\$0.42	\$0.41
State Tax Revenue	\$0.38	\$0.23	\$0.76	\$0.75
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.47	\$0.27	\$0.97	\$1.20
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.18	\$0.70	\$2.38	\$2.60

2.15. Economic Contributions: Sand Harbor State Park

In 2022, Sand Harbor State Park recorded 941,293 visitor days which were attributed to 164,953 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.15.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$11,517,818, supported 99.29 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$1,980,344 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$14,357,641, supported 131.26 jobs, and generated \$2,451,787 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.15.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Sand Harbor State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	91	10	22	146
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	33	4	5	36
Average group size	3.64	3.75	3.60	3.28
Average trip length (days)	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.08
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.95	0.06	0.38	0.61
Number of visitor days in 2022	254,433	75,397	115,061	496,403

Table 2.15.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Sand Harbor State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.01
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.46
Supplies and gear	\$1.76	\$24.00	\$4.15	\$6.20
Groceries	\$2.49	\$7.62	\$4.86	\$9.11
Fuel	\$6.61	\$5.02	\$18.55	\$8.73
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.80
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.74
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.28
Restaurants (full service)	\$2.23	\$10.41	\$13.75	\$8.40
Fast food	\$1.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.92
Bars	\$0.12	\$2.21	\$0.00	\$0.92
Gift shops	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$0.71	\$1.78
Other	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.25
State park fees	\$1.49	\$1.74	\$3.82	\$1.37
State park permits	\$0.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.02
Total daily expenditure	\$16.74	\$50.99	\$45.84	\$52.98
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	33	4	5	36

Table 2.15.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Sand Harbor State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	74.12	\$2,532,213.00	\$4,065,893.35	\$6,586,056.57
2 - Indirect	12.64	\$778,655.78	\$1,313,469.62	\$2,526,173.37
3 - Induced	12.53	\$722,356.73	\$1,469,097.69	\$2,405,588.75
Totals	99.29	\$4,033,225.52	\$6,848,460.66	\$11,517,818.69

Table 2.15.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Sand Harbor State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	99.81	\$3,182,270.90	\$5,004,247.52	\$8,168,201.90
2 - Indirect	15.74	\$967,997.31	\$1,651,473.42	\$3,173,926.01
3 - Induced	15.71	\$905,502.53	\$1,841,577.97	\$3,015,513.64
Totals	131.26	\$5,055,770.73	\$8,497,298.91	\$14,357,641.56

Table 2.15.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Sand Harbor State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$131,539.07	\$578,719.36	\$796,007.86	\$1,653,924.96
2 - Indirect	\$18,282.69	\$80,418.80	\$248,156.77	\$367,436.45
3 - Induced	\$28,885.91	\$127,079.58	\$242,012.73	\$430,425.61
Totals	\$178,707.68	\$786,217.73	\$1,286,177.36	\$2,451,787.02

Table 2.15.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Sand Harbor State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$2.99	\$1.74	\$3.39	\$7.60
Value Added	\$5.24	\$2.74	\$5.86	\$12.66
Output	\$8.81	\$4.51	\$9.82	\$21.45
County Tax Revenue	\$0.12	\$0.06	\$0.14	\$0.25
State Tax Revenue	\$0.55	\$0.27	\$0.63	\$1.12
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.77	\$0.44	\$0.87	\$1.93
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.58	\$0.84	\$1.80	\$3.58

2.16. Economic Contributions: South Fork State Recreation Area

In 2022, South Fork State Recreation Area recorded 105,046 visitor days which were attributed to 20,953 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.16.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$1,394,693, supported 13.3 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$274,636 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$1,220,287, supported 11.69 jobs, and generated \$238,617 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 2 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to South Fork State Recreation Area, representing approximately 29% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.16.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at South Fork State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	154	62	28	60
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	66	20	4	35
Average group size	2.92	4.45	2.75	3.20
Average trip length (days)	1.00	3.35	1.00	4.82
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	1.13	0.12	0.38	0.37
Number of visitor days in 2022	33,457	19,698	15,305	36,586

Table 2.16.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at South Fork State Recreation Area

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$10.46	\$0.00	\$6.52
Supplies and gear	\$18.77	\$0.96	\$9.02	\$12.68
Groceries	\$8.74	\$8.14	\$9.02	\$17.47
Fuel	\$12.11	\$5.41	\$18.05	\$25.96
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.54	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$1.03
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.49	\$10.78
Fast food	\$0.07	\$0.00	\$0.85	\$2.41
Bars	\$0.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.51
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State park fees	\$1.50	\$0.46	\$1.31	\$1.03
State park permits	\$1.58	\$0.27	\$0.15	\$0.41
Total daily expenditure	\$43.38	\$25.82	\$40.90	\$82.85
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	66	20	4	35

Table 2.16.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by South Fork State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	11.54	\$387,815.78	\$642,265.64	\$1,055,740.60
2 - Indirect	0.99	\$62,260.75	\$104,513.12	\$200,141.89
3 - Induced	0.77	\$35,847.55	\$89,753.99	\$138,810.89
Totals	13.30	\$485,924.07	\$836,532.76	\$1,394,693.37

Table 2.16.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by South Fork State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	10.16	\$343,955.80	\$565,383.56	\$924,805.19
2 - Indirect	0.86	\$53,861.73	\$90,413.43	\$172,884.44
3 - Induced	0.68	\$31,661.37	\$79,270.63	\$122,598.22
Totals	11.69	\$429,478.90	\$735,067.62	\$1,220,287.85

Table 2.16.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by South Fork State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$31,776.47	\$54,171.48	\$86,391.30	\$200,880.81
2 - Indirect	\$1,622.99	\$2,751.45	\$12,825.52	\$18,658.52
3 - Induced	\$2,781.53	\$4,741.18	\$9,056.92	\$19,078.02
Totals	\$36,180.99	\$61,664.11	\$108,273.74	\$238,617.35

Table 2.16.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at South Fork State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$6.57	\$1.71	\$3.36	\$3.40
Value Added	\$11.28	\$2.79	\$5.89	\$5.81
Output	\$19.02	\$4.61	\$9.80	\$9.38
County Tax Revenue	\$0.61	\$0.14	\$0.30	\$0.23
State Tax Revenue	\$1.03	\$0.25	\$0.51	\$0.40
Federal Tax Revenue	\$1.67	\$0.43	\$0.86	\$0.85
Total Tax Revenue	\$3.86	\$0.94	\$1.93	\$1.68

2.17. Economic Contributions: Spooner Lake State Park

In 2022, Spooner Lake State Park recorded 82,698 visitor days which were attributed to 18,220 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.17.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$966,143, supported 8.07 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$166,778 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$1,202,528, supported 10.6 jobs, and generated \$207,658 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 2 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Spooner Lake State Park, representing approximately 27% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.17.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Spooner Lake State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	244	11	49	155
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	93	5	16	41
Average group size	2.40	2.20	3.19	2.56
Average trip length (days)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.39
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	1.11	0.05	0.39	0.44
Number of visitor days in 2022	26,890	7,433	11,896	36,479

Table 2.17.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Spooner Lake State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.24
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Supplies and gear	\$5.45	\$8.06	\$3.80	\$7.90
Groceries	\$2.08	\$0.16	\$4.51	\$6.19
Fuel	\$3.80	\$1.56	\$8.29	\$12.03
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.55	\$6.04
Rental equipment	\$0.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.19
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$21.87	\$5.19
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.82	\$1.09	\$13.67	\$13.78
Fast food	\$0.11	\$0.47	\$3.10	\$2.54
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.78	\$0.24
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.74
State park fees	\$2.40	\$0.62	\$2.80	\$1.22
State park permits	\$0.82	\$0.00	\$0.16	\$0.03
Total daily expenditure	\$15.79	\$11.96	\$69.52	\$57.44
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	93	5	16	41

Table 2.17.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Spooner Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	5.96	\$209,751.95	\$342,779.47	\$554,028.96
2 - Indirect	1.07	\$65,474.57	\$110,173.76	\$212,320.27
3 - Induced	1.04	\$60,005.05	\$122,021.55	\$199,793.86
Totals	8.07	\$335,231.57	\$574,974.78	\$966,143.08

Table 2.17.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Spooner Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	7.97	\$265,638.72	\$424,061.59	\$686,754.86
2 - Indirect	1.32	\$80,799.11	\$137,372.72	\$264,276.74
3 - Induced	1.31	\$75,532.35	\$153,598.01	\$251,496.76
Totals	10.60	\$421,970.19	\$715,032.32	\$1,202,528.36

Table 2.17.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Spooner Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$11,446.35	\$50,359.72	\$66,744.88	\$141,398.92
2 - Indirect	\$1,480.74	\$6,513.13	\$20,697.08	\$30,357.87
3 - Induced	\$2,409.46	\$10,600.09	\$20,185.51	\$35,901.63
Totals	\$15,336.55	\$67,472.95	\$107,627.47	\$207,658.41

Table 2.17.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Spooner Lake State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.57	\$1.56	\$6.76	\$7.89
Value Added	\$2.84	\$2.57	\$11.68	\$13.18
Output	\$4.75	\$4.32	\$19.54	\$22.21
County Tax Revenue	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.28	\$0.26
State Tax Revenue	\$0.32	\$0.26	\$1.25	\$1.16
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.41	\$0.40	\$1.73	\$2.00
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.88	\$0.78	\$3.58	\$3.72

2.18. Economic Contributions: Spring Mountain Ranch State Park

In 2022, Spring Mountain Ranch State Park recorded 304,909 visitor days which were attributed to 60,216 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.18.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$2,363,175, supported 18.25 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$415,317 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$2,732,913, supported 22.18 jobs, and generated \$477,803 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 2 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Spring Mountain Ranch State Park, representing approximately 36% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.18.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Spring Mountain Ranch State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	182	5	18	64
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	99	0	5	33
Average group size	3.59	NA	2.40	3.24
Average trip length (days)	1.00	NA	1.00	1.00
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	1.22	0.05	0.33	0.39
Number of visitor days in 2022	135,556	23,509	36,014	109,831

Table 2.18.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Spring Mountain Ranch State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight*	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$0.21
Supplies and gear	\$0.69	\$3.05	\$0.72	\$1.97
Groceries	\$2.93	\$6.34	\$2.17	\$1.95
Fuel	\$3.29	\$5.02	\$4.96	\$4.70
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62.73	\$4.22
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.24	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$4.35
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.52	\$0.65	\$3.51	\$7.76
Fast food	\$0.56	\$0.25	\$0.72	\$1.94
Bars	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$0.54
Gift shops	\$2.00	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$1.29
Other	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.09
State park fees	\$2.21	\$0.32	\$3.34	\$1.47
State park permits	\$0.33	\$0.25	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total daily expenditure	\$12.87	\$21.62	\$78.17	\$30.47
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	99	0	5	33

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.18.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Spring Mountain Ranch State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	12.92	\$548,294.72	\$861,400.38	\$1,333,772.87
2 - Indirect	2.48	\$148,483.41	\$262,153.45	\$496,324.86
3 - Induced	2.86	\$160,092.60	\$325,476.54	\$533,077.49
Totals	18.25	\$856,870.73	\$1,449,030.37	\$2,363,175.22

Table 2.18.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Spring Mountain Ranch State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	16.01	\$641,434.41	\$994,462.13	\$1,540,938.71
2 - Indirect	2.84	\$169,907.42	\$302,345.34	\$571,267.43
3 - Induced	3.33	\$186,410.02	\$378,981.08	\$620,707.64
Totals	22.18	\$997,751.85	\$1,675,788.55	\$2,732,913.77

Table 2.18.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Spring Mountain Ranch State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$29,780.06	\$108,125.34	\$163,399.74	\$323,759.28
2 - Indirect	\$3,616.21	\$13,152.71	\$45,732.69	\$65,253.17
3 - Induced	\$6,849.16	\$24,877.53	\$51,889.26	\$88,790.63
Totals	\$40,245.43	\$146,155.59	\$261,021.69	\$477,803.08

Table 2.18.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Spring Mountain Ranch State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$2.11	\$1.10	\$3.22	\$5.19
Value Added	\$3.67	\$1.79	\$5.40	\$8.58
Output	\$5.94	\$2.94	\$8.69	\$14.07
County Tax Revenue	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.14	\$0.19
State Tax Revenue	\$0.36	\$0.17	\$0.51	\$0.69
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.56	\$0.29	\$0.84	\$1.35
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.09	\$0.53	\$1.59	\$2.37

2.19. Economic Contributions: Spring Valley State Park

In 2022, Spring Valley State Park recorded 102,853 visitor days which were attributed to 17,860 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.19.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$788,421, supported 10.71 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$140,803 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$991,283, supported 14.76 jobs, and generated \$176,621 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.19.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Spring Valley State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	5	2	9	67
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	3	1	2	32
Average group size	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.88
Average trip length (days)	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.44
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.43	0.04	0.25	0.28
Number of visitor days in 2022	23,859	12,638	17,038	49,319

Table 2.19.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Spring Valley State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.07
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$1.54	\$0.00	\$11.34
Supplies and gear	\$8.07	\$11.16	\$1.73	\$13.89
Groceries	\$5.42	\$2.26	\$5.07	\$15.52
Fuel	\$10.72	\$2.26	\$8.40	\$17.47
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.73
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.40
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.48
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.07	\$2.10
Fast food	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.76
Bars	\$1.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.87
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State park fees	\$1.59	\$0.00	\$1.33	\$0.57
State park permits	\$0.00	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.34
Total daily expenditure	\$27.18	\$17.56	\$21.60	\$67.53
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	3	1	2	32

Table 2.19.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Spring Valley State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	10.17	\$184,230.09	\$347,574.98	\$689,745.72
2 - Indirect	0.47	\$14,680.94	\$31,567.16	\$81,638.01
3 - Induced	0.07	\$2,397.17	\$10,776.67	\$17,038.19
Totals	10.71	\$201,308.21	\$389,918.82	\$788,421.92

Table 2.19.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Spring Valley State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	14.06	\$227,451.09	\$421,516.11	\$860,905.54
2 - Indirect	0.61	\$19,226.57	\$42,646.90	\$109,286.52
3 - Induced	0.09	\$2,967.53	\$13,340.56	\$21,091.84
Totals	14.76	\$249,645.20	\$477,503.56	\$991,283.90

Table 2.19.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Spring Valley State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$28,914.54	\$74,208.94	\$44,478.54	\$165,131.54
2 - Indirect	\$1,172.68	\$3,005.88	\$3,844.25	\$8,734.17
3 - Induced	\$458.96	\$1,178.10	\$840.17	\$2,755.46
Totals	\$30,546.19	\$78,392.92	\$49,162.96	\$176,621.18

Table 2.19.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Spring Valley State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.14	\$0.71	\$2.68	\$3.40
Value Added	\$2.51	\$1.41	\$5.29	\$6.28
Output	\$5.38	\$2.98	\$10.54	\$13.09
County Tax Revenue	\$0.20	\$0.12	\$0.39	\$0.36
State Tax Revenue	\$0.51	\$0.30	\$0.99	\$0.92
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.24	\$0.14	\$0.54	\$0.66
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.08	\$0.63	\$2.15	\$2.16

2.20. Economic Contributions: Valley of Fire State Park

In 2022, Valley of Fire State Park recorded 610,090 visitor days which were attributed to 123,446 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.20.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$12,192,372, supported 114.9 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$1,947,098 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$21,553,934, supported 225.75 jobs, and generated \$3,409,275 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 10 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Valley of Fire State Park, representing approximately 71% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.20.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Valley of Fire State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	282	43	329	1,016
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	119	13	85	368
Average group size	3.46	3.85	3.05	2.83
Average trip length (days)	1.00	3.46	1.00	1.58
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.65	0.05	0.51	0.79
Number of visitor days in 2022	133,780	51,983	104,700	319,627

Table 2.20.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Valley of Fire State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.97
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.08	\$0.00	\$4.50
Supplies and gear	\$1.83	\$1.30	\$6.82	\$6.36
Groceries	\$3.54	\$3.18	\$5.36	\$9.77
Fuel	\$7.72	\$3.01	\$13.83	\$15.60
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.88	\$0.00	\$22.22	\$17.65
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$1.64	\$0.22	\$1.60
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.13	\$0.00	\$0.90	\$3.22
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.41	\$1.41	\$3.80	\$7.20
Fast food	\$1.11	\$0.71	\$2.48	\$2.91
Bars	\$0.03	\$0.00	\$0.22	\$0.58
Gift shops	\$1.48	\$0.83	\$3.97	\$1.57
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.09	\$0.29
State park fees	\$2.53	\$1.29	\$3.77	\$2.96
State park permits	\$0.28	\$0.08	\$0.20	\$0.07
Total daily expenditure	\$19.94	\$17.53	\$63.87	\$76.25
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	119	13	85	368

Table 2.20.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Valley of Fire State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	87.66	\$2,788,952.71	\$4,387,601.75	\$6,881,686.47
2 - Indirect	12.40	\$755,598.02	\$1,366,413.21	\$2,539,000.84
3 - Induced	14.83	\$833,039.98	\$1,693,031.57	\$2,771,685.40
Totals	114.90	\$4,377,590.71	\$7,447,046.52	\$12,192,372.71

Table 2.20.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Valley of Fire State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	177.23	\$5,170,191.03	\$7,746,268.59	\$12,095,587.21
2 - Indirect	21.47	\$1,295,725.98	\$2,377,065.13	\$4,402,644.25
3 - Induced	27.06	\$1,519,528.08	\$3,088,215.02	\$5,055,702.88
Totals	225.75	\$7,985,445.10	\$13,211,548.75	\$21,553,934.35

Table 2.20.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Valley of Fire State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$155,447.62	\$566,275.62	\$1,321,230.02	\$2,161,889.39
2 - Indirect	\$31,922.31	\$116,351.74	\$351,748.22	\$524,511.38
3 - Induced	\$55,387.62	\$201,682.09	\$423,517.35	\$722,874.40
Totals	\$242,757.55	\$884,309.44	\$2,096,495.59	\$3,409,275.18

Table 2.20.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Valley of Fire State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.36	\$1.31	\$3.29	\$23.13
Value Added	\$2.34	\$2.12	\$5.73	\$38.14
Output	\$3.93	\$3.45	\$9.68	\$62.06
County Tax Revenue	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.14	\$0.68
State Tax Revenue	\$0.23	\$0.20	\$0.52	\$2.47
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.36	\$0.34	\$0.87	\$6.07
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.70	\$0.63	\$1.64	\$9.73

2.21. Economic Contributions: Van Sickle Bi-State Park

In 2022, Van Sickle Bi-State Park recorded 121,770 visitor days which were attributed to 23,421 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.21.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$2,394,098, supported 21.03 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$406,072 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$3,273,487, supported 30.47 jobs, and generated \$554,064 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.21.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Van Sickle Bi-State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	59	15	36	247
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	16	2	7	53
Average group size	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.55
Average trip length (days)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.49
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.68	0.06	0.41	0.84
Number of visitor days in 2022	22,100	11,349	17,272	71,049

Table 2.21.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Van Sickle Bi-State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.46
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.98
Supplies and gear	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.52	\$4.82
Groceries	\$0.29	\$1.20	\$3.04	\$8.28
Fuel	\$2.63	\$0.00	\$16.58	\$8.35
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.03
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.97
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.12
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.86	\$0.00	\$11.07	\$15.28
Fast food	\$0.29	\$0.00	\$1.52	\$8.04
Bars	\$0.00	\$1.99	\$1.52	\$2.83
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.52	\$0.30
State park fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State park permits	\$0.19	\$0.00	\$0.24	\$0.00
Total daily expenditure	\$4.27	\$3.18	\$35.01	\$66.47
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	16	2	7	53

Table 2.21.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Van Sickle Bi-State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	15.86	\$533,282.71	\$850,395.96	\$1,379,418.11
2 - Indirect	2.58	\$159,322.56	\$269,984.80	\$517,667.93
3 - Induced	2.59	\$149,658.58	\$304,071.44	\$497,012.00
Totals	21.03	\$842,263.85	\$1,424,452.20	\$2,394,098.04

Table 2.21.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Van Sickle Bi-State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	23.35	\$734,809.72	\$1,144,691.49	\$1,871,297.18
2 - Indirect	3.56	\$218,263.38	\$374,182.16	\$718,254.15
3 - Induced	3.56	\$205,943.96	\$418,431.32	\$683,936.57
Totals	30.47	\$1,159,017.06	\$1,937,304.97	\$3,273,487.90

Table 2.21.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Van Sickle Bi-State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$29,194.71	\$127,678.09	\$183,184.04	\$372,875.92
2 - Indirect	\$4,248.55	\$18,577.77	\$55,934.34	\$83,548.39
3 - Induced	\$6,566.85	\$28,718.10	\$54,969.03	\$97,640.36
Totals	\$40,010.12	\$174,973.95	\$294,087.41	\$554,064.67

Table 2.21.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Van Sickle Bi-State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$2.67	\$1.76	\$3.90	\$14.25
Value Added	\$4.76	\$2.69	\$6.75	\$23.71
Output	\$7.99	\$4.35	\$11.33	\$40.14
County Tax Revenue	\$0.12	\$0.06	\$0.17	\$0.48
State Tax Revenue	\$0.50	\$0.26	\$0.72	\$2.09
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.69	\$0.44	\$1.00	\$3.61
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.44	\$0.83	\$2.07	\$6.71

2.22. Economic Contributions: Walker River State Recreation Area

In 2022, Walker River State Recreation Area recorded 28,870 visitor days which were attributed to 4,584 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.22.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$154,406, supported 1.31 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$29,110 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$172,610, supported 1.48 jobs, and generated \$32,527 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 4 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Walker River State Recreation Area, representing approximately 55% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.22.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Walker River State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	27	89	55	118
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	13	48	9	68
Average group size	4.15	4.65	5.89	4.31
Average trip length (days)	1.00	3.77	1.00	3.63
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.61	0.22	0.64	0.53
Number of visitor days in 2022	4,447	6,215	4,311	13,898

Table 2.22.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Walker River State Recreation Area

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$5.31	\$0.00	\$6.17
Supplies and gear	\$13.74	\$3.87	\$0.98	\$9.24
Groceries	\$18.64	\$7.02	\$19.86	\$13.44
Fuel	\$18.05	\$6.96	\$26.93	\$12.26
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.26	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.58	\$0.00	\$0.02
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.00	\$0.24	\$3.80	\$1.00
Fast food	\$1.24	\$0.09	\$2.37	\$0.49
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.17	\$0.00	\$0.05
Other	\$0.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State park fees	\$0.85	\$0.19	\$0.94	\$0.23
State park permits	\$0.55	\$0.44	\$0.59	\$0.18
Total daily expenditure	\$53.40	\$25.12	\$55.47	\$43.07
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	13	48	9	68

Table 2.22.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Walker River State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	1.10	\$44,772.91	\$71,316.09	\$115,425.90
2 - Indirect	0.13	\$7,624.33	\$12,264.03	\$25,162.02
3 - Induced	0.07	\$3,925.97	\$8,404.55	\$13,818.19
Totals	1.31	\$56,323.21	\$91,984.67	\$154,406.11

Table 2.22.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Walker River State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	1.24	\$50,153.20	\$79,896.73	\$128,819.81
2 - Indirect	0.15	\$8,603.10	\$13,814.49	\$28,336.98
3 - Induced	0.08	\$4,390.82	\$9,399.23	\$15,453.63
Totals	1.48	\$63,147.12	\$103,110.45	\$172,610.42

Table 2.22.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Walker River State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$2,497.52	\$10,849.96	\$11,251.18	\$27,556.98
2 - Indirect	\$137.89	\$598.72	\$1,928.38	\$2,828.82
3 - Induced	\$166.74	\$724.30	\$1,053.29	\$2,141.91
Totals	\$2,802.15	\$12,172.98	\$14,232.85	\$32,527.71

Table 2.22.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Walker River State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.37	\$1.47	\$7.01	\$1.27
Value Added	\$2.27	\$2.21	\$11.63	\$2.10
Output	\$3.85	\$3.58	\$19.45	\$3.56
County Tax Revenue	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.32	\$0.06
State Tax Revenue	\$0.27	\$0.25	\$1.41	\$0.24
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.31	\$0.33	\$1.59	\$0.29
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.71	\$0.71	\$3.70	\$0.65

2.23. Economic Contributions: Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park

In 2022, Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park recorded 9,833 visitor days which were attributed to 1,708 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.23.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$78,453, supported 0.8 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$14,308 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$97,978, supported 1.02 jobs, and generated \$17,991 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. All underlying expenditure profiles in economic impact analysis use Nevada State Park system averages.

Table 2.23.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	0	0	2	1
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	0	0	0	1
Average group size	NA	NA	NA	1.00
Average trip length (days)	1.00	NA	1.00	1.00
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.43	0.04	0.25	0.28
Number of visitor days in 2022	2,281	1,208	1,629	4,715

Table 2.23.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day*	Local Overnight*	Nonlocal Day*	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$0.00
Supplies and gear	\$5.04	\$3.05	\$6.36	\$18.94
Groceries	\$5.15	\$6.34	\$8.88	\$3.83
Fuel	\$6.95	\$5.02	\$15.38	\$74.39
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.43	\$0.00	\$7.25	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.82	\$0.10	\$2.45	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.42	\$0.36	\$1.96	\$0.00
Restaurants (full service)	\$1.49	\$0.65	\$5.00	\$0.00
Fast food	\$0.64	\$0.25	\$2.61	\$0.00
Bars	\$0.22	\$0.12	\$0.53	\$0.00
Other	\$0.07	\$0.36	\$0.06	\$0.00
State park fees	\$1.63	\$0.32	\$1.93	\$0.00
State park permits	\$0.68	\$0.25	\$0.19	\$0.24
Total daily expenditure	\$23.54	\$21.58	\$52.61	\$97.39
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	0	0	0	1

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.23.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	0.73	\$22,552.69	\$38,674.08	\$65,943.66
2 - Indirect	0.05	\$1,832.29	\$3,388.21	\$8,150.25
3 - Induced	0.02	\$841.66	\$2,695.54	\$4,359.45
Totals	0.80	\$25,226.64	\$44,757.84	\$78,453.37

Table 2.23.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	0.94	\$29,165.81	\$48,881.31	\$82,307.52
2 - Indirect	0.06	\$2,241.81	\$4,185.16	\$10,054.75
3 - Induced	0.03	\$1,084.32	\$3,472.72	\$5,616.36
Totals	1.02	\$32,491.95	\$56,539.19	\$97,978.63

Table 2.23.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$2,786.30	\$5,761.00	\$6,632.44	\$16,261.75
2 - Indirect	\$115.78	\$238.73	\$514.06	\$913.58
3 - Induced	\$142.44	\$294.74	\$323.87	\$816.34
Totals	\$3,044.52	\$6,294.47	\$7,470.37	\$17,991.68

Table 2.23.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$1.73	\$1.02	\$3.48	\$4.59
Value Added	\$3.17	\$1.75	\$6.23	\$7.86
Output	\$5.56	\$3.11	\$11.05	\$13.48
County Tax Revenue	\$0.20	\$0.11	\$0.40	\$0.38
State Tax Revenue	\$0.41	\$0.24	\$0.83	\$0.79
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.41	\$0.24	\$0.82	\$1.04
Total Tax Revenue	\$1.09	\$0.63	\$2.21	\$2.36

2.24. Economic Contributions: Washoe Lake State Park

In 2022, Washoe Lake State Park recorded 196,368 visitor days which were attributed to 41,799 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.24.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$1,932,589, supported 15.14 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$355,988 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$1,589,637, supported 12.58 jobs, and generated \$291,398 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 2 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Washoe Lake State Park, representing approximately 26% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Table 2.24.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Washoe Lake State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	148	54	2	21
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	65	29	0	7
Average group size	2.28	2.59	NA	2.00
Average trip length (days)	1.00	4.10	1.00	6.00
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	1.28	0.13	0.27	0.32
Number of visitor days in 2022	70,421	37,296	20,790	67,861

Table 2.24.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Washoe Lake State Park

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day*	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$6.80	\$0.00	\$2.15
Supplies and gear	\$9.97	\$2.08	\$6.36	\$2.66
Groceries	\$1.80	\$6.76	\$8.88	\$31.81
Fuel	\$2.77	\$4.04	\$15.38	\$29.51
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.25	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.45	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.59	\$0.38	\$1.96	\$0.00
Restaurants (full service)	\$0.45	\$0.76	\$5.00	\$22.10
Fast food	\$0.45	\$0.63	\$2.61	\$0.72
Bars	\$0.00	\$0.03	\$0.53	\$9.02
Other	\$0.08	\$0.00	\$0.06	\$0.00
State park fees	\$0.73	\$0.03	\$1.93	\$1.13
State park permits	\$1.45	\$0.34	\$0.19	\$0.31
Total daily expenditure	\$18.28	\$21.85	\$52.61	\$99.40
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	65	29	0	7

* No online survey responses pertain to visitor categories marked with an asterisk. Expenditure in these columns reflect averages across the entire Nevada State Park system.

Table 2.24.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Washoe Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	10.89	\$428,945.27	\$707,396.61	\$1,108,286.97
2 - Indirect	2.15	\$128,082.31	\$215,737.57	\$420,252.38
3 - Induced	2.10	\$121,328.71	\$246,767.86	\$404,049.87
Totals	15.14	\$678,356.28	\$1,169,902.04	\$1,932,589.22

Table 2.24.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Washoe Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	9.13	\$349,312.67	\$585,110.08	\$917,890.98
2 - Indirect	1.73	\$104,564.83	\$176,867.10	\$342,525.26
3 - Induced	1.71	\$98,859.67	\$201,067.47	\$329,220.91
Totals	12.58	\$552,737.17	\$963,044.64	\$1,589,637.15

Table 2.24.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Washoe Lake State Park in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$17,970.19	\$79,031.69	\$89,190.59	\$206,343.08
2 - Indirect	\$1,730.84	\$7,609.63	\$26,770.91	\$38,059.65
3 - Induced	\$3,155.61	\$13,876.82	\$26,421.38	\$46,996.22
Totals	\$22,856.64	\$100,518.14	\$142,382.88	\$291,398.95

Table 2.24.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Washoe Lake State Park

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$3.58	\$3.82	\$0.35	\$2.23
Value Added	\$6.70	\$6.02	\$0.61	\$3.74
Output	\$11.01	\$9.85	\$1.04	\$6.27
County Tax Revenue	\$0.18	\$0.14	\$0.02	\$0.07
State Tax Revenue	\$0.77	\$0.60	\$0.07	\$0.33
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.94	\$0.96	\$0.09	\$0.57
Total Tax Revenue	\$2.09	\$1.85	\$0.19	\$1.05

2.25. Economic Contributions: Wild Horse State Recreation Area

In 2022, Wild Horse State Recreation Area recorded 25,493 visitor days which were attributed to 4,279 distinct trips to the park. Tables 2.25.3-6 summarize the economic impact of visitor spending apart from state park fees, permits, and in-park accommodation charges. In the local economy (within 50 miles), visitor spending outside the park increased total economic output by \$136,175, supported 1.22 jobs (not including employment at the park), and generated \$24,551 in total tax revenue. In Nevada as a whole, visitor spending increased economic output by \$264,670, supported 2.44 jobs, and generated \$48,411 in total tax revenue.

Segment proportions are derived from Nevada State Park system averages. 2 of the 12 underlying expenditure profiles used in economic analysis were specific to Wild Horse State Recreation Area, representing approximately 31% of visitor days at the park in 2022.

Visitor category proportions for Wild Horse State Recreation Area were adjusted to reflect the local overnight visitors that did not appear in the onsite survey but did appear in the online survey. See Appendix 1.6.2 for more details.

Table 2.25.1: Characteristics of Visitor Segments and Estimated 2022 Trip Counts at Wild Horse State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Number of onsite survey responses used in proportion calculations	9	0	40	94
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	5	7	9	73
Average group size	3.80	4.71	3.22	3.38
Average trip length (days)	1.00	4.86	1.00	4.63
Visitor category proportion in economic analysis	0.55	0.08	0.82	0.54
Number of visitor days in 2022	3,743	3,068	6,642	12,040

Table 2.25.2: Average Expenditures per Visitor Day by Expenditure Category and by Visitor Category at Wild Horse State Recreation Area

Expenditure Category	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Hotel; motel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Campsite; AirBnb; friends; other	\$0.00	\$0.73	\$0.00	\$12.47
Supplies and gear	\$4.05	\$2.53	\$13.32	\$18.79
Groceries	\$6.45	\$7.47	\$7.09	\$21.33
Fuel	\$18.34	\$6.97	\$15.91	\$23.01
Taxis; shuttles; rental cars	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rental equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other recreation and entertainment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.47
Restaurants (full service)	\$3.98	\$0.31	\$0.00	\$4.12
Fast food	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$3.32	\$2.56
Bars	\$6.39	\$0.00	\$1.12	\$0.85
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.17
State park fees	\$1.90	\$0.20	\$1.18	\$1.39
State park permits	\$0.00	\$0.12	\$0.18	\$0.26
Total daily expenditure	\$41.10	\$18.64	\$42.12	\$85.43
Number of online survey responses used in expenditure calculations	5	7	9	73

Table 2.25.3: Total Economic Contributions to the Local Economy (within 50 miles) by Wild Horse State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	1.07	\$38,874.24	\$66,308.63	\$109,187.10
2 - Indirect	0.10	\$6,166.56	\$10,006.23	\$19,253.07
3 - Induced	0.05	\$2,231.73	\$4,848.26	\$7,735.32
Totals	1.22	\$47,272.53	\$81,163.12	\$136,175.49

Table 2.25.4: Total Economic Contributions Statewide by Wild Horse State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
1 - Direct	2.17	\$81,121.50	\$131,718.38	\$213,020.18
2 - Indirect	0.18	\$10,818.38	\$18,193.33	\$35,836.66
3 - Induced	0.10	\$4,562.26	\$9,911.40	\$15,813.41
Totals	2.44	\$96,502.15	\$159,823.12	\$264,670.25

Table 2.25.5: Total Fiscal Contributions Statewide by Wild Horse State Recreation Area in 2022

Impact	County	State	Federal	Total
1 - Direct	\$3,146.40	\$16,885.86	\$16,965.84	\$42,404.62
2 - Indirect	\$173.07	\$925.35	\$2,247.95	\$3,643.77
3 - Induced	\$160.49	\$861.05	\$1,065.40	\$2,362.72
Totals	\$3,479.96	\$18,672.26	\$20,279.18	\$48,411.11

Table 2.25.6: Economic and Fiscal Impacts Statewide per Visitor Day by Visitor Category at Wild Horse State Recreation Area

	Local Day	Local Overnight	Nonlocal Day	Nonlocal Overnight
Labor Income	\$0.88	\$0.76	\$5.05	\$4.76
Value Added	\$1.50	\$1.24	\$8.67	\$7.71
Output	\$2.50	\$2.08	\$14.50	\$12.68
County Tax Revenue	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.20	\$0.16
State Tax Revenue	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$1.10	\$0.85
Federal Tax Revenue	\$0.19	\$0.16	\$1.08	\$0.99
Total Tax Revenue	\$0.46	\$0.41	\$2.74	\$2.26

Appendix 1: Technical Details

1.1 New Dollar Estimates

One of the main objectives of the survey was to develop credible estimates of new dollar expenditures for each park. For a given state park, new dollar expenditures for Nevada are the portion of total visitor expenditures that the visitors would not have spent in Nevada if the recreational opportunities offered by a specific state park were not available. A similar definition applies for new dollar expenditures within 50-miles of the park. Three steps are taken in order to estimate the portion of expenditure that represents new dollars for each respondent in the sample.

First, only spending that can be directly attributed to park visitation is classified as park expenditure. To accomplish this, the onsite survey includes asks a question to classify each respondent's trip as either primary purpose, multipurpose (i.e., the park is one of multiple destinations), and incidental (i.e., the park visit was a spur of the moment decision). Additional questions in the online survey ensure that only expenditures that can be directly attributed to each respondent's visit to a park are included in total expenditures.

The second step is to ensure that only respondent expenditures that took place in Nevada are included in our analysis. For respondents who are Nevada residents, all expenditures are assumed to take place in the state. For non-residents, all expenditures reported as occurring *before leaving home* are classified as occurring outside of the state. For non-residents on multipurpose or incidental trips, all reported expenditures occurring while traveling to the state park (*travel expenditures*) and within 50 miles of the state park (*local expenditures*) are assumed to occur in Nevada as respondents only reported expenditures attributed specifically to their visit to the state park. For non-residents on primary purpose trips, travel and local expenditures are prorated by the proportion of the distance between the respondent's home and the state park that occurred inside Nevada. For non-residents on primary purpose trips who flew by airplane, all travel and local expenditures are assumed to occur in Nevada.

The third step was to classify total expenditures attributable to the park as new dollars. For out-of-state visitors, all park-related expenditures are classified as new dollars. For in-state visitors, respondents were asked to report how they would have spent the money they spent visiting the park if the park was closed over the previous 12 months. The options in the survey were:

1. Recreation in NV within 50 miles of the park
2. Recreation in NV more than 50 miles from the park
3. Recreation outside of Nevada
4. Other goods or services in NV within 50 miles of the park
5. Other goods or services in NV more than 50 miles from the park
6. Other goods or services outside of Nevada (includes online shopping)
7. I would save some or all of my money

For each option, respondents were asked the proportion of the spending that would have occurred within the local area (defined as within 50 miles of the park) and in the state of Nevada. For Nevada residents, new dollar expenditure for each respondent is then calculated as the portion of their expenditure that would have taken place outside of the study area (either the state or within a 50-mile radius of the park) if the park were closed.

These new dollar corrections mean that State parks with more out-of-state visitors and more visitors whose primary purpose for their trip was to visit the park had a larger proportion of their total expenditures represent new dollars for Nevada. Further, state parks that cater mainly to Nevada residents had a smaller proportion of total expenditures representing new dollars for Nevada.

1.2 Calculating Total Trips and Total Visitors

For each segment s at each park, we estimated trip counts by segment (T_s), visitor days by segment (Vis_s), and visitor days by category (Vis_c) using information on vehicle entry and segment characteristics:

- V : Estimated number of visitors in 2022 based upon vehicle entries into the park and vehicle occupancy, as reported in park administrative data
- $AvgR_s$: Average number of times a group enters the park for segment s , computed using sample averages across online survey responses at the park for segment s . If there are fewer than 30 eligible responses, the park system average for the segment is used instead.
- $AvgG_s$: Average group size for segment s using onsite survey data. If there are fewer than 30 eligible responses, the park system average for the segment is used instead.
- $AvgD_s$: Average days in the park per trip for segment s using online survey data. If there are fewer than 30 eligible responses, the park system average for the segment is used instead.
- p_s : The proportion of trips at the park attributed to segment s , using on-site survey data corrected for sampling bias as discussed in the Appendix.

To find visitation statistics by segment at a park, we first decomposed the estimated number of visitors by segment. Using notation N_s for the number of vehicle entries in segment s , and $AvgO_s$ for the average occupancy of a vehicle, we can write:

$$V = \sum_{s \in S} N_s AvgO_s$$

We assumed that all visitors come by car and that each car contains a single group of visitors to the park. Under this assumption, we approximated vehicle occupancy with group size, and we approximated the number of vehicle entries by taking the product of park entries by group times the number of groups.

$$V = \sum_{s \in S} T_s \times AvgR_s \times AvgG_s = T \left(\sum_{s \in S} p_s \times AvgR_s \times AvgG_s \right)$$

Rearranging terms, T can be written as an expression using available data:

$$T = \frac{V}{\sum_{s \in S} p_s \times AvgR_s \times AvgG_s}$$

To find the number of trips for each segment, we multiplied T by the respective segment proportion:

$$T_s = p_s \times T$$

To find the number of visitor days for each segment, we multiplied T_s by the segment's average days in the park and average group size:

$$Vis_s = T_s \times AvgG_s \times AvgD_s$$

Visitor days for each visitor category, Vis_c , are calculated by summing across the three segments that comprise the category (i.e., primary purpose, multi-purpose, and incidental).

1.3 Response Bias Correction

The survey data collected in this study does not provide a representative sample of park visitors. The analysis makes two bias corrections to address this issue. The analysis divides park trips into 12 segments. There are four categories of visitors – local day and overnight visitors and non-local day and overnight visitors – and, within each category, each visitor's trip can be either primarily purpose, multipurpose, or incidental. The goal of the bias correction is to calculate accurate proportions of total number of trips in each of the 12 segments.

First, to correct response bias in the online survey, data from the onsite survey is used to calculate the proportion of trips in each of the 12 segments. Response bias occurs if the respondents who choose to complete the online survey upon returning home are not representative of the population of visitors who are approached by park staff to complete the survey. For example, response bias would arise if Nevada residents were more likely to complete the online survey upon returning home than non-residents.

1.4 Sampling Bias Correction

In addition to correcting for response bias (See Appendix 1.3), data from the onsite survey must also be corrected for sampling bias. Given that park staff recruited visitors by intercepting them onsite rather than at the point of entry, groups of visitors on multi-day trips are more likely to be sampled than day visitors because overnight visitors, naturally, have more total days in the park. This appendix describes the procedure used in this study to correct sampling bias when computing the proportions of total number of trips in each of the 12 segments.

The idea behind the correction is that the segment-purpose proportions derived from recruitment data do not represent segment-purpose proportions of trips, but rather represent segment-purpose proportions of group-days in the park.

Let G_k denote the number of group-days at the park in 2022. Let $p_{k,s}$ denote the observed proportion of segment $s \in S$ at park $k \in K$ using the initial recruitment data. We assume that each group of visitors stays together in the park, and that park staff go up to groups as opposed to individuals.

Under the assumption that the recruitment proportions represent segment-purpose proportions of group-days at the park, $p_{s,k}G_k$ is the number of group-days belonging to segment s at park k . We can also compute the number of group-days if we know the number of segment s trips in 2022, $A_{s,k}$, and the average number of days per segment s trip, $l_{s,k}$. Thus,

$$p_{s,k}G_k = A_{s,k}l_{s,k}$$

We want to find proportions of trips belonging to each segment, $\phi_{s,k}$. If we denote the number of trips at a park in 2022 as T_k , then

$$A_{s,k} = \phi_{s,k}T_k \quad \forall s \quad \frac{A_{s,k}}{\phi_{s,k}} = T_k \quad \forall s$$

Thus, for each park k , and for any segments $s, s' \in S$,

$$\frac{A_{s,k}}{\phi_{s,k}} = \frac{A_{s',k}}{\phi_{s',k}}$$

Let t be the segment corresponding to local incidental day trips. For any segment $s \in S$:

$$\frac{A_{s,k}}{\phi_{s,k}} = \frac{A_{t,k}}{\phi_{t,k}}$$

$$\frac{p_{s,k}G_k}{\phi_{s,k}l_{s,k}} = \frac{p_{t,k}G_k}{\phi_{t,k}l_{t,k}}$$

$$\frac{p_{s,k}}{\phi_{s,k}l_{s,k}} = \frac{p_{t,k}}{\phi_{t,k}}$$

$$\phi_{s,k} = \frac{p_{s,k}}{p_{t,k}l_{s,k}} \phi_{t,k}$$

As the sum of trip proportions $\phi_{i,k}$ must sum to 1 for each park,

$$\sum_{s \in S} \phi_{s,k} = \sum_{s \in S} \phi_{s,k} = \sum_{s \in S} \frac{p_{s,k}}{p_{t,k}l_{s,k}} \phi_{t,k} = \phi_{t,k} \left(\sum_{s \in S} \frac{p_{s,k}}{p_{t,k}l_{s,k}} \right) = 1 \quad \phi_{t,k} = \frac{1}{\left(\sum_{s \in S} \frac{p_{s,k}}{p_{t,k}l_{s,k}} \right)}$$

We can thus find the trip proportions $\phi_{i,k}$ for each segment i at park k using the following

algorithm: For the local incidental day trip segment t , $\phi_{t,k} = \frac{1}{\left(\sum_{s \in S} \frac{p_{s,k}}{p_{t,k}l_{s,k}} \right)}$

For all other segments, using $\phi_{t,k}$ as found in part 1:

$$\phi_{s,k} = \frac{p_{s,k}}{p_{t,k} l_{s,k}} \phi_{t,k}$$

1.5 Economic Impact Analysis

This appendix reports the ZIP Codes within 50 miles of each park. These ZIP codes are used to perform the economic impact analysis for each park in IMPLAN.

Park	ZIP Codes
Beaver Dam State Park	89007, 89008, 89027, 89034, 89042, 89043
Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park	89022, 89045, 89049, 89310, 89406, 89409, 89420, 89422, 89427, 89496
Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area	89019, 89029, 89039, 89046
Cathedral Gorge State Park	89001, 89008, 89017, 89042, 89043
Cave Lake State Park	89043, 89049, 89301, 89311, 89315, 89317, 89318, 89319
Cave Rock State Park	89402, 89403, 89406, 89408, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89423, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89450, 89451, 89460, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89510, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Dayton State Park	89402, 89403, 89406, 89408, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89415, 89423, 89424, 89427, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89450, 89451, 89460, 89496, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89510, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Echo Canyon State Park	89008, 89017, 89042, 89043
Fort Churchill State Historic Park	89402, 89403, 89406, 89408, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89415, 89423, 89424, 89427, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89450, 89451, 89460, 89496, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89510, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Kershaw-Ryan State Park	89001, 89008, 89017, 89042, 89043

Park	ZIP Codes
Lahontan State Recreation Area	89403, 89405, 89406, 89408, 89410, 89411, 89415, 89419, 89423, 89424, 89427, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89450, 89451, 89496, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89510, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Mormon Station State Historic Park	89402, 89403, 89406, 89408, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89423, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89450, 89451, 89460, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89510, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort	89002, 89004, 89005, 89008, 89011, 89012, 89014, 89015, 89018, 89019, 89021, 89025, 89026, 89030, 89031, 89032, 89040, 89044, 89046, 89048, 89052, 89054, 89060, 89061, 89070, 89074, 89081, 89084, 89085, 89086, 89101, 89102, 89103, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, 89109, 89110, 89113, 89115, 89117, 89118, 89119, 89120, 89121, 89122, 89123, 89124, 89128, 89129, 89130, 89131, 89134, 89135, 89138, 89139, 89141, 89142, 89143, 89144, 89145, 89146, 89147, 89148, 89149, 89156, 89158, 89161, 89166, 89169, 89178, 89179, 89183, 89191
Rye Patch State Recreation Area	89406, 89408, 89414, 89418, 89419, 89445, 89446, 89820
Sand Harbor State Park	89402, 89403, 89406, 89408, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89423, 89424, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89450, 89451, 89460, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89510, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
South Fork State Recreation Area	89316, 89801, 89815, 89820, 89821, 89822, 89823, 89828, 89833, 89834, 89835
Spooner Lake State Park	89402, 89403, 89406, 89408, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89423, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89450, 89451, 89460, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89510, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Spring Mountain Ranch State Park	89002, 89004, 89005, 89011, 89012, 89014, 89015, 89018, 89019, 89025, 89026, 89030, 89031, 89032, 89040, 89044, 89046, 89048, 89052, 89054, 89060, 89061, 89070, 89074, 89081, 89084, 89085, 89086, 89101, 89102, 89103, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, 89109, 89110, 89113, 89115, 89117, 89118, 89119, 89120, 89121, 89122, 89123, 89124, 89128, 89129, 89130, 89131, 89134, 89135, 89138, 89139, 89141, 89142, 89143, 89144, 89145, 89146, 89147, 89148,

Park	ZIP Codes
	89149, 89156, 89158, 89161, 89166, 89169, 89178, 89179, 89183, 89191
Spring Valley State Park	89008, 89017, 89042, 89043, 89311
Valley of Fire State Park	89002, 89005, 89007, 89008, 89011, 89012, 89014, 89015, 89021, 89025, 89027, 89030, 89031, 89032, 89034, 89040, 89044, 89046, 89052, 89054, 89074, 89081, 89084, 89085, 89086, 89101, 89102, 89103, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, 89109, 89110, 89113, 89115, 89117, 89118, 89119, 89120, 89121, 89122, 89123, 89124, 89128, 89129, 89130, 89131, 89134, 89135, 89138, 89139, 89141, 89142, 89143, 89144, 89145, 89146, 89147, 89148, 89149, 89156, 89158, 89161, 89166, 89169, 89178, 89179, 89183, 89191
Van Sickle Bi-State Park	89402, 89403, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89423, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89450, 89451, 89460, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Walker River State Recreation Area	89403, 89406, 89408, 89409, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89415, 89422, 89423, 89427, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89434, 89437, 89440, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89451, 89460, 89496, 89521, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Ward Charcoal Owens State Historic Park	89043, 89049, 89301, 89311, 89314, 89315, 89317, 89318, 89319
Washoe Lake State Park	89402, 89403, 89406, 89408, 89410, 89411, 89413, 89423, 89424, 89427, 89428, 89429, 89430, 89431, 89433, 89434, 89436, 89437, 89439, 89440, 89441, 89442, 89444, 89447, 89448, 89449, 89450, 89451, 89460, 89501, 89502, 89503, 89506, 89508, 89509, 89510, 89511, 89512, 89519, 89521, 89523, 89557, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89706
Wild Horse State Recreation Area	89801, 89823, 89826, 89831, 89832, 89834, 89835

1.6 Additional Adjustments by Park

1.6.1 Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area

The region for economic analysis of Big Bend of the Colorado State Recreation Area included four ZIP codes: 89019, 89029, 89039, and 89046. IMPLAN indicated that the region did not contain any businesses associated with IMPLAN industry codes 410 and 451 that correspond to the supplies, gear, and rental equipment expenditure questions in the online survey. This suggests that expenditure in these categories likely did not occur in the region but instead occurred within 50 miles of the park but not in Nevada.

When performing local-level economic impact analysis in IMPLAN, we set all local new dollars in these industries to 0. When performing state-level economic impact analysis, we subtract the uncorrected local new dollars in these industries to eliminate the effect of local spending on supplies, gear, and rental equipment. As local new dollar coefficients are higher than state new dollar coefficients, this adjustment may be an overcorrection but produces more conservative estimates.

1.6.2 Wild Horse State Recreation Area

7 of the 94 online survey responses pertained to the local overnight category, yet none of the 143 onsite survey responses were classified as local overnight. We adjusted the proportions of the underlying segments so that local overnight segment is included in economic impact analysis. As all 7 local overnight trips in the online survey responses were characterized as primary purpose, we derive new segment proportions by apportioning the primary-purpose overnight proportion from the onsite survey across locals and nonlocals.

The onsite survey indicated 58.0% of surveyed groups were on primary-purpose overnight trips. We use the online survey responses for primary overnight trips at the park to find the relative proportions of locals (12.3%) and nonlocals (87.7%). We multiply these proportions by the percentage of primary purpose overnight trips from the onsite survey to derive initial proportions for the local primary-purpose overnight (7.1%) and nonlocal primary-purpose overnight (50.9%) segments. These proportions are then corrected for sampling bias.

Appendix 2: Visitor Recruitment Protocols

Visitor Survey Recruitment Manual: Beaver Dam



EXTENSION

College of Agriculture,
Biotechnology & Natural Resources

For ease of use, the park specific recruitment protocol and the script appear first, followed by more general information. Please read through the whole packet starting from the Introduction and then circling back to the beginning to familiarize yourself with the process.

Table of Contents

NEAP Contacts.....	97
Recruitment Protocols	97
Script.....	100
Introduction	102
Recruitment Overview	103
Materials	103
Using the Electronic Form (from a tablet).....	103
Using the Paper Form.....	104
Using the Spanish Form.....	105
Recruitment Process Overview	105
Sampling Bias.....	106
Common Mistakes.....	106
Things to remember.....	107

Best practices.....	107
Efficient Recruiting.....	108
What to do if... ..	108
Frequently asked questions.....	109

NEAP Contacts

If you run it to difficulty using the electronic form, need clarification or guidance, or have encountered something you think should be in the manual, please reach out to Joe Lednicky at lednicky@unr.edu or Alec Bowman at alecbowman@nevada.unr.edu

If a participant wants a contact email, use EconDev@unr.edu.

Recruitment Protocols

Regular sampling:

Sampling will take place at Beaver Dam three times per year, with one sampling period in Spring, one period in Summer, and one period in Fall. The Spring sampling period will start March 1 and end May 31. The Summer sampling period will start June 1 to August 31. The Fall sampling period will start September 1 and end November 30. Recruiters will be responsible for 24 days of recruiting, four hours per day, spread across the sampling period evenly. We are targeting 600 attempted recruitments during each sampling period, with each recruitment interaction expected to take about 2-3 minutes plus gap time between recruitments. We estimate that 600 recruitments will result in roughly 100 survey responses per sampling period.

Regular recruitment will take place as the recruiter goes about their normal park duties. On days that the recruiter picks to be recruitment days, they will attempt to recruit each group of visitors encountered as they travel around the park. This recruitment period will last for four hours of the day, though please extend this period if park duties significantly distract from recruiting. Below is a recruitment days table to ensure data is collected from weekday visitors and weekend visitors. After recruiting for four hours, check one of the boxes from the recruitment days table.

Our goal is to spread recruitment days as evenly as possible throughout each season. In Spring, please complete 8 days of recruiting by March 31, and 16 days by April 30. In Summer, please complete 8 days of recruiting by June 30, and 16 days by July 31. In Fall, please complete 8 days of recruiting by September 30, and 16 days by October 31.

Campground zones A and B are tracked separately from regular recruiting. Days spent sampling at the campground should be spread out to allow for new visitors to replace previously sampled visitors. Campground sampling days can be the same as regular recruiting days, or they can be different. Any time spent sampling the campgrounds can be subtracted from the next 4 hour regular recruiting day. After recruiting from campground zones A and B, check one of the 20 boxes from the recruitment days table.

Avoid recruiting on days where bad weather severely decreases visitation. Do not recruit in the rain or snow. Recruiting during breezy days where overall visitation is only slightly impacted is just fine. We want to ensure that recruitment days are productive so that we can reach a good number of survey responses each season.

Recruitment Days:

Recruitment Days	Checkboxes
Weekday Traveling Recruiter	<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"/>
Weekend Traveling Recruiter	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Campground Zones A and B	<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"/>

Recruitment Protocol

Location:	Traveling Recruiter
Selection criteria:	Census: Attempt to recruit all groups encountered during regular park duties, prioritizing groups closest to you.
Procedure:	It is important that the recruiter not pick and choose who they want to sample based on approachability. During a period of time that the recruiter chooses, the recruiter should attempt to recruit all groups encountered.
Location:	Campground 1 and Campground 2 (zones A-B)
Selection criteria:	Census: Attempt to recruit each group at every campsite. Avoid initiating a recruitment with a group that you have attempted to recruit on a previous day.

Procedure:

Spent as much time as necessary to recruit from every campsite. We anticipate this taking roughly one hour at each campground.

Circuit Locations:

Locations

A: Campground 1

B: Campground 2



Script

In the below script, the *italicized* text is what you will say, the **bolded text** indicates an action required on the electronic form, and text in brackets [] indicates other actions. Based on the participants responses to question you will ask different questions (→ if YES or → if NO). If you receive questions refer to the Frequently Asked Questions for guidance.

“Hello, my name is _____. I am a _____ with Nevada State Parks. We are asking a small group of individuals to share their experiences, opinions, and thoughts on how we can improve the park. Would you be willing to help us out by taking a survey once you return home? It usually takes about 10-15 minutes, and you are entered in a raffle for an all-access parks pass.”

→ If YES – the Interviewer will ask, *“Have you or any member of your group already participated in this survey this season?”* (note: instead of “season”, say “Spring”, “Summer”, “Fall”, or “Winter”)

→ If YES (previously participated) then, *“Thank you for participating. We appreciate that you’ve already helped. Have a great day.”* **Select “already participated” on form**

→ If NO (have not previously participated) [ask the presurvey questions]

Select “Yes” on form and enter the passcode from the visitor handout.

→ If NO – then, **Select “No” on form.** *“That is alright. Are you willing to answer a few short questions right now instead?”*

→ If NO – then, *“No problem, have a great day.”* [End of recruitment] **Select “No More Questions” on form.**

→ If YES – then [ask the soft refusal questions]. **Select “yes, a few short questions” on form.**

SOFT REFUSAL QUESTIONS (enter into electronic form.)

1. *“How many adults (18 and above) are in your group today?”*
2. *“How many children in your group today?”*
3. *“Are you a Nevada resident?”*
4. *“Do you live within 50 miles (about an hour drive) of the park?”*
5. *“Is your trip away from home a single day trip or multiday trip?”*
→ If Multiday – then, *“How many days?”*
6. *“Would you say your visit here is the primary purpose for your trip away from home, one of several planned destinations, or a spur of the moment stop?”*

PRESURVEY QUESTIONS (enter into electronic form.)

“Awesome! I have a few short questions for you now. Who in your group is over 18 and has the next birthday?” [The person identified is the participant]

“You are in charge of taking the survey from home.”

1. *“How many adults (18 and above) are in your group today?”*
2. *“How many children in your group today?”*
3. *“Are you a Nevada resident?”*

4. *“Do you live within 50 miles (about an hour drive) of the park?”*
5. *“Is your trip away from home a single day trip or multiday trip?”*
→ If Multiday – then, *“How many days?”*
6. *“Would you say your visit here is the primary purpose for your trip away from home, one of several planned destinations, or a spur of the moment stop?”*
7. *“What is your email address? We won’t use your email outside of this project and it will remain private.”*

→ If EMAIL IS PROVIDED, then **enter email in form** [Give them the visitor handout]

“This is how to access the survey. Please fill it out once you are back home. We have sent the same information to your email. Thank you so much for your help and enjoy your visit.”

→ If REFUSE TO GIVE EMAIL – then,

“We need your email to send you your login, in case you lose the handout, two reminder emails, and to notify you if you win the all-access parks pass.”

→ If STILL REFUSE TO GIVE EMAIL – **leave the email field blank** then,

“That is okay. You can still participate. “

[Give them the visitor handout]

“This is how to access the survey. Please don’t forget to fill is out once you are home from your trip.”

“Thank you so much for your help and enjoy your visit.”

Introduction

The visitor survey is a web-based survey that is meant to be taken at home after a participant visits a park. The survey will allow the Nevada Division of State Parks (NDSP) to measure the experiences, opinions, and needs of visitors at each park. The survey asks questions about their trip (length, travel mode, purpose, etc.), experience, trip expenditures, and demographics.

The goal of this project is to collect high-quality data from state parks visitors to be used for improving the visitor experience, advocating for additional funding, and allocating current funding towards different projects.

As a recruiter, you are an integral part of this project. Recruitment is the single most important step in the data collection process. If done well, recruitment can improve the quantity and quality of the data collected. If done poorly, the project will suffer.

This manual discusses the materials you will use, the recruitment process, sampling bias, things to remember, best practices, and what to do in certain scenarios. After that, we provide a script to follow and list of frequently asked questions (FAQs).

Recruitment Overview

Materials

Recruiters will use the following materials.

1. This manual, which includes...
 - a. the recruitment protocol
 - b. the script
 - c. a list of frequently asked questions
2. Visitor Handouts (including some Spanish visitor handouts)
3. Electronic form (or paper recruitment form plus script)
4. Spanish paper recruitment forms

The **recruitment protocol**: when, where, and how to recruit. Also included are the selection criteria which indicate how to select groups for participation.

The **script** is used to guide the dialog between the recruiter and the participants during recruitment. The script has several paths that vary based on the participants' answers.

The **visitor handouts** have general information, details for logging into the survey (a link and unique passcode), and some FAQs. The visitor handout is provided to those who agree to participate.

The **electronic form** is used to record information during the recruitment including agreement of participation, answers pre-survey questions, and the participants' email. The electronic form has paths that vary based on the information entered. The electronic form requires wifi at one location in or near the park to sync data, or cellular service throughout the park. If this is not available, or if technical difficulties prevent the electronic form from being used on a particular day, a **paper recruitment form** is available to record this same information.

The **Spanish paper recruitment form** is used in place of the electronic form or the paper recruitment form for visitors who speak Spanish and do not speak English.

Using the Electronic Form (from a tablet)

Please download the Jotform app to your tablet. An email invitation to fill the electronic form will be sent to your park email address. When you follow the link to the form for the first time, you will be directed to create a login with Jotform. Please create a login with your park email address, and a simple password that can be shared with all recruiters at your park.

You will now be able to fill the electronic form an unlimited number of times. The form will initially need to be opened on the tablet while WiFi is available (to verify your login), but once the form has been opened, the tablet can be moved to locations without WiFi. Open the form in Kiosk mode, and change the setting for Visible Exit Button on. When you finish filling the form, a button will prompt you to fill the form again.

Once all sampling has been completed for the day, return the tablet to an area with WiFi. Press the exit button on the form to return to the Jotform main menu. A message should appear at the bottom of your screen alerting you that the data is being synced automatically. Allow the data to fully finish syncing before closing the tablet. It is essential that this is done at the end of each day, as it ensures that all responses for the day are recorded, and reminder emails are sent. When accessing the form on subsequent days, you may or may not be directed to enter your login and password again. Then, continue filling the form as usual.

Using the Paper Form

For each day of recruiting please print one or more extra copies of the paper recruitment form included as the last page of this recruitment protocol (or use an extra copy we have provided you with). For each visitor you attempt to recruit, record their answers to your questions in a new row of the paper form. Even if a visitor does not agree to participate, or has already participated in the survey, note that in the “Agree?” column, and then start a new row for the next visitor recruited.

While recruiting with the paper form, keep a copy of the of the script printed and with you at all times. Not all questions are included on the paper recruitment form, but it is important that all questions in the script are asked!

At the end of each day of recruiting, access the electronic form from a computer or tablet with internet access, and manually enter each row of responses as a new entry into the form (including those who answered “no” or “already participated” to the “Agree?” question). Then, shred/destroy the paper recruitment form to protect the data of the sampled individuals, and to ensure that no individual response is entered twice into the electronic form.

Note: When entering data into the electronic form for a visitor who has not agreed to participate in the survey, you will see the question “Are you willing to answer a few short questions?”. If any questions have been answered on the paper form after the “Agree?” question, answer “Yes, a few short questions” here, otherwise answer “No More Questions”.

Using the Spanish Form

For each day of recruiting please have a few copies of the Spanish paper recruitment form with you. If a visitor group speaks Spanish and not English, present them with a Spanish paper recruitment form along with a clipboard and pen. Allow the visitor to fill out the paper form and return it to you. If the visitor has indicated on the form that they will participate in the survey, retrieve a Spanish visitor handout, write the last five digits of the passcode from the visitor handout onto the Spanish paper recruitment form, and give them the Spanish visitor handout.

At the end of each day of recruiting, access the Spanish version of the electronic form from a computer or tablet with internet access, and manually enter the visitor's responses as a new entry into the form (even if they answered "no" or "already participated" to the "Agree?" question). Then, shred/destroy the Spanish paper recruitment form to protect the data of the sampled individual, and to ensure that no individual response is entered twice into the electronic form. **Note:** The Spanish version of the electronic form has questions written in English for the benefit of the recruiter entering answers. However, submissions to this Spanish form will send Spanish emails to the visitors, rather than the English emails sent by the default electronic form.

Recruitment Process Overview

Below we outline the general recruitment process. For a more exact understanding of the process, refer to the script.

Participants will be randomly selected during a visit to the park according to the selection criterion. When the selection criterion identifies a group, the recruiter will stop that group and ask for their participation in the survey.

If the group agrees, the recruiter will ensure they are eligible (nobody in the group has been surveyed this season for this park and there is someone over 18). If eligible, the adult with the next birthday in the group is identified and becomes the participant. The recruiter will ask the participant the pre survey questions (including the participant's email). The recruiter will record the answers with the electronic form. Once the form is submitted, the recruiter will provide the visitor handout to the participant. An email containing the login details will automatically be sent to the participant. Two more reminder emails will be sent a week apart.

If the group does not agree, the recruiter will ask if they would answer a few short questions now instead. If they do not agree, end the recruitment. If they do agree, ask the nonresponse bias questions.

Repeat the process for the time indicated on the recruitment protocol.

Sampling Bias

As a survey recruiter, it is important for you to be introduced to the concept of sampling bias, so you understand why it's important to follow the recruitment protocols exactly (which reduces implicit bias).

The goal of any survey is to learn information about a population. Since we cannot practically ask everyone in a population to take a survey, we must rely on a sample. A sample is a smaller group of individuals that represent the larger population. If something is true for the sample, we can infer it is true for the population. However, if a sample is biased (if it does not truly reflect the population) our inferences about the population may be wrong.

If not careful, bias can be introduced during sampling. For example, if a recruiter tends to pass over groups of cyclists compared to hikers, the sample will be biased toward hikers. Data from a biased sample cannot be relied upon for making decisions that affect the whole population.

To protect against sampling bias, groups will be identified by a selection criterion that will ensure randomness. Adhering to the recruitment protocols will minimize the chances of collecting a biased sample. Your goal as a recruiter is to recruit a random sample of park visitors.

Common Mistakes

1. Veering from the script.
 1. The script has been designed to be as effective as possible in the three categories:
 1. Capturing the attention of the visitor
 2. Explaining the survey with sufficient detail in as little time as possible
 3. Eliciting agreement to participate
 2. Do not preempt concerns they may have (e.g., reluctance over providing email). The script is design to deal with this.

2. Not sampling people because they look uninterested or are avoiding your gaze.
 1. A simple “Hi folks” or “Hey there” is usually enough to get their attention and proceed with the recruitment.

Things to remember

- Only one survey per group per park per season
 - Spring season is March 1 to May 31. Summer season is June 1 to August 31. Fall season is September 1 to November 30. Winter season is December 1 to February 28.
 - If the group has completed the survey for this park a previous season they are eligible again.
 - If the group has taken another park’s survey this season, they are eligible for this park’s survey.
- The survey should be taken once the visitor is home from there trip, not at the park.
- The survey is voluntary.
- The survey is completely confidential.
- You do not need an email to take the survey
 - Still make an effort to collect the email. Reminder emails are effective for increasing response rates.
- We do not have a paper version of the survey.

Best practices

Stick to the script and recruitment protocol. Allow the materials we provide to guide you during recruitment. When you veer from the set procedures you unknowingly introduce sampling bias, and the data suffer.

Dress code. Be sure to wear Parks branded clothing. If you are law enforcement, do your best to appear like general park staff (leave your weapon behind when possible). Some groups may avoid law enforcement more than others, which can bias the sample.

Limit small talk during medium or high visitation periods. It is important to keep interactions relatively quick to sample more people.

Convey the importance of the survey and their participation. People are constantly being asked to take surveys. It is important to differentiate this survey from those people normally ignore.

- We are only asking small number of visitors to take the survey.
- We want to hear your thoughts on improving the park.
- We are doing this survey to improve your future visits.
- This will help state parks allocate funds more efficiently.
- This will help state parks argue for new projects to serve visitors.

Show genuine interest in the visitor. Be attentive to their responses and express gratitude for the time they are giving you. If someone feels valued, they are more likely to participate.

Efficient Recruiting

Our goal is to make the most out of time spent recruiting. Follow these guidelines:

1. Target times of the day with high visitor volume.
2. If a fewer than two groups pass through a recruitment zone per ten minutes. Move on to the next zone.
 - a. If all zones fail, finish the 3-hour block on another day.

What to do if...

Weather makes sampling difficult: In cases where rain, snow, or extreme wind make sampling too difficult or threaten to damage the equipment, the recruiter can use a weather day, where recruiting stops and the time is made up on a different day.

You can't tell if anyone in anyone in a group is over 18: If the group passes through your recruitment zone, still attempt a recruitment. Systematically excluding individuals that look young would result in a biased sample.

Someone in a group wants to take the survey despite not having the next birthday: Insist that for the purposes of randomization, the person with the next birthday must take the survey. Only if the person with the next birthday insists that they will not take the survey should you allow someone else in the group to take the survey.

The electronic form malfunctions: Go through recruitment as best as possible, give the visitor a physical visitor handout, make a note of the error, and report the error to the NEAP team. If problems persist, switch to the physical recruitment form process.

A language barrier makes communication difficult: Try your best to complete the process if the visitor is willing. If the visitor speaks Spanish, use the Spanish form method. If the visitor speaks a language other than Spanish and the language barrier is too large, you can thank them and end the recruitment.

You feel unsafe: End the recruitment and remove yourself from the interaction. Your safety is our top priority.

Frequently asked questions

About the survey:

How was I selected?

You were randomly selected and asked to participate by a park staff during your visit one of our parks.

Why should I respond?

It is extremely important that you respond so your voice is heard. If we receive quality feedback, this survey can be used to improve the visitor experience.

- We are only asking small number of visitors to take the survey.
- We want to hear your thoughts on improving the park.
- We are doing this survey to improve your future visits.
- This will help state parks allocate funds more efficiently.
- This will help state parks argue for new projects to serve visitors.

Is there a paper version available?

At this time, there is not a paper version. If you do not have a computer, you can complete the survey on a smart phone or use a computer at a library. If you have trouble with computer someone you know may be able to help you fill out the survey.

Who is conducting this study?

The Nevada Economic Assessment Project through the University of Nevada Extension is partnering with the Nevada Division of State Parks to collect this important information.

About the Email:

What if I don't have an email?

Unfortunately, you are ineligible the raffle, but we still encourage you to fill out the survey.

Is my email safe?

Absolutely. We will not share your email outside this project. You can expect up to four emails in total. Three emails will contain survey information and the fourth would be informing you if you win the annual all-access parks permit.

If you opt in for similar surveys in the future, you may receive invitations for those via email.

About the All-Access State Parks Permit Raffle:

What is the All-Access State Parks Permit?

The permit is normally \$250 and authorizes the holder to enter all parks and use the facilities of the parks without paying the entrance, camping, or boating fees for 12 months. The All-Access permit may be assigned to up to 2 vehicles but may be used by only one vehicle at a time. For the use of a campsite at which a hook-up is available, a \$10 per vehicle charge will be assessed.

How do I win the All-Access State Parks Permit?

By completing the survey, you are automatically entered in a raffle if you have shared your email.

What if I already have an All-Access State Parks Permit?

You can redeem the permit when your current permit expires.

Confidentiality:

Is this completely confidential?

Yes, we are using the strict privacy guidelines and procedures that are standard for all University of Nevada Reno research to ensure complete confidentiality. Your name will never be connected to your response and the survey data will never be used for other purposes.

Questions?

If the participant asks for a contact emails, please give them the NEAP's team email:
EconDev@unr.edu



EXTENSION

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