Recreation and Tourism Analysis of Galveston Beach Users

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ABSTRACT

In July of 1981, 150 Galveston Island beach users were interviewed to determine their recreational and tourism tendencies. The research was done to aid in the development of marketing strategies of recreational and tourism agencies in Galveston. Most beach users do not visit other attractions in Galveston. Billboards are about the only type of promotional material that beach users have seen about Galveston. It is suggested that Galveston recreation and tourism agencies should diversify their advertising to inform more people of the recreational opportunities that exist in Galveston.

Acknowledgements

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A special thanks goes to Nancye Martin for helping me make it through this project. Without her spiritual support many times I may have not made it.

Finally, I wish to thank my parents for supporting me morally and financially through this project and the rest of my college career, and for putting up with me the summer I was doing those questionnaires. Also, for being my parents.

To my parents - who are always there

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RECREATIONAL AND TOURISM ANALYSIS OF GALVESTON BEACH USERS

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of my research is to study Galveston beach users and target markets and marketing strategies for public and private recreation and tourism agencies. To accomplish this study, I analyzed information from 150 personal interviews that I administered to beach users in Galveston during the month of July 1981. My analysis provides demographics of beach users and their use of activities, attractions, and provides insight to their knowledge and/or possession of promotional material. Finally these findings are used to provide advertising recommendations to private and public recreational and tourism agencies in Galveston that should improve their business and provide visitors to Galveston with improved recreational experiences.

Background

Private and public recreation and tourism agencies have not done a good job marketing their products to visitors to tourism areas. This insufficient marketing strategy has been the result of private and public agencies being unable to recognize the importance of each others role in providing recreational opportunities to their users of tourism area. Administrators in commercial recreation often view the

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Format Leisure Science.

public sector as incompetent government bureaucrats, whereas public administrators view private recreation managers negatively, with distrust and suspicion about their motive of obtaining profit for recreation opportunities (Howard and Crompton, 1980, 111). Unfortunately it is the user who suffers when he is not able to experience the highest recreational enjoyment possible, because of the inferior marketing strategies used by recreation and tourism agencies. Private enterprise also loses financially when proper marketing strategies are not used.

Private agencies in Galveston, both profit and non-profit, realize that much of their market is drawn from the beaches. However, they are uncertain to what extent this is true. This analysis will provide information to aid recreational and tourism agencies in directing their marketing campaigns to the proper target markets. It will also aid them in developing the proper marketing strategies in their marketing campaigns.

Terminology

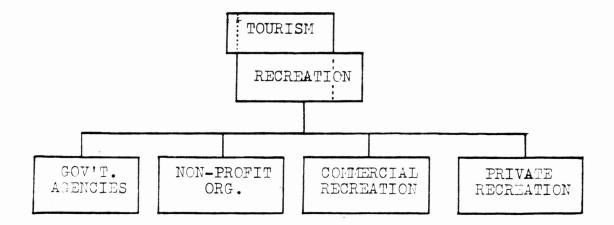
Some of the terms used in this report are misunderstood by many people. A discussion of these terms with specific explanations seem more appropriate than simple glossary definitions.

Recreation has many definitions in our profession, but it is essentially the positive mental experience achieved from participating in some activity. The activity alone does not constitute recreation, but the experience from the activity is recreation. If two people are engaging in the same sport and one person is enjoying himself and the other is not, the person enjoying himself is having a recreational experience. The other person is not have a positive mental experience and is therefore not having a recreational experience.

Tourism is in every aspect of private and public business. Illustrated in Figure 1 is the relationships of tourism to recreation and the different interests that are responsible for recreation.

Tourism is travel for business or pleasure over a certain period of time or a certain distance. The tourism industry is related directly to recreation because it relies heavily on people who are traveling for pleasure for its income.





There are four basic members of the tourism industry. They are: -Government agencies – national, state and city park agencies -Non-profit agencies – historic and fine arts foundations -Commercial recreation agencies – theme and amusement parks and other recreational businesses

-Private recreation - private resort homes and private recreational equipment.

These four tourism interests provide people with opportunities for recreation and people will travel for these experiences. That part of the tourism block on the illustration that is not adjacent to recreation is the segment of tourism which is related to business and job travel. The part of the recreation block that is not adjacent to tourism is recreation that is enjoyed by the population in their own local surroundings.

This discussion of recreation and tourism should allow for better understanding of the remainder of this report.

RELATED LITERATURE

The Galveston Park Board of Trustees through the Alert Advertising Agency, Inc. contracted Economic Research Associates to do a market survey of visitors to Galveston. The objectives of the study were "to quantify and describe the tourist market on the Island and to ascertain characteristics comprising that market" (ERA, 1979).

Much of the information of the study was based on a very low response rate (18%). The information of the study was simply raw frequencies of responses and provided no analysis or recommendations. The instruments used were mailbacks with some personal interviews. These respondents were considered to be of a special group because tourism was operating under no constraints of a gas crisis that summer. To find a more realistic set of data in relation to normal users,

Economic Research Associates were contracted to do further research.

Quarterly research projects through summer 1980 were completed for market analysis. No mail backs were used this time to improve response rate. Once again Economic Research Associates provided only raw frequencies. The number interviewed in each of the research updates were comparable to the number of respondents in this study.

A market survey of visitors to the Dickens Evening On The Strand was done by Gunn and Wicks in December 1981. This market analysis incorporated both mail backs and personal interviews. The response rates for the mail backs were very good and the results were comparable between the mail backs and the personal interviews (Gunn and Wicks, 1981).

I have chosen personal interviews because of the high response rate and the interview/interviewee interaction. I used structured interviews because of the great number of people contacted (Sommer and Sommer, 1980). The personal interview allows for more complex information to be gathered because the interviewer is there to explain or answer questions. Also, longer questionnaires can be administered because face to face contact increased the attention span of the respondent over other methods (Crompton, U.P.).

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to analyze the market of beach users to aid in developing marketing strategy that will im-

prove business for the Galveston tourism industry and improve recreational experiences for users to Galveston Island. To facilitate the achievement of this goal my specific objectives were determined to be the following:

1) Do beach users that visit historic sites tend to stay overnight? This could expose if there is a sub-population of the market that is enjoying a wide range of experiences, and is putting more money into the tourism economy. If it is true, this market could be expanded.

2) What amount of beach users do visit historic sites? Determining what amount of beach users visit certain historic sites can be useful to see which of the areas are more marketable to visitors to Galveston.

3) What percent of beach users visit other attractions in Galveston? Determining visitation to other attractions can show if beach users bring much income into Galveston tourism. This information related with other information to possibly determine why people do not visit some attractions and why they visit others.

4) What percent of beach users are under forty? This will be used along with other demographic information to determine target markets.

5) Do east end beach users visit historic sites more than west end beach users? Different interview stations will be used to aid in determining this information. The results of this will be used to show if the proximity of east beach to the historic areas has any

influence on visitation.

6) Do the majority of beach users participate in commercial recreation? If beach users do use commercial recreation to a great extent there may be room for expansion. If beach users do not part-icipate in commercial recreation, there may be a need to increase knowledge of opportunities offered.

These objectives along with demographic information and knowledge of promotional material about Galveston will aid in determining some recommendations for the Galveston tourism industry.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology chosen was used to provide the best response rate, differential use patterns, and allow for interaction between the interviewer and the respondent.

Design

Beach users in Galveston were to be researched to determine use patterns, demographics, and knowledge of promotional material. The purpose of obtaining this information is to determine what is needed in the market strategy of Galveston tourism agencies.

To obtain the needed information many methods could have been used. A survey method seemed most appropriate because specific questions as to activities away from the beach as opposed to observation were only beach activities could be determined. Since the actual actions of all beach users is needed to determine a market strategy, an experimental approach did not seem to be appropriate.

In my survey approach I chose to use structured personal interviews. In-depth interviews would have been to time consuming and enough people could not have been interviewed. Mail back questionnaires may have provided far too low of a response rate as witnessed in the ERA studies (1979).

Personal interview allows for interaction between the interviewer and the respondent, and questions can be asked and answered in this process to facilitate better understanding (Crompton, unpublished). The questioning of respondents also allows for more accurate data retrieval because the interviewer can see the reaction of the respondent to the question. Whereas the respondent may write lies on a questionnaire and hand it back without looking at the researcher. Overall the personal interview provides the highest response rate and best comprehension than other survey methods.

After determining the research method I had to determine where to perform the interviews. The Island of Galveston was broken down to interview stations along Sewall Boulevard, East Beach and West Beach. These interview stations were determined to facilitate better access to a representative subject of the beach user population, and to determine different use patterns of people that use different segments of the beach. I drove along the beach area and determined focal areas where a good subject of Galveston beach users could be found for interview. These focal areas were determined on the following criteria:

1. Where great numbers of people gather. These areas would

allow me easy access to a large sub-group of the beach user population.

2. Where there were many types of people. These areas would allow me to obtain a good representative cross-section of the population.

3. Where great numbers of people went or visited. People may not stay at these areas but a great number of people go there and then leave. Areas where a little <u>sight seeing</u> may be done would describe these areas.

4. Where there were few people. These groups of people are looking for a different experience than those people that gather in large groups. The use patterns of these beach users need to be assessed also.

The focal sites I used are illustrated in Figure 2.

1. East end of Seawall.

2. East Beach

3. Stewart Beach

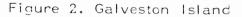
4. 9th Street and Seawall

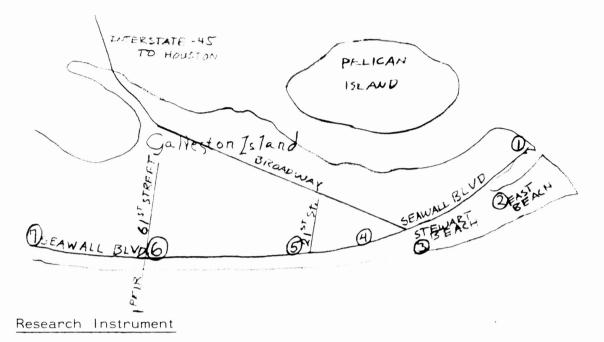
5. 21st Street (Moody Ave.) and Seawall

6. 61st Street and Seawall

7. West end of Seawall and West Beach.

These focal sites provided me with the population subsets and geographic differences needed for this study.





In developing my questionnaire my questions were to be constructed in relation to my objectives. Many more questions were included on the instrument for possible further research should funding be secured. The questions on the instrument had to be simple, clear, concise, unbiased, and unobjectionable to the respondent (Dillman, 1978 and Bannon, 1976). Once my questions were determined I proceeded through a process suggested by Sommer and Sommer (1980) for proper questionnaire construction. Using this process I assembled the questionnaire, had it critiqued and then re-wrote the questionnaire. I then went to Galveston on the weekend of July fourth and fifth for a pre-test of the instrument. The questionnaire worked well, but some minor changes were made to facilitate better understanding by those questioned. I then returned to Galveston on July eleventh to perform interviews on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays for the remainder of the month. 150 interviews were completed in Galveston.

Several interviews were performed at different stations on each research day. People to be interviewed were chosen by a judgemental sample method to try and obtain a fairly representative sample of the beach users. The 150 interviews of beach users, performed at different stations along the beach yielded the following results.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The results of the data from the interviews show that generally beach users are day users and they usually do not visit other attractions when they come to Galveston. A detailed accounting of the results of my research with respect of each objective will be addressed in the following discussion

Beach users that visit historic sites tend to stay overnight. These beach users may be looking for a wider range of experiences. Table 1 illustrates that 71% of the beach users that visited historic sites stayed overnight.

Table 1.

Historic Site Visitors Staying Overnight

	Visited	Historic	Site	and	Spent	Night	in	Galveston
tot.		yes						no
freq.	freq	•	%			fr	req	~ %
18	13		72%				5	28%

The frequency amounts are so low that this information cannot be used as statistically valid information. Therefore these finding cannot be used as a basis for making a marketing strategy decision. The majority of beach users do not visit historic sites. This can be seen above if the total frequency of beach users that visit historic sites is 13 and 150 beach users were interviewed. Therefore only about 10% of beach users visit historic sites on their visit to the beach.

Almost 40% of the beach users have visited the historic sites on past visits to Galveston. It can be seen in Table 2 that the Strand received most of the past and present visitation.

Table 2.

Beach User Visitation to Historic Sites

Site	% visit on present trip	% visit on past trip
All Historic Sites	11%	39%
Strand	16%	58%
Aston Villa	9%	11%
Bishops Palace	4%	52%
Home Districts	5%	22%

The higher visitation to the Strand may be due to the many businesses on the Strand that do advertising, and also may be attributed to the wide range of opportunities for people to engage in once they are there. Numerous festivals held on the Strand in the past has increased the visability of the area to many people as well. <u>Generally</u>, beach users do not visit other attractions in Galveston. Generally no more than half of the beach users have ever visited other attractions in Galveston. Sea Arama received highest past visitation.

Table 3.

Beach User Visitation to Other Attractions Present Past Visit Never Visited Attraction visit Sea Wolf Park 1% 37% 62% Loan Star Outdoor Theater 4% 10% 86% 1% 45% 50% Sea Arama Galveston Island 1% 30% 65% State Park 60% Boliver ferry 1% 37%

Sea Arama's high past visitation is probably due to its advertising campaign it used to have on television. The advertising made Sea Arama very visable to the public, increasing its business. Some of the row figures not adding up to 100% are attributed to nonresponses.

Those people that visited other attractions in Galveston tend to be young, middle-income, Houston area residents with some college education. Table 4 illustrated what the demographics of the majority of the beach users were.

Table 4.

Demographics of

Beach Users That Visit Other Attractions

Mean

Median

Age Education Income Travel Distance 29 Some College \$20,000 to \$30,000 91 miles 25 Some College \$20,000 to \$30,000 50 miles

65% of the beach users that visit other attractions were from the immediate Houston area. 78% of the beach users visiting other attractions were from Houston and surrounding cities. These demographics of beach users that visited other attractions are no different than the personal data of beach users that did not visit other attractions. This may imply that improved advertising may be needed. East end beach users visit historic sites less than other beach users. There is no significant difference between users of West Beach, Stewart Beach, and the east end parking areas in relation to historic site visitation. These findings cannot be accepted as statistically valid because of the low number of responses of people that visited historic sites in the past. Table 5 shows the frequencies and percentages of different beach users in relation to historic site visitation.

Table 5.

Past Historic Site Visitation for Different Area Beach Users

User		Historic Visitation
	freq.	%
West Beach	16	28%
Stewart Beach	15	26%
East End Parking Areas	12	21%
East Beach	8	14%

The majority of beach users do not participate in commercial recreation. Shopping and Rides and Water slides are the two commercial recreation activities that received the highest amount of participation at 30%.

Generally very few beach users participate in any commercial recreation. These findings of low participation which are shown in Table 6, were surprising, especially the low electronic game use with the present electronic games craze that is occurring now.

Table 6.

Commercial Recreation

Participation

Commercial Activity	yes	no
Shopping-Gifts/Souvenirs Rides/Waterslides Pinball/Electronic Games Movies Golf Restaurants/Clubs	30% 30% 13% 2% 2% 2%	70% 67% 86% 95% 98%

Most beach users had not seen any promotional material other than billboards in Galveston and Houston. Table 7 shows that 57% of beach users said they had seen promotional material about Galveston. Most of the promotional material seen by beach users was on billboards.

Table 7.

	Promotional	Material	seen ł	by Beach Users
Where Saw Pro	motions		, -	Beach Users g the material
All promotions				57%
On Billboards				42%
From friends				10%
From Hotels				10%
In paper				10%
Saw NO promot	ions			43%

43% of the beach users have not seen any promotions about Galveston at all. This is a large percentage to have unexposed to promotional literature. This implies that better advertising may be needed. The percentages above add up to more than 100% because multiple answers were allowed.

These are the general findings and analysis that were obtained from the data of my research.

IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implications

The results of my research imply that there is a need for advertising by the Galveston tourism industry and there is a great opportunity for expansion. There are many people who do not know what recreation opportunities exist for them in Galveston and many people (43%) have not seen any promotional material about Galveston at all. Advertising, promotion, publicity, and public relations could provide ways of informing the public. These implications have led me to develop the following recommendations.

Recommendations

1. Increase advertising in Houston and the surrounding areas. The Houston area provides Galveston with most of its clientele and the population of Houston is a very new one with in migration of people from the northeast. Informing these people of the wide range of recreation opportunities that Galveston has to offer would I) increase business for the tourism industry, and 2) improve recreation experiences of those people that visit Galveston.

2. Provide agency specific advertising. At present, the billboards advertising Galveston Island many times only show the experiences that can be had in Galveston. These advertisements do not inform the people of who offers the opportunities or where to find them. The public needs to be informed where they can find it and who has it.

3. Diversify advertising to a broader range of media use. The television oriented society we have today could be well informed of what Galveston has to offer. The Chamber of Commerce could help with the high costs of television advertising. Other advertising media could also help to increase the knowledge of what is in Galveston.

4. Provide activity specific advertising. Develop layouts, advertisements, and brochures showing people participating in activities and having a good time. The person that sees the activity will then have an interest in it because he sees that others are having a good time and that he can also.

Improved advertising will improve the knowledge of the public as to what Galveston has to offer. Improved recreational experiences of visitors should result as well as improved income for tourism agencies.

CONCLUSIONS

The Galveston Historical Foundation and other non-profit and profit agencies have a great potential for tapping an enormous market. If these recreation and tourism agencies allocate the needed investment for proper advertising campaigns, a great deal more people should have the opportunity to enjoy a broader range of recreation experiences. And while participating in these activities, the people will provide the agencies with a return on their advertising investment.

References

Bannon, Joseph; Leisure Resources, Prentice Hall (1976).

Crompton, John L.; <u>Marketing Audit and Needs Assessment Hand-</u> Book, National Park Service (Unpublished).

Dillman, Don A.; <u>Mail and Telephone Surveys</u>, 1978 John Wiley and Sons Co.

Economic Research Associates; <u>An Analysis of Tourism on Gal-</u> <u>veston Island</u>, [July 1979, March 1980 (update), July 1980 (update), November 1980 (update)].

Gunn, Clare A. and Bruce E. Wicks; <u>A Study of Visitors That Go</u> <u>To Dickens Evening on the Strand</u>, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Recreation and Parks Department, Texas A&M University (1982). Howard and Crompton; <u>Financing</u>, <u>Managing</u>, <u>and Marketing Re</u>-<u>creation and Parks Resources</u>, William C. Brown Co.

Sommer and Sommer; <u>A Practical Guide to Behavioral Research</u>, Oxford University Press.

APPENDIX

Following is a copy of my coding scheme and a facsimilie of my research instrument

CODING SCHEME

Column	Survey Item
1	 Station Number 1. West Beach 2. West end Seawall 3. 21st Street Beach 4. Stewart Beach 6. East end Parking areas 7. East Beach (Appfell Park) 8. East end Seawall
2	Day of the Week 1. Sunday 2. Monday 3. Tuesday 4. Wednesday 5. Thursday 6. Friday 7. Saturday
3–5	Questionnaire I.D. number
6-7	Date during month of July 1981
9	Visited Beach 1. yes 2. no 9. no response
10	From Galveston 1. yes 2. no 9. no response
11	Been to Galveston before 1. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
12	How many times 4. repeat 8. Does not apply 9. no response
13.	Last visit 1.81

	2. 80 3. 79 9. no response
15	Visitation Section 1. current trip 2. past trip 3. both past and present 4. not sure 5. never 8. does not apply 9. no response
16	Lone Star Outdoor Theater 1 –5 8.does not apply 9.no response
17	Sea Arama 1 -5 8. does not apply 9. no response
18	State Park I- 5 8. does not apply 9. no response
19	Bolivar Ferry I-5 8. does not apply 9. no response
20	Medical Center 1 – 5 8. does not apply 9. no reponse
21	Historical Sites I -5 8. does not apply 9. no response
22	Strand 1. current trip 2. past trip 3. both 4. not sure 5. never 8. does not apply 9. no response 22

23	Aston Villa 1-5 8. does not apply 9. no response
24	Bishops Palace 1-5 8. does not apply 9. no response
25	Home Districts I-5 8. does not apply 9. no response
27	Will you visit historic sites l. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
28	Historic Foundation Member I. yes 2. no 9. no response
29	How found out about historic sites T yes I. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
30	Radio I-2 8. does not apply 9. no response
31	Friends I-2 8. does not apply 9. no response
32	Paper (Magazine) I-2 8. does not apply 9. no response
33	Billboards I-2 8. does not apply 9. no response 23

34-35	Other I. yes 2. no 3. came with parents 4. saw it, driving by 5. pamphlet 6. grew up here 7. tour train 8. Texas History - school 9. work 10. Chamber of Commerce 11. Travel agency
36	Visit historic sites not interested l. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
37	No time I-2 8. does not apply 9. no response
38	Been before I-2 8. does not apply 9. no response
39	Didn't know I-2 8. does not apply 9. no response
40	Would you visit historic sites had you known of them 1. definitely yes 2. maybe yes 3. not sure 4. maybe no 5. definitely no 8. does not apply 9. no response
41	ELISSA I. yes 2. no 9. no response 24

42	How learned newspaper/magazine l. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
43	Friends 1,2,8,9
44	Pamphlet I,2,8,9
45	Tours 1,2,8,9
46	TV I. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
47	Will you visit it once completed I. yes 2. no 3. not sure 9. no response
48	Tran. Museum in SF. Build I. yes 2. no 9. no response
49	How learned newspaper/magazine l. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
50	Friends 1,2,8,9
51	Pamphlet I,2,8,9
52	Tours 1,2,8,9
53	TV 1,2,8,9

54	Participation in Activities Swimming/sunbathing I. yes 2. no 3. not sure 8. does not apply 9. no response
55	Fishing I-3 8,9
56	Better fishing I-3 8,9
57	Pier 1-3 8,9
58	Own Boat I-3 8,9
59	Charter party -3 8,9
60	Boating/sailing I. yes 2. no 3. not sure 8. does not apply 9. no response
61	Sight Seeing 1,2,8,9
62	Shopping- Gifts/Souviners I-3 8,9
63	Movies I-3 8,9
64	Golf 1-3 8,9
65	Pinball/electronic games 26

	I-3 8,9
66	Rides/Waterslides I-3 8,9
67	Clubs/Dinner Theater I-3 8,9
68	Plays Opera 1-3 8,9
69	Other 1-3 8,9
70	Promotional Material I. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
71 or 72	<pre>When obtained material I. Flagship Hotel-Galveston Hotels 2. Paper 3. Billboards 4. Stores 5. Boatshow 6. Convention 7. Tex Tour Bureau 8. Houston Hotel 9. Moody Center-GHo. Tourist Bureau 10. State park 11. Travel agency 12. Restaurant 13. Recreation Club 14. Bumper sticker 15. Historic sites </pre>
73	Staying Overnight I. yes 2. no
74–75	 8. does not apply 9. no response Days on visit I day does not apply 9. no response

Column 1-7	
1001-1007	Days of the Week I. Sunday I yes 2 no 2. Monday I yes 2 no 3. Tuesday I yes 2 no 4. Wednesday I yes 2 no 5. Thursday I yes 2 no 6. Friday I yes 2 no 7. Saturday I yes 2 no
Column 8-10 1008-1010	Amount Spent/Full Day on Entire party in dollars 888 does not apply 999 no response
-13	Expenditure breakdown lodging 888 does not apply 999 no response
4- 6	Entertainment 888 does not apply 999 no response
17-19	Food/Drinks 888 does not apply 999 no response
20-22	Souviners/Gifts 888 does not apply 999 no response
23	Reasons for coming to Galveston Beach Use I. Primary reason 2. secondary reason 3. not sure 4. not a reason 8. does not apply 9. no response
24	Visit friend/relatives I-4 8,9
25	Visit Historic sites I-4, 8,9
26	Boating/Sailing I-4,8,9

27	Skiing 1-4 8,9
28	Go fishing I. primary reason 2. secondary reason 3. not sure 4. not a reason 8. does not apply 9. no response
29	Business/Convention I-4 8,9
30	Travel/vacation I-4 8,9
31	Cultural Events 1-4 8,9
32	Other Attractions 1-4 8,9
34	Another larger vacation or trip l. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
35–36	Primary destination 01 Galveston 02 Houston 03 New Orleans 04 Corpus Christi 05 Freefort 06 07 88 does not apply 99 no response
37	Mode of transportation I. auto 2. air 3. boat 4. Bus

38	Plan to return in I year I yes 2. no 3. not sure 8. does not apply 9. no response
39-40	Reason for returning OI beach use O2 historic sites O3 fishing O4 boating/sailing O5 skiing O6 visiting friends or relatives O7 travel vacation O8 business/convention O9 cultural events 10 other attractions 88 does not apply 99 no response
41-42	Why don't you expect to return 01 to far 02 go somewhere else on next vacation 03 one time trip 04 dirty beaches 05 only visit here occassionally 06 no time 07 high prices 08 bad hotel service 09 dirty water 10 no public transportation 11 animals on beach 12 dislike paying to drive on beach 88 does not apply 99 no response
43-44	What liked or disliked about Galveston 01 dislike tar 02 hæt 03 people 04 dirty beaches 05 jelly fish 06 traffic 07 high prices 08 bad hotel service 09 dirty water 10 no public transportation 11 animals on beach 12 dislike paying to drive on beach 41 like weather
	30

	<pre>42 like beach 43 breeze 44 people 45 surf 46 like 47 enjoy hotel 48 fishing 49 like no cars on beach 50 everything 01 88 does not apply 99 no response</pre>
46–47	Number in travel group 88 does not apply 99 no response
48	Out of State I. yes 2. no 8. does not apply 9. no response
49	Nearest major city I. Denver Co 8. does not apply 2. Baton Rouge, LA 9. no response 3 Richmond, Vir. 4 Little Rock,Ark
50-51	<pre>where from in state 5 St. Louis, Mo 18 Huntsville 06 Pittsburg, PA 13 Midland 07 Charlette, NC 14 Victoria 15 Port Arthur 16 Amarillo 17 Alvin 06 Waco area 07 Pecos 08 Conroe 09 Sealy 10 Bay City 11 Austin 1. Dallas/Ft. Worth area 1. Almaloma-Hitchcock-Texas City-Cameron 3 LaPort, Pasadena, Deer Park, Houston, Clear Lake 4 Frendswood-Dickenson-League City 5 Bayclift-Kewsh, etc 88 does not apply 99 no response </pre>
52–54	Miles from Galveston 888 does not apply 999 no response 31

55–56	How long lived there 88 does not apply 99 no response
57–58	years lived in Texas 88 does not apply 99 no response
59	Income level 1. 10,000 2. 10,000-20,000 3. 20,001-30,000 4. 30,001- more 8. does not apply 9. no response
60	Education I. H.S. Grad 2. H.S. grad 3. some college 4. college grad 5. grad school 8. does not apply 9. no response
61	Sex I. male 2. female 8. does not apply 9. no response
62–63	Age 88 does not apply 99 no response
65–68	Code 2nd sheet

smtwthfs

St. # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Galveston Beach User Survey

July

ID#

LOCATE HEAD OF TRAVEL GROUP AND SAY: Hello, my name is Artie Anderson and I'm from Texas A&M University. I'm doing a recreational survey and I would like to ask you a few questions about your visit to Galveston. Your answers are voluntary and completely confidential.

1. Have you visited the beach?yn2. Are you from Galveston?ynGO TO #8-17 3. Have you visited Galveston before? ____y ___n GO TO #6 4. How many times before? | 2 3 repeat 5. When was the last visit? 81 80 79 and before 6. Please indicate if you have visited any of the following attractions in the past or if you expect to visit them on this trip. (N-NEVER, P-PAST, C-CURRENT TRIP, ?-NOT SURE, B-BOTH) Seawolf Park Bolivar Ferry Medical Center Loan Star Outdoor Theater Historical Sites State Park OTHERWISE GO TO #11 7. Please indicate if you have visited any of the following Historic Sites in the past or if you expect to visit them on this trip. (N-NEVER, P-PAST, C-CURRENT TRIP, ?-NOT SURE, B-BOTH) Strand Aston Villa Bishop's Palace Home Districts GO TO #9 8. Have you or do you plan to visit the historical sites here? y n GO TO #11 9. Are you a member of the Galveston Historical Foundation? n У ΤV 10. How did you learn about the historic sites? Radio Friends Paper/magazine Billboard Other GO TO #13 11. Why haven't you or don't you plan to visit the historical sites? not interested no time been before didn't know GO TO #12 OTHERWISE #13 12. I would like you to answer this question. 1. Definitely yes, 2. Maybe yes, 3. not sure, 4. maybe no 5. definitely no. Would you have visited or planned to visit the historic sites had you known about them? 1 2 3 4 5 13. Do you know about the project to restore the sailing ship ELISSA? y n GO TO #15 14. How did you learn of this? Newspaper/magazine pamphlet Friends Tours TV 18. Now I'm going to list some activities that people usually do here in Galveston and I would like you to tell me if you have or plan to participate in these activities. (Y-YES, N-NO, ?-NOT SURE)

Swimming/Sunbathing Fishing (IF YES)BeachPierOwn BoatCharter/Party Boating/Sailing Sightseeing Shopping-Gifts/Souvineers Movies Golf Pinball/Electronic Game Rides/Waterslides Clubs/Dinner Theater Plays/Opera Other
 19. Have you seen any promotional material about Galveston? yn GO TO #21 20. Where did you obtain this material? 21. Are you staying overnight in Galveston?n GO TO #24 22. How many days are you staying on this visit? 23. What days of the week did you stay overnight? s m t w th f s 24. Would you tell me how much you spent or plan to spend in Galveston per full day for your entire party on the Average\$ 25. Of the total full daily expenditure for your entire party, what would you estimate the breakdown to be for the following (TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR) Lodging \$ Entertainment\$
32. Why don't you expect to return?

33. What did you especially like or dislike about your visit to Galveston?_____

I JUST HAVE A FEW QUICK QUESTIONS TO FINISH WITH.

Thank you very much for your help in completing this survey.