

available for the consumption of Y and q. This is because a decrease in travel cost can be looked upon as an increase in income.

One hypothesis that will be tested is that a recreationist will spend fewer days at the recreation site per visit as his costs of travel increase. Since the number of visits a recreationist makes is not explicitly accounted for by the measure of recreational use (days at site per visit), the reverse hypothesis may have some validity. That is, as the travel cost increases the recreationist may spend more days at the site per visit and make fewer visits. He may substitute days at the site for trips to the site and thus cause the reverse hypothesis to hold.

At a certain level of T, the potential recreationist is indifferent between consuming recreation and not consuming recreation. This level of travel cost has been labeled the critical travel cost, T*. It is so designated since at a level of travel cost below T*, the recreationist will consume some level of recreation in order to maximize his utility while at a level above this cost, he will not consume any recreation.

The theoretical model can now be summarized. The quantity of recreation demanded per visit is related to travel cost, T, on-site cost, C, the cost of a unit of other commodities, P, and income, m.

$$Y=Y(T, C, P, m) \quad \text{for: } C \leq C^* \quad (12)$$
$$T \leq T^*$$

The theoretical concepts will be applied to data collected from recreationists using the Kissimmee River Basin in 1970. A discussion of the sampling procedure used to secure a representative sample of recreationists and activities is presented in the following section.

Selection Of The Sample

Certain socioeconomic data were needed from recreationists using the Kissimme River Basin to derive the variable used in the theoretical model. This section presents the proportional sampling technique that was devised to select certain sites and to randomly select recreationists to obtain the needed information. This technique was developed since it would have been physically impossible to interview all the recreationists even on selected lakes. The selection of the sample with respect to size and allocation was based on the entire year, even though four time periods were examined independently.