Table 4.—Average values of variables estimated for outdoor recreationists in the Kissimmee River Basin, 1970.

Time period	Days per visit (y) [a]	Travel cost (t)	Daily on-site cost (c)	Income (m)	Group size (n)	Minimum days per visit [a]
Feb.-May	7.95	20.16	3.25	11,782	3.07	4.01
June-Sept.	5.16	7.80	2.41	10,079	3.27	2.08
Oct.-Nov.	3.75	7.16	3.38	10,048	2.77	1.98
Dec.-Jan.	4.38	17.31	3.66	11,997	3.06	2.58
All periods	5.64	13.38	3.23	10,964	3.06	2.78

a Measured in terms of 12-hour periods.

not to recreate, given everything else constant, but it is believed that they would not answer this question without undue biases. On the other hand, recreationists had a good idea of the minimum length of time they would be willing to stay at the site. Thus, critical on-site cost was estimated by obtaining the minimum number of days recreationists were willing to recreate, all other things fixed. This corresponds to the maximum price they would be willing to pay on a demand curve. The minimum number of days, y^*, was substituted into the demand function to solve for c. The minimum number of days, y^*, was calculated to be 2.78 days for all periods. The critical on-site cost, c^*, was calculated to be $17.77. This is the maximum amount of on-site costs a recreationist would pay to engage in outdoor recreation given his travel costs and all other things equal.

The average demand function for recreation using the mean values for variables, can be written as:

$$y = e^{1.929 - .051c} \qquad \text{for } c \leqslant \$17.77 \tag{15}$$

Equation (15) is derived with all independent variables held at their mean (except on-site cost). This includes D_1, D_2, and D_3. Thus, this relation is based on the average recreationist over all time periods. If, however, the demand relation for a particular time period were desired, a zero or one should be substituted for the Di variable. For example, for time period one all D variables equal zero. The demand relation for time period one holding all other variables at means appropriate to time period one, is:

$$y = e^{2.198 - .051c} \tag{16}$$

For period two, D_1 is set equal to one and D_2 and D_3 are zero. Similarly, for periods three and four, D_2 is one and D_3 is one,