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Factors and impacts of ecotourism on revenue of private reserves in Costa Rica

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ABSTRACT

Tourism in Costa Rica represents a large piece of the country's national revenue, but the exact funds private reserves obtain from this source has been insufficiently studied. The goal of this investigation was to determine reserves' ecotourism revenue and factors impacting differences in income. Survey data was collected from 17 private reserves in Costa Rica to determine percentage of revenue derived from tourism, payments for environmental services (PES), and donations or other sources. In addition, the survey sought to identify factors that may explain differential revenues. An average of 88% of revenue came from ecotourism, 8% percent from donations, and 4% from governmental payments. There were significant correlations between marketing budget and revenue, as well as tourists per year on overall tourism revenue. However, size, distance from San José, and park admission fee had no significant correlation to tourist revenue, indicating that tourists visit reserves independently of these factors. Studies have hypothesized that ecotourism may not be an effective vehicle for conservation, and opinion results of the survey supported this belief. However, payments for environmental services may represent an economically viable way to balance the conflicts between tourism and conservation.

RESUMEN

El turismo en Costa Rica representa un pedazo grande de la renta nacional del país, pero de los fondos exactos las reservas privadas obtienen de esta fuente ha sido estudiado insuficientemente. El objetivo de esta investigación fue de determinar las reservas' renta de ecoturismo y los factores que impresionan las diferencias en los ingresos. Los datos de la inspección fueron reunidos de 17 reservas privadas en Costa Rica para determinar el porcentaje de renta derivada del turismo, los pagos para servicios ambientales, y los donativos u otras fuentes. Además, la inspección procuró identificar los factores que pueden explicar rentas diferenciales. Un promedio de 88% de renta vino del ecoturismo, 8% de donativos, y el 4% de pagos gubernamentales. Había correlaciones significativas entre el mercadeo, el presupuesto y la renta así como turistas por año en la renta general de turismo. Sin embargo, el tamaño, la distancia de San José, y la entrada del parque no tuvieron correlación significativa a la renta del turista, indicando que turistas visitan las reservas independientemente de estos factores. Los estudios han formado una hipótesis el ecoturismo no puede ser un vehículo efectivo para la conservación, y para resultados de opinión de la inspección apoyaron esta creencia. Sin embargo, los pagos para servicios ambientales pueden representar una manera económicamente viable para equilibrar los conflictos entre turismo y conservación.

INTRODUCTION

In 2005, ecotourism revenues ranged from fifty to 300 billion United States dollars (USD) (Krueger 2005). Ecotourism here is defined as “traveling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas...to study, admire... its conserved wild plants and animals” (Ceballos-Lascuráin 1987). Since the 1990s, it has been estimated that the annual rates of growth in ecotourism range from 10% and 30% annually—double the rates of general tourism (Kruger 2005). In Costa Rica, a country with significant tourism revenues, this growth has led to non-governmental entrepreneurs to conserve land for profit (Honey 1999). Monteverde alone has over 50,000 hectares of protected habitat (Cavanagh 2005, Haley 2006). During the last half of

the 1980s, tourism in Monteverde increased by 36% per year, and in the early 1990s it grew at a rate of 50% per year (Honey 1999).

These changes implicate an increase in the number of privately owned reserves and numbers of tourists visiting these reserves has been observed (Honey 1999). In this context, private reserves are defined as a piece of land owned by a non-governmental entity, including corporations, individuals, or groups (Honey 1999). This widespread growth implies that ecotourism may create incentives to conserve valuable natural resources and raise revenue for conservation (Kruger 2005). Indeed, some studies show that Monteverde provides an example of positive ecotourism because it has brought more jobs to the region, improved standards of living, improved guide training, and encouraged a conservation ethic (Weinberg *et al.* 2002).

However, some theorists argue that tourism may be detrimental to conservation (Kruger 2005). A 2005 study of 251 worldwide ecotourist destinations found that 45.6% of places suffered from too many tourists (as perceived by employee interviews at these locations), lack of community involvement, or lack of funding (Kruger 2005). Further, revenues generated from ecotourism may be insufficient to support large-scale conservation (Kruger 2005). Instead, some have proposed that conservation may be stimulated by payments for environmental services (PES) (World Bank 2009). Payments for environmental services here are defined as systems in which landowners are compensated for the environmental services (i.e. forested land) they preserve (World Bank 2009, Wunder 2007). Thus, landowners have a direct incentive to consider environmental resources, resulting in more socially optimal land uses (World Bank 2009). Today, over 400,000 ha representing 8% of land area is covered by PES in Costa Rica (Umana 2005).

Because of tourism's proposed impact on the environment, information about reserve funding can be useful for conservation strategies. The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether some reserves profit more from ecotourism than others. Specifically, I investigated private reserves' revenues from tourism (i.e. entrance fees), payments for environmental services, and other miscellaneous sources (i.e. individual donations) through survey administration. This data was used to analyze possible factors that may relate to ecotourism revenue. These included size, distance from San José, park admission, marketing, and number of tourists. Lastly, employee opinions towards various aspects of ecotourism were analyzed against tourism revenue to gauge Costa Rican sentiment towards tourism in the country.

METHODS

Study Sites

The investigation occurred in Costa Rica because of the high percentage of protected land in the country: eight percent of national territory and over 50 individual areas are under protection (Kruger 2005). To reach the greatest proportion of private reserves throughout Costa Rica, I initially contacted the *Red Costarricensis de Reservas Privadas*, a network of Costa Rican private reserves (Appendix 1). All 123 members of the network were contacted via email and sent a disclaimer and survey attachment. Non-respondents were sent a follow-up email at the beginning of the second week and beginning of the third week. Reserves with phone numbers listed were also contacted. Six of these members responded to email and phone requests.

In addition to this network, I contacted eleven ecotouristic areas and reserves in the Monteverde Zone. In 2006, there were over 215,000 tourists in Monteverde at six of the most popular reserves in the area (Haley 2006). The “Monteverde Zone” includes all local area businesses with their economic activity tied primarily to tourism. Some of the reserves fall outside of the political boundaries of Monteverde but are referred to as the Monteverde Zone in this paper (Monteverde Institute 2009). The eleven areas surveyed in Monteverde included: the Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve (MCFP), Monteverde Conservation League/Bosque Nuboso de los Niños, Santa Elena Reserve, Sendero Tranquilo, La Finca Ecológica, University of Georgia/San Luis Ecolodge, La Estación Biológica Monteverde, the Monteverde Creative School, Bosque Eterno, SelvaTura, and SkyWalk SkyTrek (Appendix 2). In total, I was able to contact 17 private reserves and ecotourism areas in Costa Rica.

Survey Administration

I created a survey asking fifteen questions seeking financial and logistical information from each reserve (Appendix 3). This survey was translated into Spanish before being sent and distributed. Questions were asked to determine the revenue composition (from tourism, governmental payments, donations, and other components) of each reserve. The survey asked questions to determine possible factors for ecotourism differences in the reserves. Specifically, I asked about reserve size in hectares, park admission rate for a non-national adult (in USD for 2008), number of tourists per year, and marketing/advertising budget (for 2008). In addition, I calculated the reserve’s distance from the Juan Santamariá International Airport in San José, assuming that this represented the largest entrance point for foreign tourists (Distance Calculator 2009). Finally, four questions on the survey targeted the employee’s feelings towards tourism and conservation, as well as ecotourism’s importance for Costa Rica and the economy of the individual reserve. This was done to discover if there was a relationship between ecotourism’s financial impacts on a reserve and an employee’s opinion of ecotourism.

Statistical Analyses

Initially, descriptive statistics (mean, range, and standard deviation) were calculated for revenue from tourism, government payments, donations, and total revenue. These values were also calculated for size, distance from airport, park admission, marketing budget, and number of tourists. Each of these values was correlated against tourism revenue.

RESULTS

Revenue Composition

In the seventeen reserves from which information was obtained, tourism was the greatest single source of revenue (with 88%), donations and other non-tourism sources second (8%) and governmental payments accounting for 4% of total revenue composition (Figure 1). Five of seventeen reserves received payments for environmental services (Bosque Eterno de los Niños, Bosque Eterno, Tirimbina, Rancho Mastatal, and Terra Folia) (Appendix 4). The average amount of payment revenue for these reserves was \$46,840 USD per year. Two others replied that they are in the process of applying for governmental payments for environmental services (Santa

Elena Reserve, Sendero Tranquilo) (Appendix 4). The average annual revenue from tourism was \$304,372.47 USD (Table 1). Income ranged from \$0 USD (including Finca Quijote de Esperanza and Terra Folia) to \$1,800,000 USD (The Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve; Appendix 4). The mean amount of governmental payments was \$13,776.47 USD (Table 1), with a range of \$0 to \$185,000 (Appendix 4). Donations composed a mean \$26,850.47 USD (Table 1). The range was from \$0 to \$199,200 (Appendix 4). The total average revenue in USD was \$39,6609.00, with a range of \$3000 USD to \$1.8 million USD per year (Table 1; Appendix 4). For average revenue, information was not available for Finca Quijote de Esperanza; therefore, $N = 16$.

Variables for Ecotourism Revenue

Five variables were tested to determine correlation with ecotourism revenue. The mean size, distance from San José, marketing budget, park admission and tourists/year varied widely across the reserves (Table 2). Number of tourists per year showed significant positive correlation between tourism revenue ($R = 0.8541$, $P < 0.0001$, $N = 17$; Table 3). Number of tourists per year ranged from 0 people (including Finca Quijote de Esperanza and Terra Folia) to 80,000 (the Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve; Appendix 3). Further, marketing budget per year correlated positively with revenue from tourism ($R = 0.56316$, $P < 0.0001$, $N = 15$; Table 3). Data for marketing budgets were unavailable for SelvaTura and SkyWalk SkyTrek. However, park admission cost ($R = 0.0757$, $P = 0.7726$, $N = 17$), size ($R = 0.0208$, $P = 0.9367$, $N = 17$) and distance from San José ($R = 0.1200$, $P = 0.6463$, $N = 17$) did not show significant correlation with tourism revenue (Table 3). Governmental payments were not correlated with tourism revenue; however, a negative trend was observed between amount of payments for environmental services and tourist revenue ($R = -0.11069$, $P = 0.6374$, $N = 17$; Table 3).

Employee Opinions of Ecotourism

Respondents were also asked their personal opinions of ecotourism from 1 to 5. A response of “1” meant that the variable was very negative or very unimportant. Likewise, a response of “5” meant that the variable was very positive or very important. Responses to the question “How does ecotourism affect Costa Rica’s economy?” had a mean response of 4.671 (Figure 2). For the question “How does ecotourism affect conservation in Costa Rica?” the mean response was 3.8235 (Figure 3). The third question, “How does ecotourism affect your organization’s economy?” had a mean of 4.0589 (Figure 4). Finally, the last question, “How do you personally feel about ecotourism?” yielded a response of mean 4.1176 (Figure 5).

When correlated with tourism revenue, none of the questions’ responses were significant. There was a positive trend observed that illustrated the relationship between opinions of how ecotourism affects reserve and amount of USD from tourism ($R = .34949$, $P = .1691$, $N = 17$) (Table 3). In addition, a positive trend resulted from correlation analyses for an individual’s feeling towards ecotourism and amount of money their organization earned from ecotourism ($R = .4239$, $P = 0.0900$, $N = 17$; Table 3).

DISCUSSION

Ecotourism revenue composes the majority of income for the 17 reserves sampled, more than seven times the revenue from the next largest source (donations). While the mean values indicate

that ecotourism is an extremely important piece of revenue for these reserves, there was a wide variety of dependence of a reserve on ecotourism dollars. Payments for environmental services, which have been claimed to be an important source of conservation funding (Miranda *et al.* 2003, Pagiola 2008, Umana 2005, Wunder 2007), only had 4% of the average revenues for reserves. Three reserves did not depend on ecotourism for their revenue, including the Finca Quijote de Esperanza, Terra Folia, and the Bosque Eterno. However, these reserves received significant payments for environmental services: the negative trend observed between payments and tourism revenue may mean that places receiving environmental payments are less likely to need or want ecotourism revenue. In addition, the amount of payments received may have been skewed due to the fact that only five reserves are currently receiving payments for environmental services. While the overall average for PES payments was low, the amount of money that receiving reserves earned is higher than many reserves' total revenues. Two others were in the process of applying, and all were familiar with the process of receiving recuperations for preserving their land.

For the variables that were analyzed to determine correlation with ecotourism revenue, number of tourists and marketing budget correlated significantly with tourism revenue. Indeed, Fennell and Eagles claim that marketing is essential to create a desire to visit and establish reserve expectations on the national, international, and local scale (Fennell and Eagles 1990). However, while marketing may attract visitors, it can be detrimental to conservation through greenwashing or false advertising. This occurs when a business attempts to convince people that it is doing something “good” for the environment, while in reality it either has no effect or a negative effect on conservation (May *et al.* 2007). This has been identified as a potential obstacle to reconciling ecotourism with conservation (May *et al.* 2007). Conversely, the three other factors—size, distance, and park admission—had no relationship to tourism revenue per year. This indicates that size of the reserve has no importance to visitors. Further, distance from the San José airport had no correlation with tourism revenue. If “distance” can be used as a proxy for ease of getting to a particular reserve, then tourists do not choose where to travel based upon ease. Similarly, price did not influence the amount of revenue a place received. Haley (2006) ascertained that 87.5% of Monteverde tourists would be willing to pay up to \$20 USD more than the average price for admission to a well-protected forest. Perhaps tourists are willing to pay more and travel farther distances to obtain a particular experience.

For the responses to my four questions seeking to gauge employee sentiment towards ecotourism, almost all of the respondents ($N = 16$) felt that ecotourism was either “important” or “very important” for Costa Rica’s economy. Yet 7 of 17 felt that ecotourism was neither positive nor negative for conservation in Costa Rica; more than one respondent remarked that the question was difficult to answer, due to the variability in environmental management in private reserves. While ecotourism serves as a primary revenue source for the reserves sampled here, employees acknowledged that ecotourism might not be the best way to conserve land and resources. Continuation of this research would require that a greater sample of reserves and national parks in Costa Rica be surveyed in order to make more appropriate recommendations.

Yet as previously stated, Kruger’s 2005 study on the efficacy of ecotourism for conservation found that only approximately fifty percent of ecotourism sites were sustainable (Kruger 2005). Payments for environmental services require a reserve or park to agree to keep land in undisturbed conditions (Pagiola 2008). In Costa Rica, payments for environmental services (*pagos de servicios ambientales*) are implemented by two organizations—one governmental (FONAFIFO) and the other non-governmental (FUNDECOR) (Owen 2007,

Pagiola 2008). Costa Rica's PES program has contributed to the protection of about 400,000 ha , and is likely to grow in the future (Miranda *et al.* 2003). For Costa Rica, loss of tourism could have a significant effect on national revenues. If the environments and ecosystems needed to attract these tourists are degraded by poorly managed or exploitative tourism, foreign tourists might not choose Costa Rica as a travel destination. Thus, payments for environmental services may represent a sustainable solution to balancing ecotourism with conservation.

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TABLES

TABLE 1. *Mean values of revenue composition for private reserves in Costa Rica for 2008. Data includes tourism revenue in US dollars, governmental payments for environmental services in US dollars, donations and other sources of revenue in US dollars for 2008. The last column is average total revenue from 2008 in US dollars. N= 17 except for total revenue, where N = 16 due to insufficient data.*

	Tourism Revenue (USD)	Governmental Payments (USD)	Donations (USD)	Total Revenue (USD)
Mean	304371.47	13776.47	26850.47	396609.00
Standard Deviation	534946.83	44527.51	61922.13	532736.55

TABLE 2. *Potential factors for ecotourism revenue variance in Costa Rican private reserves. Means and standard deviations for reserve sizes in hectares, the reserve's distance from San José in kilometers, amount of money in US dollars spent on marketing and advertising in 2008, amount of money charged for a foreign adult entrance fee in USD, and tourists per year from 2008. N = 17 except for "marketing budget", where N = 15 due to insufficient data.*

	Size (ha)	Distance from San José (km)	Marketing Budget (USD)	Park Admission (USD)	Tourists/year (USD)
Mean	3369.00	75.28	2671.33	25.13	13642.00
Standard Deviation	10638.06	25.53	4411.43	31.30	23594.15

TABLE 3. Correlation results with tourism revenue in USD from 2008. Variables include marketing budget, tourists per year, size in hectares, and distance from San Jose in kilometers, average park admission for a foreign adult, and governmental payments in USD. All of these variables were analyzed against the revenue from 2008 in USD of each reserve.

Variable	P-value	R	N
Marketing Budget	0.0288	0.56316	15
Tourists per year	0.0001	0.8541	17
Size (ha)	0.9367	0.0208	17
Distance from SJO (km)	0.6463	0.1200	17
Park Admission	0.7726	0.0757	17
Governmental Payments	0.6374	-0.1107	17

FIGURES

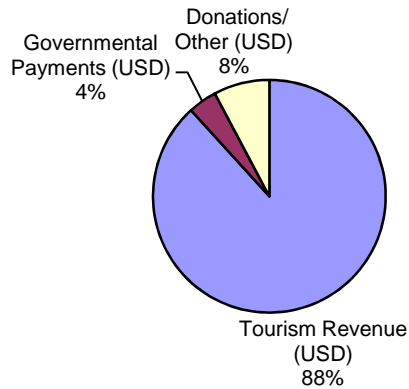


FIGURE 1. Average revenue composition among 17 private reserves in Costa Rica between three sources, including tourism revenue, payments, and donations/other.

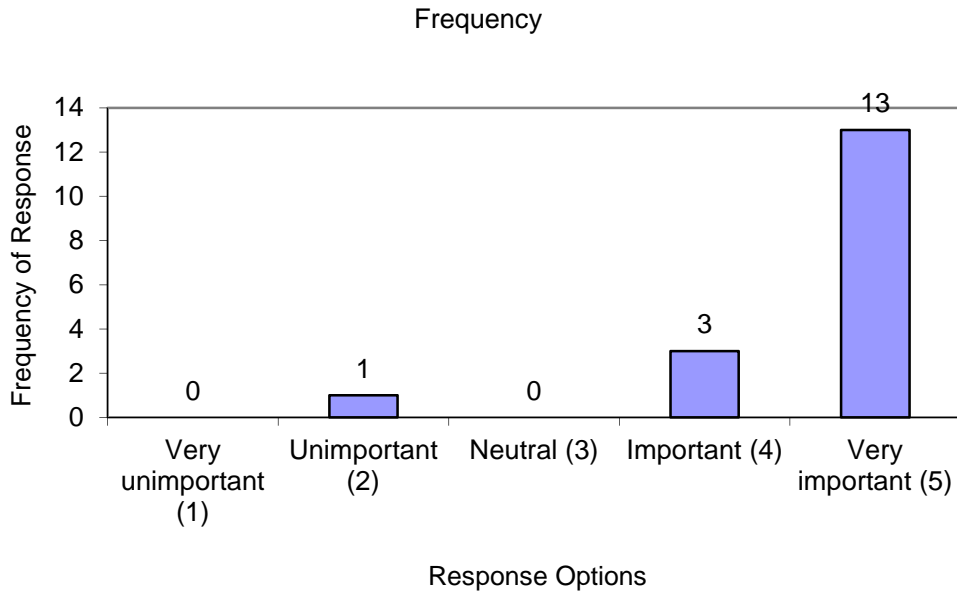


FIGURE 2. Responses to the question “How does ecotourism affect Costa Rica’s economy?” asked to 17 respondents. The values above the column indicate the number of respondents who gave each answer. An answer of 1 meant that ecotourism was very unimportant while 5 meant that it was very important. One respondent answered that ecotourism was unimportant, 3 said it was important, and 13 said it was very important to ecotourism in Costa Rica

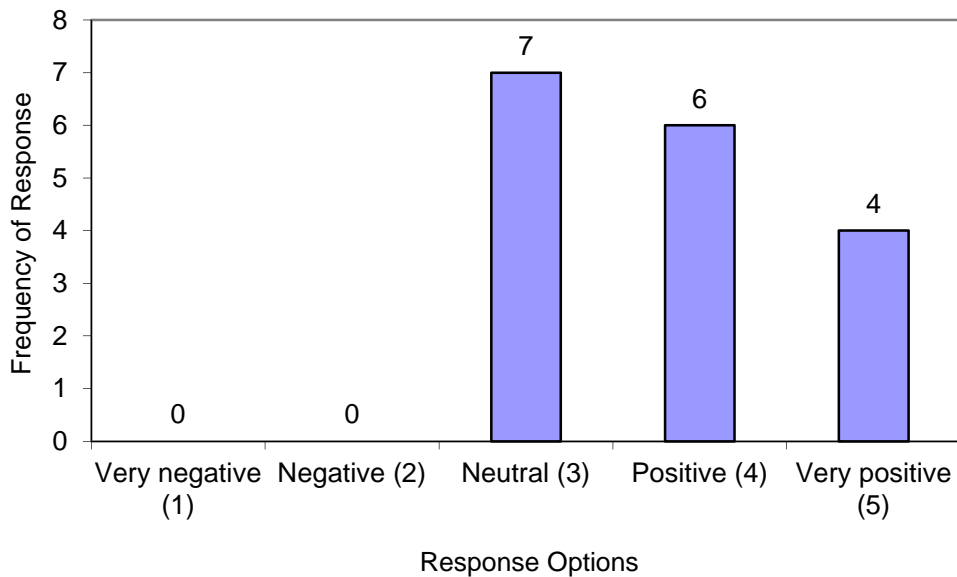


FIGURE 3. Responses to the question “How do you think ecotourism affects conservation in Costa Rica?” asked to 17 respondents. The values above the column indicate the number of respondents who gave each answer. An answer of 1 meant that ecotourism had a very negative effect, while 5 meant that it had a very positive effect. Seven respondents answered that

ecotourism is neither negative nor positive for conservation, 6 said it was positive, and 4 said it was very positive.

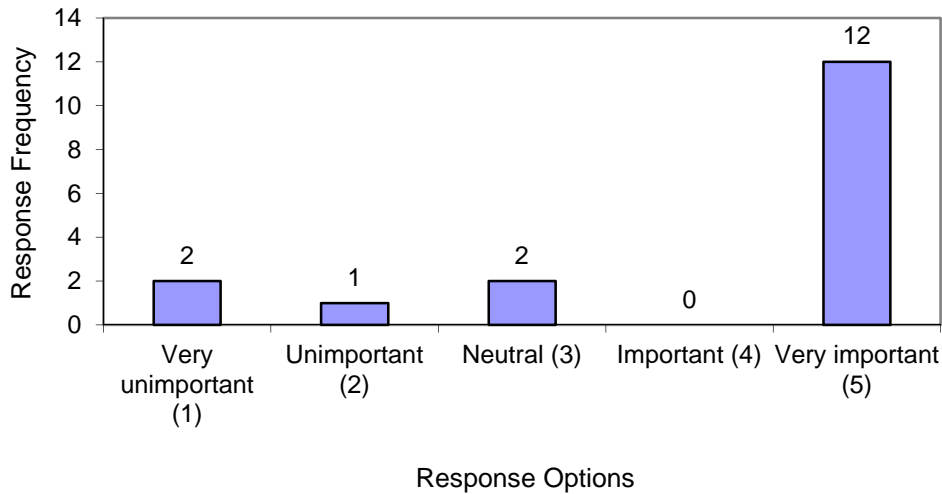


FIGURE 4. Responses to the question “How does ecotourism affect your organization’s economy?” asked to 17 respondents. The values above the column indicate the number of respondents who gave each answer. An answer of 1 meant that ecotourism was very unimportant while 5 meant that it was very important. Two respondents answered that ecotourism was very unimportant, 1 said it was unimportant, and 2 said it was neither unimportant nor important, while the majority of respondents said it was very important (12).

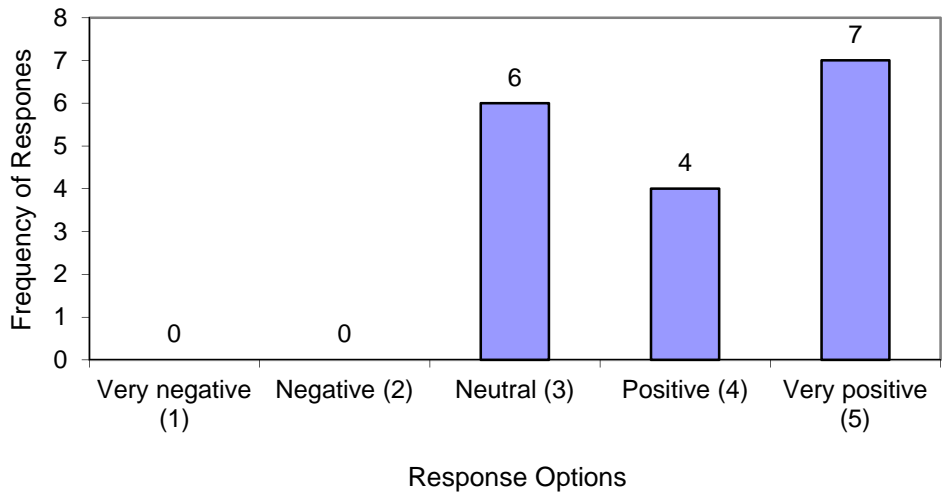
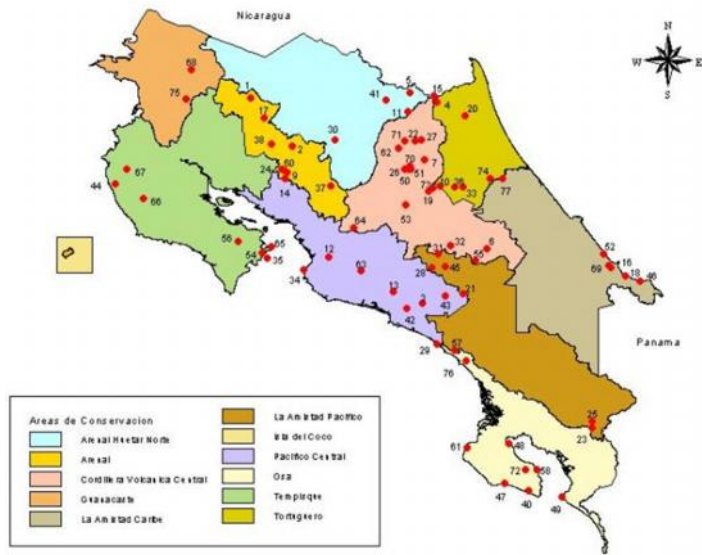


FIGURE 5. Responses to the question “How do you personally feel about ecotourism?” asked to 17 respondents. The values above the column indicate the number of respondents who gave each answer. An answer of 1 meant that ecotourism was very negative while 5 meant that it was very positive. Six respondents felt that ecotourism was neither negative nor positive, 4 felt it was positive, and 7 said it was very positive.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Maps of Private Reserves Costa Rica



Ubicación y Área 2002.

APPENDIX 2: Maps of Private Reserves in the Monteverde Zone



Delfina Travel Group 2009.

APPENDIX 3: Survey
Ecotourism Survey
Encuesta sobre ecoturismo

Questionnaire # _____

Purpose: To collect data from Costa Rican national park and private reserve employees to determine tourist and ecosystem service revenues at different institutions.

Objetivo: Recopilar información de los empleados de parques nacionales de Costa Rica y reservas privadas para determinar los ingresos asociados a turismo y a servicios ambientales

Date/Fecha: _____

Place/Lugar: _____

Company/Organization Name

Compañía u organización : _____

1. What is the mission or goal of your organization? _____
 ¿Cuál es la misión u objetivo de su compañía? _____

2. How many tourists do you receive per year? _____
 ¿Cuántos turistas reciben al año? _____

3. How many US dollars do you receive from tourism per year? _____
 ¿Cuántos dólares reciben por turismo al año? _____

4. How much money do you charge for reserve/park admission in US dollars?
¿Cuántos dólares cuesta la admisión al parque? _____
5. How many US dollars do you receive from governmental payments per year?
¿Cuántos dólares reciben de pagos gubernamentales al año?

- a. For what services do you receive government payments? _____
¿Por cuáles servicios reciben pagos gubernamentales? _____
6. How many US dollars are received from other sources, including non-governmental organizations or individual donations?
Cuántos dólares reciben de otras fuentes de financiamiento, incluyendo organizaciones no gubernamentales y donaciones individuales _____
7. Are there any other major components of revenue of your organization/ business not included on this survey?
¿Existe algún otro tipo de ingreso para su organización que no sean negocios?

8. How many US dollars do you spend on marketing or advertising per year?
¿Cuántos dólares al año invierten en mercadeo y publicidad?

9. How many staff do you have in your organization for example, tour guides?
¿Cuánto personal tiene usted en su organización, por ejemplo guías?

10. How many researchers, including those paid and unpaid, utilize your facilities per year?
¿Cuántos investigadores contratados y no contratados utilizan sus facilidades?

11. What is your total revenue per year, in US dollars?
¿Cuál es el total de sus ingresos en dólares anualmente? _____
12. On a scale of one to five, with one being very little and five being very much, how does ecotourism effect the economy of your business?
¿En una escala de 1 a 5, siendo uno muy poco y 5 mucho, como afecta el ecoturismo a la economía de su negocio?.
- a. 1 Very Little/ Muy poco
b. 2 Little/ Poco
c. 3 Neutral/ Nada
d. 4 Some/ Algo
e. 5 Very Much/ Mucho
13. On a scale of one to five, with one being very negative and five very positive, how do you feel about ecotourism?
¿En una escala del 1 al 5, siendo uno muy negativo y 5 muy positivo, como se siente usted acerca del ecoturismo?
- a. 1 Very negative/ Muy negativo
b. 2 Negative/ Negativo
c. 3 Neutral/ Neutral
d. 4 Positive/ Positivo

- e. 5 Very Positive/ Muy positivo
14. On a scale of one to five, with one being very little and five being very much, how does ecotourism affect Costa Rica's economy?
¿En una escala de 1 a 5, siendo 1 muy poco y 5 mucho, como afecta el ecoturismo a la economía de Costa Rica?
- a. 1 Very Little/ Muy poco
 - b. 2 Little/ Poco
 - c. 3 Neutral/ Nada
 - d. 4 Some/ Algo
 - e. 5 Very Much/ Mucho
15. On a scale of one to five, with one being very negative and five being very positive, how does ecotourism effect conservation in Costa Rica?
¿En una escala del 1 al 5, siendo 1 muy negativo y 5 muy positivo, como afecta el ecoturismo la conservación en Costa Rica?
- a. 1 Very Negative/ Muy negativo
 - b. 2 Negative/ Negativo
 - c. 3 Neutral/ Neutral
 - d. 4 Positive/ Positivo
 - e. 5 Very Positive/ Muy positivo

APPENDIX 4: Data for Sampled Reserves

Name	Contact	Distance to Airport (km)	Size (ha)	Tourists/year (2008)	Park Admission (USD) Foreign Adult
Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve	Marjorie Cruz	83.61	10,500	80,279	17
Monteverde Conservation League	Mia Roberts	83.61	43,500	9,792	8
Santa Elena Reserve	Johnny	83.61	310	28,000	14
Sendero Tranquilo	Zaida Villalobos	83.61	92	1,000	35
Finca Ecologica	Andrea Huertas	83.61	30	1,000	10
UGA/Ecolodge	Fabricio Camacho	83.61	50	150	90
Creative School	Alan Masters	83.61	42	118	12.5
Estación Biológica Monteverde	Marvin Hidalgo	83.61	100	20	0
La Tirimbina	Carlos Chavarria	61.59	345	15,000	15
Rara Avis	Viviana	45.42	358	1698	60
Reserva Biológica Campanario	Nancy Aitkin	136.54	54	262	100
Rancho Mastatal	Tim O'Hara	19.57	222.67	500	0
Finca Quijote de Esperanza	Ginnee Hancock	36.42	514.17	0	0
Terra Folia, S.A.	Rick Chatham	60.57	283.4	100	0
Bosque Eterno	Karen Masters	83.61	554	0	0
SelvaTura	Samuel Morenco	83.61	300	54,000	20.75
SkyWalk SkyTrek	Heidy Garcia	83.61	20	40,000	45

Name	Governmental Payments	Donations/Other	Marketing in USD	Tourism Revenue (USD)	Total Revenue (USD)
Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve	0	0	10,900	1,200,000	1,200,000
Monteverde Conservation League	185,000	47,000	2,000	140,000	535,000
Santa Elena Reserve	0 – in process	0	0	327,000	327,000
Sendero Tranquilo	0 – in process	0	4,000	15,000	15,000
Finca Ecológica	0	100	800	6,100	6,100
UGA/Ecolodge	0	0	3,000	13,500	13,500
Creative School	0	157,158 (+ tuition, not included here)	970	22,718	555,943
Estación Biológica Monteverde	0	199,200	2,000	800	200,000
La Tirimbina	14,000	30,000	15,000	200,000	250,000
Rara Avis	0	8000	1000	191,339	199,339
Reserva Biológica Campanario	0	0	0	27495	27,495
Rancho Mastatal	4,000	0	100	100,000	104,000
Finca Quijote de Esperanza	0	0	0	0	No data
Terra Folia, S.A.	12,000	0	300	3,000	3,000
Bosque Eterno	19,200	15,000	0	0	34,200
SelvaTura	0	0	No data	1,120,500	1,250,500
SkyWalk SkyTrek	0	0	No data	1,800,000	1,800,000