

Using Market-Utility-Based Approach to Designing Public Services: Case Illustration from United States Forest Service

Rohit Verma

Associate Professor of Operations Management &
Thayne Robson Faculty Fellow
David Eccles School of Business
University of Utah
1645 E Campus Center Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84112
Phone: 801-585-5263
Fax: 801-581-7214
Email: rohit.verma@business.utah.edu

Jordan J. Louviere

Professor
School of Marketing
University of Technology,
Sydney, Australia NSW2007
Email: jordan.louviere@uts.edu.au

Paul Burke

Lecturer
School of Marketing
University of Technology,
Sydney, Australia NSW2007
Email: paul.burke@uts.edu.au

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Pat York, John Dwyer, Herb Schroeder, Susan Stewart, Paul Gobster and other members of the USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station, Evanston, IL office and members of the Shawnee National Forest, IL USDA Forest Service team. We would also like to acknowledge support from over 25 graduate students at DePaul University who served as interviewers and traveled more than 300 miles (twice) for four-day trips to complete the field surveys. This study was supported by a research grant from USDA Forest Service.

Using Market-Utility-Based Approach to Designing Public Services: Case Illustration from United States Forest Service

Abstract

In this paper we summarize the results of a multi-year case study conducted to assess the choices and preferences of campground users at a Shawnee National Forest (Illinois) which is managed by United States Forest Service. The results show how users' tradeoff between location, capacity-related and pricing attributes when choosing a campground. The case study provide guidance for design and development of new services and more effective management of effective resources within the national forest.

Introduction

Government agencies and public organizations (e.g. postal services, forest service, national parks service, and internal revenue service) operate in the environment of added complexities compared to commercial firms because they're responsible for imposing/enforcing regulatory measures. In addition, government agencies exist to fulfill specific mission(s) within the domain of public laws (or equivalent) and therefore "profit-maximizing" or "cost minimization" is often not the main objective for their existence. While the governance and financial performance of government agencies are widely discussed in news magazines, their unique operational characteristics and constraints rarely get the attention they deserve (e.g. Keating and Frumkin, 2001). At the same time, because of shrinking funding levels, deregulation, and competition from for-profit companies and not-for-profit organizations, many government agencies experience increased pressure to maximize the limited resources available to them in successfully fulfilling their specified mission. Managers in government agencies are increasingly asked to present strong "business cases" for additional and continuing funding requests. Therefore it is crucial for government agencies to critically evaluate the needs and preferences of their "customers" and accordingly focus/align their operational resources.

The purpose of this paper therefore is to illustrate the usefulness of market-utility based approach for effectively designing government and public services. Recent studies have demonstrated that market-utility based framework, especially discrete choice analysis (DCA), is very effective in understanding customer needs & preferences when exploring new service designs (e.g. Easton and Pullman 2001; Verma, Thompson, Moore, and Louviere 2001; Goodale, Verma and Pullman, 2003; Iqbal Verma, Baran, 2003). For example, based on discrete choice data collected at a large international airport, Pullman, et al. (2001) developed a framework matching the needs of multiple market segments with service offerings. Easton and Pullman (2001) developed a mathematical modeling formulation of the sellers' utility problem within the context of new service design using discrete choice data. Verma, et al. (2001) presented a non-linear optimization model linking customer preferences obtained from discrete choice analysis, production cost, and operating difficulty. Using discrete choice data collected from over 2000 customers across the United States, Iqbal et.al (2003) tested the impact of usage familiarity on various features of transaction-based e-services.

While market-utility based approaches have been applied to various service design problems such as examples cited earlier, we rarely see published examples of their use in government and not-for-profit services. The case illustration presented in this paper is based on a multi-year study of user preferences for campgrounds at a large United States based National Forest (Shawnee National Forest, Illinois) using field-based rigorous qualitative and DCA-based empirical data collected from 249 customers and several forest service staff members.

Specifically, the case study presented in this paper demonstrates how the visitors of a national forest trade-off between price, location, and operational characteristics when choosing a campground. While some of the unique geological characteristics of a region cannot be altered much by humankind, the price (nightly fee, day-use fees, and discounts during extended stays) and operational features (e.g. capacity, reservation options, occupancy) can have significant impact on how visitors choose a campground. National

Forest visitor preferences for location-related characteristics (e.g. proximity to natural water body; rugged hills; green valley, etc) or outdoor activities (e.g. hunting, horse riding, physical/water-based recreation) can also provide guidelines for selecting sites for development of campgrounds.

Because of shrinking funding levels and because of increased emphasis on operational efficiencies, government and public agencies such as US Forest Service have to prioritize the use of resources allocated to them. We believe that use of rigorous market-utility based approach, such as the example presented in this paper, can assist in aligning the operations strategy of government and public organizations with the needs and preferences of the users of their services. While the case illustration presented is specific to US Forest Service; we believe that similar approach can be easily implemented to other government and public organizations.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: first, we briefly describe the background information related to the context of the case study – Shawnee National Forest; second, we describe the research methodology; third, we discuss the results and provide managerial recommendations; and fourth, we conclude and provide directions for future research.

Background Information

According to the United States Forest Service Website (<http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/shawnee/>), the origin of the Shawnee National Forest is closely linked to the economic calamity of the Great Depression. The southern Illinois economy was on the skids well before the stock market crash of 1929. Decades of timber exploitation, subsistence farming, and wildfires resulted in massive erosion, declining soil fertility and a downward spiral in crop production. Non-agricultural jobs were centered in the timber and mining industries, both of which experienced significant market downturns throughout the 1920s. Upstate newspapers, principally the Chicago Tribune, began campaigning for the establishment of a national forest in Illinois. By 1931, the Illinois

Department of Conservation and the Illinois Natural History Survey had pushed consent language through the State Legislature. This provided broad authority to the United States to establish, consolidate, and extend national forests within the state without any limitation of acreage or approval by local or State agencies.

Figure 1 shows the location/map of Shawnee National Forest within the state of IL, USA. In contrast to the gently rolling farm lands of the north, the more than 270,000 acres of the Shawnee National Forest is located in southern Illinois between Ozark and Shawnee Hills between Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Popular geological attractions within the national forest include Garden of the Gods, Stone Face, Little Grand Canyon, and their hiking trails. Within the national forest 10% of the area is designated as "wilderness". The primary purpose of wilderness management is to preserve natural ecosystems and its character for future generations and to provide wilderness-experience in a natural appealing environment to visitors. All of the seven designated wilderness areas within the Shawnee National Forest are open to visitors with the exception of use of motorized vehicle or mechanical equipments.

Figure 1: Shawnee National Forest, Illinois (USA)



The Shawnee National Forest also includes abundance of recreational opportunities to visitors such as hiking, horse riding, fishing, boating, hunting, and camping, among others. There are over 1250 miles of paved, gravel, dirt and grass roads within the forest are open for foot travel, mountain bikers and for horse-riding. The national forest and surrounding areas include a number of natural water bodies ranging from small ponds to around 7000 acres of lakes. These locations offer boating, fishing and swimming opportunities of visitors. Within the Shawnee National Forest there are three swimming “beaches” at Lake Glendale, Pounds Hollow, and Johnson Creek. In addition, Lake Glendale and Pounds Hollow beaches are operated by a concessionaire where lifeguards, food, drinks, and rentals are available.

Camping opportunities within the Shawnee National Forest are plentiful ranging from rugged sites to fully developed campgrounds. Most of the 12 campgrounds located within the national forest include drinking water, restrooms, picnic tables and grills/fire rings. However showers are only available at Oak Point Campground located near the Lake

Glendale recreational area. In addition, several campsites at Oak Point also include electrical hookups for use in recreational vehicles. The campgrounds are scattered across the national forest with capacities ranging from less than 10 to over 75. Nightly fee for staying at campgrounds varies from \$7 - \$10/night depending on the location and the level of development. Usage fees at campgrounds ranged from \$0 to \$5 for visitors who only wanted to stay there during the day (e.g. for picnicking).

With continued growth in outdoor recreational activities during the last decade, campgrounds and other public facilities within the national forest have started facing capacity problems during the major holidays and long weekends. While it is possible for for-profit corporations to use revenue management techniques and charge a premium for services during high demand period, such practices cannot be forced on government and public organizations easily. In addition to adding capacity, the management also needs to understand visitors' needs and preferences with respect to campground locations within the national forest with respect to proximities to various recreational activities and natural environment. Therefore a key challenge for the Shawnee National Forest was to assess the necessity for adding capacity at existing campgrounds and/or to develop and open new campgrounds. All such decisions require additional resources for which funding requests will have to be approved by Sr. federal officials. Therefore the main objective of this case study was to assess the preferences of Shawnee National Forest visitors so that appropriate operational decisions could be made.

Research Methodology

Approach

An effective method for determining the market-based relative value of various features of a service (e.g. Campgrounds) involves modeling consumer preferences in response to experimentally designed service profiles. This approach, commonly known as probabilistic **discrete choice analysis** (DCA) has been used to model choice processes of decision-makers in a variety of academic disciplines, including marketing, operations management, transportation, urban planning, hospitality, and natural resource economics (e.g. Louvière & Timmermans, 1990; McFadden, 1986; Pullman & Moore, 1999; Verma, Thompson and Louviere, 1999).

Statistical models (e.g. Multinomial logit models, nested logit models) developed from a DCA study link service attributes to consumer preferences. Therefore by describing a service in terms of appropriate attributes, DCA can be used to predict relative market impact of various services offering (e.g. Danaher, 1997). Recent papers by Verma, Thompson, and Louviere (1999) and Louviere and Timmermans (1990) review DCA literature and provide guidelines for designing and conducting DCA studies for services. Rather than repeating what has already been detailed in various publications, here we only briefly describe the DCA method.

Discrete choice experiments involve careful design of service profiles (e.g. a specific campground) and choice sets (a number of campground alternatives) in which two or more service alternatives are offered to decision-makers and they are asked to evaluate the options and choose one (or none). Each subject in a DCA experiment typically receives several choice sets to evaluate (e.g., 8 to 32 sets) with two or more hypothetical services to choose from in each set. The design of the experiment is under the control of the researcher, and consequently, the decision-makers' choices (dependent variable) are a function of the attributes of each alternative, personal characteristics of the respondents, and unobserved effects captured by the random component (e.g., unobserved heterogeneity or omitted

factors). For a detailed theoretical and statistical background of DCA please refer to Ben-Akiva and Lerman (1991), Louviere, Hensher and Swait (2001) and McFadden (1986).

DCA applications based on choice experiments typically involve the following steps: (1) identification of attributes, (2) specification of attribute levels, (3) experimental design, (4) presentation of alternatives to respondents, and (5) estimation of the choice model. Past studies have shown that in general, the market share predictions generated from the statistical models (e.g. multinomial logit – MNL) based on discrete choice analysis are extremely accurate (Ben-Akiva & Lerman, 1991; Louviere, Hensher and Swait, 2001). Next we describe our implementation of DCA within the context of campground selection by visitors in Shawnee National Forest.

Campground Attributes and Experimental Design

As recommended by other researchers, we first conducted extensive qualitative research before finalizing the experimental attributes and their levels within the discrete choice experiments included within the customer surveys (Verma, Thompson and Louviere, 1999). We interviewed US Forest Service officials located in the North Central Research Station (located in Chicago, IL metropolitan area), and a number of field officers posted at various Shawnee National Forest locations. We also interviewed a number of campers staying different campgrounds within the national forest. Based on qualitative data and a review of academic and practitioner's literature on the topic we identified nine attributes of campgrounds to be varied in discrete choice experiments. The nine attributes can be broadly classified within broad three categories – campground location; capacity; and usage fees.

The "location" construct consisted of three attributes – campground location; location of campsite within a campground; and proximity to recreational activities close to the campground. Four experimental levels were identified for the "campground location" attribute which include – rugged hills, natural water body, green valley, and unique geological area. "Campsite location" was varied as two-level attribute – campsites in an open area; and campsites separated by trees/bushes. The four experimental levels for the "proximity to

recreational activities” attribute were hunting, horse riding, physical activities, and water-related activities. Table 1 describes all the attributes and their levels.

Table 1: Experimental Constructs, Attributes and Levels

Constructs	Attributes	Levels
Location	Campground Location	(1) Rugged Hills (2) Natural Water Body (3) Green Valley (4) Unique Geological Features
	Campsite Location	(1) Campsites in Open Area (2) Campsites Separated by Bushes/Trees
	Activities Close to Campground Location	(1) Hunting (2) Horse Riding (3) Physical Activities (4) Water Activities
Capacity	Campground Size	(1) 120 Campsites (2) 90 Campsites (3) 60 Campsites (4) 30 Campsites
	Campground Occupancy	(1) 20% or less occupied (2) 40% occupied (3) 60% occupied (4) 80% or more occupied
	Advance Reservation Fee	(1) Not Available (2) \$3 (3) \$6
Fee	Daily use fees	(1) \$9 (2) \$6 (3) \$3 (4) None
	Nightly fees	(1) \$10 (2) \$8 (3) \$6 (4) \$4
	Discount on 3rd Night Stay	(1) None (2) 50% discount for 3rd night stay

The “capacity” construct was represented by campground size, campground occupancy, and advanced reservations options. Both campground size and occupancy were represented by four experimental levels each and reservation option was designed as a three-level attribute. The third construct “fees” was represented by nightly fee, day-use fee,

and discount for 3rd night stay. The nightly and day-use fees were 4-level attributes whereas discount was represented as a two-level attribute.

After finalizing the list of attributes and their experimental levels, we experimentally designed 8 statistically equivalent groups of 32 campground profiles that allowed us to reliably estimate all the main effects of the campground attributes (Verma, Thompson, & Louviere 1999). To enhance the realism of the task, a full-profile approach was used in presenting the choice sets (Green & Srinivasan 1990), i.e., each profile shown to the respondents simultaneously described some combination of all the attributes.

We pre-tested the survey with 25 randomly-selected campers to ensure ease and comprehension of the task, as well as to ensure reliable data collection methods. Average task completion time was approximately 20 minutes and respondents did not indicate difficulty in comprehension.

In addition to the campground choice task, the survey instrument included several questions about respondents' past camping trips and demographics. We will describe summarized results in the next section.

Sampling Frame and Data Collection

The population of interest was campers who stayed at one of the 15 federal or state campgrounds located in the Shawnee National Forest during heavy usage periods (Labor Day and Memorial Day weekends). Twelve interviewers were available during each sampling day. By balancing the total interviewing time available with the size of the campground we developed a weighted plan to get a representative sample from the entire national forest. In addition, interviewing times were varied daily at each campground to reduce any additional biases.

The interviewers walked to each campsite within the campground and requested the campers to complete the survey. Each potential respondent was offered an incentive to participate in a raffle to win one of the ten \$100 gift checks by participating in the survey. If the camper agreed to participate in the survey then the interviewer offered to wait and collect

the completed response right away. A small number of campers either asked the campers to return back later to collect the surveys or choose the mail the survey back later using postage paid envelope.

Results and Analysis

After data collection during Labor Day and Memorial Day weekends the final sample size was for the study was 249. The average age of the respondent was 41 yrs with a standard deviation of 12 yrs. Approximately 40% of the respondents were female and approx 30% had at-least a 4-year college degree. The annual household income for over 70% of the respondents was between \$25,000 and \$100,000. Approximately 80% of the camping party included 1 or more children 12 yrs or younger and approx 40% included at-least one person 65 yrs or older. About two-thirds of the camping parties were staying in tents and the remaining were planning to stay in a recreational vehicle.

Over 90% of the respondents were interested in water-related recreational activities such as swimming (42%) or fishing (52%). Hiking (76%) emerged as the most popular activity whereas horse-riding and mountain biking were preferred by only a small number of respondents. Approximately three-fourth of the campers had gone on at-least one other camping trip during the last twelve month period and over half the campers had gone for 3 or more trips. Based on these descriptive results it appears that campers in Shawnee National Forest are quite diverse and experienced. Next we explain the results of campground choice exercises.

Campground Choice Modeling Results

The primary analysis approach associated with DCA is the estimation of the multinomial logit (MNL) models based on a maximum likelihood estimation technique (Ben-Akiva and Lerman, 1991). Recall that each respondent had to evaluate 8 choice sets, each containing two descriptions campgrounds along with the choice of not choosing either.

Statistical details about MNL model estimation is described in extensive detail by Ben-Akiva and Lerman (1991) and Louviere, Hensher and Swait (2001). A more applied description of DCA and MNL model estimation is provided in Verma, Thompson and Louviere (2001), Verma, Plaschka and Louviere (2002) and Verma and Plaschka (2003). Louviere, Hensher and Swait (2001) and Ben-Akiva and Lerman (1991) recommend that when estimating MNL models, experimental variables can be “effects-coded” to accurately estimate the relative impact on respondents’ choices. The estimated MNL model was statistically significant at 5% level.

Table 2 shows the relative impact of each experimental attribute on campground choice decisions. We present normalized the estimated beta weights between “zero” and “one” based on the highest and lowest part-worth utility of an attribute (This linear transformation allows us to easily compare the impact of one attribute or level with others without worrying to about the meaning of the scale for estimated beta weights). As recommended by Louviere, Hensher and Swait (2001) we estimated the relative main effect by subtracting the highest and lowest beta weights for a given attribute. The main affects allow us to compare the overall impact of changing the levels of attributes in campground choice against each other.

The numerical results presented in Table 2 are plotted in Figures 2 through 5 to clearly illustrate campground choice patterns clearly. Figure 2 shows the relative main effect of all experimental attributes and the aggregated impact of each of the three experimental constructs. Among the three constructs “capacity” accounts for 40% relative weight followed by 34% relative weight assigned on location-related attributes and 26% weight on fees. Perhaps the main effects of attributes are more illustrative which shows that reservation options, activities close to campground, campground location, daily use fee, and occupancy are attributes with five highest weights. Discount on third night stay and the specific location of campsite within a campground had lowest relative impact of the choice of campground.

Table 2: Relative Main Effects and Beta Weights

Constructs	Attributes	Levels	Relative Beta Weights	Relative Main Effect	
Location	Campground Location	Rugged Hills	0.931	0.807	
		Natural Water Body	0.267		
		Green Valley	0.142		
		Unique Geological Features	0.574		
	Campsite Location	Campsites in Open Area	0.300	0.365	
		Campsites Separated by Bushes/Trees	0.657		
	Activities Close to Campground Location	Hunting	0.010	0.895	
		Horse Riding	0.624		
		Physical Activities	0.884		
		Water Activities	0.393		
Capacity	Campground Size	120 Campsites	0.581	0.625	
		90 Campsites	0.370		
		60 Campsites	0.175		
		30 Campsites	0.785		
	Campground Occupancy	20% or less occupied	0.551	0.814	
		40% occupied	0.099		
		60% occupied	0.370		
		80% or more occupied	0.894		
	Reservation Options	No Reservarion	0.000	1.000	
		Reservation (\$3)	0.459		
		Reservation (\$6)	0.977		
	Fee	Daily use fees	\$9 daily use fee	0.234	0.818
			\$6 daily use fee	0.554	
\$3 daily use fee			1.000		
\$0 daily use fee			0.201		
Nightly fees		\$10 nightly fee	0.620	0.507	
		\$8 nightly fee	0.627		
		\$6 nightly fee	0.535		
		\$4 nightly fee	0.132		
Discount on 3rd Night Stay		No discount	0.343	0.277	
		50% discount for 3rd night	0.614		

Figure 2: Relative Main Effects of Experimental Constructs and Determinant Attributes

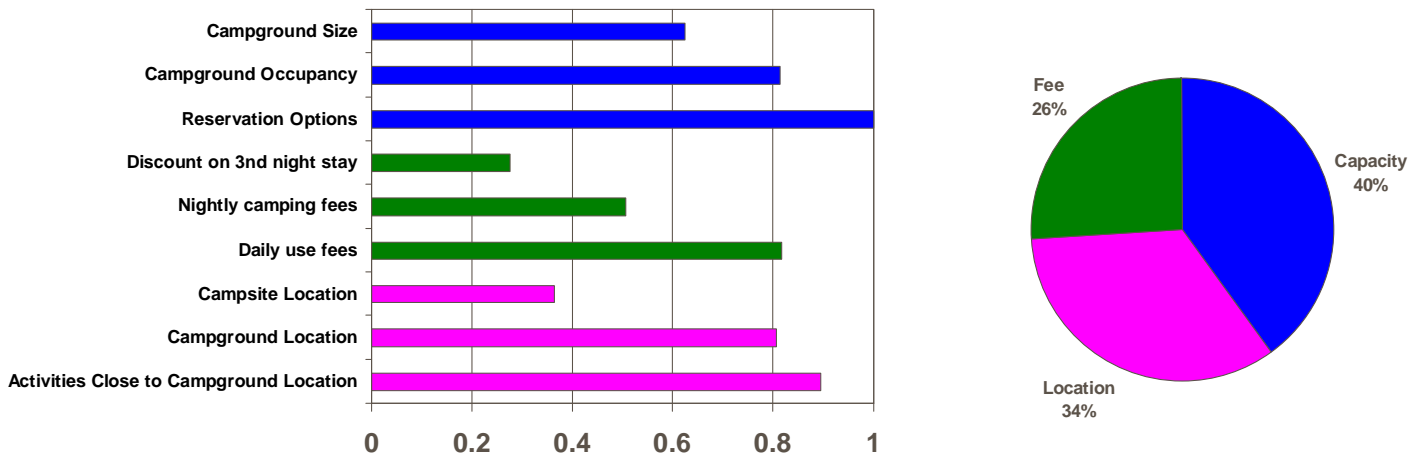
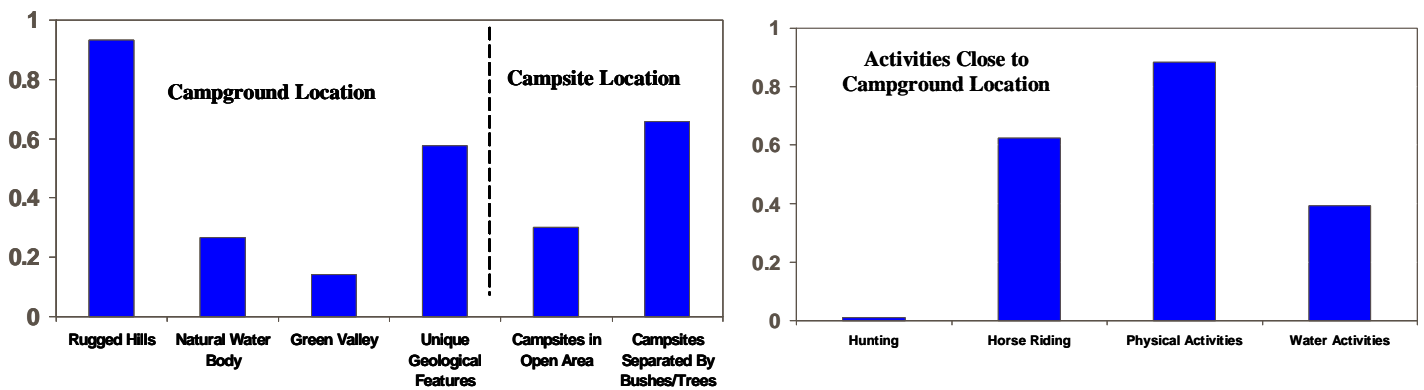


Figure 3 shows the relative impact of location-related attributes on campground choice. Campers in Shawnee National Forest prefer campgrounds located close to rugged hills or unique geological formations compared to campgrounds located in green valley or near water mass. They also prefer campsites separated by bushes and trees. Among the four recreational activities considered, hunting was found to be least popular whereas physical activities was the most favorite followed by horse-riding and water-related activities.

Figure3: Relative Impact of Location Attributes on Campground Choice



The relative preferences for the three attributes related to capacity are presented in Figure 4. It is very interesting to see the parabolic shape of the utility curves for both campground size and occupancy. The campers prefer either a very small or very large campground. Similarly they either prefer very empty or very full campgrounds compared to options in the middle. On the other hand utility for reservation options show that campers are willing and prefer to pay \$6 for the option of reserving the campsite of their choice ahead of time.

Figure 4: Relative Impact of Capacity Attributes on Campground Choice

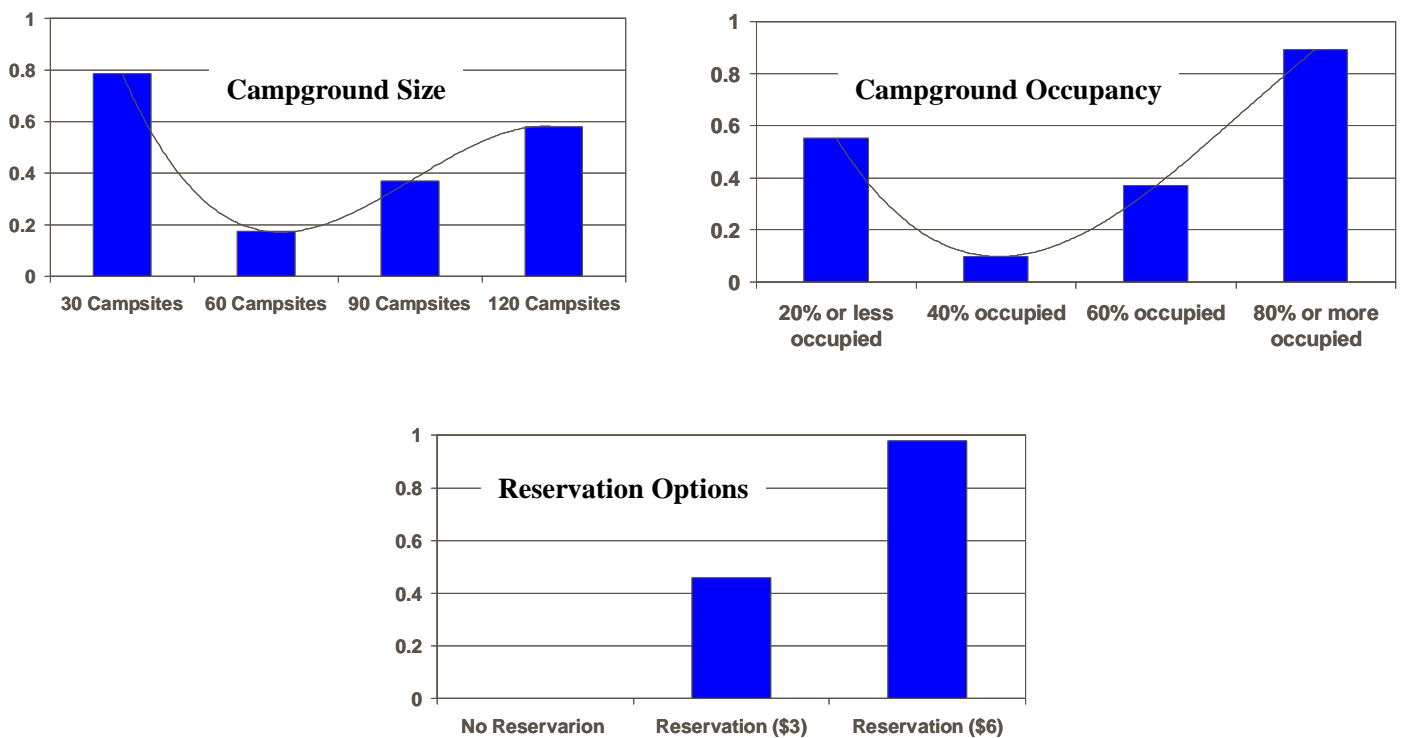
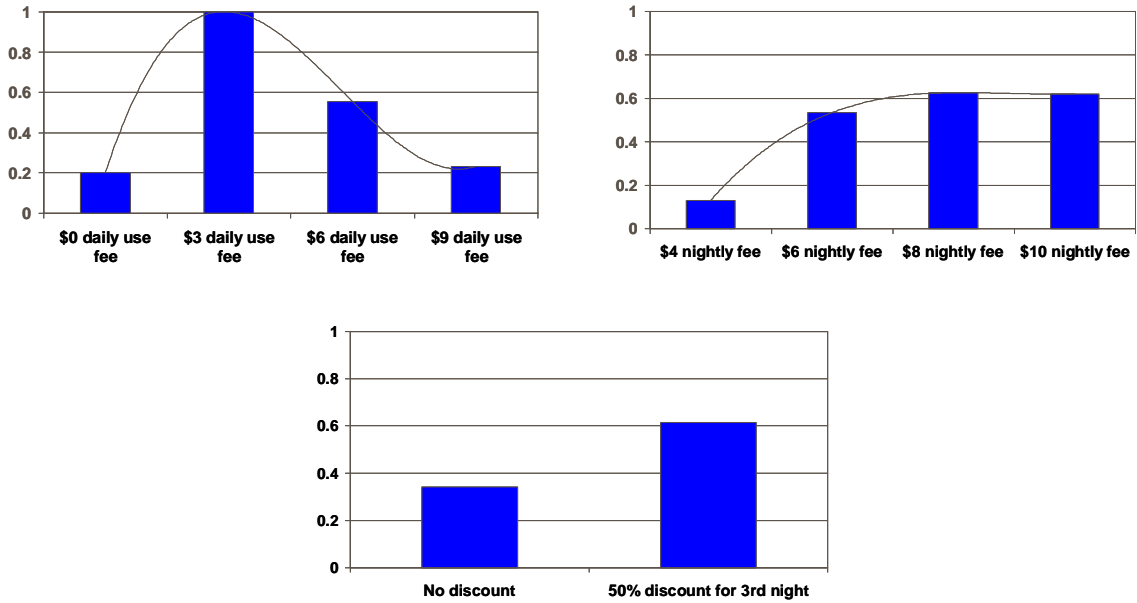


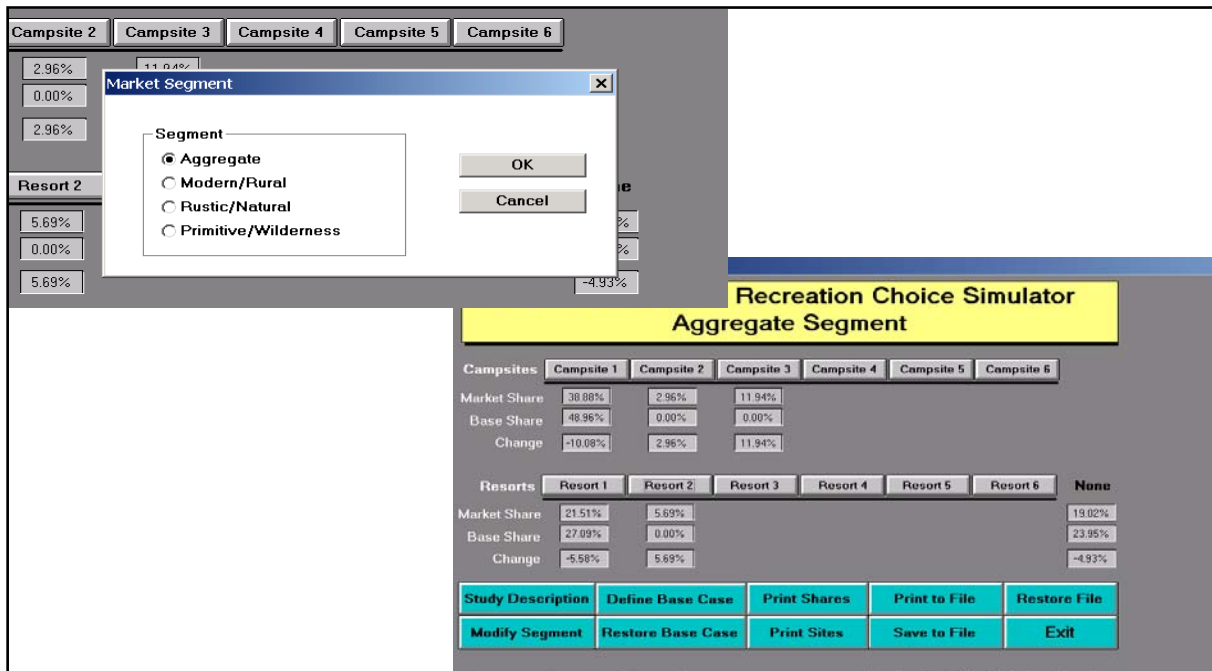
Figure 5 shows the relative utilities of various pricing options. The campers prefer to pay a small (\$3) fee for the day-use of the facilities compared to free use of facilities. Furthermore they exhibit indifference in their preferences for paying between \$6 to \$10 as nightly fee for the use of campsite. There was a slight preference for receiving a 50% discount for staying a third night at the campground facilities.

Figure 5: Relative Impact of User Fee Attributes on Campground Choice



The results presented in figures 2-5 and table 2 has important implications for the design and development of new services within the Shawnee National Forest and also for day-to-day management and maintenance of existing facilities. The results presented above were programmed into an easy-to-use spreadsheet-based decision-support model for use by forest service officials. The spreadsheet allows the field managers to conduct various types of “what-if” analyses and consider the impact of potential managerial actions on the marketplace. For example, based on the results presented in Figure 4 the spreadsheet will show that raising nightly fee from \$8 to \$10 will have minimum impact on the marketplace but changing daily use fee from \$3 to \$6 might have a negative impact. A sample screenshot from a decision-support model is included in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Sample Decision Support Model Screen-Shot



Concluding Remarks

As mentioned earlier, because of shrinking funding levels, deregulation, and competition from for-profit companies and not-for-profit organizations, government agencies are experiencing increased pressure to maximize the limited resources available to them. In this paper we have described and illustrated the use of market-utility based approach used by the United State Forest Service to better understand the needs and preferences of their customers.

The case study presented in this paper demonstrates how visitors of a national forest trade-off between various features of the campground, the recreational activities available to them, with price and capacity constraints which choosing a campground to stay at. The results show an un-biased snapshot of users preferences which can be used by forest service managers and officials when designing and developing new facilities. For example, the results show that the campgrounds developed near rugged hills or unique geological features where the campers can participate in physical activities and where campsites are

separated by trees/bushes will be more popular than the ones in green valley or near a water mass. These results therefore guide “location planning” and eliminate the need for ad-hoc decision-making. Similarly the two capacity-related attributes provide guidance on the size of the campground developments. Developing a series of small campgrounds OR a few large campgrounds might be a better use of resources compared to several mid-size facilities.

Government and not-for-profit agencies always struggle to come-up with the appropriate pricing schemes for the use of their facilities. The results from our study show that campground users are willing to pay reasonable amount for day and night use of facilities and for the advance reservations. For example, while it is common to see campground nightly rates vary from \$6 to \$8, the campers do not seem to mind paying \$10. At the same time, they would prefer a discount for longer stay. Similarly campers are willing to pay \$6 for advanced reservation options. While in our study we only explored simple pricing mechanisms, the context seem to be ready for application of advanced revenue management techniques (In a recent address to the members of Production and Operations Management Society, President Gabriel Bitran emphasized that researchers should adopt revenue management as the dominant paradigm for operational analysis).

While our case study is far from being comprehensive, it provides an illustration for successful use of advanced econometric modeling in combination with a large-scale empirical work in designing more effective services.

References

- Ben-Akiva, M. and Lerman, S.R. (1991), ***Discrete Choice Analysis***. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Danaher, P. J. (1997), "Using Conjoint Analysis to Determine the Relative Importance of Service Attributes Measured in Customer Satisfaction Surveys." ***Journal of Retailing***, 73, 2, 235-260.
- Easton, F. & Pullman, M.E., (2001). Optimizing service attributes: The seller's utility problem, ***Decision Sciences*** 32(2), 1-25.
- Goodale, J., Verma, R. and Pullman, M.E. (2003) A Market Utility Based Model for Capacity Scheduling in Mass Services, ***Production and Operations Management***, 12, (2).
- Green, P.E. and Srinivasan, V. (1990), "Conjoint Analysis in Marketing: New Developments with Implications for Research and Practice," *Journal of Marketing*, 54 (October), pp. 3-19.
- Iqbal, Z., Verma, R. and Baran, R (2003). Understanding Customer Choices & Preferences for Transaction-Based e-Services, ***Journal of Service Research***, 6 (1).
- Keating, E.K. and Frumkin, P. (2001). How to Assess Nonprofit Financial Performance, ***Working Paper***, Northwestern University.
- Louviere, J.J., Hensher, D. and Swait, J. (2001). ***Stated Preference Methods***, Cambridge University Press.
- Louviere, J.J. and Timmermans, H. (1990), "Stated Preference and Choice Models Applied to Recreation Research: A Review," ***Leisure Science***, 12, pp. 9-32.
- McFadden, D. (1986), "The Choice Theory Approach to Market Research," ***Marketing Science***, 5 (4), pp. 275-297.
- Pullman, M., Verma, R., & Goodale, J., (2001). Service design and operations strategy formulation in multicultural markets, ***Journal of Operations Management***, 19(2), 239-254.
- Verma, R., Thompson, G.M., Moore, W.L., and Louviere, J.J. (2001), Effective Design of Products/Services: An Approach Based on Integration of Marketing and Operations Management Decisions, ***Decision Sciences***, 32 (1), 165-193.
- Verma, R., Thompson, G.M. and Louviere, J.J. (1999), "Configuring Service Operations Based on Customer Needs and Preferences" ***Journal of Service Research***, 1 (3), 262-274.