

Communicating Rules in Recreation Areas



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USDA FOREST SERVICE RESEARCH PAPER NE-297
1974

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MANUSCRIPT RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION 21 JANUARY 1974

Abstract

Five hundred fifty-eight campers were surveyed on the Allegheny National Forest to determine their knowledge of rules governing recreation behavior. Most of them were uninformed about the rules. Results of the study suggest that previous camping experience, age, camping style, and residence significantly affect knowledge of rules. Campers who received rule brochures or saw posted signs had significantly higher scores on knowledge of rules than others. Concentrating communication efforts on adolescents, tent campers, low frequency-of-visit campers, and non-locals might produce immediate gains in knowledge about rules.

TO THE RECREATION-AREA manager, rules are purposeful, valuable, and necessary for the proper maintenance of the environment and for the protection of people. The recreationist, however, does not always recognize the worth of rules, because he does not agree with them, does not understand them, or simply does not know about them. Better methods are needed to tell him what the rules are.

A study was undertaken to determine the degree to which campers actually know about existing rules and to suggest ways for managers to direct their communication efforts to improve knowledge of rules.

STUDY METHOD

Sampling

The study was made at Kiasutha and Red Bridge campgrounds, both located adjacent to the Allegheny Reservoir on the Allegheny National Forest near Warren, Pennsylvania. The two campgrounds, together containing 150 camping units, offer camping and fishing opportunities. Kiasutha also has boat-launching, picnicking, and swimming facilities.

Camping groups were sampled randomly in proportion to the number of occupied sites in each camping area on a sampling day. Campers selected from camping groups included both adolescents, between the ages of 12 and 17, and adults.

Adults were recognized as potentially influential in conveying knowledge of rules. Therefore, where present, both male and female adult heads of camping groups were used as respondents. If only one group leader was present, a call-back interview was ar-

anged. Where present, one adolescent was selected randomly from the group by listing all adolescents alphabetically by first name and selecting the first as a respondent. Sampling was carried out between 1 July and 14 August 1972.

Campers were approached at their sites following one of the three daily meals. After explaining the study, we gave each respondent a self-administered questionnaire (appendix). The average time required to complete the questionnaire was about 15 minutes. The interviewer remained at the site to answer procedural questions and to discourage collaboration among respondents. From 221 camping groups, 558 responses were obtained.

Brochure Distribution

Brochures listing campground rules were distributed systematically to campers as they entered the campgrounds. A cyclical schedule was used: on 5 days brochures were distributed to arriving campers, and on the following 5 days none were distributed. This procedure insured that a high proportion of the respondents would see the rule brochure.

Study Questionnaire

Two forms of a self-administered fixed-form survey questionnaire were used. The material content of both was identical, but answer categories were reversed to help eliminate potential response bias. Questions were divided into three groups: those to determine respondent characteristics that might influence their knowledge of rules; questions to determine actual knowledge of rules; and questions to determine how much respondents were exposed to posted rule signs and brochures.

Thirteen questions were designed to solicit information about the respondent: activity type (boater/non-boater) age; sex; frequency of past visits to the Allegheny National Forest; previous visits to other national forests; home community (urban/rural); residence (local/non-local); group structure (children/no children); type of camping equipment; camping area (Kiasutha or Red Bridge); exposure to rule brochure (exposed/not exposed); exposure to posted rule signs (exposed/not exposed); and length of visit.

Respondent knowledge of rules was determined by a recreation-rule-knowledge exam (appendix). It consisted of 10 closed-end questions that were derived from rules contained on posted information signs and in rule brochures. The exams were scored by the number of correct responses. *True*, *False*, and *Don't Know* categories were provided. *Don't know* responses were counted as incorrect answers. Questions were arranged so that their order of presentation would not allow respondents to reach an answer based on information contained in preceding questions.

Respondents were instructed not to guess at their answers. They were told that the purpose of the exam was not to measure their knowledge, but to measure the effectiveness of communication efforts; and that speculation would invalidate study results.

Respondent Characteristics

Male and female respondents were represented equally in the sample. No single age group dominated the sample. The largest proportion of respondents (25 percent) were between 25 and 34. Adolescents made up 18 percent of the sample.

Respondents were almost equally divided between boaters and non-boaters. Over half came from urban communities. Only 11 percent of the respondents lived within 25 miles of the campgrounds, but 72 percent lived between 50 and 200 miles. Eighty percent of the respondents sampled were from family groups; 57 percent were in camping groups of 4 to 6.

Nearly half of the respondents had not previously camped on the Allegheny National

Forest, and 79 percent had not visited another national forest in the 2 years before the survey.

Forty-one percent of the campers occupied tents. Of the others, 24 percent occupied tent-trailers, 20 percent trailers, 11 percent pickup campers, and 4 percent used mobile campers.

Analysis

Simultaneous chi-square testing procedures were used to test for independence between camper characteristics and rule score distributions. In each test, score distributions were compared for selected camper characteristics. For example, in testing the null hypothesis that sex is independent of rule-knowledge score, respondents were divided into male and female groups, and the score-frequency distributions were compared by using chi-square. The student t-test, with observations paired within camping groups, was used to test for knowledge transfer between adults and adolescents.

Several important points should be kept in mind when reviewing study results. First, the chi-square test itself does not reveal the strength of relationship between rule-knowledge score and an independent variable. The test only reveals where the distribution of scores are statistically different. We use the mean score to supplement relationships implied by the statistical tests of independence. Second, in testing one independent variable at a time (for example, camper characteristic) no attempt was made to control for the confounding effects of other, perhaps intercorrelated, independent variables. Finally, it should be recognized that statistically significant test results do not necessarily imply relationships that are meaningful to the recreation manager.

RESULTS

Knowledge of Rules

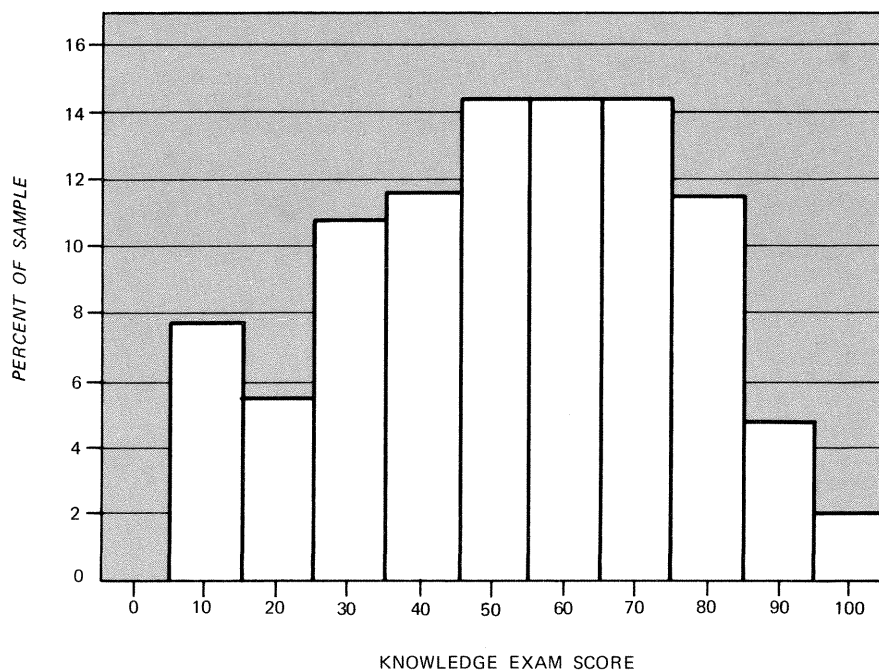
Score distributions for individual exam items are shown in table 1. For all respondents, the mean score for the exam was 49.5. Only 48 percent of the respondents scored 60 or more. Six percent had scores of 90 or 100, while 14 percent had scores of 10 or 20 (fig. 1).

Table 1.—Response to questionnaire about knowledge of campground rules*

Question	Response	
	Correct	Incorrect
	Percent	Percent
1. At all times within camp and picnic grounds, dogs, cats, and other animals must be confined or restrained on a leash. (T).	83	17
2. Because food wastes are decomposable and serve as a food source for many forest animals, they may be deposited on the ground in small quantities. (F).	76	24
3. Clothing or articles of household use may not be washed at hydrants in recreation areas. (T).	68	32
4. Leashed dogs and cats are allowed at developed beaches. (F).	59	41
5. If you have paid in advance for your site, you may leave your camping equipment unattended for more than 24 hours. (F).	56	44
6. Small pack tents may be pitched for evening use in picnic areas after 8:00 p.m. (F).	42	58
7. Even though a limb on a tree appears to be dead, it may not be used as firewood. (T).	41	59
8. A camper may set up and leave his camping unit unoccupied the first night if the site is attended the next morning. (F).	39	61
9. Small motorized bikes may not be operated on roadways within camp areas during daylight hours. (T).	34	66
10. Besides hikers, only bicycles are allowed on trails within developed recreation areas. (F).	20	80

*Letter in parenthesis following question indicates whether question is *True* or *False*.

Figure 1.—Camper knowledge scores as a percentage of the total sample.



Variables Associated with Knowledge Level

Of the variables tested, six were associated with knowledge of rules: age; frequency of visits to the Allegheny National Forest; relation of home to the forest; camping style; ex-

posure to rule brochure; and exposure to posted signs. Variables not associated with knowledge of rules were: activity type; sex; frequency of visits to other national forests; urban/rural residence; group makeup; length of stay when interviewed; and campground sampled (table 2).

Table 2.—Group mean scores on knowledge of campground rules

Respondent Group	Group size	Percent of sample	Group mean score
VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWLEDGE LEVEL			
	No.	Percent	Percent
<i>Age:</i>			
12 to 17 years	100	17.9	38
18 to 24 years	63	11.3	45
25 to 34 years	137	24.5	54
35 to 39 years	68	12.2	51
40 to 49 years	115	20.6	54
50 years or older	75	13.5	56
<i>Number of visits to the Allegheny National Forest over previous two seasons:</i>			
First visit	267	47.6	48
Two to four visits	181	32.4	49
Five to ten visits	51	9.1	50
Over ten visits	59	10.6	61
<i>Relation of home to the Forest:</i>			
Local	63	11.3	61
Non-local	495	88.7	48
<i>Camping style:</i>			
Tent	228	40.8	47
Tent-trailer	132	23.6	53
Trailer	115	20.6	59
Pickup truck camper	64	11.5	43
Mobile camper	19	3.5	33
<i>Exposure to rule brochure:</i>			
Exposed	251	48.5	57
Not exposed	267	51.5	44
<i>Exposure to posted signs:</i>			
Exposed	328	64.6	54
Not exposed	180	35.4	44
VARIABLES NOT ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWLEDGE LEVEL			
<i>Activity type:</i>			
Boater	283	50.7	49
Non-boater	275	49.3	51
<i>Sex:</i>			
Male	279	50.0	51
Female	279	50.0	48
<i>Number of visits to other National Forests over previous two seasons:</i>			
None	441	79.0	49
One	52	9.3	53
Two	20	3.6	56
Over two	45	8.1	51
<i>Residence:</i>			
Urban	326	58.4	49
Rural	232	41.6	52
<i>Group makeup:</i>			
With children	442	79.2	50
Without children	116	20.8	51
<i>Length of stay at time of interview:</i>			
One to three days	283	50.7	52
Over three days	275	49.3	48
<i>Camping area:</i>			
Kiasutha	423	75.8	49
Red Bridge	135	24.2	52

Directing Communication Efforts

The objective of the communication process is to provide a flow of information to a selected audience. If segments of the recreational population demonstrate different levels of knowledge about rules, when all are exposed to essentially the same communication forces, then additional communication efforts should be directed at these segments. Our Allegheny study revealed that the relative success of communicating rules varies between segments of the camping population. Four respondent characteristics were related to knowledge of rules; age; frequency of past visits; relation of home to the Forest, and camping style.

Respondent Age

Knowledge of rules increases with age. Respondents were divided into six age groups ranging from adolescents (12 to 17 years) to adults 50 years or older. Mean knowledge scores for each age group are shown in table 2. From these mean scores, it is apparent that a positive association exists between age and knowledge of rules.

Chi-square analysis was used to compare knowledge-score distributions of adolescents (12 to 17 years) with all adult scores, as well as with each of the adult age groupings. The score distributions were found to differ at the 0.01 level of significance or greater. Thus, our findings indicated that adolescent scores are significantly lower than adult scores. Likewise, the student *t*-test, with paired observations, revealed no measurable intra-group transfer of rule knowledge between adults and adolescents within the camping group.

A greater proportion of campers could possibly be made knowledgeable of rules if additional communication efforts were directed toward younger age groups. Results indicated that communication efforts might be applied in some inverse ratio to age—particularly for those under 25. If this were done, in the short term the percentage of knowledgeable campers should increase by an increase in adolescent rule knowledge. In the long term, both the percentage of knowledgeable campers and the mean knowledge level of the entire camping population would probably increase.

Frequency of Past Visits

Knowledge of rules also increased as familiarity with the recreation area increased. Campers were classified into four groups based on their frequency of visits to the forest during the two seasons before the study: first visit, 2 to 4 visits, 5 to 10 visits, and more than 10 visits. Mean group scores were found to increase continuously from 48 for first-time visitors to 61 for the over-10 frequency-of-visit group (table 2).

The greatest score increase appeared in the over-10-visit group (table 2). Chi-square analysis disclosed that the increase in knowledge level between frequency-of-visit groups was statistically significant between all groups and the over-10-visit group at the 0.05 level or greater.

Frequency-of-visit comparisons indicated that a greater percentage of campers might be made knowledgeable of recreation rules if additional communication efforts were directed at lower-frequency-of-visit campers. But recreationists who are unfamiliar with the recreation area are not as easily identified as are adolescents.

Relation of Home to Forest

It is more than coincidence that 11 percent of the respondents fell in both the over-10 frequency-of-visit group and in the local-respondent group. The intercorrelation of these two groups is further evidenced by their respective mean scores. Both the over-10 frequency-of-visit group and the local-respondent group has mean scores of 61 (table 2). Therefore the non-local respondent group probably dominates the under-10 frequency-of-visit group. An attempt should be made to distinguish local from non-local campers, because non-local campers represent the majority of recreationists who are unfamiliar with the recreation area and consequently are less informed about rules.

A large difference was observed between the mean scores of local and non-local respondents. Non-local campers, 89 percent of the total sample, had a group mean score of 48, whereas local campers had a mean score of 61 (table 2). Score distributions of local and

non-local respondents differed at the 0.001 level of significance. The percentage of knowledgeable campers could possibly be increased if additional communication efforts were directed toward non-local campers.

Camping Style

Camping style—the type of camping equipment used—was related to knowledge of rules. Campers were divided in five groups by the type of camping equipment they used: tents, tent-trailers, trailers, pickup-truck campers, and mobile campers. Computed mean scores for each group showed that scores varied with camping style (table 2). Respondents using trailers had the highest group mean score, 59; while respondents using mobile campers had the lowest mean score, 33. Statistical analysis further supports this observation. Scores of tent campers were first compared with the scores of all other campers. The knowledge-level distributions of the two groups were found to differ at the 0.10 level of significance. Next, pair-wise chi-square tests were conducted among each of the five camping-style groups (table 3).

Significant differences in score distributions were found between campers who used different types of camping equipment. Previous research has shown that campers progress in their camping styles (*LaPage and Ragain 1971*). It is quite possible that tent-trailer and trailer campers interviewed in this study were formerly tent campers, and consequently are better informed than other campers about the recreation area. This reasoning, however, would not account for the low mean scores of pickup-truck campers and mobile campers, unless these campers are entirely new campers

who did not pass through the tent or tent-trailer camping stages.

The most obvious observation that can be derived from these findings is that mobile campers, pickup-truck campers, and tent campers, who comprised 4, 12, and 41 percent respectively of the sample, had significantly lower mean scores than trailer campers and tent-trailer campers. The percentage of knowledgeable campers may be increased by directing communication efforts toward tent campers, mobile campers, and pickup-truck campers.

Method of Communication

The other variables related to knowledge of rules—exposure to rule brochures and exposure to posted signs—fall into the category of method of communication. Once recreation managers are able to identify the uninformed segments of the recreation audience, the path to enlightenment will lie in employing the most effective method for conveying rules to that audience.

Rule Brochure

Exposure to a recreation-area rule brochure increases knowledge of rules. Roughly half of the respondents recalled that they had been exposed to the rule brochure. Those exposed to brochures had a mean score of 57 as compared to a score of 44 for those not exposed (table 2). Score distributions for campers who were exposed to rule brochures were found to differ at the 0.001 level of significance from those who were not exposed to brochures.

Brochures are an effective means of conveying rules—provided they are distributed systematically. The wording and design of a brochure contribute to its effectiveness as a means of communication. It is possible that different types of recreationists respond differently to a particular brochure design. An effort should be made to match brochure design with the intended audience. Another problem with the effectiveness of brochures is the way in which they are distributed. A distribution system in which the recreation-area entrance attendant delivers a brochure to the driver of the camping vehicle while a group is registering has some serious inadequacies. Better approaches may be needed.

Table 3.—Pair-wise chi-square test results: significant camping-style group differences

Comparison		Significance level
Group	Group	
Tent	Trailer	0.001
Tent	Mobile camper	.01
Tent-trailer	Trailer	.05
Tent-trailer	Mobile camper	.05
Trailer	Pickup camper	.01
Trailer	Mobile camper	.001

Posted Signs

Like rule brochures, exposure to posted rule signs seems to increase campers' knowledge of rules. In this study, 65 percent of the respondents recalled seeing posted rule signs. The group exposed to posted rule signs had a mean score 11 percent higher than those not exposed (table 2). The score distributions of the two groups differed at the 0.001 level of significance.

Posted signs apparently were read by a large portion of the campers in this study. Because posted signs can be placed strategically (and do not require hand distribution, as brochures do) signs may have a greater potential for communicating rules than brochures do. But their effectiveness can be limited by their placement and design. Care must be taken not to negate the communication value of posted signs by poor wording and placement in such a way as to degrade the esthetic value of the recreation area.

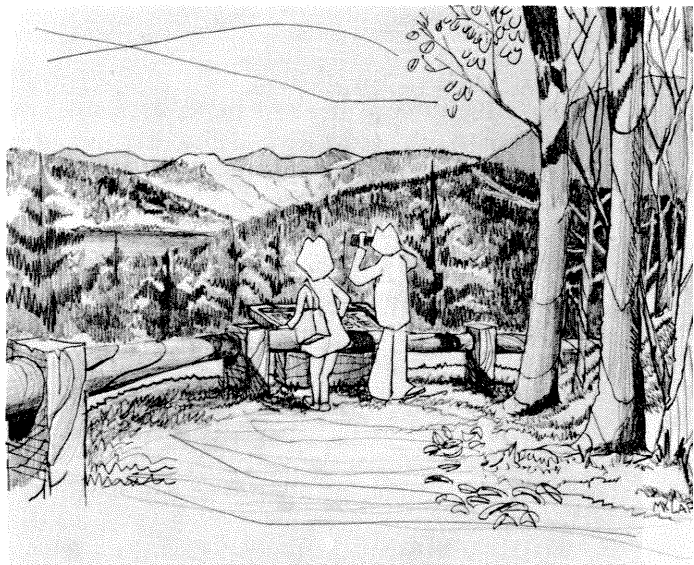
CONCLUSIONS

Our study results support three major conclusions.

First, campers are not well informed about rules. Fewer than half of the respondents in this study got scores of 60 or more on the knowledge-of-rules exam. The overall average score was 49.5. In very few instances would such a low communication-success level be considered satisfactory. Efforts should be made to utilize all communication means available, without disproportionate costs to management, to increase the level of rule knowledge.

Second, analysis revealed four variables that help to identify uninformed campers: age; frequency of past visits to the area; relation of home to the area; and camping style. User characteristics not related to knowledge of rules include: activities participated in other than camping; sex; past visits to other similarly administered recreation areas; residence; group composition; and length of stay.

Third, the differences found in score distributions showed that communication methods can be identified for improving knowledge of



rules. Respondents exposed to rule brochures and posted signs had significantly higher scores than those not exposed. Through systematic distribution of rule brochures, knowledge levels may be increased without high cost to management. Design and distribution of posted rule signs could also be improved to increase their effectiveness. If other economically feasible ways to inform people of rules can be found, or if the use of present means can be improved, the proportion of knowledgeable campers could be increased.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Increased Communication Efforts Should Be Directed Toward the Adolescent, First-time, Non-local, and Tent Camper Segments of the Recreation Audience

Specific groups within the user population must be identified. Adolescents and tent campers do not present much of a problem, but non-local and first-time visitors are hard to identify.

Non-local visitors require special attention. One approach, where feasible, would be for the area entrance attendant to identify non-local campers by home address on the registration forms. Visual examination of auto license plates and vehicle registration stickers could also be used. The attendant could ask non-local groups if they are familiar with the area. If not, they could be given brochures to intro-

duce them to the area. At the discretion of the attendant, the group could also be invited to stop at a programmed audio-visual display before going into the area. This procedure would not only direct communication specifically toward groups, but would permit the entire group to be reached rather than only the vehicle driver.

Another approach would be to use selected personal contacts by recreation site administrators. Non-local camping groups could be identified by reviewing registration records. Selected groups could be visited by a site administrator trained in communication methods. His objective would be to familiarize the group with the area and distribute pertinent literature.

Communication Media Should Be Located According to Observed Social Interaction and Activity Patterns

Communication efforts rely heavily on signs at locations that people normally pass. The hope is that they will stop to read the signs. But they don't. Less than half of the sampled campers recalled reading rules posted on signs, although 65 percent recalled seeing the signs. To reach a greater percentage of people, signs should be placed carefully.

In many recreation areas, signs are limited to bulletin boards placed near centrally located toilet and shower facilities. Our study indicated that such bulletin boards are seen by less than half of the campers. It might be beneficial to put signs inside restroom and

shower facilities. Most people visit these facilities at least once during their visit, often immediately after they arrive. Signs here would give the visitor an opportunity to familiarize himself with the rules while using the facilities. And signs here would not have a negative impact on the esthetic values of the natural forest environment. They would be easy to maintain and would probably cost less than increasing the number of bulletin boards.

Not that bulletin boards are not effective. Displays of rules do reach a large portion of the camping population (Wagar 1971). However, excessive use of them is constrained by the impact they have on the esthetics of an area. We suggest that, rather than increasing the number of bulletin boards, the manager should concentrate on improving sign messages.

In his study of camper activity patterns in auto campgrounds on the Huron-Manistee National Forest, King (1965) found that nearly 70 percent of all camper activity was spent in and around the campsite. It is only logical that communication efforts should be concentrated on these locations. A rule card, preferably plastic or metal, could be placed innocuously on such sites, and at restrooms and shower facilities.

Where an envelope system is used to collect fees, it could be modified to include a tear-off list of rules. This would require no additional work and costs would be minimal.

Burch (1965) and Hendee and Campbell (1969), studying the social aspects of camping, documented the significant role that social interaction plays in the recreation experience. During our study, we observed that campers willingly congregate for evening lecture programs. Such programs present opportunities for social interaction and entertainment. Since most evening lecture programs relate to the particular recreation environment, it should be possible to incorporate a discussion of rules. This would not only help to convey rules, but also would help to explain why such rules are needed.

Hendee and Campbell (1969) observed that the campfire functions as the center for social interaction, drawing people together. Congregating people around a campfire for informal discussions would provide an opportunity for





establishing communication and conveying rules.

Efforts to convey rules could be most productively directed toward adolescents, non-locals, and tent-campers. Wagar (1971) found that people prefer to *hear* information rather than read it, particularly adolescents. One approach that would reach the entire group: a programmed audio-visual display. The display could be erected adjacent to a roadway pull-off located near the entrance to controlled access areas. Programmed displays would initially cost more than other communication methods, but would eliminate costly man-hours of personal contact, without significant recurring costs.

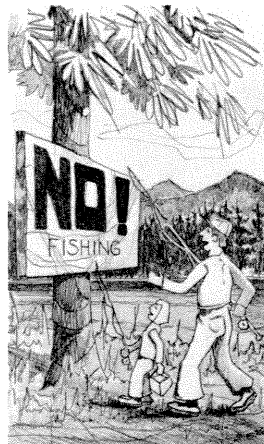
For areas with a central manned entrance, printed rule brochures could be used in addition to the previously mentioned audio display. The dual methods are suggested because a brochure's effectiveness depends on the manner in which it is distributed. Too often only the driver is exposed to the brochure.

Communication Means Should Be Designed and Applied in a Manner That Will Stimulate Camper Interest

The way in which the communicator conveys his message is of prime importance to communication of rules. Castro (1972) discussed the need for humanizing park signs. Signs could be more effective if any hostile or dogmatic tone were avoided. For example, "NO DOGS ALLOWED" could be changed to "SORRY—PETS NOT PERMITTED", or the sign "DO NOT ENTER" might be changed to "CLOSED".

Collectively, the above-mentioned means should help to increase knowledge of recreation-area rules, as well as improve understanding of why such rules are needed.

Care should be taken to create effective communication methods, and in directing them toward those segments of the recreating public most likely in need of the information.



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Dr. Donald Kotten, associate professor, School of Environmental and Resources Management, State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse, New York, for his assistance in the design of this study. Credit is also due Ralph H. Freeman and Rodney G. Larson, forest supervisor and recreation staff officer, Allegheny National Forest, Warren, Pa., for their helpful suggestions and cooperation throughout the conduct of this research.

APPENDIX

Study Questionnaire

COVER SHEET

Interviewer: Fill in the following information:

Recreation area (check): _____ Date: _____
_____ Kiasutha or _____ Red Bridge Time: _____
Camp Group number: _____ Questionnaire form
(circle): A or B

Camp group makeup (enter numbers):

_____ Children (Under 12)
_____ Adolescents (12 to 17)
_____ Adults (18+)

Camping equipment (check):

_____ Tent _____ Pickup camper
_____ Tent-trailer _____ Mobile camper
_____ Trailer _____ Other (specify): _____

QUESTIONNAIRE

- Q 1. Where do you live? (City and State): _____
- Q 2. How many nights have you already camped here? _____ (nights)
- Q 3. How many separate camping trips have you made to the Allegheny National Forest last year and this year? _____ (number)
- Q 4. How many camping trips have you made to other National Forests last year and this year? _____ (number)
- Q 5. During this visit to the Allegheny National Forest, what major recreation activities have you engaged in? (Check all that apply):
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ Camping | _____ Swimming |
| _____ Boating | _____ Bicycling |
| _____ Water skiing | _____ Sight-seeing |
| _____ Fishing | _____ Hiking |
- Q 6. Check the age group in which you fall:
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| _____ Under 18 | _____ 35 to 39 |
| _____ 18 to 24 | _____ 40 to 49 |
| _____ 25 to 34 | _____ Over 50 |
- Q 7. The following 10 questions are designed to determine your understanding of the recreation rules that apply to use of this recreation area. We are trying to get a measure of the effectiveness of efforts used to convey rules to people who use the area. For each item, simply check "true" if you feel the statement is correct, "false" if you feel the statement is incorrect, and "don't know" if you are not sure whether the statement is correct or incorrect. PLEASE DO NOT GUESS at your answers. Guessing will invalidate the objective of this study. We are not testing you, but are testing the effectiveness of current methods used to convey rules.

- a. If you have paid in advance for your site, you may leave your camping equipment unattended for more than 24 hours?
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- b. At all times within camp and picnic grounds, dogs, cats, and any other animals must be confined on a leash?
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- c. Small pack tents may be pitched for evening use in picnic areas after 8:00 p.m.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- d. Even though a limb on a tree appears to be dead, it may not be used as firewood.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- e. Small motorized bikes may not be operated on roadways within camp areas during daylight hours.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- f. Because food wastes are decomposable and serve as food source for many forest animals, they may be deposited on the ground in small quantities.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- g. Clothing or articles of household use may not be washed at hydrants in recreation sites.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- h. Leashed dogs and cats are allowed at developed swimming beaches.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- i. A camper may set up and leave his camping unit unoccupied the first night if the site is attended the next morning.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know
- j. Besides hikers, only bicycles are allowed on trails within developed recreation areas.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know

Q 8. Have you seen a National Forest recreation rule brochure?
☐ Yes (go to question 9)
☐ No (go to question 10)
☐ Don't know (go to question 11)

Q 9. Where did you see this brochure? (Check all that apply):
☐ At the public information center
☐ At your recreation site
☐ At another National Forest
☐ At stores or restaurants within or near the Allegheny National Forest
☐ Other places (please list): _____

Q 10. Did you notice posted signs explaining rules and regulations as you entered this camping area or as you moved around in the area?
☐ Yes (go to question 11)
☐ No
☐ Don't recall

Q 11. Did you read any of these posted signs?
☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't recall

THANK YOU for taking the time to fill out this questionnaire. If you have any questions about this area, the interviewer would be most happy to answer them as best he can. He also has a copy of the National Forest rule brochure that contains the correct answers to the questions asked earlier.



THE FOREST SERVICE of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.