

Minnesota

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DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

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②B INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL
Winter Telephone Survey

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INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL-
WINTER TELEPHONE SURVEY

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Introduction

Natural resource planners and administrators must make daily decisions on the type and amount of recreation facilities and programs to provide for the public. Every level of government, from the small rural community to the federal agencies, such as the National Park Service, make these decisions in working toward the goal of providing facilities and opportunities needed by the public. One of the primary bases for choosing one type of facility or program over another is the recreation participation patterns of the public. The purpose of this telephone survey is to gather necessary outdoor recreation data for this decision making process.

You, the interviewer, are critical to the success of this effort. You are the link between the public and the decision maker; therefore, it is vital that you work to make sure the information you receive from the respondent at the other end of the telephone line is the best information that respondent can provide. In some cases the respondent will give you the desired type of information with no explanations or encouragement on your part. In other cases you may have to explain to the respondent what a particular word means such as orienteering, or ask that person to be more specific in his response ("We need a more specific location for that activity. Do you know what county you cross country skied in?" etc.)

Remember, getting the right types of information is important because a survey of this type is only as accurate as the data gathered. We will use the responses you record to estimate the total amount and duration of recreation participation in each of 13 winter activities occurring in each Minnesota county, on each day of the week, and at different times of day. Additionally, we want to know in which county the participants live, how old they are, and whether they are males or females.

These estimates will then be used to build a model for recreation decision makers. The decision makers will be able to input the feasible alternatives for provision of facilities and programs and the model will, in turn, be used to tell the decision makers which alternative will serve the widest spectrum of the public. If the data produced to make the estimates and design the models are not correct, the estimates and the model will lead to incorrect decisions.

Additionally, many of the responses you gather will be used to identify

special populations from which we will be collecting additional information by mail. We are very interested in the habits and opinions of hunters, fishermen, trail users and the users of a variety of types of public recreation facilities. If we are to have a good sample of these special populations, it is critical that you make the proper notation on the interview form.

Again, the success of this entire effort hinges on good communication between you and the respondent. Without a good understanding by both of you of the types of data needed, we may well be less than successful in our endeavors.

Obtaining Data

Your Attitude:

A preface to any section of an interviewer's manual dealing with obtaining valid responses, should address impression the interviewer makes on the person at the other end of the line. First and foremost, the respondent is giving us his time. They are doing us favors, and we should present a courteous, interested, and understanding image. If you are impolite, fail to be understanding, or present a disinterested image to the respondent, that person is very likely to resist cooperation. On the other hand, if you are courteous, interested, and understanding, the respondent will be willing to assist. Remember also, you as an interviewer represent the Department of Natural Resources.

The Unit of Contact:

The basic unit of contact is a household. The household is defined as all persons residing in an individual dwelling unit associated with the telephone number listed at the top of the first page of the interview schedule. In selecting the sample, we have tried to eliminate all nonresidential numbers. If we accidentally selected a business or another type of nonresidential number, politely tell the person answering the phone that you have reached a wrong number. Check the space labeled nonresidential in the response section of the interview schedule and proceed to the next interview.

If the number reached is a rooming house, dormitory or other nonfamily

multi-person dwelling unit, you should obtain only information on the respondent or those who share the same room or apartment. For example, if you reached a university dormitory, administer the questionnaire with respect only to the individual answering the telephone and persons who share his/her room. If you reach a boarding house, we are only concerned with the person who answers the telephone.

If a single family dwelling is reached such as a house or apartment, we are interested in everyone living within that single unit. However, we are not interested in collecting information on family members who do not live at home.

Placing Calls: Each evening, when you arrive for work, you will be given a stack of interview schedules. At the top of each schedule is a space labeled telephone number.

Possible Outcomes:

Disconnected Numbers: You should enter the appropriate coding letter in the call result space provided on the first response sheet. Disconnected numbers should be placed in a unique stack. That stack will not be called again and is referred to as the No Return Call stack.

Nonresidential Numbers: Should you reach a business or other nonresidential number tell the answering party, "Sorry, I have dialed the wrong numbers." and terminate the call. Promptly record the call result letter in the proper space and place the answer sheet in the No Response stack with the disconnected number answer sheets.

Changed Numbers: In some cases you will reach a recording or an Operator that will tell you that the number has been changed. If the recording or the Operator gives you the new number, strike out the old number at the top of page one of the answer sheet and enter the new number. If no new number is given place the answer sheet in a stack for Changed Numbers. We will check information for the new number the next day.

Busy Numbers: If you reach busy number place the correct code in the all result space and put the answer sheet in a stack reserved for busy numbers only. Proceed to call new numbers for approximately 30 minutes and then recall the busy number. If a busy number is again reached this procedure should be repeated through the calling period until the number rings or the period is over. It is important that you recall busy numbers.

Generally, reaching a busy signal means that someone is home; therefore, there is a high probability of obtaining a contact when recalling the same evening.

No Answer: If you get a ringing tone but no answer, record the proper code in the call result space and place the answer sheet in a stack for numbers to be recalled the next evening. If the call you are making is the third and last evening that an attempt will be made to reach the number, the answer sheet will be removed from the recall stack by the afternoon shift on the following day.

A Contact: If a contact with the head of the household or a qualified respondent is made, after completing the interview record the correct response in the call result space, check all responses for accuracy and reliability, and place the answer sheet in a stack reserved for completed calls. You have completed the interview when all of the questions on the schedule have been properly answered by a qualified respondent. Sometimes a contact is made but no qualified respondent is at home. A date and time when a call back is to be made to reach a qualified respondent should be obtained and placed in the proper spaces on page one of the answer sheet. If the call back is the same evening it is your responsibility to call at the pre-arranged time. If the call back is to occur on another date then we will be responsible for informing the interviewer of the appointment.

If a contact is made but the respondent refused cooperation, note the correct code in the call result space and place the refusal in a separate stack for refusals only. Incomplete answer sheets where the respondent stops cooperating during the interview fall into this category, too.

Each evening you will have a quota of completed interviews to reach. If you have called all of the numbers given to you at the beginning of the evening and have not reached the quota, recall numbers from the busy pile one time each. If after recalling busy numbers, you have not achieved the quota, see the survey supervisor for a new stack of schedules with new numbers.

If you have reached your quota of completed interviews prior to the end of the work period, contact the survey supervisor. You will be given additional calls to make if other interviewers are having trouble reaching their quota.

Qualified Respondents:

A proper, usable, completed interview requires a qualified respondent be questioned. The ideal respondent is the male or female head of the household as identified by questions 2 and 4. If a head of the household is not present, or if the person answering the telephone indicates that there is no head of the household, we must try to locate an alternative respondent living within the dwelling unit. This can be any young adult 16 years of age or older. Special questions have been designed to ascertain whether or not the potential respondent is qualified. Once someone is located who feels they can give the needed data, it is up to you to determine if the information being given is complete and accurate. If you have any doubts about the ability of the respondent to supply quality information, you should ask when a qualified respondent will be available. Note the day, date, and time this person will be available in the appropriate space on the first page of the interview schedule and terminate the interview. Generally, alternate respondents 16 years of age and older should be able to answer all questions. At times, though, this criterion will not produce a qualified respondent and in these cases you should follow the above termination procedure.

Unwilling Respondents:

An ever present problem in survey research is the unwilling respondent. In recreation research unwilling respondents result most often from three factors. In some cases, people consider responding to questionnaires an undue infringement on their time. Usually they will tell the interviewer they are busy, that dinner is getting cold, or they will respond in some other manner indicating that, at the moment, their time is too precious to be spent answering questions. In this case the interviewer should ask for a more convenient time to call them back and then replace the call at the appointed hour. Another case is the potential respondent who feels that answering some or all questions is an invasion of privacy. This is a more difficult case for you to handle. The most useful approach is for you to tell the potential respondent that this is a chance to directly influence their government. It may be appropriate to tell them that if they do not

respond, their feelings and desires will not be heard by decision makers in the legislature, and in state and local governments. You need to point out that it is in their self interest to complete the interview. However, never push a hostile respondent! The most important unwilling respondent is the one who says they don't want to cooperate because they don't participate in any outdoor recreation. Often this type is an older person or an individual who does not have free time for recreation. In the final analysis, these people are as important to the study as those who do participate in outdoor recreation. If we fail to get responses from nonrecreators we risk grossly overstating the amount of recreation that takes place in Minnesota. If that occurs, we are likely to waste money on unnecessary recreation facilities and programs. If a potential respondent says his/her responses don't matter because they do not recreate, you should point out that without their input needed facilities and programs will be overestimated and tax money will be wasted. Furthermore, because they do not recreate, it is good to point out that the interview will only take a few minutes. If they then agree to participate administer the entire questionnaire as quickly as possible.

To facilitate interviews with older persons who state they nor any members of their household participate in any outdoor recreation, special provisions have been included within the body of the questionnaire. In this case you need only obtain age and gender of the household members and move on to question 17 and complete the demographic questions.

Again, in considering the unwilling respondent the need for you to project a courteous, interested and understanding impression cannot be overstated. If you care less, are unsure of the need for the data, or are rude, the potential respondent will remain unwilling.

The Correct Information

The purpose of this section is to ensure that you collect the best information that the respondent can give. To obtain quality information you may have to probe or coax some types of data from the respondent, being extremely careful not to lead the respondent into giving inaccurate information. There is a fine line between helping the respondent give the best

available information and causing the respondent to give inaccurate responses. Remember, if we know that correct or accurate information is not available we can account for it later. Keep this in mind as you probe for accurate responses and record the best response received. If data is recorded in a way that resembled accurate data, but is the result of you putting incorrect answers in the respondent's mouth, or trying to read the respondent's mind, we cannot account for inaccurate or incorrect information and will have bias in the results. If you have gone as far as you can go in helping the respondent answer accurately, and the response is still less than the needed quality, record the best available answer and proceed to the next question. We can always make data quality corrections in coding and data analysis.

What Is Necessary Data For Each Activity:

The winter survey covers fourteen recreation activities. In some cases the character of the activity requires special probing to determine exactly what has taken place. For example, there are three types of snowmobiling we are interested in: linear use on tracts, nonlinear free play, and a combination of the two. It is up to you to find out from the respondent exactly what type of snowmobiling took place. You should then record the exact type in the activity or "what" column of the activity recording sheet.

Three other activities should also be recorded with equal specificity: snowshoeing and cross country skiing. Record whether they are trail, free play, or a combination of both.

One nontrail activity also requires very specific recording. That activity is ice skating. The respondents must tell us whether it is open skating (figure, unorganized games, just plain skating), organized hockey, or speed skating. Organized team practice for hockey is the equivalent of an actual game and organized speed skating practice is the equivalent of speed skating in competition.

In the case of the location of the activity the best response is the specific name of the area or place. For example, if the activity is camping at a developed facility, ask the name of the park or campground. If the activity took place at a government facility we need to know if it was a city, county, state, or federal facility. In most cases, when a specific

name is given we will automatically know the organization which owns and manages the facility. In addition we will know the county of location. However, be aware that some large facilities with specific names lie in more than one county. A federal forest is a good example. The name of large areas such as the Superior National Forest is not specific enough for our purposes. We need the name of the specific campground, such as Red Banks Campground. If there is no smaller unit like a campground try to obtain the name of the county in which the activity took place. There is one exception here. If participation is reported at a location other than a developed site in the northern counties of Beltrami, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake or St. Louis you need to describe the place by indicating its direction and distance from a prominent point such as a town or a road junction. An example here would be hunting at a place in the Superior National Forest in Lake County 25 miles east of Ely.

The same procedure is used to record information on recreation participations which do not take place in a designated area such as the national forest example above. In this case the county is the least exact location acceptable. Here also in the northern counties listed above a distance and direction from a prominent landmark is necessary.

In cases when a lake is identified as a recreation site, you also need to get the name of the county. Unfortunately, there are many lakes with the same name in Minnesota. For example, there are at least 20 Long Lakes in Minnesota. The best data would include the name of the facility and the community in which it is located.

The following activities usually occur at a named facility or lake for which the name of the facility should be recorded:

1. ice fishing
2. ice boating
3. ice skating (all subtypes)
4. downhill skiing
5. camping

The following activities occur at facilities less often but the respondent should be asked the name of the place the activity took place in:

1. snowmobiling (all subtypes)
2. snowshoeing (all subtypes)

3. cross country skiing (all subtypes)
4. sledding
5. snow tubing

(Note that the first three lines in the above list can be trail activities. They often occur on named trails and the respondent should be asked to name the trail. If the name is not known the location should be obtained using either county and beginning and ending points on the trail, or county and the closest town or major facility. In the latter case distance and direction from the town or facility should be sought.) The following activities often do not occur at specific facilities, or occur over vast areas. These are:

1. dog sledding
2. trapping
3. orienteering

The county location and area name should be obtained, i.e., Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest, Wabasha county. At minimum obtain the county and the nearest city or small facility for the large northern counties.

For the day or days the activity began, the best answer is the exact day of the week. At minimum we must know if the activity began on a weekend (Saturday or Sunday) or a week day (Monday through Friday).

The beginning or ending time of the activity is, at best the hour, 1:00 p.m., 9:00 a.m., et cetera. The minimum acceptable response is morning, or afternoon. In either case you should record a B beside the response if it is a beginning time or an E beside the response if it was an ending time.

The best response to how long the activity lasted is, in part, determined by the type of activity being considered. Camping occasions are usually rather long and can be recorded in days. On the other hand, ice skating occasions are shorter and the best response is to the quarter hour. In the event that the individual cannot remember or doesn't know the length of time someone in the household participated in an activity the best response is "no answer."

The question of how long people participate in an activity creates special problems for extended trips where there are combinations of activities taking place simultaneously. For example, assume that an individual went to Father Hennepin State Park at Mille Toes Lake and camped in the

park Friday and Saturday night, leaving Sunday afternoon. On Saturday that person rented an ice fishing hut and fished from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. There is a camping occasion occurring simultaneously with the ice fishing occasion, if the individual's camping equipment was continuously occupying a campsite during the ice fishing, or if that person continuously occupied the site by purchasing a camping permit. This trip would be recorded as one camping participation beginning on Friday in the afternoon (p.m.) and, lasting two days. Additionally the trip would produce one ice fishing occasion beginning at 9:00 a.m. Saturday and lasting seven hours.

A second special case for the determination of how long an activity takes place is the case where an event that appears to be one or at most two activities should be recorded as more than two activities. Here is an example. An individual household member, John, sets out on skis from Tutsen and cross country skis from noon Saturday to 4:00 p.m. At 4:00 p.m. John sets up his tent at Green Lake and camps there Saturday night. Sunday morning he breaks camp and skis back to Tutsen from 9:00 a.m. to noon. Obviously this event involves two activities, cross country skiing and camping. On closer inspection we see that there are actually three activity occasions. John skied on Saturday for four hours, beginning at noon. He camped one day at Green Lake beginning Saturday p.m. Finally, he skied again from Green Lake to Tutsen for three hours beginning at 9:00 a.m. The activity recording sheet should show three activities from this one event - two skiing and one camping. Each one is recorded separately.

Finally, there is a third complication that can enter the picture. Again, take John's skiing/camping trip. John knows how cold it can get in Minnesota so he asks his wife, Mary, to come along. In this case, both John and Mary did the same things. Each had three distinct activity occasions over the weekend. The activity recording sheet should have six activity lines completed. John should be listed three times as he was in the earlier example. In addition, three lines should be completed for Mary. Mary's activities are the same as John's and should be listed identically but it is imperative that three lines also be completed for Mary.

This last case points out that the best and only permissible response for who participated in an activity is the first name of the individual household member participating. Because data expansion and modeling will

be based on the age and sex of the recreators, a failure to determine exactly which household member is participating renders the data useless.

For all of the activities except camping, the best response for how long the activity took place is the number of hours and minutes spent in each occasion (e.g., two hours and 15 minutes, or two and one-quarter hours). If the respondent cannot recount the number of hours you should ask what portion of the day was taken up by the activity. Then translate that portion into hours and ask the respondent if that's an accurate response. For example if a respondent says that the oldest male child played tennis for one half a day, ask the respondent if he means twelve hours ($\frac{1}{2}$ day based on a 24 hour day). The respondent's answer should clarify the "how long" response. If there is no reaction to the translated portion of a day, record the portion of the day, do not record the translated hours. For the special case of camping, the best response is the days occupying the camping site.

Again, for beginning and ending time twelve of the activities are alike. The one exception is camping. In the case of the other twelve, the beginning clock hour, 9:00 o'clock a.m. for example, is the best response. The second best response is the ending clock hour. Minimum acceptable data is a.m. or p.m. In the case of an a.m. or p.m. response the activity recording sheet should show a.m. or p.m. In all cases the B or E denoting beginning or ending should be included beside the response.

For camping, the beginning or ending time is sufficient as a.m. or p.m. If the respondent gives a clock hour record that but be sure not to record 8:00 a.m. as 8:00 p.m. for example. Make sure that the morning (a.m.) or afternoon (p.m.) notation is included. Here as in all beginning or ending times either a B or an E should be placed beside the response.

Facility Use

When it is found that a particular household member has used one of the types of facilities listed below for an activity of interest, we will send that household member a mailed questionnaire asking him about his visit to the facility. Therefore, it is important that you make sure that all participation events at one of the listed facilities are locationally

recorded by the specific name of the facility. The general types of facilities are:

1. city parks
2. county parks
3. state parks
4. state forests
5. federal forests
6. federal recreation areas
7. state wildlife management areas
8. state corridor trails

The types are primarily distinguished by the level of administration. (The least specific of the group is federal recreation areas which includes national parks, national monuments, federal wildlife management areas, national wilderness areas (BWCA).) Make sure that participation that takes place at these eight types of areas is recorded by the name of the area, for example, Morris T. Baker, County Park or Pipestone National Monument.

Equipment Ownership

It is hoped that by knowing the major types of recreation equipment owned by the household we can gauge trends in recreation participation. This question may concern some of the respondents. If respondent's hesitancy or concern is noted the respondent should be reminded that the questionnaire is voluntary and that answering this question is not required but we certainly need the information. If the respondent is still hesitant or concerned the question should be skipped and the remainder of the questionnaire administered.

Hunters In The Household

This information is needed as a source of respondents to receive a mailed questionnaire on hunting frequency, programs, and policy. The first name of each person who has hunted over the past portion of the season or intends to hunt during the remainder of the season should be obtained.

Additionally, the last name of the household and the complete address is required. Only gather the information if they agree to answer a hunting specific mailed questionnaire. The same holds for fishermen, snowmobilers, corss country skiers, and snowshoers.

Demographics

The demographics of the household are necessary for expanding the sample data and making projections about future levels of recreation participation. In gathering employment information we need the job title of the head of the household and the spouse. Income is the combined income of all members of the household living at home with the exception of childrens' incomes earned, controlled and spent solely by the child. Length of residence in total years in either the county or the state. If there are intermittent years during which the head of the household or the spouse has lived outside of the geographic location of interest the correct response is total time at that location. For example, if the head of the household lived in Minnesota until the age of 18 then spent 4 years in Wisconsin, then returned to Minnesota for 20 years the correct answer is 38 years (18 + 20).

A Completed Questionnaire

Immediately following the termination of the interview, you should check all responses for legibility and accuracy. Correct any mistakes or illegible writing. Make sure that all of the information on the first page of the schedule is recorded, that each participation has a specific household member associated with it, that all participations are individually listed and that the participation recording sheet has the ID number written in. Staple the participation recording sheet to the questionnaire and place the entire package in the completed questionnaire pile.

Additional coding work will be completed the next day. If the coders have questions the interview schedules containing questions will be returned to you during your next work period.

Code Number _____ Call initiated at _____
 Telephone Number 1 2 3 4 5 _____ Call completed at _____
 Week Surveyed _____ to _____
 6 7 / 8 9 10 11 12 13

MINNESOTA OUTDOOR RECREATION
 CARD 1

Interviewer Instructions: Record name, address, phone number, outcome¹, and return call schedule for each call made. Place a * in margin by any potential respondent that requires a return call. When the return call procedure is completed, cross out the *.

1. date and time 1st call: _____ phone: _____
 return call schedule: _____
 date and time of return call(s): _____ outcome: _____
2. date and time of 2nd call: _____ phone: _____
 return call schedule: _____
 date and time of return call(s): _____ outcome: _____
3. date and time of 3rd call: _____ phone: _____
 return call schedule: _____
 date and time of return call(s): _____ outcome: _____

1. Possible outcomes (record code number):

- a. completed interview
- b. refused cooperation
- c. phone disconnected
- d. busy signal (schedule call back for later in same interview period)
- e. no answer (schedule call back at different time of day)
- f. household head not at home (schedule call back when head at home)
- g. business or institution

9. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	NAME		AGE		SEX
1.	11	12	13	14	15
2.	16	17	18	19	20
3.	21	22	23	24	25
4.	26	27	28	29	30
5.	31	32	33	34	35
6.	36	37	38	39	40
7.	41	42	43	44	45
8.	46	47	48	49	50
9.	51	52	53	54	55
10.	56	57	58	59	60

	Yes		Yes
10. Camping	___	Ice Skating	___
Cross Country Skiing	___	Orienteering	___
Dog Sledding	___	Sledding	___
Downhill Skiing	___	Snowshoeing	___
Hunting	___	Snow Tubing	___
Ice Boating	___	Snowmobiling	___
Ice Fishing	___	Trapping	___

- 19. County _____ 25 26
- 20. Time in county _____ years 27 28
- 21. Time in Minnesota _____ years 29 30
- 22. Marital status: _____ single _____ married _____ widowed 31
- 23. Education: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+ 32 33
- 24. Spouse's education: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+ 34 35
- 25. Occupation: _____ 36 37
- 26. Spouse's occupation: _____ 38 39
- 27. Income category:

_____ Under \$5,000	_____ \$20,000-\$24,999	40
_____ \$5,000-\$9,999	_____ \$25,000-\$29,999	
_____ \$10,000-\$14,999	_____ Over \$30,000	
_____ \$15,000-\$19,999		
- 28. Copy of information?

Name _____	2
Address _____	

2

80

MINNESOTA OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Hello, my name is _____. I am calling from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Am I speaking with the male or female head of the household?
 Yes (Go to 5) No (Go to 2)
2. Is the head of the household there?
 Yes (Go to 4) No (Go to 3)
 (If a young adult, go to 5 and 5a.)
3. When might I be able to reach the head of the household? (Record the information in return call space and terminate call.)
4. May I speak with the head of the household?
 Yes (Go to 1) No (Go to 3)
5. To aid the Minnesota legislature and the Department of Natural Resources in their planning, we are asking Minnesota residents to tell us about their household's outdoor recreation activities. By knowing what you do or don't do outdoors we can better meet your needs. May I have a few minutes of your time?
 Yes (If head of household go to 6. If young adult, 16 years of age or over, go to 6.)
 No
6. We are interested in whether or not members of your household participated in any of several outdoor recreation activities during the last week and when, where, and for how long they participated. Do you think you could give us that information?
 Yes (Go to 8) No (Go to 3)
7. This is an opportunity for you to have a direct influence on how your tax money and the resources of Minnesota are used since only a few households are being asked to participate. It is in your own self-interest and that of your family to answer these questions and we would sure like your input. You have been randomly selected from a list of telephone numbers. Unless you wish to identify yourself, confidentiality will be maintained. Now, may I ask you a few questions?
 Yes (Go to 7) No (Terminate: "Thank you for your time.")
8. Beginning with the youngest, please give me the first name, age, and whether male or female of each member of your household currently living at home. (Use only those persons over 6 years of age for participation data and list from the youngest to the oldest.)

Participation 9. I am going to read a list of recreation activities. If no members of your household OVER 6 YEARS OF AGE participated in that activity during the period of _____ through _____, please say no. If anyone in the household participated, say yes.

(If respondent is older and indicates no activities, go to 11.)

10. Now that you have told me what the members of your household have done, I need to know who, where, how long, and when it was done. (I realize that this may be hard to remember, but it's very important if we are going to be able to give your household the opportunity to do the kinds of things you like to do.) Let's begin and I'll help you out as we go.

Person	Activity	Specifically Where	WE/WD	Time (Begin-Finish)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

11. We realize not all Minnesotans participate in outdoor recreation. We are still vitally concerned with those who do not. Just by knowing the types of people who participate and who do not the entire public can be served. We are also interested in the need for facilities of persons from all walks of life.
(Go to 17)
12. Did any members of your household go fishing, hunting, or trapping during the last year?
 _____ Yes _____ No (Go to 16)
 If yes, which? _____ (Go to 13)
13. We would like the hunters and fishermen in your household to participate in a hunting or fishing survey which would be mailed to your residence. Would you give me their first name(s)?
 Name(s) _____
14. Do any members of your household go snowmobiling, cross country skiing, or snowshoeing?
 _____ Yes (Go to 15) _____ No (Go to 16)
15. We would like the snowmobilers, cross country skiers, and snowshoers of your household to participate in a survey concerned with these activities to be mailed to your residence. Would you give me their first name(s)?
 Name(s) _____
16. I will read a list of recreation items. Please tell me which type and how many are owned by your immediate household.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| _____ bicycle | _____ trailbike |
| _____ camping vehicle | _____ vacation home |
| _____ canoe | _____ fishing boat |
| _____ fourwheel drive vehicle | _____ pontoon boat |
| _____ ice boat | _____ sailboat |
| _____ ice fishing hut | _____ speed boat |
| _____ snowmobile | |

In order to classify our responses, I need answers to the following questions.

17. Do you live in urban or rural area?
 _____ Urban _____ Rural
18. What is your zip code? For example, Minneapolis' zip code is 55407.

19. In which county do you live? _____
20. How long have you lived in this county? _____
21. How long have you lived in Minnesota? _____
22. Are you married? _____ Single? _____
23. What is your highest grade or year of education completed?
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+
24. (If applicable) Your spouse's?
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+
25. What is your occupation? _____
26. (If applicable) Your spouse's? _____
27. I am going to read some income categories. When I come to the one that includes your total annual family income, stop me.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ Under \$5,000 | _____ \$20,000-\$24,999 |
| _____ \$5,000-\$9,999 | _____ \$25,000-\$29,999 |
| _____ \$10,000-\$14,999 | _____ Over \$30,000 |
| _____ \$15,000-\$19,999 | |

Thank you very much for your help. If you would like a copy of the information we get from this survey, give me your full name and address and I'll send one to you. It will be awhile before this is printed, but you'll be the first to get one. If you wish to verify the legitimacy of this survey, you can call your local DNR office or state police post.

Thanks again for your input.

