

Camp happy valley

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CAMP HAPPY VALLEY Summary Situated in London, the Camp happy Valley had a disappointing season in the 2001 summer, resulting to complaints from campers, staff and parents. The camp programmer, Adam Cameron in February 2001, began thinking of ways that he could employ to ensure the subsequent summer was success. Camping experience, as described by the camping association, educators and employers, was a valuable practice because it acted like an asset where skills were developed. For this reason, Cameron had decided to find varied ways that would boost the morale in the next camp to avoid acquiring reduced attendance.

Camping was advantageous to many residents in Ontario with the greatest advantage going to the smaller communities residing in the province. The entire camping process ensured gross revenue of 460 million dollars, with the bigger percentage of the amount fuelling the smaller communities' economies. Other beneficiaries of the camping process were outdoor sporting goods companies and different suppliers because of the purchases made by the camp attendants. Attaining these benefits mostly depended on the willingness of the parents to allow their children to attend the camp. The camp happy valley did not indulge into advertising, but relied on spreading of their services from the people who had benefitted from the experience. The Ontario government alteration of the Employment Standards Act, R. S. O. 1990 received minimal acceptance with the Ontario Camping Association explaining that it might have negative impacts on the camp as a whole. By 2001, the camping experienced had difficulties especially with their staff satisfaction.

Reference

McCormick, S., & Grasby, E. M. Camp Happy Valley . In Cases.