

**WILDERNESS ISSUES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**Results of a 1993 Province-wide Survey of Households**

**WP-6-010**

**Working Paper**

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CANADA~BRITISH COLUMBIA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: FRDA II

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**Canada**



**WILDERNESS ISSUES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**Results of a 1993 Province-wide Survey of Households**

**WP-6-010**

by

**Recreation  
Economics & Trade  
BC Ministry of Forests**

**Parks  
Wildlife  
BC Ministry of Environment, Lands & Parks**

**This study was prepared in cooperation with the Economic and Social Analysis Program of  
the Canada-British Columbia Partnership Agreement on Forest Resource Development:  
FRDA II.**

**October, 1995**

## **FOREWORD**

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Wilderness is an important resource in British Columbia. One of the issues facing the provincial government is the protection and management of wilderness in BC. Some aspects of this issue that government is trying to address are the benefits and costs of setting aside these areas and the appropriate uses of these areas.

To help better understand how the public feels about these matters, a province-wide mail survey was conducted in 1993 on behalf of the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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Statistical analysis and report preparation was conducted under contract by D. Groden.

The mail-out and coding of the survey was conducted under contract by Points of View Research and Consulting, Vancouver. The survey was designed by the interagency team with assistance from the Social and Economic Science Research Center at Washington State University, and from Optimal Environments, Inc., Victoria.

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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Objectives .....	1
1.2 Survey Methods .....	1
1.3 Organization of the Report .....	2
<b>2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Environmental Issues .....	3
2.2 Importance of Environmental Issues .....	5
<b>3.0 DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas .....	6
3.2 Benefits of Designated Wilderness Areas .....	7
3.3 Concerns About Designated Wilderness Areas .....	9
3.4 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas .....	11
3.5 Proposals to Increase the Amount of Designated Wilderness and Public Values .....	12
3.6 Uses of Wilderness Areas .....	14
3.7 Commercially Guided Trips in Wilderness Areas .....	17
3.8 Wilderness Trips in British Columbia .....	19
<b>4.0 VIEWS OF USERS AND NON-USERS OF WILDERNESS.....</b>	<b>26</b>
4.1 Environmental Issues .....	27
4.2 Designated Wilderness Areas .....	29
<b>5.0 VIEWS OF RURAL AND URBAN DWELLERS .....</b>	<b>38</b>
5.1 Environmental Issues .....	39
5.2 Designated Wilderness Areas .....	41
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>53</b>

**APPENDIX 1: Study Questionnaire**

**APPENDIX 2: Reference Tables: Environmental Issues**

**APPENDIX 3: Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness  
Areas**

**APPENDIX 4: Reference Tables: Views of Wilderness Users  
and Non-Users**

**APPENDIX 5: Reference Tables: Views of Rural and Urban  
Dwellers**

# **LIST OF TABLES**

---

## **3.0 Designated Wilderness Areas**

Table 3.1 Types of Values for Doubling Designated Wilderness (1992 Dollars) .....	13
Table 3.2 Summary of the Estimated Economic Values of Wilderness Protection.....	13
Table 3.3 Estimated Values of Recreation Wilderness Trips by British Columbia Residents During 1992 .....	25

# **LIST OF FIGURES**

---

## **2.0 Environmental Issues**

Figure 2.1 Some Environmental Issues in British Columbia.....3

Figure 2.2 Priority Environmental Issues for the BC Government.....5

## **3.0 Designated Wilderness Areas**

Figure 3.1 Importance of Having Designated Wilderness Areas  
in British Columbia.....6

Figure 3.2 Some Benefits of Setting Aside More Wilderness  
Areas in British Columbia .....7

Figure 3.3 Some Concerns of Setting Aside More Wilderness  
Areas in British Columbia .....9

Figure 3.4 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas in British  
Columbia .....11

Figure 3.5 Acceptable Uses of Wilderness Areas .....14

Figure 3.6 Non-Recreational Uses of Wilderness Areas.....16

Figure 3.7 Commercial Guiding Services in Wilderness Areas.....17

Figure 3.8 Ever Taken a Wilderness Trip?.....19

Figure 3.9 Reasons for Not Taking a Wilderness Trip in British  
Columbia in 1992.....20

Figure 3.10 Take a Wilderness Trip in British Columbia in the  
Next 2 Years? .....21

Figure 3.11 Aspects of 1992 BC Wilderness Trips.....22

Figure 3.12 Total 1992 Wilderness Trips .....23

Figure 3.13 Average Wilderness Trip Expenses .....24



**4.0 Views of Wilderness Users and Non-Users**

Figure 4.1 Environmental Issues Rated as Serious or Moderate Problems in British Columbia .....27

Figure 4.2 Priority Environmental Issues for the BC Government .....28

Figure 4.3 Importance of Having Designated Wilderness Areas in British Columbia .....29

Figure 4.4 Very Important and Somewhat Important Benefits of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia.....30

Figure 4.5 Very Concerning or Somewhat Concerning Aspects of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia.....31

Figure 4.6 Amount of Designated Wilderness in British Columbia....32

Figure 4.7 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Recreational Uses of Designated Wilderness .....33

Figure 4.8 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Non-Recreational Uses of Designated Wilderness .....34

Figure 4.9 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Commercial Guiding Services in Wilderness Areas .....35

Figure 4.10 Demographics .....36

Figure 4.11 Demographics .....37

## **5.0 Views of Rural and Urban Dwellers**

Figure 5.1 Environmental Issues Rated as Serious or Moderate Problems in British Columbia .....	39
Figure 5.2 Priority Environmental Issues for the BC Government .....	40
Figure 5.3 Importance of Having Designated Wilderness Areas in British Columbia.....	41
Figure 5.4 Very Important and Somewhat Important Benefits of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia.....	42
Figure 5.5 Very Concerning or Somewhat Concerning Aspects of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia.....	43
Figure 5.6 Amount of Designated Wilderness in British Columbia....	44
Figure 5.7 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Recreational Uses of Designated Wilderness .....	45
Figure 5.8 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Non-Recreational Uses of Designated Wilderness .....	46
Figure 5.9 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Commercial Guiding Services in Wilderness Areas .....	47
Figure 5.10 Ever taken a Wilderness Trip? .....	48
Figure 5.11 Reasons for Never Having Taken a Wilderness Trip in British Columbia.....	49
Figure 5.12 Take a Wilderness Trip in British Columbia in the Next Two Years? .....	50
Figure 5.13 Demographics .....	51
Figure 5.14 Demographics .....	52

## **SUMMARY**

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This report presents findings of BC residents' perceptions about wilderness in British Columbia. The report is intended to assist those involved in various land use planning processes as they deliberate on appropriate areas to protect as wilderness, and the uses to be allowed in designated wilderness. In the survey, *designated wilderness* (also referred to as wilderness areas in the report) refers to roadless, undeveloped natural areas established and set aside by law.

To help assess how British Columbians feel about wilderness issues, a province-wide mail survey was conducted with a random sample of 3,000 adult (18 years and older) British Columbians. Findings are based on 54% return rate.

### **Environmental Issues**

Out of 11 listed environmental issues, British Columbians were most concerned about the pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters. About 9 in 10 viewed this issue as a serious or moderate problem. By comparison, about 6 in 10 respondents viewed having too few designated wilderness areas as a serious or moderate problem.

### **Designated Wilderness Areas**

#### *Importance*

About 5 in 10 respondents indicated that having designated wilderness is very important to them, while 3 in 10 respondents felt it was somewhat important. Fewer than 2 in 10 respondents (14%) feel designated wilderness is not very or not at all important.

#### *Benefits of More Designated Wilderness*

Respondents felt the most important benefits of having more designated wilderness were; protection of wildlife, the preservation of representative natural areas and as places to do scientific studies. The recreation and tourism benefits of wilderness areas are also important, but ranked less so than the non-recreational benefits.

#### *Concerns About More Designated Wilderness*

Respondents felt the most important concerns of having more designated wilderness were; loss of resource industry jobs and slower overall growth in the BC economy. Other concerns included a reduction in the amount of resource industry fees and taxes and the cost of maintaining the areas once they are established. Restrictions on some kinds of recreational activities was ranked the least important concern.

### *Amount of Designated Wilderness*

Six in ten respondents felt there is too little or far too little designated wilderness in BC. Nearly 4 in 10 respondents felt the amount of designated wilderness in BC is about right. Very few respondents (3%) felt there is already too much or far too much designated wilderness.

### *Economic Value of Doubling Designated Wilderness*

British Columbians stated an economic value of about \$152 million annually to double the amount of designated wilderness in the province. The mean economic value per household to double designated wilderness in BC is about \$119 annually .

### *Reasons for Doubling Designated Wilderness*

Respondents were asked to apportion their economic value for doubling designated wilderness into four separate categories. About three-quarters of the economic value was attributed to either a bequest value (the assurance that these areas would exist for future generations), or an existence value (the assurance that these areas would exist for their own sake). An option value (to retain the option to use these areas in the future), and a value attached to future use of these areas accounted for about one-fourth of respondents' overall economic value.

### *Tripling Designated Wilderness*

BC residents stated an economic value of about \$195 million annually to triple the amount of designated wilderness in the province. The mean economic value per household to triple designated wilderness in BC is about \$152 annually.

## **Uses of Designated Wilderness**

Respondents were asked if they thought a particular use was always acceptable, usually acceptable, sometimes acceptable or never acceptable in designated wilderness areas.

### *Recreational Uses*

Most forms of non-motorized recreation were viewed as being always acceptable or usually acceptable in designated wilderness. By contrast, most forms of motorized recreation were viewed as being sometimes acceptable or never acceptable in designated wilderness, with all-terrain vehicle (ATV) use viewed as the least acceptable recreational use of wilderness.

### *Non-Recreational Uses*

Nearly one-half of the respondents viewed scientific research of ecosystems as being always acceptable in designated wilderness. About one-half of respondents viewed timber harvesting, mining, trapping and commercial fishing as being never acceptable in designated wilderness areas. By contrast, about 1 in 4 respondents viewed cattle grazing as being never acceptable in designated wilderness.

### *Commercially Guided Recreation Uses*

Most respondents felt that commercially guided non-consumptive and non-motorized uses (e.g. backpacking, wildlife viewing, river rafting/canoeing tours or horseback trips) were always acceptable or usually acceptable in designated wilderness. By contrast, most forms of either consumptive or motorized commercially guided backcountry recreation uses were considered sometimes acceptable or never acceptable by most respondents.

## **Wilderness Recreation Use**

The survey asked about wilderness recreation use characteristics, wilderness use expenditures and the economic value (willingness-to-pay) of wilderness trips. These questions applied to both designated and non-designated wilderness.

### *Wilderness Use Characteristics*

The survey found that 16% of the respondents had taken a wilderness trip in BC in 1992, while about 1 in 4 respondents reported they had taken a wilderness trip in BC in the last 3 years (1990 to 1992). Nearly one-half of respondents reported they had taken a wilderness trip in BC at some time.

Of the respondents who did take a wilderness trip in 1992, their last trip was most frequently begun in the summer months of July to September (60%), followed by spring (20%), fall (14%) and winter (7%).

### *Amount of Wilderness Recreation Use*

Approximately 410,000 adult British Columbians are estimated to have taken a wilderness trip in BC in 1992 (16% of the adult provincial population). The average number of trips taken during 1992 was 3.5, which translates into about 1.4 million wilderness trips. The average length of each trip was estimated to have lasted 4.4 days (including travel to and from the wilderness) representing a total of about 6.2 million days spent by adult British Columbians on BC wilderness trips in 1992.

### *Wilderness Use Expenditures*

The average daily expenditure on wilderness trips in 1992 was about \$50 per day, or about \$218 per trip. The total expenditures for all wilderness trips in 1992 was estimated to be about \$309 million. Expenditures were mainly associated with transportation (30%), food and beverages (26%) and special equipment (23%).

### *Economic Value of Wilderness Recreation Use*

Wilderness recreationists in 1992 were then asked how much their expenditures on their last wilderness trip would have to increase before they would no longer be willing to take that trip. This is a measure of participants' net economic value for wilderness recreation use. The mean willingness to pay for all wilderness trips was \$266. The net economic value British Columbians placed on their wilderness recreation in BC in 1992 was about \$288 million.

### *General*

In general, support for additional wilderness protection tended to be higher among females, a younger age group (18 - 35), higher education levels and higher household incomes.

### **Views of Wilderness Users and Non-Users**

The report compares answers of respondents who had at some time in their life taken a wilderness trip in BC to those respondents who had never taken such a trip. For example, the percentage of respondents indicating there is "too little" and "far too little" designated wilderness in BC was significantly higher among wilderness users (68%) than among non-wilderness users (54%).

### **Views of Rural and Urban Dwellers**

The report also compares the views of respondents living in rural areas of the province and those living in urban areas. For example, a significantly higher percentage of urban dwellers (63%) indicated they felt there was "too little" or "far too little" designated wilderness in BC than did rural dwellers (53%).

# **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

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## **1.1 Objectives**

Wilderness is an important part of British Columbia - many British Columbians place a high value on the protection of wilderness, and consequently land use issues affecting wilderness frequently receive considerable attention. A number of land use planning initiatives are underway in BC that are addressing wilderness protection and management issues.

This report describes the findings of a survey of BC households to determine how British Columbians value and use wilderness in this province. A companion report, "Economic Value of Wilderness Protection and Recreation in BC", has been prepared (see references). The two reports collectively are intended to assist land use planning participants and government in making land use decisions that effect wilderness.

## **1.2 Survey Methods**

A team of specialists in survey design, economics, and wilderness from three provincial agencies - Forests, Parks and Environment - steered the design and implementation of this wilderness study. The project was initiated in July 1991.

A mail-back survey questionnaire was developed by the project team and tested using several focus group sessions. The survey was sent to a random sample of 3,000 BC households in April 1993. The sample was drawn from telephone directories. There were 42 undeliverable questionnaires and 80 households refused to accept delivery, leaving 2,878 delivered questionnaires. In total 1,561 completed questionnaires were returned, representing a response rate of 54% of delivered questionnaires.

The survey was administered by Points of View Research & Consulting Ltd. on behalf of the BC Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks. The initial mail-out was followed by a reminder post-card and a second mail-out was sent several weeks later to households who had not yet responded. An attempt was made to contact remaining households by phone to improve the response rate.

Respondents to the survey were reasonably representative of the adult BC population with respect to most demographic characteristics, except gender as only 42% of the sample was female.

In comparing respondents to the initial (first) and second mail-out, there were statistically significant differences in terms of most economic questions. As a consequence the analysis by Reid, Stone and Whitely (1995) adjusts for this difference.

Only a few of the non-economic questions showed significant differences, therefore no adjustments have been made for these questions.

### **1.3 Organization of the Report**

Section 2.0 presents the findings from questions dealing with environmental issues, and provides a profile of statistically significant results by gender, age, education, income and attitudes about the importance of wilderness.

Section 3.0 deals with issues relating to designated wilderness areas, and also assesses statistically significant results by gender, age, education, income and attitudes about the importance of wilderness.

Section 4.0 compares respondents who have taken a wilderness trip with those who have not.

Section 5.0 presents a comparison between respondents who live in rural areas and those that reside in urban areas.

Appendix 1 gives the study questionnaire used by respondents.

Reference tables for each section are included as appendices. The reference tables compare results in more detail than given in Sections 2.0 through 5.0.

The percentages shown in Sections 2.0 through 5.0 and the reference tables were calculated from a base of all respondents who answered each question including those who responded "don't know" or "not sure". Some columns may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Statistical significance was determined using the chi-square statistic. "Don't know" and "not sure" responses were not included when testing for significance. Tests of significance in Sections 4.0 and 5.0 used a dichotomous split of the key variables (i.e. users/non-users and rural/urban). For the reference tables the tests used these variables when split into three groups. Differences in the significance of some relationships may occur because of this.



## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

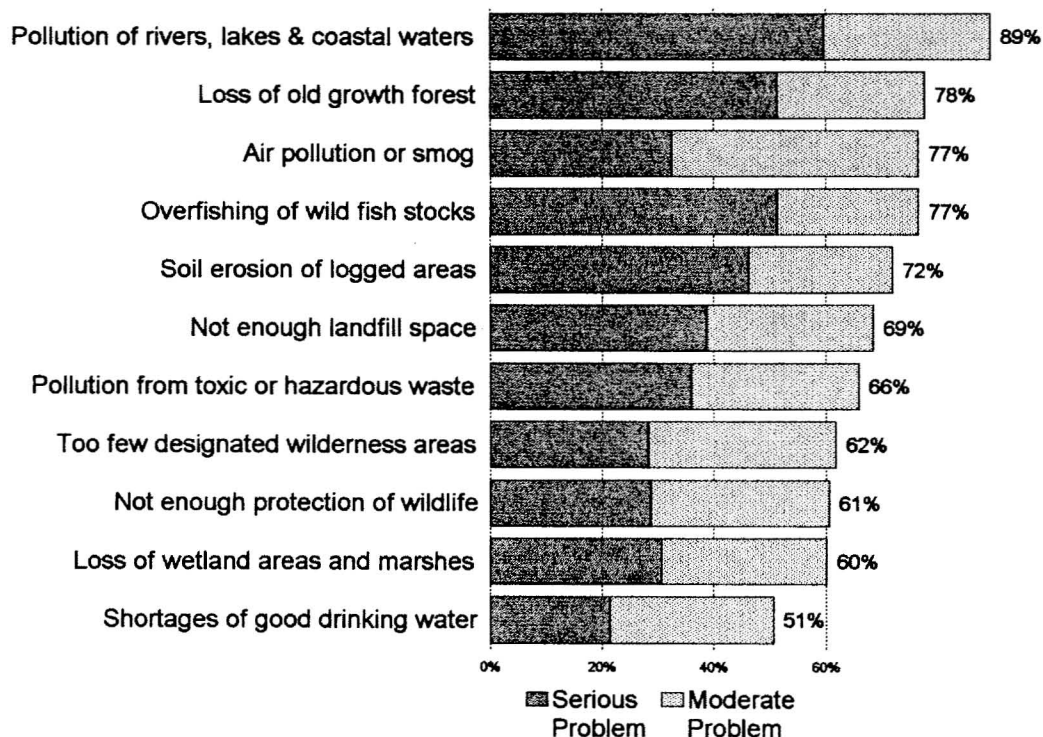
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### 2.1 Environmental Issues

This section includes the findings from questions dealing with environmental issues in general.

Respondents were asked to consider a list of 11 environmental issues and then state whether they believed each item was not a problem, a slight problem, a moderate problem or a serious problem in British Columbia. The percentages in Figure 2.1 show respondents who rated the issues as serious or moderate problems.

**Figure 2.1 Some Environmental Issues in British Columbia**



A major environmental concern for British Columbians is the pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters, 9 in 10 respondents (89%) rated this issue as a moderate or serious problem. By comparison, 6 in 10 respondents (62%) rated having too few designated wilderness areas in BC as a moderate or serious problem.

Only those differences assessed to be "statistically significant" are profiled here and elsewhere in the text following the graphic presentation of results. "Not sure" and "don't know" responses were not included when testing for statistical significance.

"Statistical significance" was primarily determined using chi-square and a 95% confidence interval. The terms "more likely" and "significantly more likely" are also used in the text to indicate where statistically significant differences occurred.

### **Profile**

For each issue (except overfishing of wild fish stocks), a higher percentage of female respondents than males considered it a serious or moderate problem.

Age was a significant factor for 3 of the issues; loss of old growth forests, too little designated wilderness and not enough protection for wildlife. In each case younger respondents were more likely to rate it as a serious problem.

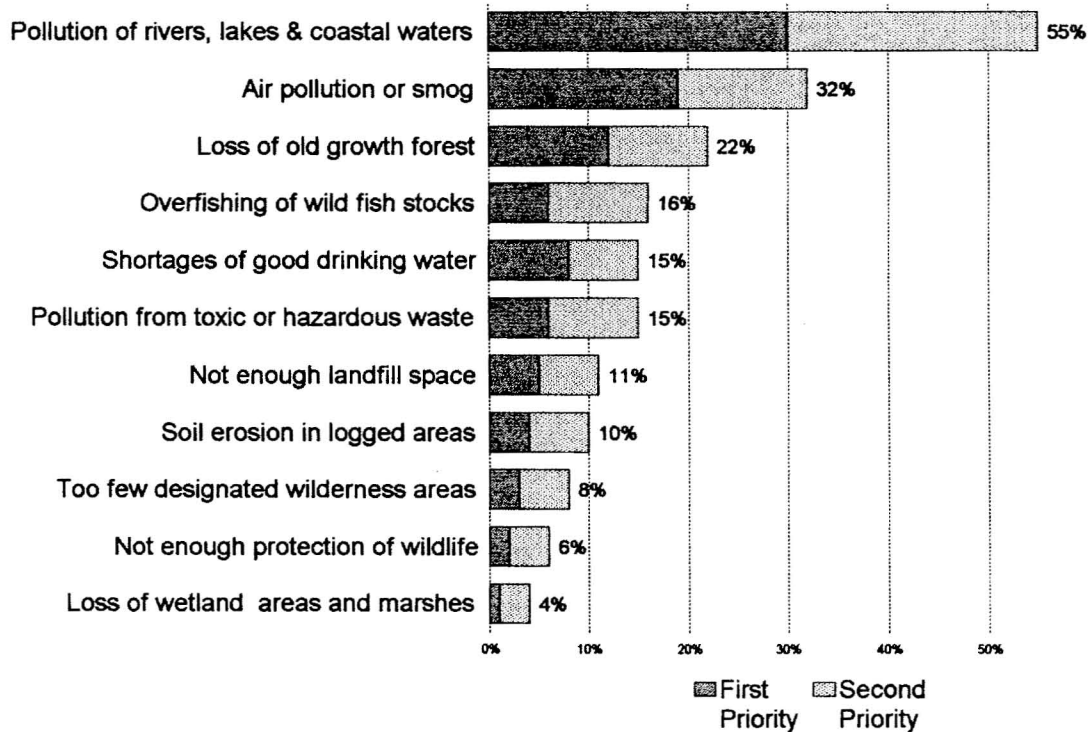
Respondents with lower household incomes were statistically more likely to consider 5 of the 11 issues a serious problem.

Respondents for whom wilderness was important were significantly more likely to rate all issues as problematic.

## 2.2 Importance of Environmental Issues

Respondents were asked to indicate which of the environmental issues the provincial government should give priority to in the next few years.

**Figure 2.2 Priority Environmental Issues for the BC Government**



The pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters should be the priority concern for the provincial government according to a majority (55%) of respondents. It was ranked as the highest priority for government by 3 in 10 respondents (30%), and ranked as the second highest priority for government by one quarter of respondents (25%). By comparison, having too few designated wilderness areas in BC was ranked as the highest or second highest priority by fewer than 1 in 10 respondents (8%).

### **3.0 DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS**

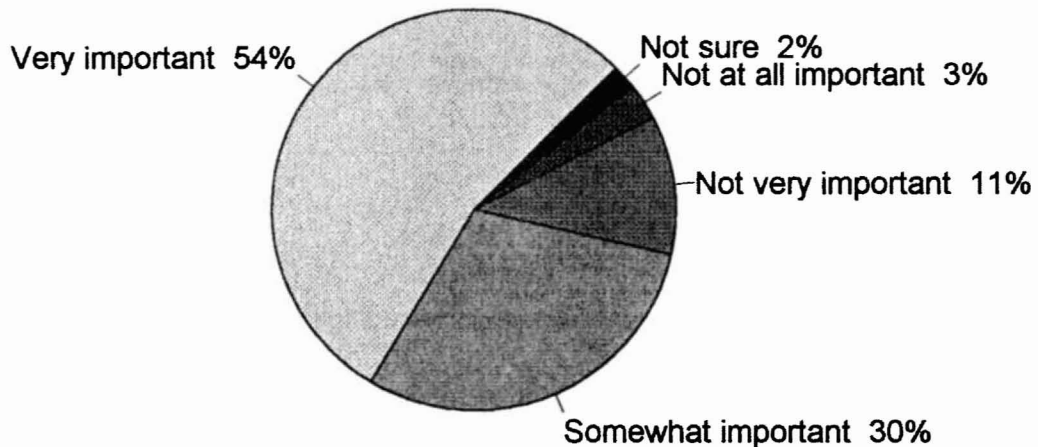
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#### **3.1 Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas**

This section includes the findings from questions dealing with designated wilderness areas. Designated wilderness areas are defined as roadless, undeveloped, natural areas established and set aside by law. Examples include roadless portions of national and provincial parks, and wilderness areas protected under the Forest Act.

Respondents were asked how personally important it is to have designated wilderness in British Columbia.

**Figure 3.1 Importance of Having Designated Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



A majority of respondents (54%) felt designated wilderness is very important to have and an additional 3 in 10 felt it is somewhat important to have. Fewer than 2 in 10 respondents (14%) felt designated wilderness is not very or not at all important.

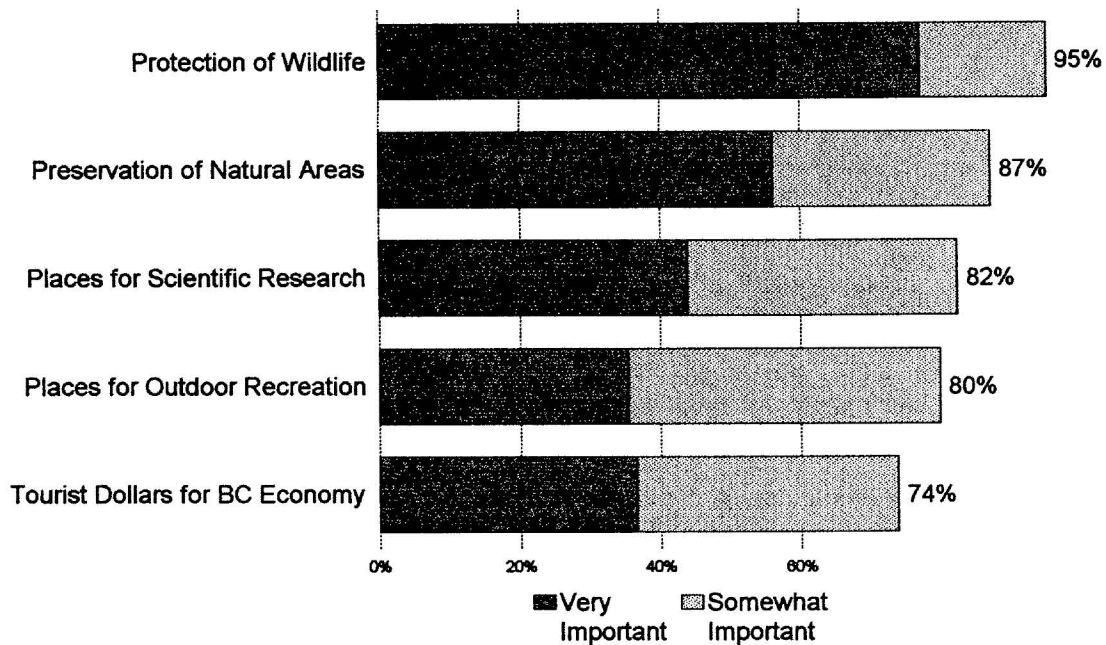
#### **Profile**

Gender and age had a significant impact on how important having designated wilderness is to respondents. Females and persons who are 18 to 34 years of age were more likely to rate having designated wilderness areas as very important.

### 3.2 Benefits of Designated Wilderness Areas

One purpose of the study was to determine how respondents feel about having more wilderness areas in BC. Some possible benefits of establishing more wilderness areas in British Columbia were listed and respondents were asked to rate the importance of each item.

**Figure 3.2 Some Benefits of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



All possible benefits listed were considered somewhat or very important by nearly three out of four respondents. The protection of wildlife was rated the most important item followed by the preservation of representative natural areas and places to do scientific studies. The benefits of increased wilderness allowing more room for certain outdoor recreational activities and increases in revenues from tourism were important to a majority of respondents but ranked lower than those previously mentioned.

## **Profile**

Gender was a significant factor for four of the five benefits, with females having a higher percentage of very important and somewhat important responses. Stimulation of the BC economy by tourists was the benefit not statistically significant between genders.

Age had a significant impact on all five of the possible benefits. Respondents in the 18 to 34 year old range were more likely to feel the benefits are very important, except for stimulation of the BC economy by tourists which was more important to older respondents.

Education is statistically significant for two of the benefits: preservation of representative natural areas, which was more important to respondents with a higher level of education, and stimulation of the BC economy by tourists, which was more important to those with a high school education.

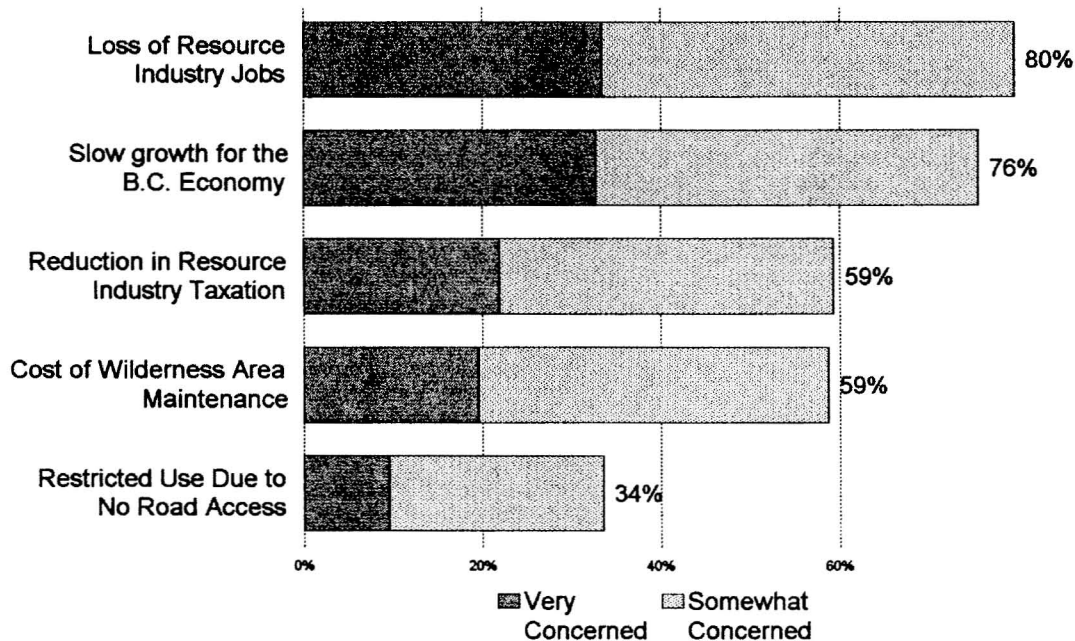
Respondents with lower incomes were more likely to consider stimulation of the BC economy by tourists as a very important benefit of setting aside more wilderness areas.

Respondents who feel wilderness is very important were more likely to feel the benefits are very important, except for stimulation of the BC economy by tourists.

### 3.3 Concerns About Designated Wilderness

There are also some possible concerns associated with increasing the amount of designated wilderness areas in BC. Some of these issues were listed and respondents were asked to rate how much of a concern each item is to them.

**Figure 3.3 Some Concerns of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



A majority of respondents were very or somewhat concerned about four of the five issues listed. Eight in ten respondents were somewhat or very concerned about the possible loss of jobs in resource industries. About 3 in 4 respondents (76%) were somewhat or very concerned about slow economic growth in BC due to an increase in wilderness areas. Nearly 6 in 10 respondents (59%) were concerned about the cost of maintaining the areas once they were established and about the loss of government revenues. About one-third of respondents (34%) were concerned about the restricted recreational use of the areas due to limited road access.

## **Profile**

Gender had a significant impact on two of the possible concerns. Male respondents were more concerned than females about a restriction of activities due to no road access and a reduction in revenues from resource industry fees and taxes.

Age was a significant factor in all five of the concerns. In each case the percentage of respondents who are very concerned rose with increasing age.

Respondents who have a high school education were significantly more concerned about each item than those with higher levels of education except for a reduction in revenues from resource industry fees and taxes.

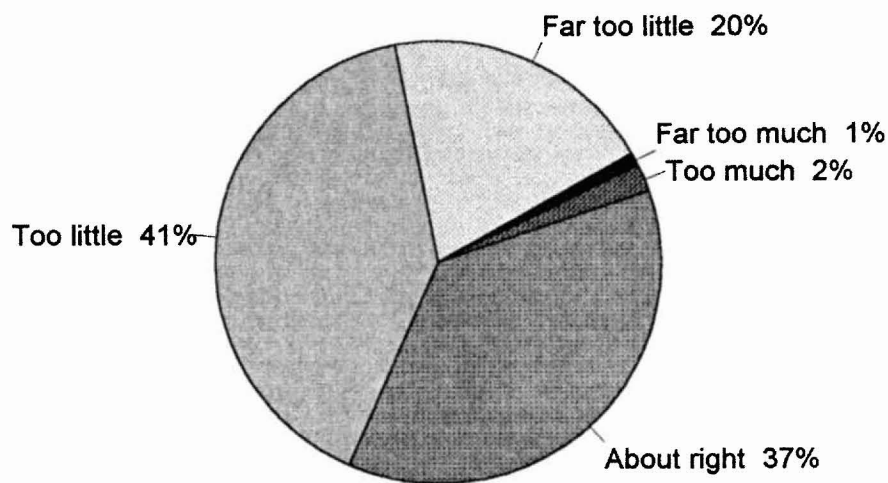
Respondents in the lower income category were significantly more concerned than those with higher incomes about two of the issues: slower growth in the BC economy and the cost of wilderness area maintenance.



### 3.4 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas

Another purpose of the study was to learn more about how British Columbians feel about the current amount of designated wilderness in the province (that is, areas formally protected by law to preserve natural ecological systems for the future). They were told that in 1993 about 5 percent of British Columbia was designated wilderness and they were asked if this amount was far too little, too little, about right, too much or far too much.

**Figure 3.4 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



More than 6 in 10 respondents (61%) felt that the current amount of designated wilderness in BC was too little or far too little. A little more than one-third of respondents (37%) felt the amount was about right. Only 3 percent of respondents felt the amount of designated wilderness (5% in 1993) was too much or far too much.

#### Profile

Gender, age and education all showed a significant relationship with the desired amount of designated wilderness. Females, younger respondents and those who have education beyond the high school level were more likely to feel that the amount of designated wilderness was far too little or too little. Respondents who felt that having designated wilderness was important were more likely to feel that there was not enough wilderness areas.

### **3.5 Proposals to Increase the Amount of Designated Wilderness and Public Values**

The survey was also intended to determine the economic values associated with different amounts of legally protected wilderness in British Columbia. A separate report on the economic value of wilderness protection and recreation in BC has been prepared based on the survey (see references); this section summarizes key findings only.

Respondents were asked in the form of a referendum-like question how much more taxes and fees their household would be willing to pay annually in order to double designated wilderness from 5% to 10% of the land base spread throughout the province. The tax and fee increases would be paid into a special fund to recover the loss of public revenue from logging and mining operations. It is estimated that provincial households would be willing to pay, on average, between \$108 and \$130, (with an average of about \$119) annually in increased taxes and fees for a doubling of designated wilderness. This represents a total annual value in 1992 dollars of between \$138 and \$166 million (with an average of about \$152 million).

Respondents were asked to explain why they voted for or against the proposal. Most respondents who voted for the proposal did so because overall protection of designated wilderness is important. Other reasons for voting yes were: a need to invest for future generations, and because it was a small price to pay for protecting more wilderness. A majority of respondents who voted against the referendum did so because they feel taxes are high enough already and alternative sources of funding should be considered. Other reasons for voting no were: not being happy with the government's role and allocation of funds, the need to consider other variables to balance with the environment and that there already is too much designated wilderness.

Respondents were given four reasons for wanting to double the current amount of designated wilderness areas. The reasons were;

- future use value - the value placed on the future use of newly designated wilderness,
- option value - the assurance the areas will be available for future use,
- bequest value - the assurance the areas will be available for future generations, and
- existence value - the assurance the areas exist for their own sake even though no one may make use of them.

Respondents were then asked what proportion of the total amount that their household was willing to pay to double designated wilderness should be allocated to each of above reasons.

As shown in Table 3.1 respondents distributed about 77% of their value to preserve the wilderness areas so that the areas would exist for their own sake or for future generations.

Table 3.1 Types of Values for Doubling Designated Wilderness (1992 Dollars)

	% Distribution	Mean Annual Values	Total Annual Values
Use Value	10%	\$12	\$15,600,000
Option Value	13%	\$16	\$20,000,000
Bequest Value	39%	\$46	\$58,800,000
Existence Value	38%	\$45	\$57,400,000
Total	100%	\$119	\$151,800,000

The value of tripling designated wilderness from 5% to 15% of the Province was estimated using the same conditions as for doubling wilderness. Households stated they would be willing to pay an average of between \$149 and \$156 in increased taxes and fees annually for tripling wilderness (about a \$152 average value). The total annual value for tripling designated wilderness is estimated at between \$191 and \$200 million (1992 dollars), about a \$195 million average value.

Table 3.2 Summary of the Estimated Economic Values of Wilderness Protection

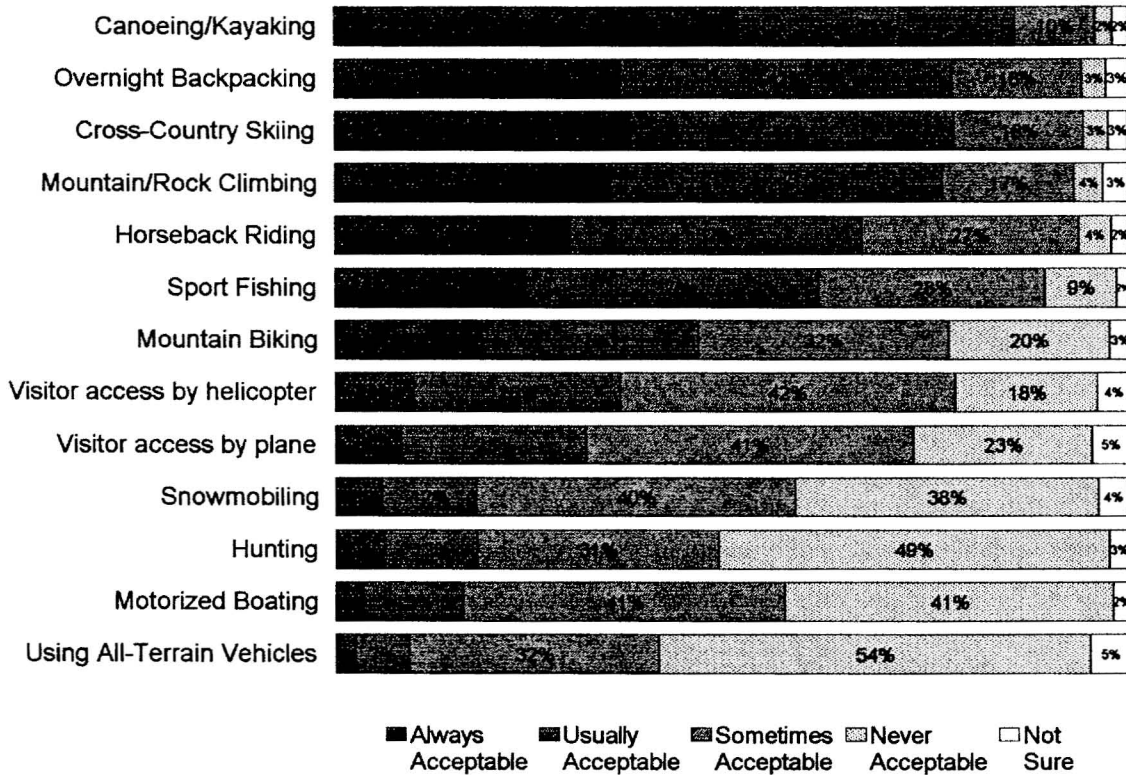
Type of Value	Average Annual (\$ / household)	Total Annual (\$million)
Doubling Designated Wilderness	\$108 - \$130	\$138 - \$166
Tripling Designated Wilderness	\$149 - \$156	\$191 - \$200

### 3.6 Uses of Wilderness Areas

#### Recreational Uses

Respondents were asked how acceptable 13 recreational uses were in designated wilderness.

**Figure 3.5 Acceptable Uses of Wilderness Areas**



Most forms of non-motorized recreation were viewed as being either always or usually acceptable. These activities are canoeing/kayaking (86%), overnight backpacking (78%), cross-country skiing (78%), mountain/rock climbing (77%), horseback riding (67%) and sport fishing (61%).

## **Profile**

Gender was a significant factor for 6 of the 13 recreational uses of wilderness. Female respondents were more likely to feel that snowmobiling, ATV use, hunting, motor boating and access by airplane are never acceptable in wilderness areas. Males were more likely to feel overnight backpacking is always acceptable in wilderness areas.

Age was significant for 8 of the 13 uses. Respondents in the 18 to 34 year old range were more likely to feel overnight backpacking, mountain or rock climbing, snowmobiling, horseback riding, canoeing or kayaking, access by plane and mountain biking are always acceptable and this same group was more likely to consider hunting as never being acceptable in wilderness areas.

Respondents with a post-secondary education were significantly more likely to feel that snowmobiling and ATV use are never acceptable in wilderness areas and were more likely to consider mountain or rock climbing, motor boating and mountain biking as always acceptable.

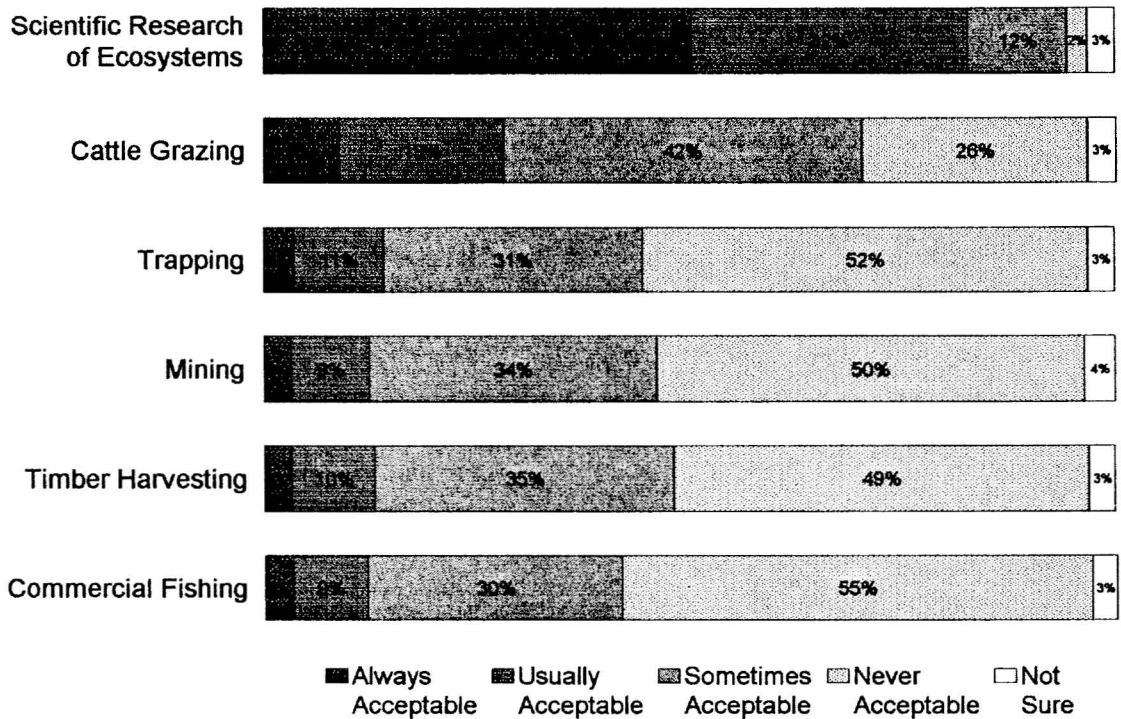
Income was a significant factor for 3 of these items. Respondents in the highest income bracket were more likely to rate mountain or rock climbing, overnight backpacking and airplane access as always acceptable in wilderness areas.

Importance of wilderness was significant for 9 of the 13 uses. Respondents who consider wilderness to be very important were more likely to feel snowmobiling, ATV use, hunting, motorized boating, and plane or helicopter access to be never acceptable in wilderness areas. Overnight backpacking, mountain or rock climbing and mountain biking were more likely to be considered never acceptable by respondents for whom wilderness is not important.

**Non-Recreational Uses**

Respondents were asked to comment on six non-recreational uses of designated wilderness.

**Figure 3.6 Non-Recreational Uses of Wilderness Areas**



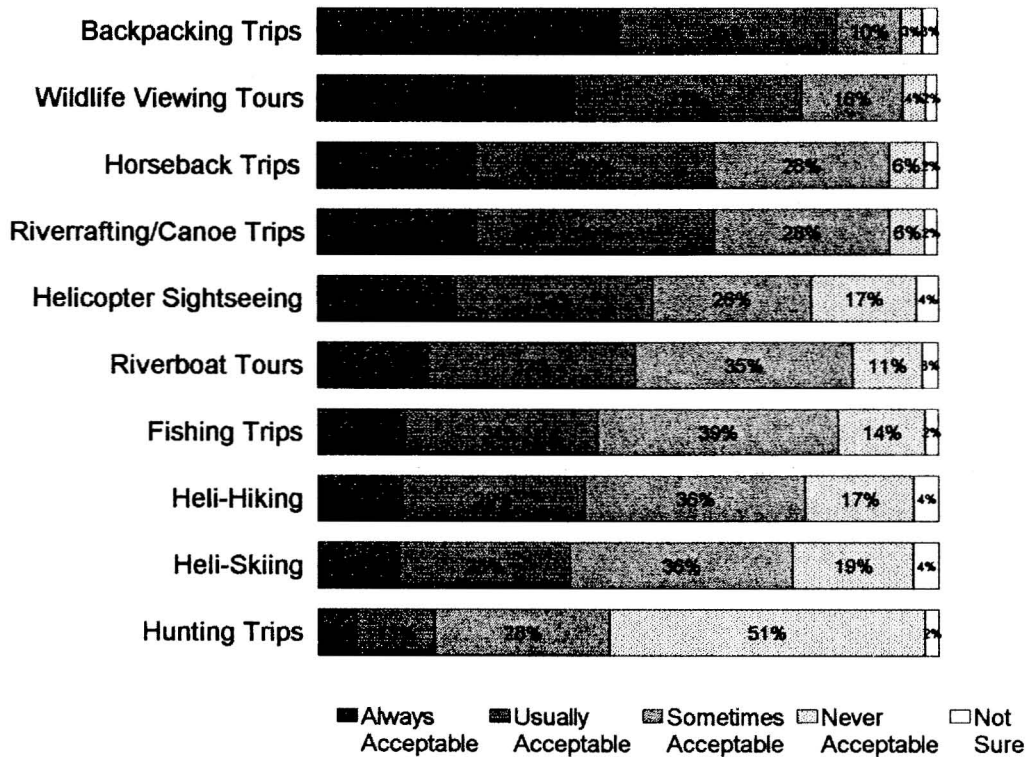
Scientific research on ecosystems was the only non-recreational use of wilderness areas deemed always or usually acceptable by a majority of respondents. Other non-recreational uses were considered never acceptable or only sometimes acceptable by a majority of respondents.

### 3.7 Commercially Guided Trips in Wilderness Areas

Respondents were asked if they had ever taken a commercially guided wilderness trip, that is, one provided by a private company or professional guide and nearly 1 in 10 respondents (9%) said they had taken such a trip at some time.

Respondents were then asked which commercial guiding services were always, usually, sometimes or never acceptable in designated wilderness areas.

**Figure 3.7 Commercial Guiding Services in Wilderness Areas**



Non-motorized, non-consumptive uses such as backpacking, wildlife viewing and horseback trips were considered always or usually acceptable by a majority of respondents.

## **Profile**

Gender was a significant factor for three of the ten commercial guiding services. Males were more likely to feel fishing trips are always acceptable. Females were more likely to consider hunting trips as never acceptable and river rafting or canoeing as always acceptable.

Age was significant for all ten services. Older respondents were more likely to feel fishing and hunting trips are acceptable, whereas younger respondents were more likely to consider the other services to be always acceptable in designated wilderness.

Respondents with a high school education were significantly more likely to consider hunting, horseback trips, wildlife viewing and riverboat tours as always acceptable.

Respondents in the lowest income category were significantly more likely to feel riverboat tours were always acceptable.

Respondents for whom wilderness is not important were significantly more likely to feel that fishing, hunting and riverboat tours were always acceptable.

Respondents who have taken a commercially guided wilderness trip and those who had never taken such a trip showed significantly different responses to one of the ten uses. Those who had been on a guided trip were more likely to feel horseback riding was always acceptable for commercial guided usage.



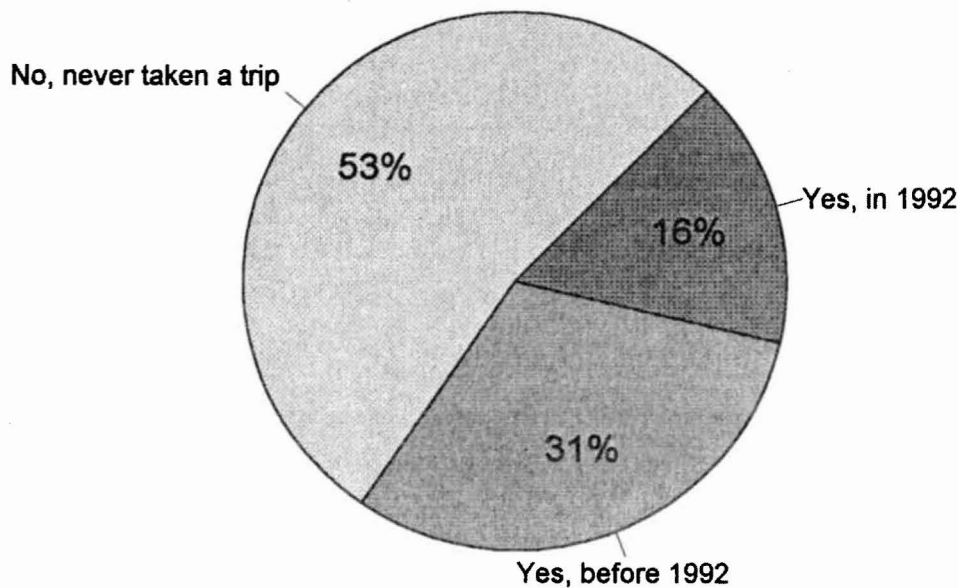
### 3.8 Wilderness Trips in British Columbia

The following survey results on wilderness trips in BC applies to the use of either designated or non-designated wilderness - that is, any recreational trip in a roadless, undeveloped area in BC that can only be reached by trails, waterways or by air.

#### Participation in Wilderness Trips

Respondents were asked if they had ever taken a wilderness trip in BC.

**Figure 3.8 Ever Taken a Wilderness Trip?**



About half of the respondents (47%) had previously taken a BC wilderness trip. About one-third of these had taken the trip in 1992 and the remainder prior to that.

The 16% of respondents who took a wilderness trip in 1992 represents about 410,000 provincial residents (aged 18 years and older).

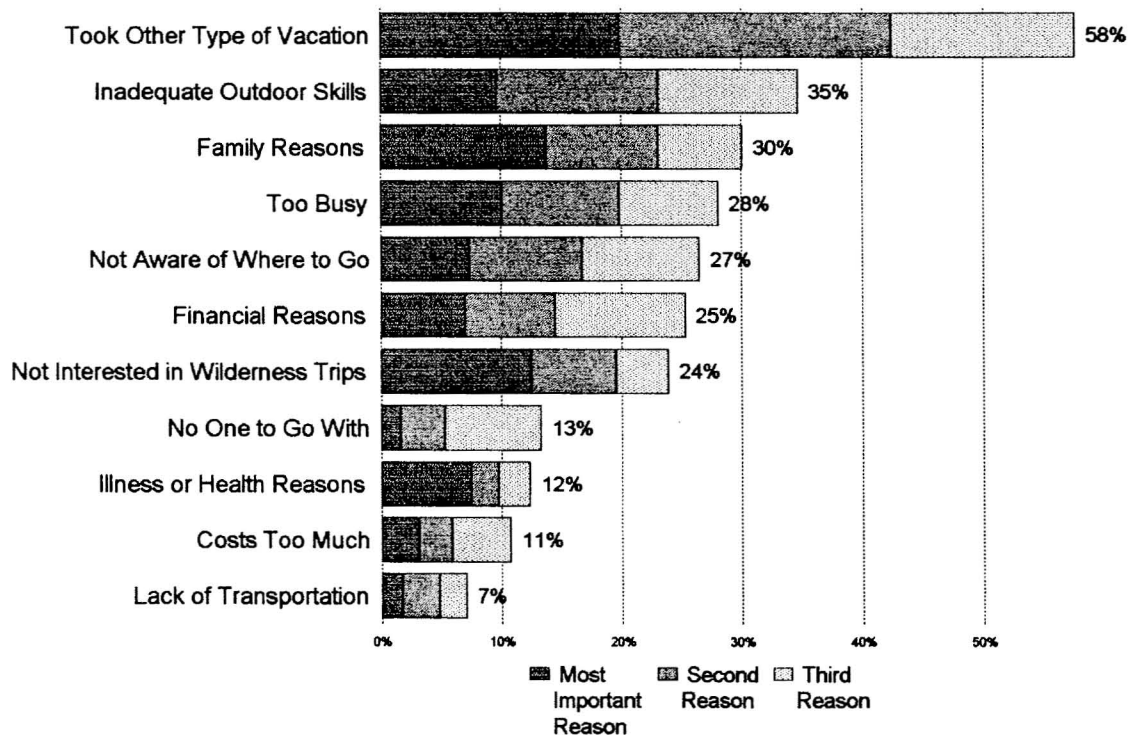
Males, 18 to 34 year olds, those with incomes above \$50,000 and respondents for whom wilderness is very important were significantly more likely to have taken a wilderness trip.

### Respondents Who Did Not Take a Wilderness Trip in 1992

Of the 84% of respondents who had not taken a wilderness trip in 1992 but had taken a previous trip, more than three-quarters (76%) of these trips occurred prior to 1990 and the rest (24%) took place in 1990 or 1991.

Respondents who had not taken a wilderness trip in British Columbia in 1992 were asked to rank three reasons why they had not participated in a wilderness trip.

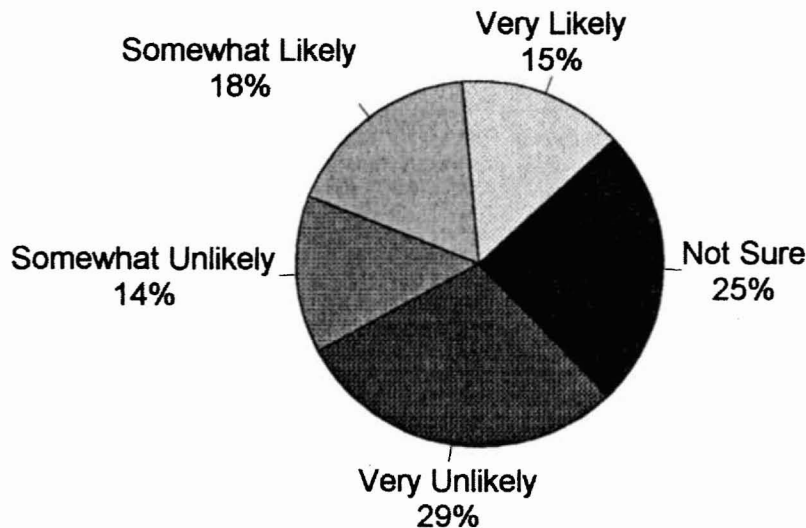
**Figure 3.9 Reasons for Not Taking a Wilderness Trip in British Columbia in 1992**



A majority of respondents (58%) reported that they had taken a different kind of vacation as a reason for not taking a wilderness trip.

Respondents who had not taken a wilderness trip in BC were asked how likely it would be that they would take such a trip within the next two years.

**Figure 3.10 Take a Wilderness Trip in British Columbia in the Next Two Years?**



One-third of respondents (33%) reported that it was very or somewhat likely that they would take a wilderness trip within the next two years. More than 4 in 10 respondents (43%) stated that taking such a trip would be somewhat or very unlikely.

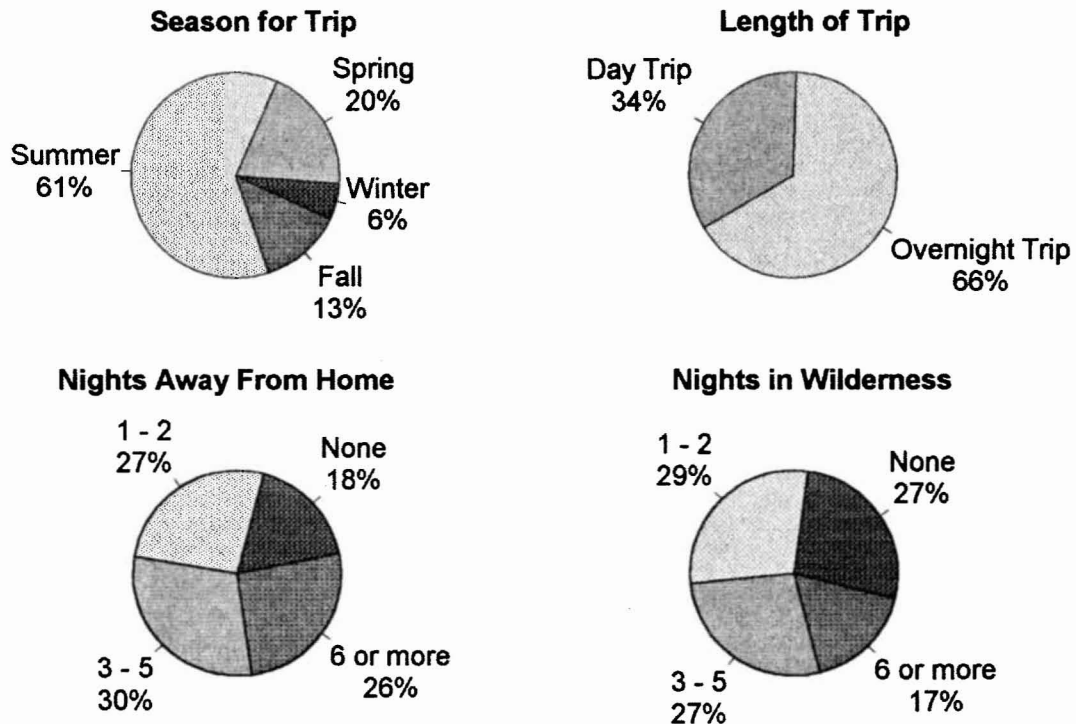
**Profile**

Younger respondents with higher levels of education and income, and those for whom wilderness is important were significantly more likely to anticipate taking a wilderness trip within the next two years.

**Respondents Who Took a Wilderness Trip in 1992**

Respondents were asked if they had taken a wilderness trip in BC in 1992 and sixteen percent replied that they had taken such a trip.

**Figure 3.11 Aspects of 1992 BC Wilderness Trips**



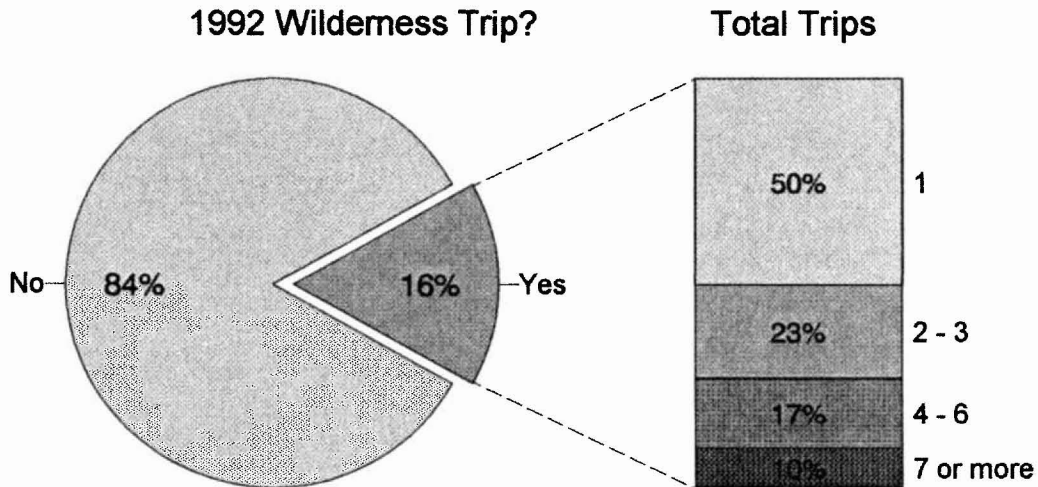
The majority of 1992 BC wilderness trips began in the summer months of July, August or September. One-third of the wilderness trips reported taken in 1992 were day trips and the remainder (66%) were overnight trips.

Respondents were asked to name the area they went to on their last wilderness trip in 1992. Of the 134 areas that could be identified, 45% occurred in provincial parks (and recreation areas), 42% were in provincial forests, 10% were in national parks and 3% occurred in regional parks.

Female respondents were significantly more likely to not have taken an overnight trip, to have stayed fewer nights away from home and to have stayed fewer nights in the wilderness. Respondents with incomes in excess of \$50,000 are more likely to have spent 6 or more nights in the wilderness.

Respondents were asked if they had taken any additional wilderness trips in 1992.

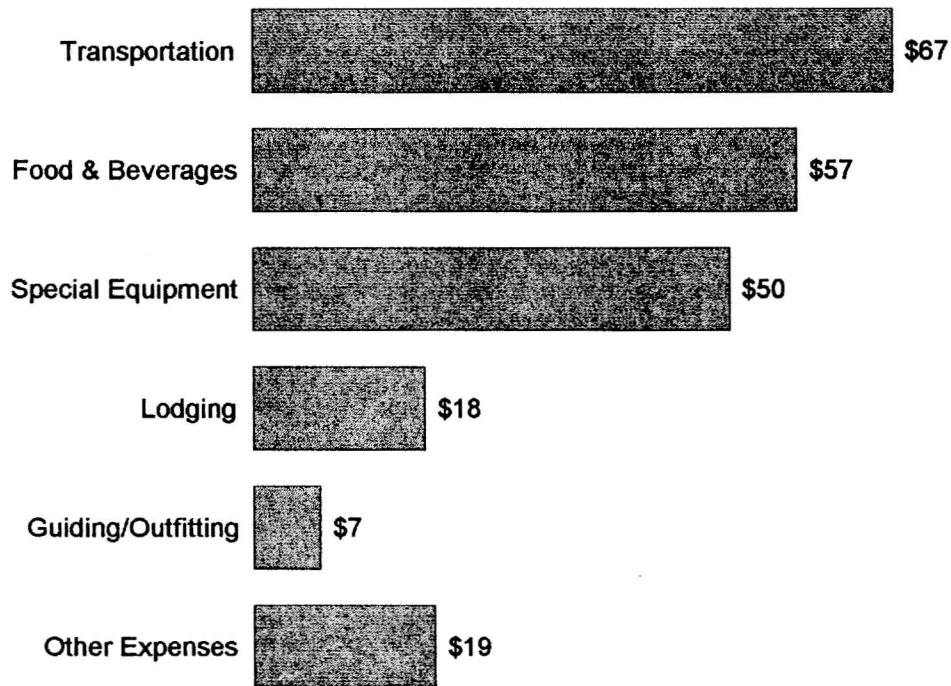
**Figure 3.12 Total 1992 Wilderness Trips**



About one-half of respondents who reported taking a 1992 wilderness trip took more than one trip that year. The average number of wilderness trips taken by respondents in 1992 was calculated to be 3.5. This translates into about 1.4 million 1992 wilderness trips. Each trip lasted an average of 4.4 days, therefore participants spent a total of 6.2 million days on wilderness trips. About 5.1 million of these days (82%) were actually spent in the wilderness.

Respondents who took a wilderness trip in 1992 were asked to list their expenses for the trip. Figure 3.13 shows the mean amount spent on each of six components of an average trip. This was extrapolated to account for all wilderness trips taken in 1992.

**Figure 3.13 Average Wilderness Trip Expenses**



Transportation, food and beverages and the purchase of special equipment were the main expenses when taking a wilderness trip. The total mean trip expenditure was \$218 per trip or \$309 million for all wilderness trips taken by adult British Columbians in 1992. The average daily trip expenditure was about \$50.

## Values of Wilderness Recreation

The net value of wilderness recreation is the willingness-to-pay for a wilderness trip beyond the expenditures incurred.\*

The mean net value for wilderness recreation is summarized below in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Estimated Values of Recreation Wilderness Trips by British Columbia Residents During 1992

<b>Mean Values</b>	
Mean value of a trip	\$266 / trip
Mean value per day	\$59 / day
<b>Total provincial value of all 1992 wilderness trips</b>	
Expansion to individuals	\$385 million
Expansion to households	\$192 million

The total value of all 1992 wilderness trips is between \$192 million and \$385 million depending on the mean value being extended to all BC households or to individuals, or about \$288 million on average.

\* It is important to recognize that respondents' stated willingness-to-pay may not reflect their actual willingness-to-pay if payment were required. For more discussion on both the reasons for asking "willingness-to-pay" questions and criticisms of the technique, refer to Reid *et al.* 1995.

## **4.0 VIEWS OF USERS AND NON-USERS OF WILDERNESS**

This section will present a comparison between the responses of people who had taken a wilderness trip and those who had never taken one. Wilderness users are defined as having taken a trip to a wilderness area of British Columbia at least once in their lives. Non-users are respondents who have never taken a wilderness trip.

The findings in this section are based on 677 respondents (48%) who had previously taken a wilderness trip in British Columbia and 741 respondents (52%) who had not.

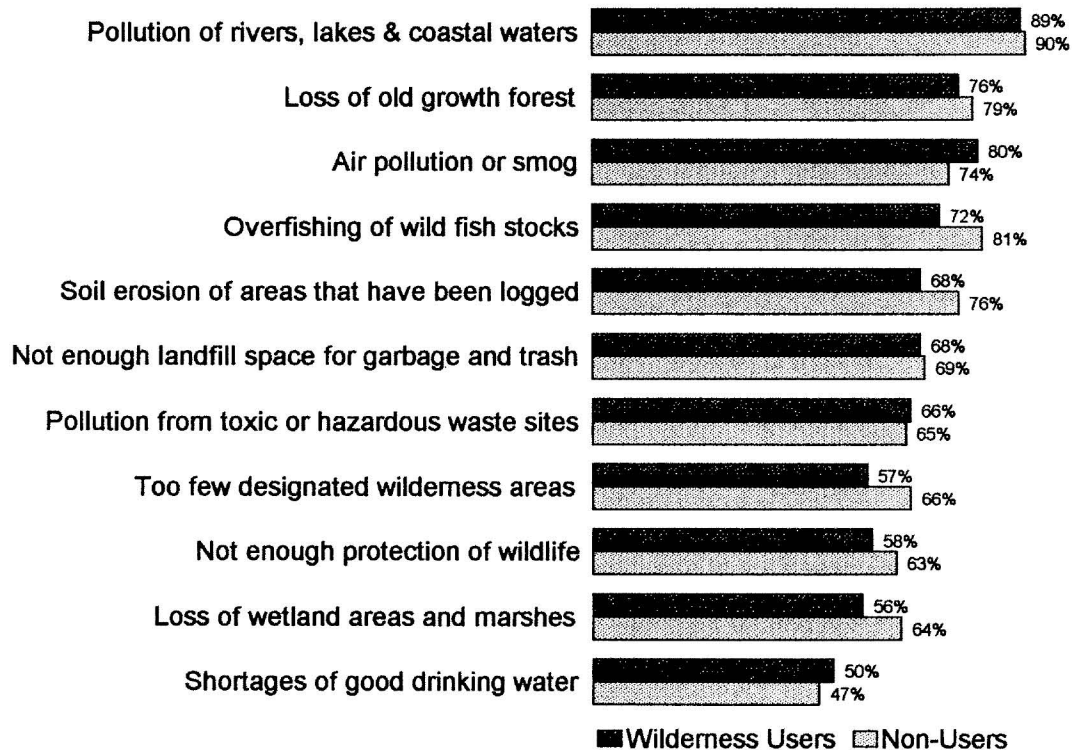


## 4.1 Environmental Issues

This section will compare the responses of wilderness users and non-users on the questions dealing with environmental issues.

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of wilderness users and non-users who rated the 11 environmental issues as serious or moderate problems in British Columbia.

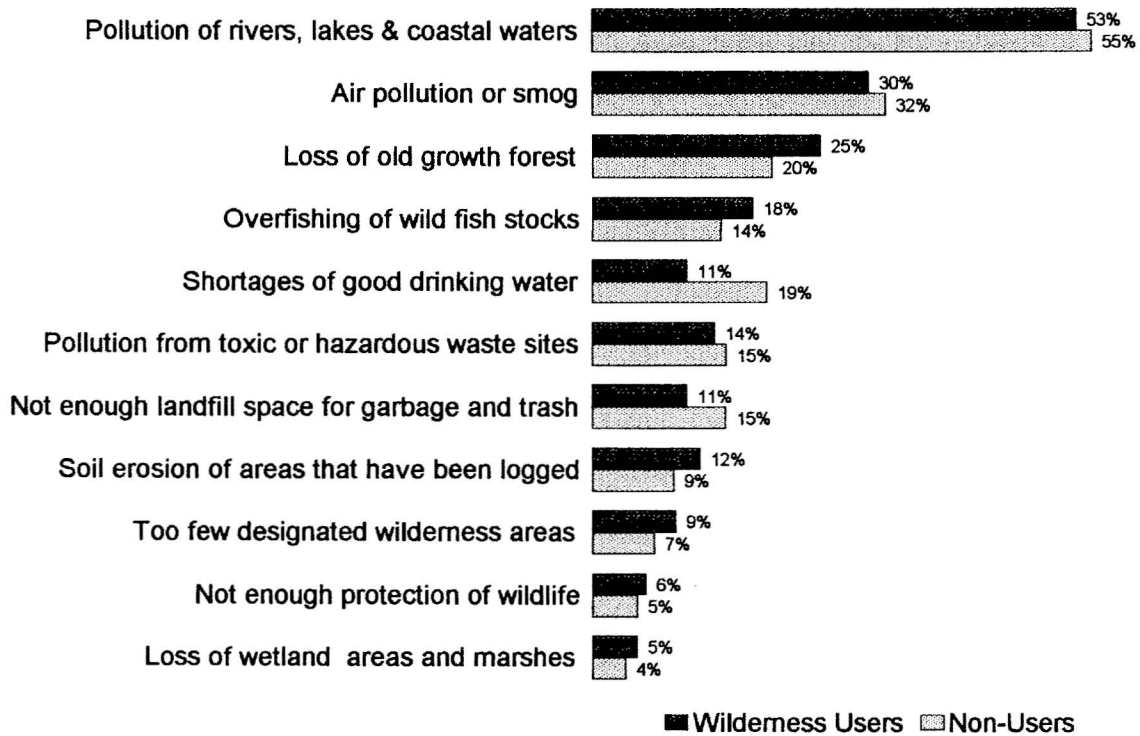
**Figure 4.1 Environmental Issues Rated as Serious or Moderate Problems in British Columbia**



Two environmental issues, air pollution or smog and loss of wetland areas and marshes showed statistically significant differences between the groups.

Figure 4.2 compares how users and non-users of wilderness rated the 11 environmental issues as priorities for the BC government. The percentages are of respondents who rated the issue as either a first or second priority for the provincial government.

**Figure 4.2 Priority Environmental Issues for the BC Government**



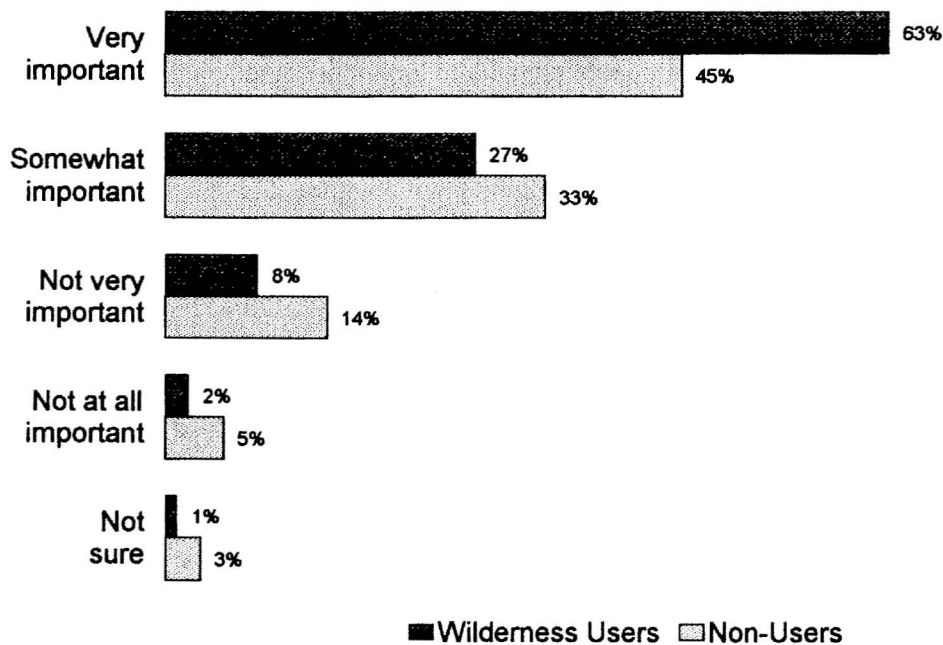
The pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters was considered a first or second highest priority issue by a small majority of each group.

## 4.2 Designated Wilderness Areas

This section will compare the responses of wilderness users and non-users to the questions dealing with designated wilderness areas.

Figure 4.3 compares how important having designated wilderness is to wilderness users and non-users.

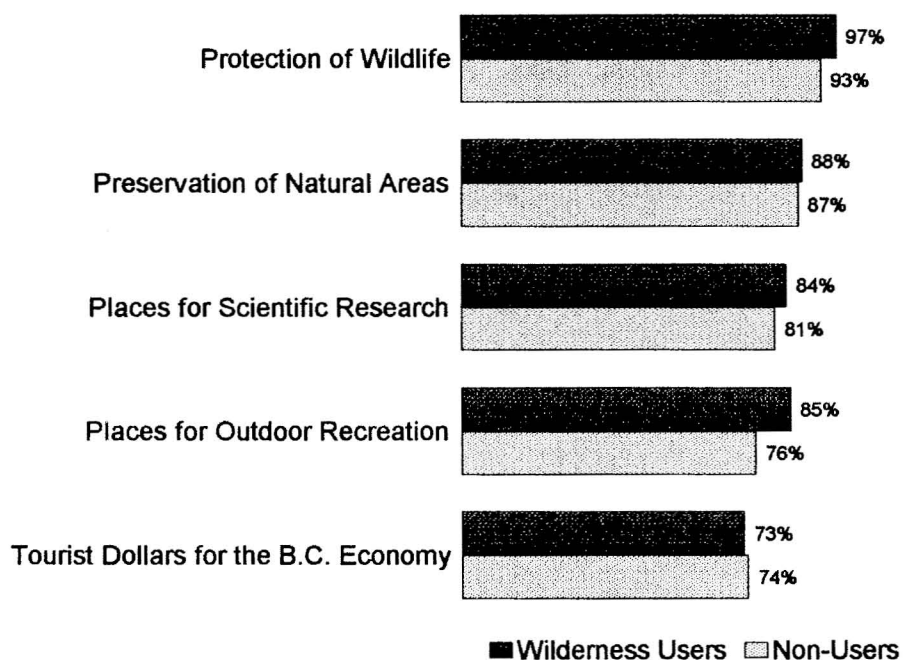
**Figure 4.3 Importance of Having Designated Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



The importance of designated wilderness was significantly different to respondents who had taken a wilderness trip than those who had never taken one. More than 9 in 10 (91%) wilderness users compared to about 8 in 10 (81%) non-users felt that designated wilderness areas are very or somewhat important. About 1 in 5 (19%) non-users felt that designated wilderness areas are not very or not at all important compared to 1 in 10 wilderness users who felt the same way.

Figure 4.4 compares how users and non-users of wilderness areas felt about some potential benefits of increasing the amount of designated wilderness in British Columbia. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated the benefit as very or somewhat important.

**Figure 4.4 Very Important and Somewhat Important Benefits of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**

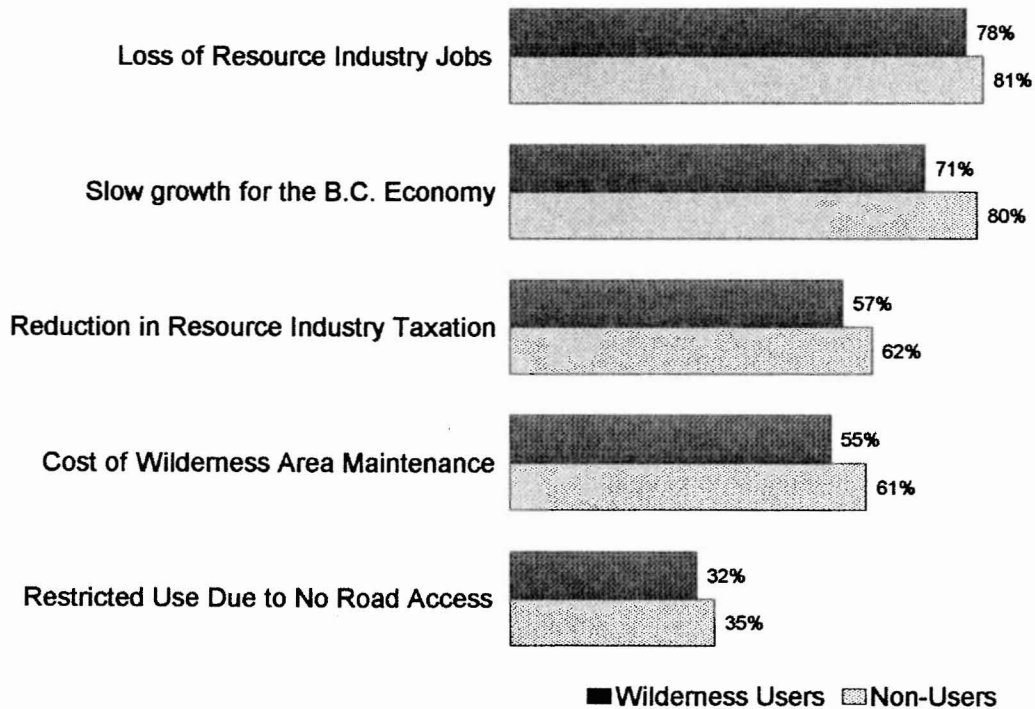


Respondents who had taken a wilderness trip were significantly more likely to feel that places to do certain outdoor recreation activities as a benefit of increased wilderness areas was important.

Preservation of representative natural areas was considered a very important benefit by a significantly larger percentage of wilderness users (65%) than non-users (54%). Significantly more non-users (40%) than users (33%) felt that stimulation of the BC economy by tourists was a very important benefit of increasing wilderness areas.

Figure 4.5 compares how users and non-users of wilderness felt about some potential concerns when increasing the amount of designated wilderness in British Columbia. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated the aspect as very or somewhat concerning.

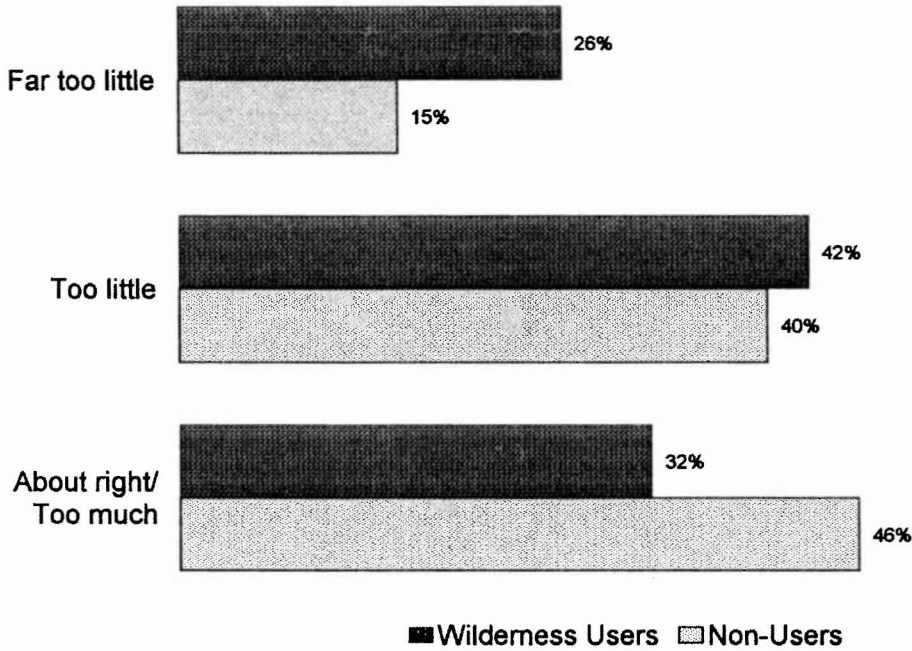
**Figure 4.5 Very Concerning or Somewhat Concerning Aspects of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



Non-users of wilderness were significantly more likely to be concerned about each of the issues listed than respondents who had taken a wilderness trip.

Figure 4.6 compares how respondents who had taken a wilderness trip and those who had not felt about the amount of designated wilderness in British Columbia in 1992.

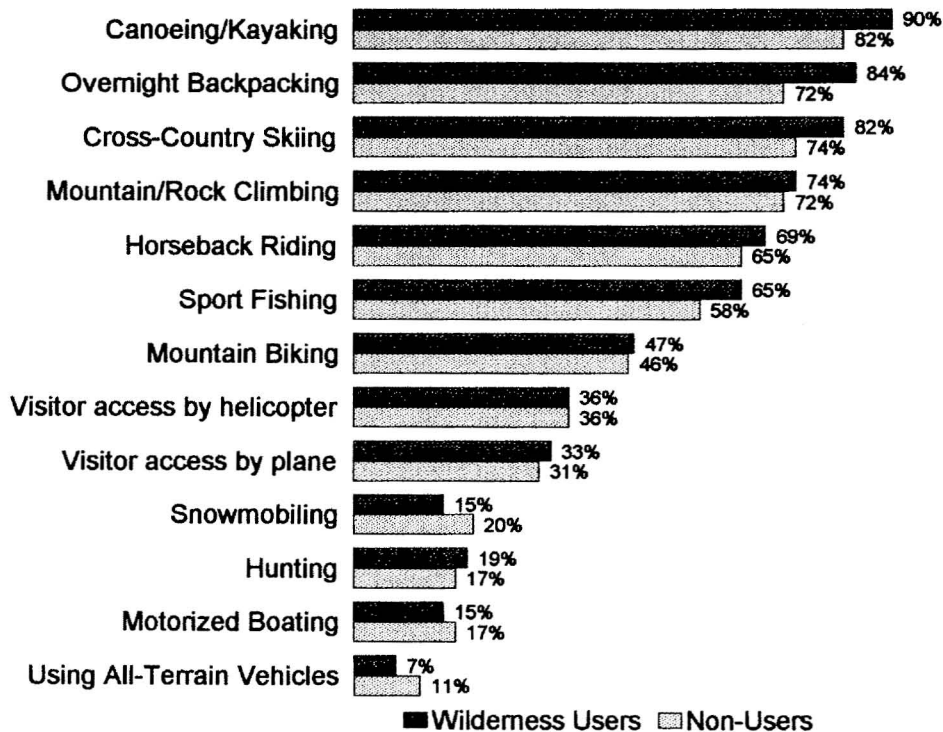
**Figure 4.6 Amount of Designated Wilderness in British Columbia**



Wilderness users were significantly more likely to feel there is currently too little designated wilderness in BC. More than two-thirds of respondents (68%) who had taken a wilderness trip compared to just over half of non-users (54%) answered that there is either far too little or too little designated wilderness in the province.

Figure 4.7 compares how wilderness users and non-users felt about some recreational uses of designated wilderness in British Columbia. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated each activity as always or usually acceptable in wilderness areas.

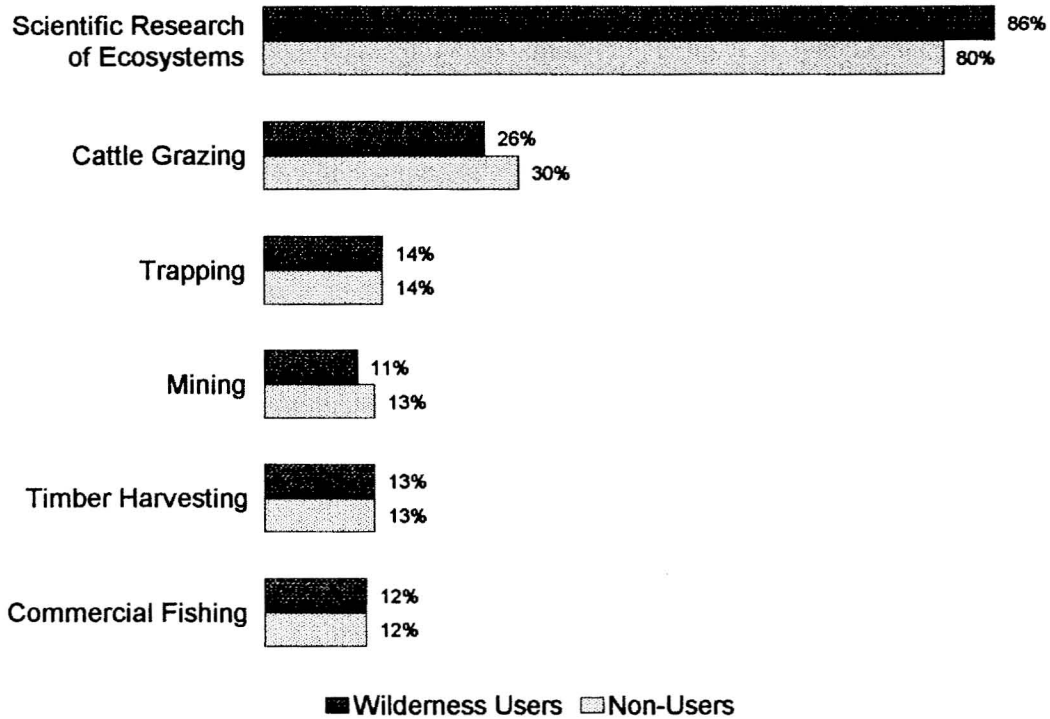
**Figure 4.7 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Recreational Uses of Designated Wilderness**



Canoeing or kayaking, overnight backpacking, mountain or rock climbing, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, hunting and sport fishing were significantly more likely to be rated as always or usually acceptable by wilderness users than non-users. While a majority of respondents stated that these activities are never or only sometimes acceptable, non-users were more likely to feel that the use of motorized boats, snowmobiles and ATV's in wilderness areas is always or usually acceptable.

Figure 4.8 compares how respondents who had taken a wilderness trip and those who had not, felt about the use of designated wilderness for non-recreational purposes. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated each item as always or usually acceptable in wilderness areas.

**Figure 4.8 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Non-Recreational Uses of Designated Wilderness**

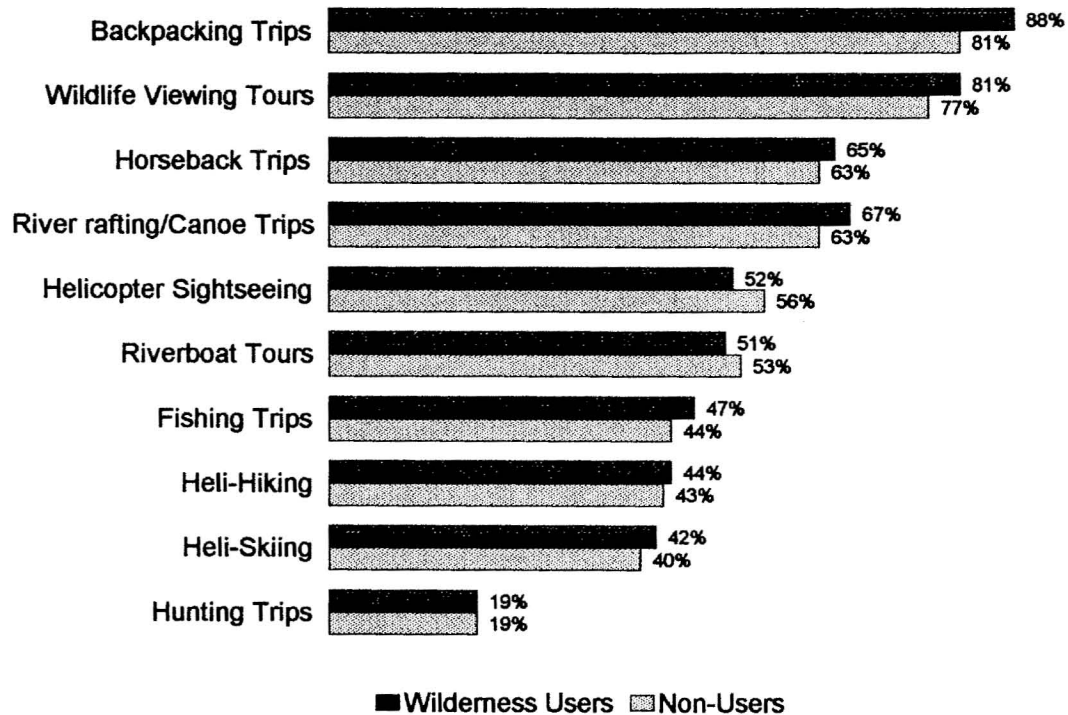


Respondents who had previously taken a wilderness trip and those who had not do not feel significantly different about non-recreational usage of designated wilderness areas.



Figure 4.9 compares which types of commercially guided activities wilderness users and non-users felt were acceptable in designated wilderness in British Columbia. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated each activity as always or usually acceptable.

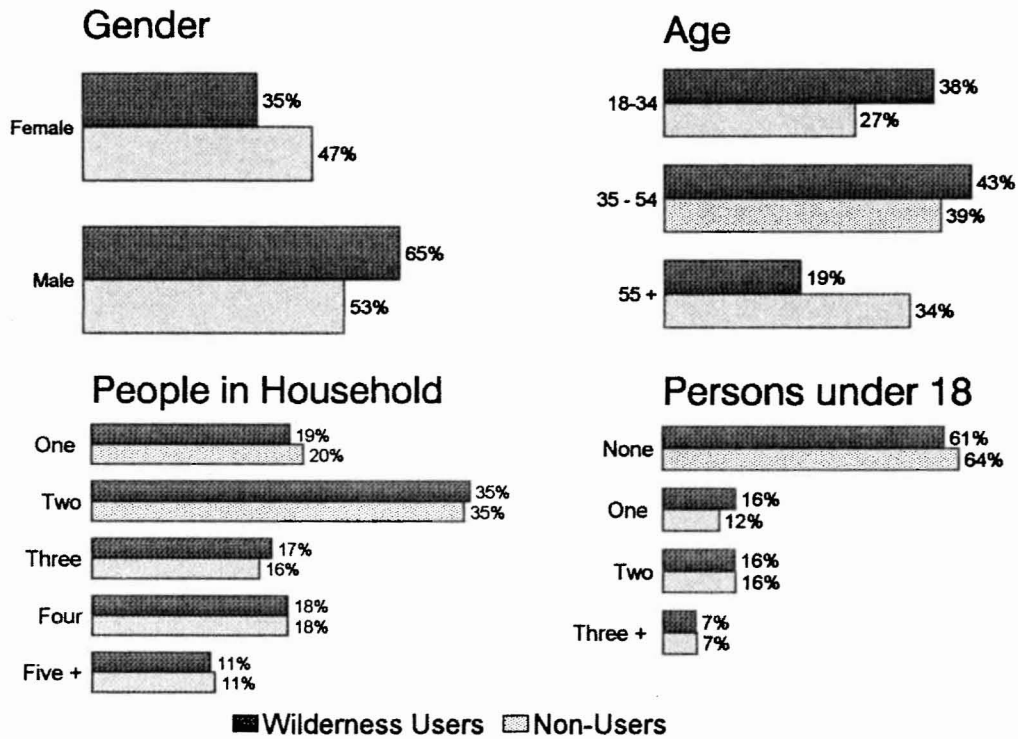
**Figure 4.9 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Commercial Guiding Services in Wilderness Areas**



Commercially guided backpacking trips were considered always or usually acceptable in wilderness areas by significantly more users than non-users.

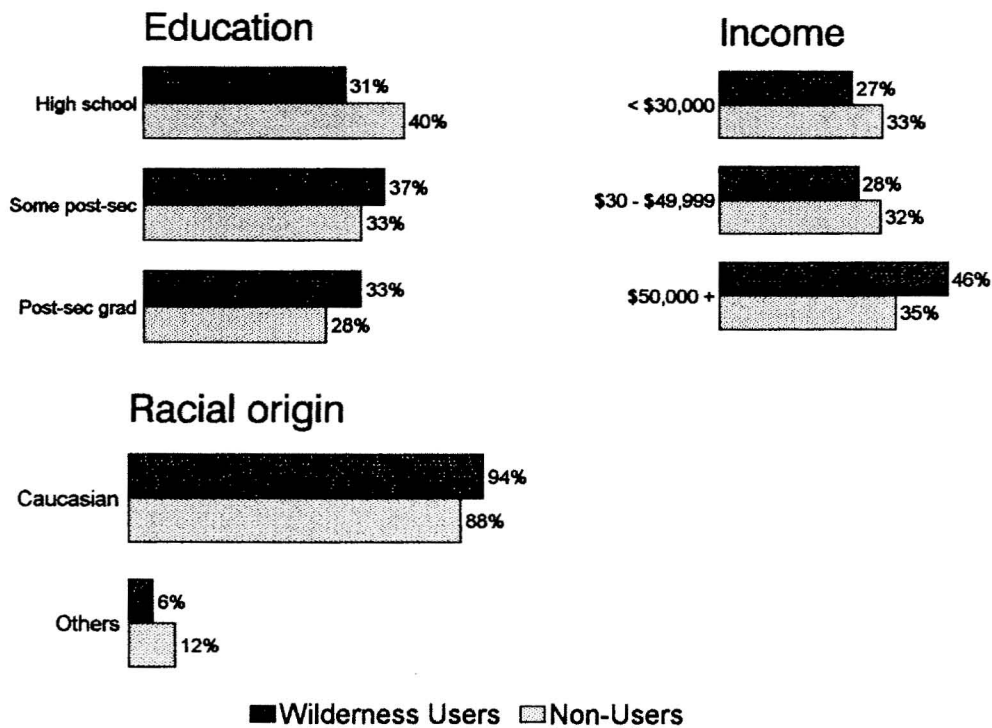
Figures 4.10 and 4.11 show how wilderness users and non-users compared on some demographic characteristics.

**Figure 4.10 Demographics**



Respondents who had taken a wilderness trip were significantly more likely to be male. Significantly more wilderness users than non-users were younger than 55.

**Figure 4.11 Demographics**



Wilderness users were significantly more likely to have attended and/or completed university. Fewer non-users completed grade 12 and more had attended a vocational or trade school.

Wilderness users were significantly more likely to have a household income of \$50,000 or more, and were more likely to be Caucasian.

## **5.0 VIEWS OF RURAL AND URBAN DWELLERS**

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This section will present a comparison between the responses of respondents who reported living in rural areas and those living in urban areas. Rural dwellers are defined as those residing in areas having a population of less than 25,000 persons and urban dwellers as those living in an area with a population of 25,000 or more.

The findings in this section are based on a total of 289 respondents (20%) who resided in areas with less than 25,000 persons and 1,159 respondents who lived in an area with a population of 25,000 or more.

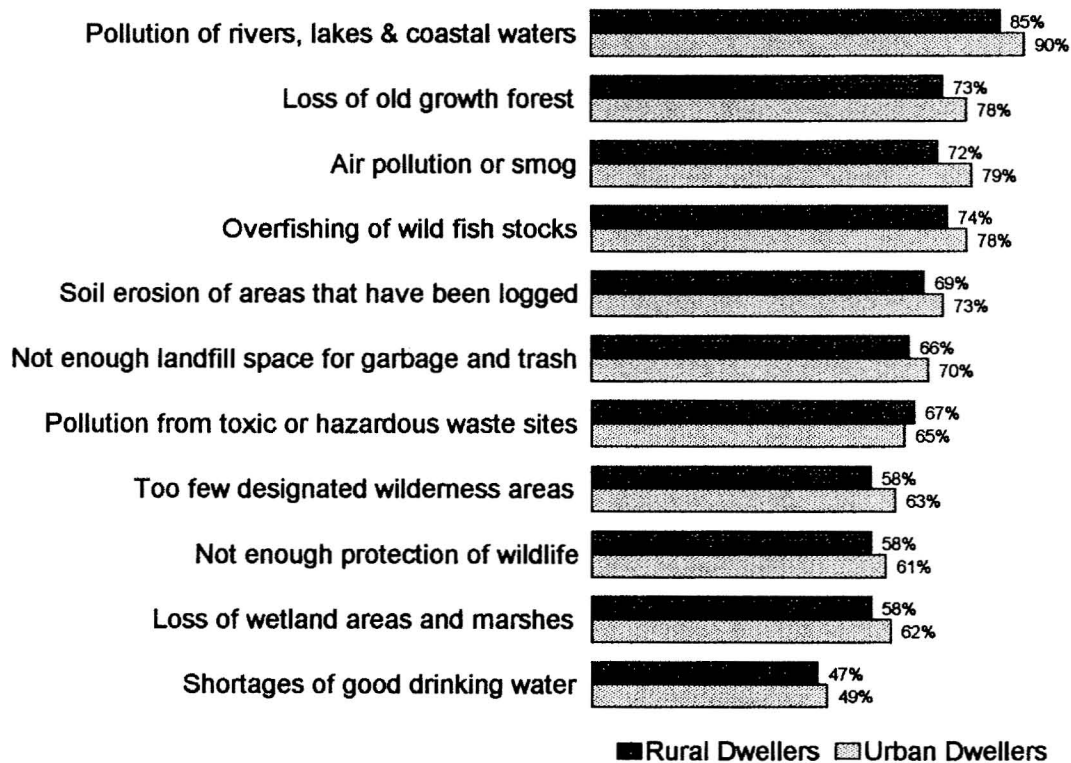
1990 Statistics Canada census data indicates that the percentage of British Columbians living in the previously defined rural areas is 19.6%.

## 5.1 Environmental Issues

This section will compare the responses of rural and urban dwellers to the questions dealing with environmental issues.

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of rural and urban dwellers who rated the 11 environmental issues as serious or moderate problems in British Columbia.

**Figure 5.1 Environmental Issues Rated as Serious or Moderate Problems in British Columbia**

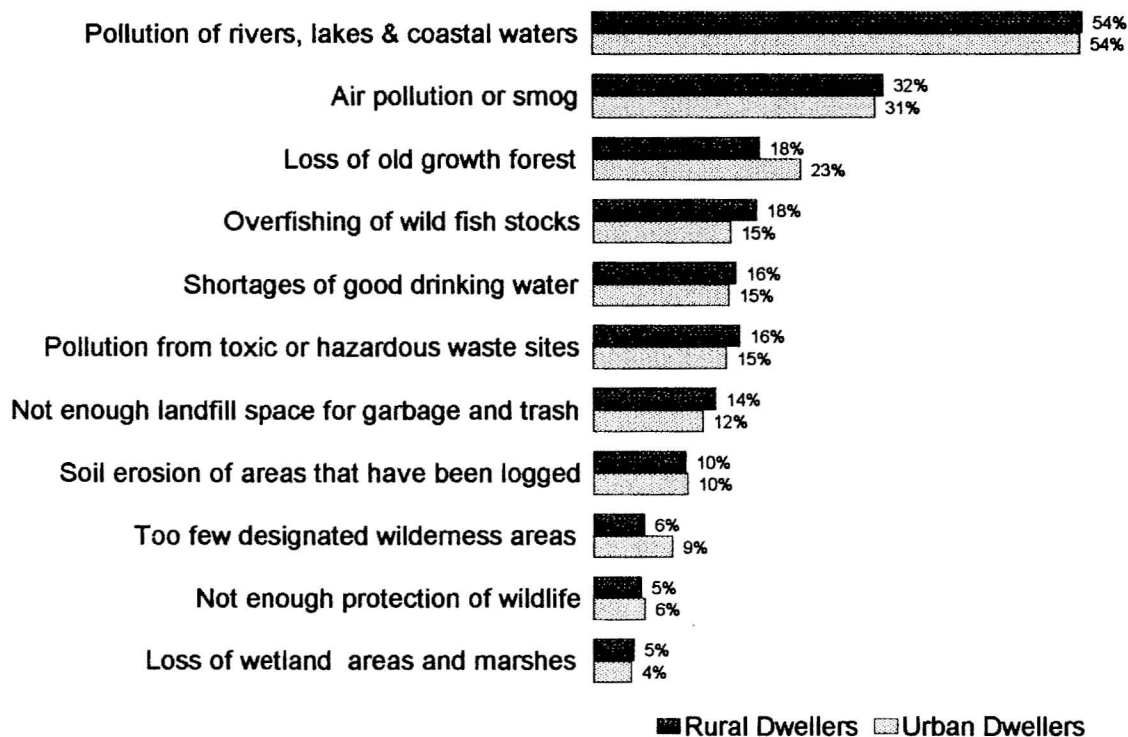


For each of the 11 environmental issues, the combined percentages as a serious or moderate problem were higher for those respondents living in urban areas.

Three of the environmental issues: air pollution or smog, loss of old growth forests and not enough designated wilderness, showed statistically significant differences, however these differences were not that large.

Figure 5.2 compares how rural and urban dwellers rated the 11 environmental issues as priorities for the BC provincial government. The percentages are of respondents who rated the issue as either their first or second priority for the government.

**Figure 5.2 Priority Environmental Issues for the BC Government**

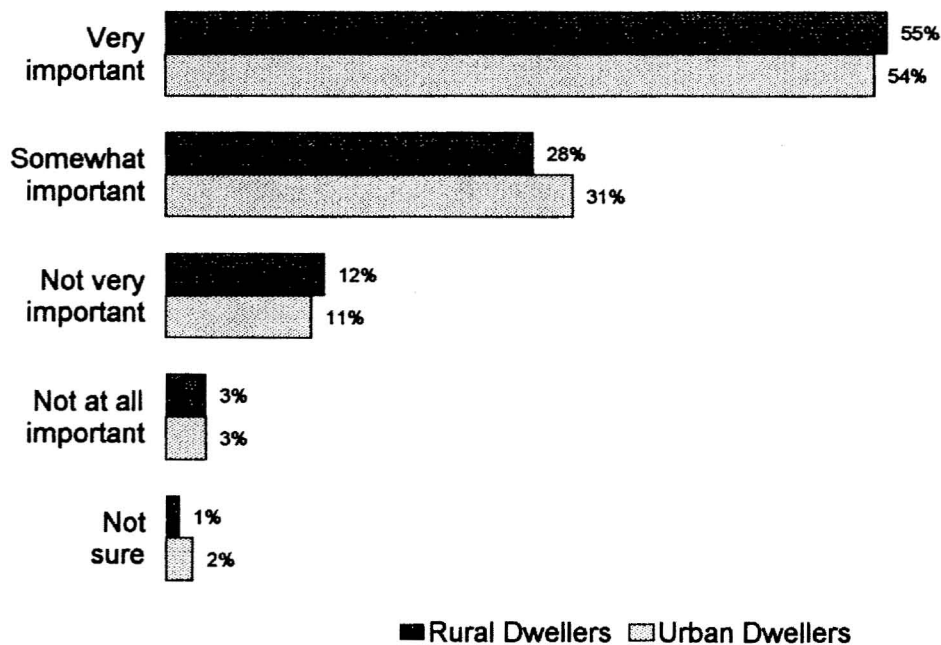


## 5.2 Designated Wilderness Areas

This section will compare the responses of rural and urban dwellers to the questions dealing with designated wilderness areas.

Figure 5.3 compares how important having designated wilderness was to rural and urban dwellers.

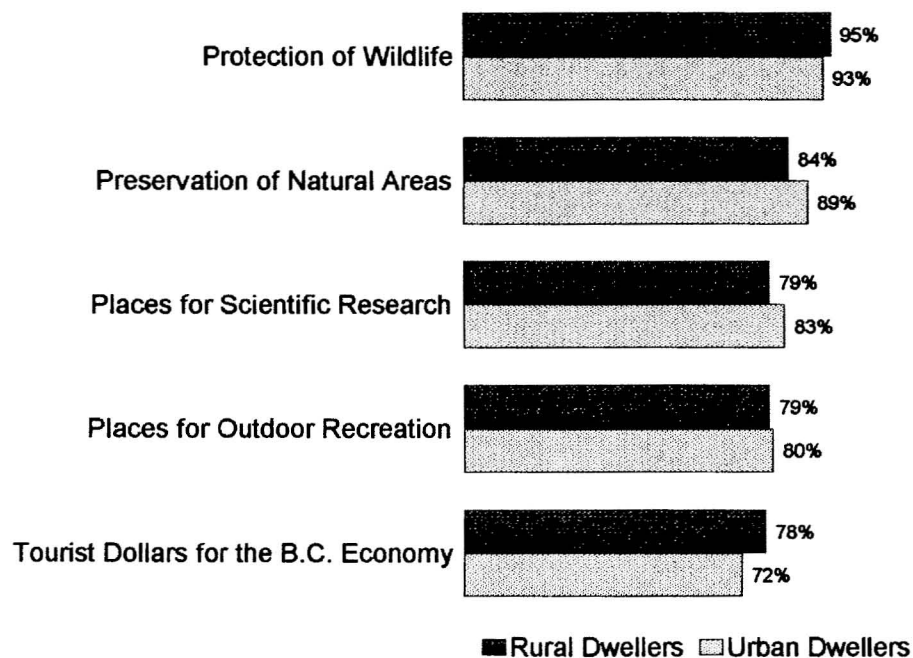
**Figure 5.3 Importance of Having Designated Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



Respondents who lived in rural areas did not feel significantly different than urban dwellers about the importance of having designated wilderness areas in British Columbia.

Figure 5.4 compares how rural and urban dwellers felt about some potential benefits of increasing the amount of designated wilderness in British Columbia. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated the benefit as very important or somewhat important.

**Figure 5.4 Very Important and Somewhat Important Benefits of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**

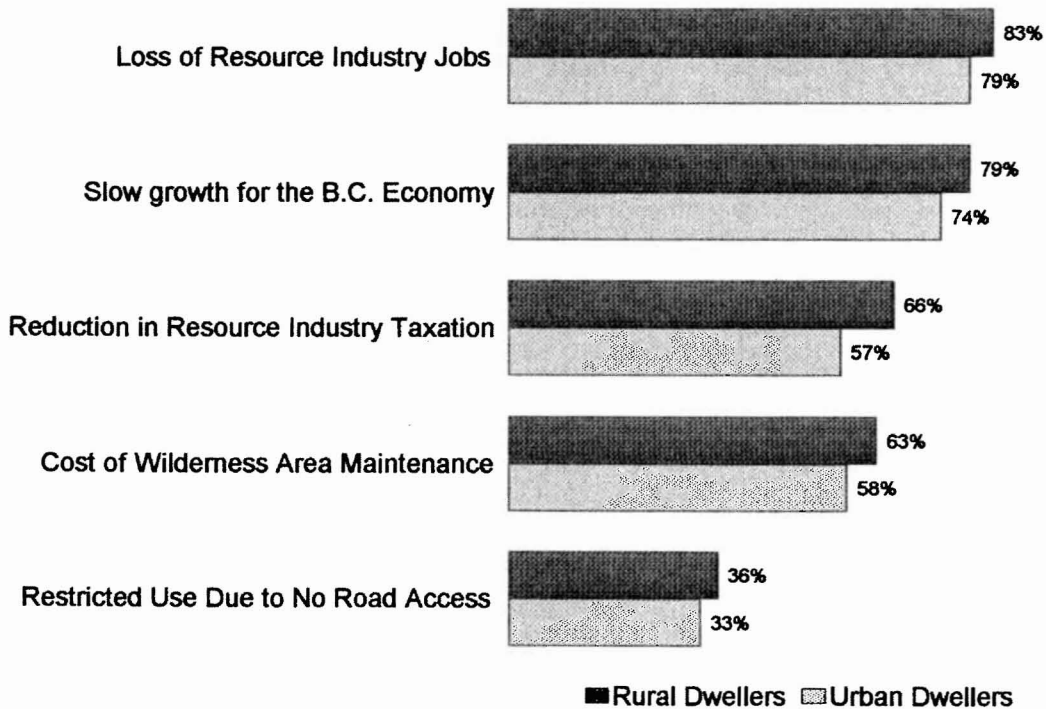


Respondents who live in urban areas did not differ significantly from rural dwellers with respect to their feelings about some potential benefits of increasing the amount of designated wilderness in BC.



Figure 5.5 compares how rural and urban dwellers felt about some potential concerns when increasing the amount of designated wilderness in British Columbia. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated the aspect as very or somewhat of a concern.

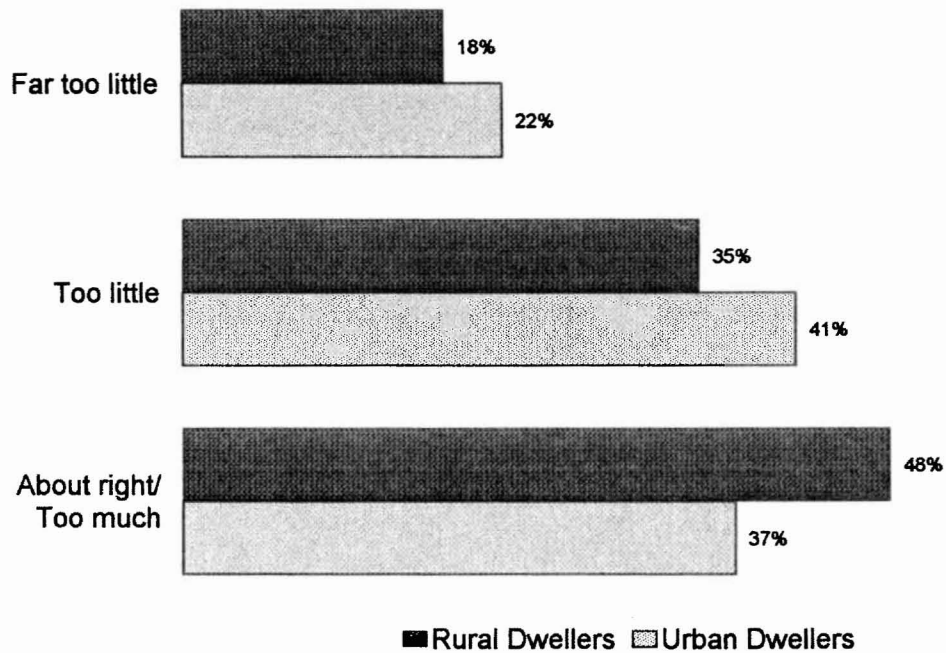
**Figure 5.5 Very Concerning or Somewhat Concerning Aspects of Setting Aside More Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



Two of the issues show statistically significant differences between the groups. They are: loss of jobs in resource industries and a reduction in government fees and taxes from resource industries. For each issue, respondents who lived in rural areas were more likely to be somewhat or very concerned.

Figure 5.6 compares how rural and urban dwellers felt about the amount of designated wilderness in British Columbia in 1992.

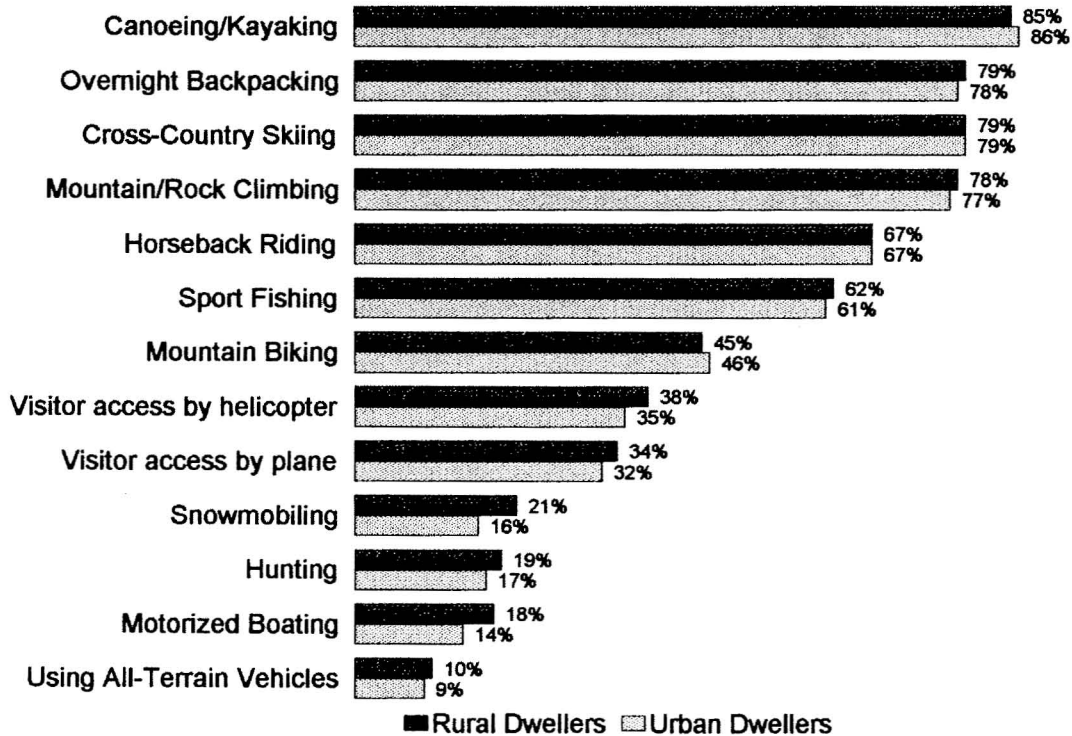
**Figure 5.6 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas in British Columbia**



Urban dwellers were significantly more likely to feel there is currently too little designated wilderness in BC. More than 6 in 10 respondents (63%) who lived in urban areas compared to a little more than half of rural dwellers (53%), responded that there is either far too little or too little designated wilderness in the province.

Figure 5.7 compares how rural and urban dwellers felt about some recreational uses of designated wilderness in British Columbia. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated each activity as always or usually acceptable in wilderness areas.

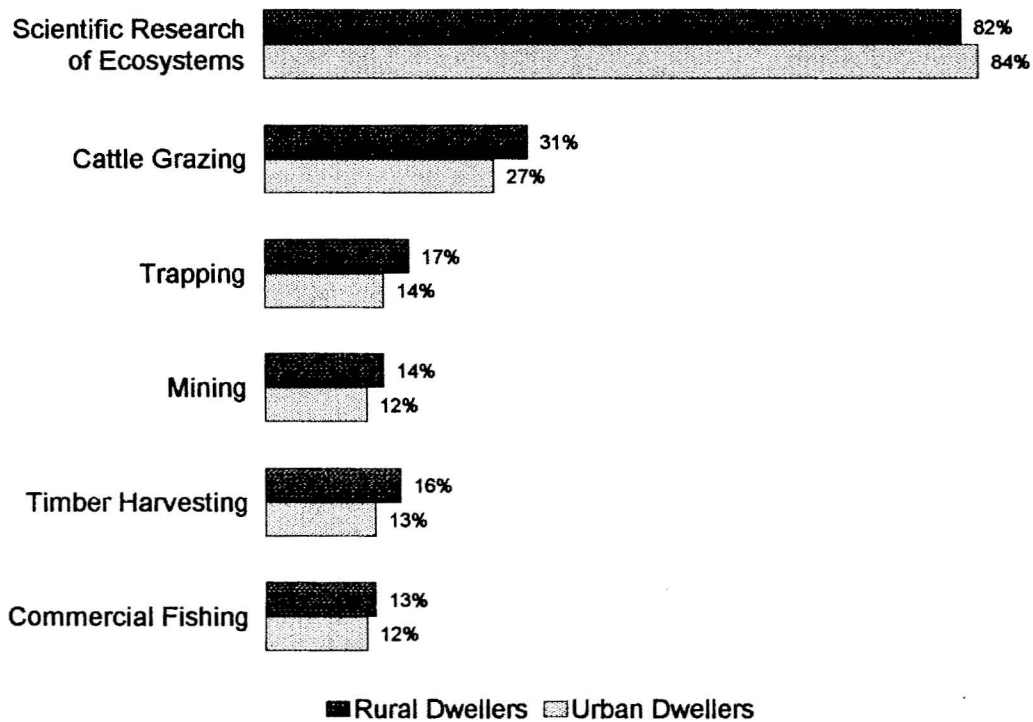
**Figure 5.7 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Recreational Uses of Designated Wilderness**



While the vast majority of respondents felt that their use in designated wilderness is never or only sometimes acceptable, the use of snowmobiles and ATV's in designated wilderness were both considered acceptable by significantly more rural dwellers than by urbanites.

Figure 5.8 compares how rural and urban dwellers felt about the use of designated wilderness in British Columbia for non-recreational purposes. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated each item as always or usually acceptable in wilderness areas.

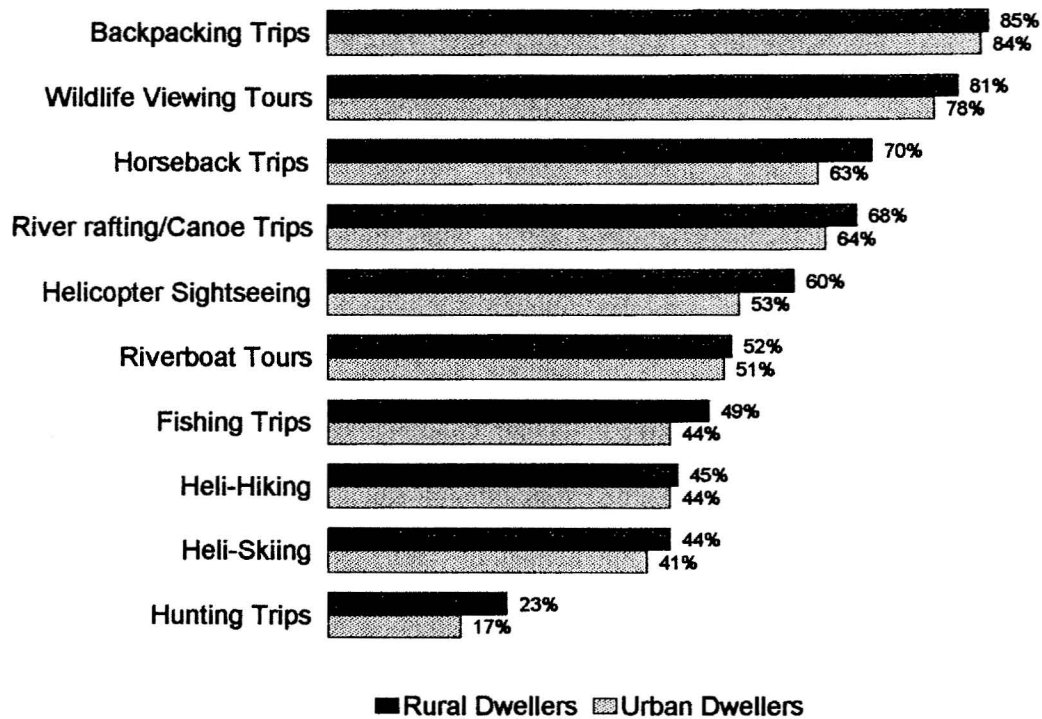
**Figure 5.8 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Non-Recreational Uses of Wilderness Areas**



Mining and timber harvesting were two non-recreational uses of designated wilderness that showed significant differences between rural and urban dwellers. Of the small percentage of respondents who felt that these activities are usually or always acceptable in designated wilderness, a significantly higher proportion lived in rural areas.

Figure 5.9 compares which types of commercially guided activities rural and urban dwellers felt were acceptable in designated wilderness in British Columbia. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated each activity as always or usually acceptable.

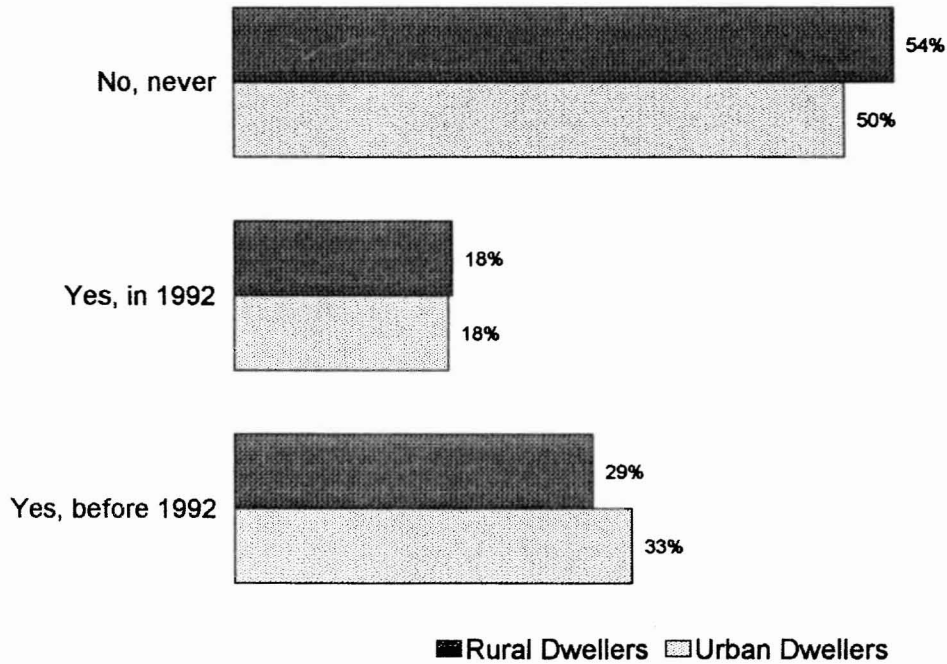
**Figure 5.9 Always Acceptable and Usually Acceptable Commercial Guiding Services in Wilderness Areas**



None of the relationships showed significant differences between the groups.

Figure 5.10 shows what percentage of rural and urban dwellers had taken trips to wilderness areas of British Columbia.

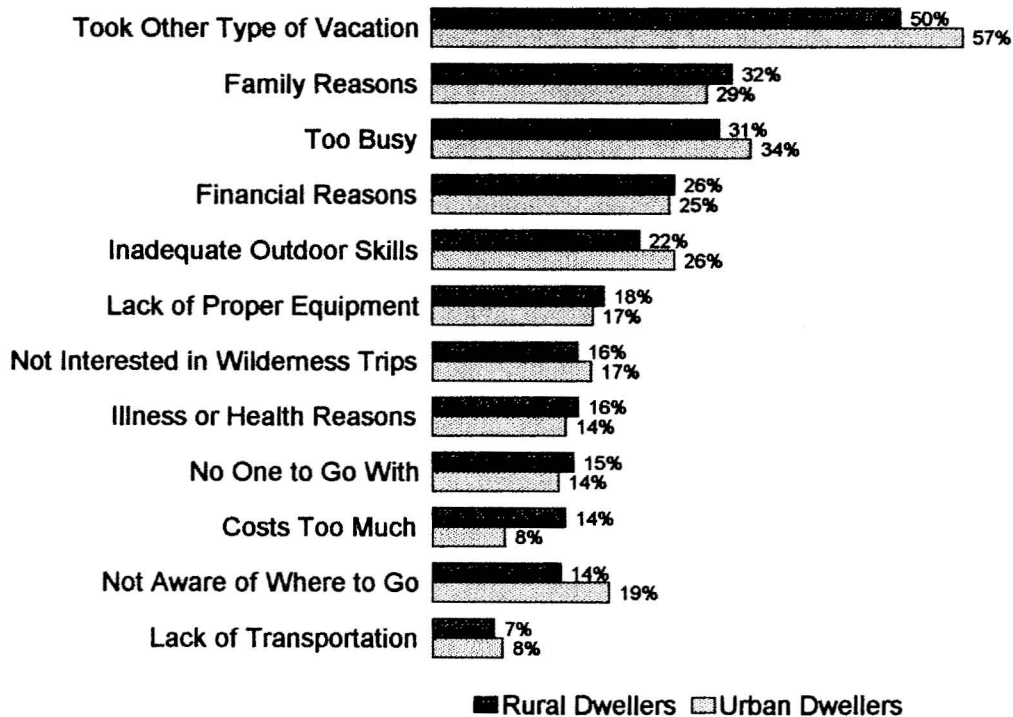
**Figure 5.10 Ever Taken a Wilderness Trip?**



Respondents who lived in urban areas are just as likely to have taken a wilderness trip as rural dwellers as the small differences noted above are not statistically significant.

Figure 5.11 compares the reasons given by rural and urban dwellers for not having taken a wilderness trip in BC in 1992. The percentages in the figure show respondents who rated each reason as most important, second most important or third most important.

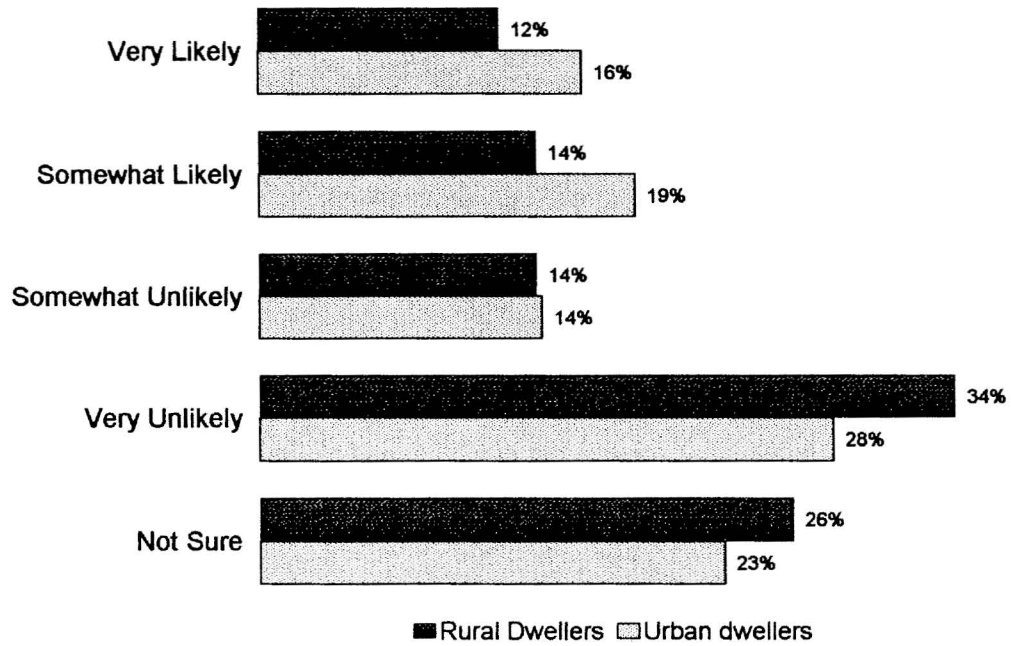
**Figure 5.11 Reasons for Never Having Taken a Wilderness Trip in British Columbia**



Urban residents were more likely than rural dwellers to take a different kind of vacation, be too busy, have inadequate outdoor skills or not be aware of where to go as reasons for not taking a wilderness trip. Respondents who lived in rural areas as compared to urban dwellers were more likely to state the cost and family reasons for no wilderness trips. Tests of statistical significance are not appropriate for this question.

Figure 5.12 shows what percentage of rural and urban dwellers would likely take a wilderness trip in British Columbia in the next two years.

**Figure 5.12 Take a Wilderness Trip in British Columbia in the Next Two Years?**

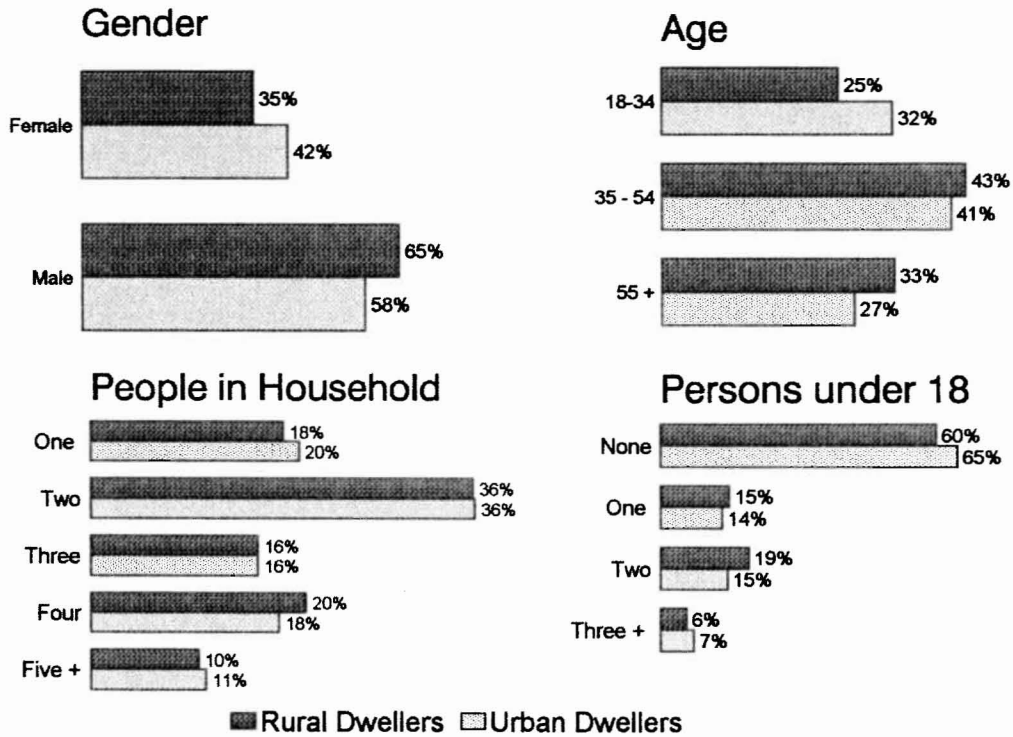


Respondents who lived in urban areas are just as likely as rural dwellers to be planning a trip to a wilderness area in the next two years. The differences in the above figure are not statistically significant.



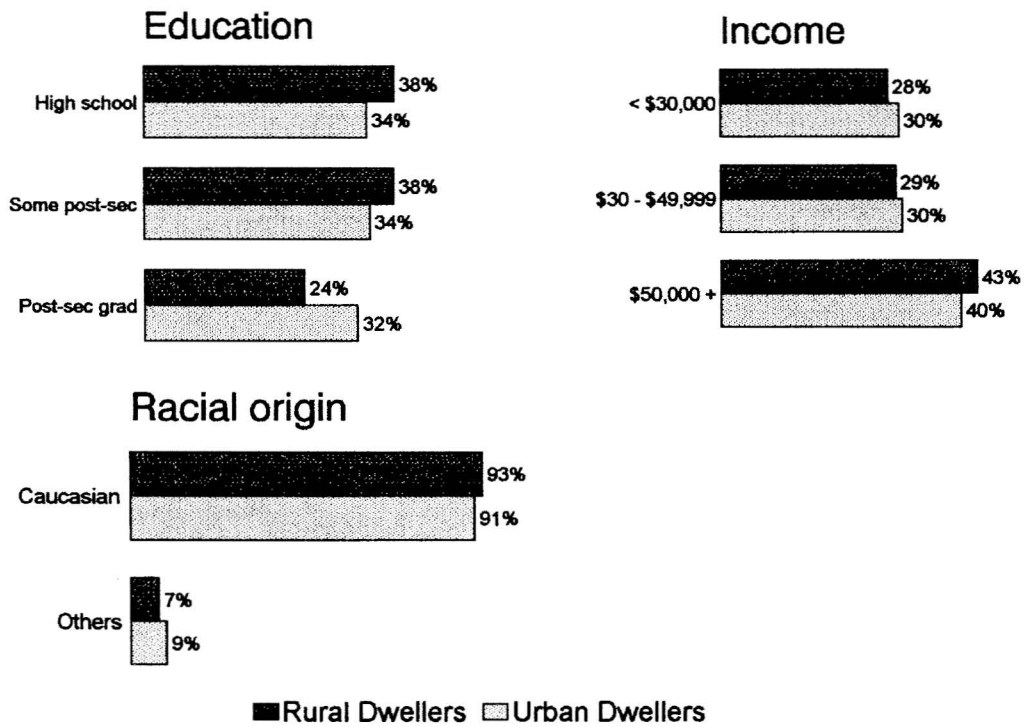
Figures 5.13 and 5.14 show how rural and urban dwellers compare with respect to demographic characteristics.

**Figure 5.13 Demographics**



Respondents who resided in urban areas were significantly more likely to be female. Significantly more urban dwellers were 18 to 34 years of age and fewer are 55 or older than those who resided in rural areas.

**Figure 5.14 Demographics**



Respondents who lived in urban areas are significantly more likely to have attended and/or completed university. Fewer rural dwellers completed grade 12 and more had attended a vocational or trade school.

## **REFERENCES**

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- Reid, R., M. Stone, and T. Whiteley. 1995.  
Economic Value of Wilderness Protection and Recreation in British Columbia.  
BC Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, and BC Ministry of Forests.  
Victoria BC. 63p.

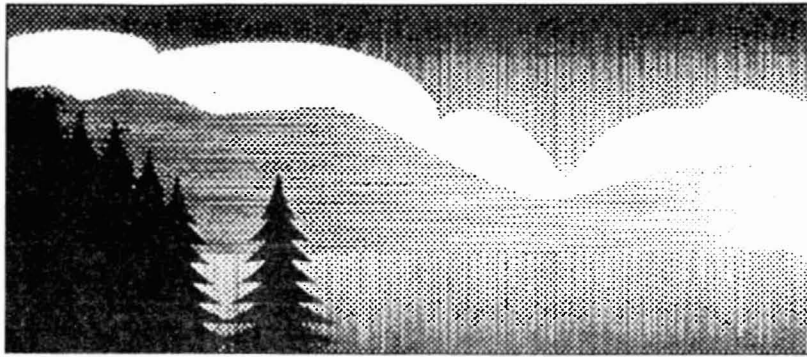
**Appendix 1. Study Questionnaire**

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# WILDERNESS ISSUES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



## WHAT ARE YOUR VIEWS?

A Province-wide survey of  
British Columbia households

We ask that the adult (18 years or older) who  
MOST RECENTLY HAD A BIRTHDAY  
complete this questionnaire.

Your help is very much appreciated.

Points of View  
Suite 104-366 East Kent Avenue South  
Vancouver, B.C. V5X 4N6

# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Q.1 We'd like to begin by asking you a few questions about environmental issues. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the job the provincial government is doing to maintain and protect the natural environment in British Columbia? (Please circle number of your answer)

- 1 VERY SATISFIED
- 2 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
- 3 HAVE NO OPINION
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
- 5 VERY DISSATISFIED

Any Comments?

Q.2 Listed below are some current environmental issues which may or may not be problems in British Columbia. For each issue, please indicate whether you believe it is NOT a problem, a SLIGHT problem, a MODERATE problem, or a SERIOUS problem in British Columbia, or you DON'T KNOW about that issue. (Circle number of your answer).

SOME ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	NOT A PROBLEM ▼	SLIGHT PROBLEM ▼	MODERATE PROBLEM ▼	SERIOUS PROBLEM ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼
A Air pollution or smog . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
B Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
C Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
D Shortages of good drinking water . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
E Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
F Soil erosion of areas that have been logged . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
G Loss of wetland areas or marshes . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
H Overfishing of wild fish stocks . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
I Loss of old growth forests . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
J Too few designated (or protected) wilderness areas . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
K Not enough protection of wildlife . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
L Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5

Q.3 If, for some reason, it becomes necessary for the provincial government to give higher priority to some of these issues (in Q.2), which do you think it should give the highest and the second highest priority to in the next few years? (Put letter in appropriate box)

- HIGHEST PRIORITY
- SECOND HIGHEST PRIORITY

Next, we'd like to ask you a few questions about DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS. Please keep the definition of designated wilderness on the next page in your mind as you answer the remaining questions.

# DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS:** Roadless, undeveloped natural areas established and set aside by law. These areas include ROADLESS portions of national and provincial parks and can only be reached or accessed by trails, waterways or air. Wilderness areas can not be reached by road. Examples include Purcell Wilderness Conservancy and Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Park.

Q.4 Keeping in mind the above definition how important is it to you personally to have DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS in British Columbia? (Circle number of your answer)

- 1 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
- 2 NOT VERY IMPORTANT
- 3 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
- 4 VERY IMPORTANT
- 5 NOT SURE

Q.5 One purpose of this study is to determine how people feel about having MORE wilderness areas in British Columbia. Below are some possible benefits of establishing MORE wilderness areas in British Columbia. Please tell us how important you think each of these benefits are. (Circle number of your answer)

POSSIBLE BENEFITS	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT BENEFIT	NOT VERY IMPORTANT BENEFIT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT BENEFIT	VERY IMPORTANT BENEFIT	NOT SURE
A Places to do certain outdoor recreation activities (backpacking, cross-country skiing canoeing, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
B Protection of wildlife	1	2	3	4	5
C Places to do scientific studies (ecosystems) etc.	1	2	3	4	5
D Preservation of representative natural areas (biological diversity)	1	2	3	4	5
E Stimulation of BC economy by tourists (brings money into BC from tourists)	1	2	3	4	5
F Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5

Q.6 Below are some possible concerns about establishing MORE wilderness areas in British Columbia. Please tell us how concerned you would be about each of the following.

POSSIBLE CONCERNS	NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	NOT VERY CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	NOT SURE
A Loss of jobs in resource industries (logging, mining)	1	2	3	4	5
B Slow growth in the overall BC economy	1	2	3	4	5
C The restriction of some kinds of recreation activities in these areas since no roads are allowed	1	2	3	4	5
D The cost of maintaining these areas once they are established	1	2	3	4	5
E A reduction in provincial government fees and taxes from resource industries (logging, mining)	1	2	3	4	5
F Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5



## AMOUNT OF DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN B.C.

Q.7 Another purpose of this study is to learn more about how British Columbians feel about the current amount of designated wilderness in British Columbia (that is, areas formally protected by law to preserve natural ecological systems for the future). Currently, about 5 percent of British Columbia is designated wilderness. In general do you feel that...

- 1 THERE IS ALREADY **FAR TOO MUCH** DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN BC
- 2 THERE IS ALREADY **TOO MUCH** DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN BC
- 3 THE AMOUNT OF DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN BC IS **ABOUT RIGHT**
- 4 THERE IS **TOO LITTLE** DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN BC
- 5 THERE IS **FAR TOO LITTLE** DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN BC

Any comments?

Q.8 Now, suppose a provincial referendum were held about a proposal to **DOUBLE** the amount of designated wilderness in BC. More specifically, the proposal would include the following provisions:

- The amount of designated wilderness in BC would **DOUBLE** from 5% to 10% of the province. These new designated wilderness areas would be spread throughout the province.
- Logging and mining would be prohibited in these new designated wilderness areas.
- A special wilderness trust fund would be established to recover the loss of provincial fees and taxes from mining and logging operations.
- The cost of doubling designated wilderness would be shared by all British Columbians through higher fees and taxes. The revenue from the increase in fees and taxes would be deposited in a special wilderness trust fund.

If the above proposal would cost your household an additional \$50 in provincial fees and taxes annually, would you vote FOR or AGAINST this proposal? (Circle number of your answer).

- 1 VOTE FOR PROPOSAL
- 2 VOTE AGAINST PROPOSAL

Q.9 Would you please tell us why you would vote FOR or AGAINST this proposal?

Q.10 Regardless of your answer to Q.8, what is the maximum amount your household would be willing to pay in increased annual provincial fees and taxes to double designated wilderness areas in British Columbia? (If none, please place zero in the space below and go to Q.13)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ MAXIMUM AMOUNT I WOULD PAY TO DOUBLE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS

Q.11 People have different reasons why they would like to see the amount of designated wilderness in BC doubled. Some people have mentioned to us they would like it doubled so they could USE these areas in the future, while others have mentioned they just want the assurance these areas will EXIST in the future. Still others would like it doubled for both of these reasons. Thinking about the maximum amount you indicated in Q.10, WHAT PERCENT of this amount would you allocate to EACH of the following:

PLEASE INDICATE PERCENT OF YOUR AMOUNT (IN Q.10) TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

SOME REASONS FOR DOUBLING DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS

- \_\_\_\_\_ % A BECAUSE I WOULD USE THESE AREAS
- \_\_\_\_\_ % B BECAUSE I WOULD LIKE TO RETAIN THE OPTION TO USE THESE AREAS IN THE FUTURE (even though now I may not do so)
- \_\_\_\_\_ % C BECAUSE I WANT THE ASSURANCE THAT THESE AREAS WOULD EXIST FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS (something to be passed on for their benefit)
- \_\_\_\_\_ % D BECAUSE I WANT THE ASSURANCE THAT THESE AREAS WOULD EXIST FOR THEIR OWN SAKE (some areas just need to be left natural and undeveloped even if no one uses them).

===== 100%

Q.12 Now, suppose that INSTEAD of a proposal to double designated wilderness areas, there was a proposal to TRIPLE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS from 5% to 15% of BC. What is the MAXIMUM amount your household would be willing to pay in increased annual provincial taxes to triple designated wilderness areas in BC?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ MAXIMUM I WOULD PAY TO TRIPLE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS

Q.13 What other proposals, if any, do you have for expanding wilderness areas in British Columbia? (Please be specific, if none, please write "none" below)

\_\_\_\_\_

## USES OF DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS

Q.14 Here are some possible recreational and non-recreational uses of DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS. Please indicate the extent to which you feel each use is ACCEPTABLE or NOT ACCEPTABLE in DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS.

RECREATIONAL USES	NEVER ACCEPTABLE	SOMETIMES ACCEPTABLE	USUALLY ACCEPTABLE	ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE	NOT SURE
A Overnight backpacking . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
B Mountain/rock climbing . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
C Cross-country skiing . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
D Snowmobiling . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
E Using all-terrain vehicles (ATV's) . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
F Horseback riding . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
G Hunting . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
H Motorized boating . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
I Canoeing/kayaking . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
J Sport fishing . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
K Access by helicopter (drop off visitors) . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
L Access by plane (drop off visitors) . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
M Mountain biking . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
N Other (Specify)_____	1	2	3	4	5
<b>NON-RECREATIONAL USES</b>					
O Scientific research on ecosystems, etc . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
P Trapping . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
Q Cattle grazing . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
R Mining . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
S Timber harvesting . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
T Commercial fishing . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
U Other (Specify)_____	1	2	3	4	5

Q.15 Next, have you ever taken a **COMMERCIALY GUIDED** trip in a wilderness area before? By commercially guided, we mean one provided by a private company or professional guide.

- 1 NO
- 2 NOT SURE
- 3 YES (If yes, where?)

Q.16 Which of the following commercial guiding services do you think is **ACCEPTABLE** or **NOT ACCEPTABLE** in **DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS**?

RECREATIONAL USES	NEVER	SOMETIMES	USUALLY	ALWAYS	NOT
	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	SURE
	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
A Fishing trips . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
B Hunting trips . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
C Horseback trips . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
D Wildlife viewing tours . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
E Riverboat tours . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
F River rafting/canoe tours . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
G Heli-hiking (helicopter drops you off for hiking)	1	2	3	4	5
H Heli-skiing (helicopter drops you off for skiing)	1	2	3	4	5
I Helicopter sightseeing tours . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
J Backpacking . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
K Other (Specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5

Q.17 Did you take a wilderness trip in British Columbia in 1992? By wilderness trip, we mean a recreational trip in a roadless, undeveloped area that can be reached only by trails, waterways or air (not by roads)

- 1 YES → Go to Q.22 on page 8
- 2 NO

# IF YOU DID NOT TAKE A WILDERNESS TRIP IN 1992 (please answer these questions)

Q.18 Have you ever taken a wilderness trip within BC?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO —————→ Go to Q.20

Q.19 In what year did you last take a wilderness trip in BC?

- 1 1991
- 2 1990
- 3 BEFORE 1990

Q.20 Listed below are some possible reasons you may never have or not have taken a wilderness trip in BC in 1992. Which of the following are the most important reasons? (Put letter in appropriate box)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MOST IMPORTANT REASON<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> SECOND MOST IMPORTANT REASON<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> THIRD MOST IMPORTANT REASON | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. ILLNESS OR HEALTH REASONS</li> <li>B. FAMILY REASONS (Children too young or old; some family members don't like wilderness trips, etc.)</li> <li>C. NOT AWARE OF WHERE TO GO</li> <li>D. NOT INTERESTED IN WILDERNESS TRIPS</li> <li>E. DIDN'T HAVE TRANSPORTATION</li> <li>F. TOO BUSY</li> <li>G. TOOK OTHER TYPE(S) OF VACATION</li> <li>H. DON'T HAVE ADEQUATE OUTDOOR SKILLS TO TAKE TRIP</li> <li>I. COSTS TOO MUCH</li> <li>J. LACK EQUIPMENT</li> <li>K. NO ONE TO GO WITH</li> <li>L. FINANCIAL REASONS</li> <li>M. OTHER (Please specify) _____</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

Q.21 How likely are you to take a wilderness trip in BC in the next two years?

- 1 VERY LIKELY
- 2 SOMEWHAT LIKELY
- 3 NOT SURE
- 4 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
- 5 VERY UNLIKELY

Now, please go to Q.32 on page 9

# IF YOU DID TAKE A WILDERNESS TRIP IN 1992 (please answer these questions)

Q.22 Thinking about the last wilderness trip you took in BC in 1992, in which month(s) did this trip occur?

\_\_\_\_\_ MONTH(S) OF LAST WILDERNESS TRIP IN 1992

Q.23 Do you happen to recall the name of the area you visited on your LAST wilderness trip? If so, please describe the approximate location below (town, valley, park, etc.). If you're not sure, just write "not sure" below.

\_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF WILDERNESS \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF NEAREST TOWN

Q.24 Thinking about this last wilderness trip, was it just for the day or was it an overnight trip?

- 1 JUST FOR THE DAY
- 2 OVERNIGHT TRIP

Q.25 How many nights, in total, were you away from your home on this last wilderness trip? (Please include travel to the area and back)

\_\_\_\_\_ NIGHTS AWAY FROM HOME

Q.26 How many nights did you actually spend in the wilderness you visited on this last wilderness trip?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF NIGHTS

Q.27 About how much did you spend on each of the following on this last trip? Just your best estimate is fine.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ TRANSPORTATION (Vehicle costs; boat rental; ferries, etc.)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ LODGING

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ FOOD AND BEVERAGES (Groceries, restaurants, etc.)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ SPECIAL EQUIPMENT (Clothing, cameras, etc.)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ GUIDING/OUTFITTING SERVICES

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL

Q.28 Is there a point where the trip would have become just TOO EXPENSIVE? Given the total amount that you just indicated in Q.27, how much would your expenses have to increase before you would NOT HAVE GONE ON THIS TRIP?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ MAXIMUM ADDITIONAL EXPENSES I WOULD HAVE INCURRED ON THIS LAST TRIP

Q.29 Did you take any other wilderness trips in 1992?

- 1 NO  Go to Q.32 on page 9
- 2 YES



Q.30 (If yes) about how many other wilderness trips did you take in 1992?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF OTHER WILDERNESS TRIPS IN 1992

Q.31 About how many days did you spend in the wilderness on these other wilderness trips?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN THE WILDERNESS

## BACKGROUND

Finally, we would like to ask a few questions about yourself to help us with the statistical analysis.

Q.32 (In or near) what town or city is your home located?

\_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF TOWN OR CITY

Q.33 Do you happen to know the approximate size of the town or city where your home is located? (If you're not sure, that's fine).

- 1 RURAL AREA OR A TOWN OF LESS THAN 2,500 PEOPLE
- 2 TOWN: 2,500 – 24,999
- 3 SMALL CITY: 25,000 – 99,999
- 4 LARGE CITY: 100,000 – 249,999
- 5 VERY LARGE CITY: 250,000 OR MORE
- 6 NOT SURE

Q.34 About how many years have you lived in British Columbia?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF YEARS

Q.35 Are you...

- 1 FEMALE
- 2 MALE

Q.36 May we ask your approximate age?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF YEARS

Q.37 How many people, including yourself, live in your household?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF PERSONS

Q.38 How many people in your household are under 18 years of age?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF PERSONS

Q.39 To help us determine if our sample adequately represents British Columbians, we would like to ask what race or ethnic origin you consider yourself to be?

- 1 ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER
- 2 BLACK OR AFRICAN-CANADIAN
- 3 EAST INDIAN OR INDO-PAKISTANI
- 4 NATIVE INDIAN OR ABORIGINAL NORTH AMERICAN
- 5 WHITE OR CAUCASIAN
- 6 OTHER (Please describe) \_\_\_\_\_

Q.40 What is the highest grade of school or college that you have completed?

- 1 SOME HIGH SCHOOL
- 2 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT
- 3 VOCATIONAL OR TRADE SCHOOL GRADUATE
- 4 SOME COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY
- 5 COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY GRADUATE
- 6 SOME GRADUATE WORK
- 7 COMPLETED GRADUATE DEGREE

Q.41 Finally, which of these broad categories best describes the total amount of income received by all the members of your household during 1992?

- 1 LESS THAN \$15,000
- 2 \$15,000 TO \$29,999
- 3 \$30,000 TO \$49,999
- 4 \$50,000 TO \$64,999
- 5 \$65,000 TO \$79,999
- 6 \$80,000 OR MORE



Is there anything else you would like to tell us about wilderness issues in BC? Any comments you wish to make that may help us better understand what British Columbians would like to see in the future will be appreciated, either here or in a separate letter.

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Your contribution to this effort is greatly appreciated. If you would like a summary of the results, please print your name and address on the back of the return envelope (NOT on this questionnaire). We will see that you get it.



## **Appendix 2. Reference Tables: Environmental Issues**

Table 2.1a Environmental Issues by Gender, Age and Education .....	2 - 2
Table 2.1b Environmental Issues by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....	2 - 5
Table 2.2a Ranking Environmental Issues by Gender, Age and Education.....	2 - 8
Table 2.2b Ranking Environmental Issues by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....	2 - 9

Table 2.1a Environmental Issues  
by Gender, Age and Education

Environmental Issues	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
	N = 1476	Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Air pollution or smog</b>									
Serious problem	33%	28%	38%	35%	33%	29%	31%	33%	33%
Moderate problem	44%	44%	45%	44%	45%	45%	44%	44%	46%
Slight problem	17%	21%	13%	17%	17%	19%	19%	17%	16%
Not a problem	5%	6%	3%	3%	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Don't know	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(24)	(10)	(14)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(8)	(6)
<b>Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters</b>									
Serious problem	60%	55%	66%	59%	60%	59%	62%	62%	53%
Moderate problem	30%	31%	28%	31%	30%	29%	28%	29%	34%
Slight problem	8%	10%	5%	8%	8%	9%	7%	7%	10%
Not a problem	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%	2%
No response (cases)	(26)	(12)	(14)	(2)	(6)	(16)	(12)	(7)	(5)
<b>Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites</b>									
Serious problem	36%	32%	41%	32%	35%	42%	38%	37%	31%
Moderate problem	30%	31%	29%	29%	31%	30%	26%	31%	33%
Slight problem	15%	18%	11%	16%	16%	13%	16%	14%	16%
Not a problem	4%	5%	2%	4%	4%	2%	3%	5%	4%
Don't know	15%	14%	17%	18%	15%	13%	17%	13%	17%
No response (cases)	(36)	(21)	(15)	(8)	(8)	(18)	(12)	(14)	(9)
<b>Shortages of good drinking water</b>									
Serious problem	22%	19%	25%	20%	21%	25%	25%	21%	18%
Moderate problem	27%	27%	28%	27%	28%	28%	27%	25%	30%
Slight problem	27%	28%	25%	30%	27%	22%	25%	28%	29%
Not a problem	21%	23%	17%	19%	20%	22%	20%	22%	19%
Don't know	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
No response (cases)	(29)	(18)	(11)	(3)	(7)	(18)	(13)	(11)	(2)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square relationship at significance <= 0.05

Table 2.1a (cont.) Environmental Issues  
by Gender, Age and Education

Environmental Issues	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
	N = 1476	Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash</b>									
Serious problem	39%	37%	42%	35%	40%	41%	40%	38%	40%
Moderate problem	30%	31%	28%	30%	30%	30%	31%	30%	28%
Slight problem	15%	16%	14%	16%	15%	14%	15%	17%	13%
Not a problem	7%	8%	5%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	8%
Don't know	10%	8%	12%	12%	9%	9%	8%	9%	12%
No response (cases)	(42)	(25)	(17)	(4)	(14)	(22)	(15)	(13)	(14)
<b>Soil erosion of areas that have been logged</b>									
Serious problem	46%	44%	49%	41%	48%	51%	45%	47%	48%
Moderate problem	26%	26%	26%	27%	26%	24%	24%	27%	25%
Slight problem	13%	16%	8%	11%	15%	12%	15%	12%	11%
Not a problem	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%
Don't know	12%	10%	15%	18%	9%	11%	14%	11%	12%
No response (cases)	(28)	(15)	(13)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(13)	(7)	(8)
<b>Loss of wetland areas or marshes</b>									
Serious problem	31%	29%	33%	29%	32%	30%	28%	33%	33%
Moderate problem	29%	30%	29%	27%	30%	33%	30%	29%	28%
Slight problem	15%	17%	13%	15%	16%	15%	16%	16%	15%
Not a problem	8%	10%	6%	7%	8%	9%	7%	8%	8%
Don't know	17%	14%	20%	22%	14%	14%	19%	14%	17%
No response (cases)	(42)	(27)	(15)	(4)	(10)	(27)	(18)	(10)	(12)
<b>Overfishing of wild fish stocks</b>									
Serious problem	51%	53%	49%	47%	53%	54%	53%	51%	50%
Moderate problem	25%	25%	26%	26%	25%	25%	24%	25%	28%
Slight problem	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	8%	12%	10%	8%
Not a problem	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Don't know	10%	8%	14%	13%	8%	10%	8%	11%	12%
No response (cases)	(39)	(15)	(23)	(4)	(8)	(24)	(15)	(14)	(8)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square relationship at significance <= 0.05

Table 2.1a (cont.) Environmental Issues  
by Gender, Age and Education

Environmental Issues	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
	N = 1476	Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Loss of old growth forests</b>									
Serious problem	51%	45%	60%	57%	49%	48%	50%	53%	53%
Moderate problem	26%	28%	24%	24%	29%	26%	27%	27%	25%
Slight problem	12%	16%	7%	10%	13%	14%	13%	11%	12%
Not a problem	6%	7%	3%	4%	5%	7%	5%	6%	6%
Don't know	5%	4%	6%	4%	4%	6%	5%	3%	5%
No response (cases)	(28)	(15)	(12)	(4)	(5)	(13)	(11)	(9)	(6)
<b>Too few designated wilderness areas</b>									
Serious problem	28%	21%	38%	32%	29%	21%	27%	31%	28%
Moderate problem	34%	34%	34%	36%	33%	32%	35%	33%	34%
Slight problem	19%	22%	14%	17%	19%	20%	20%	18%	16%
Not a problem	13%	17%	7%	8%	13%	16%	13%	11%	13%
Don't know	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	10%	6%	7%	9%
No response (cases)	(30)	(20)	(9)	(2)	(7)	(19)	(12)	(10)	(4)
<b>Not enough protection of wildlife</b>									
Serious problem	29%	24%	35%	33%	30%	22%	27%	33%	25%
Moderate problem	32%	30%	33%	29%	31%	36%	35%	29%	30%
Slight problem	20%	23%	16%	22%	18%	22%	22%	19%	18%
Not a problem	12%	16%	8%	9%	14%	14%	12%	12%	14%
Don't know	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	6%	5%	6%	12%
No response (cases)	(30)	(15)	(15)	(5)	(8)	(16)	(9)	(11)	(9)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square relationship at significance <= 0.05

Table 2.1b Environmental Issues  
by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Environmental Issues	TOTAL N = 1476	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>Air pollution or smog</b>							
Serious problem	33%	33%	31%	33%	20%	28%	39%
Moderate problem	44%	43%	46%	44%	46%	45%	44%
Slight problem	17%	17%	17%	18%	23%	23%	13%
Not a problem	5%	5%	5%	4%	11%	5%	2%
Don't know	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(24)	(11)	(3)	(9)	(3)	(2)	(10)
<b>Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters</b>							
Serious problem	60%	62%	59%	56%	43%	53%	69%
Moderate problem	30%	26%	29%	35%	35%	37%	25%
Slight problem	8%	7%	10%	8%	18%	8%	5%
Not a problem	2%	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Don't know	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(26)	(15)	(3)	(5)	(1)	(4)	(9)
<b>Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites</b>							
Serious problem	36%	41%	36%	30%	30%	32%	40%
Moderate problem	30%	26%	31%	34%	30%	29%	31%
Slight problem	15%	11%	16%	17%	19%	19%	12%
Not a problem	4%	4%	3%	4%	8%	3%	3%
Don't know	15%	18%	14%	15%	13%	18%	14%
No response (cases)	(36)	(16)	(8)	(9)	(7)	(7)	(12)
<b>Shortages of good drinking water</b>							
Serious problem	22%	28%	18%	19%	18%	17%	25%
Moderate problem	27%	25%	34%	25%	21%	26%	30%
Slight problem	27%	24%	25%	30%	34%	29%	25%
Not a problem	21%	18%	19%	24%	24%	24%	18%
Don't know	4%	6%	4%	3%	3%	5%	3%
No response (cases)	(29)	(11)	(8)	(6)	(3)	(4)	(8)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square relationship at significance <= 0.05

Table 2.1b (cont.) Environmental Issues  
by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Environmental Issues	TOTAL	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		N = 1476	< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428
<b>Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash</b>							
Serious problem	39%	35%	39%	40%	33%	38%	42%
Moderate problem	30%	30%	30%	29%	31%	30%	29%
Slight problem	15%	15%	17%	14%	17%	18%	13%
Not a problem	7%	7%	6%	8%	11%	5%	7%
Don't know	10%	13%	8%	9%	7%	9%	10%
No response (cases)	(42)	(20)	(8)	(10)	(5)	(8)	(21)
<b>Soil erosion of areas that have been logged</b>							
Serious problem	46%	50%	46%	45%	23%	41%	57%
Moderate problem	26%	23%	24%	28%	28%	28%	24%
Slight problem	13%	8%	15%	15%	29%	14%	8%
Not a problem	3%	3%	3%	4%	8%	3%	2%
Don't know	12%	16%	12%	9%	12%	14%	10%
No response (cases)	(28)	(10)	(5)	(9)	(4)	(6)	(10)
<b>Loss of wetland areas or marshes</b>							
Serious problem	31%	34%	30%	30%	13%	23%	41%
Moderate problem	29%	32%	30%	27%	25%	34%	29%
Slight problem	15%	10%	15%	20%	25%	17%	13%
Not a problem	8%	8%	8%	8%	23%	9%	4%
Don't know	17%	16%	17%	16%	15%	18%	14%
No response (cases)	(42)	(22)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(11)
<b>Overfishing of wild fish stocks</b>							
Serious problem	51%	49%	53%	51%	39%	47%	58%
Moderate problem	25%	28%	24%	25%	28%	26%	25%
Slight problem	10%	8%	10%	12%	13%	13%	8%
Not a problem	3%	4%	3%	3%	9%	4%	2%
Don't know	10%	11%	10%	9%	11%	12%	8%
No response (cases)	(39)	(17)	(8)	(10)	(6)	(12)	(8)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square relationship at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 2.1b (cont.) Environmental Issues  
by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Environmental Issues	TOTAL N = 1476	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>Loss of old growth forests</b>							
Serious problem	51%	58%	54%	46%	22%	38%	67%
Moderate problem	26%	23%	25%	29%	30%	36%	20%
Slight problem	12%	9%	12%	15%	24%	16%	7%
Not a problem	6%	4%	5%	7%	19%	5%	3%
Don't know	5%	7%	5%	3%	6%	5%	3%
No response (cases)	(28)	(12)	(6)	(5)	(2)	(6)	(10)
<b>Too few designated wilderness areas</b>							
Serious problem	28%	34%	27%	27%	7%	10%	45%
Moderate problem	34%	31%	34%	34%	20%	41%	33%
Slight problem	19%	17%	20%	19%	27%	29%	11%
Not a problem	13%	10%	13%	15%	36%	14%	7%
Don't know	7%	9%	6%	6%	10%	7%	5%
No response (cases)	(30)	(17)	(3)	(7)	(2)	(12)	(6)
<b>Not enough protection of wildlife</b>							
Serious problem	29%	32%	28%	27%	8%	15%	41%
Moderate problem	32%	30%	33%	32%	21%	38%	32%
Slight problem	20%	18%	18%	22%	36%	25%	13%
Not a problem	12%	11%	14%	14%	30%	15%	7%
Don't know	7%	9%	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%
No response (cases)	(30)	(17)	(6)	(7)	(2)	(7)	(12)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square relationship at significance  $\leq 0.05$



Table 2.2a Ranking Environmental Issues by Gender, Age and Education

Ranking Environmental Issues	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
		N = 1476	Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500
<b>First Priority Environmental Issue</b>									
Air pollution or smog	19%	18%	21%	18%	19%	20%	19%	19%	19%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters	30%	31%	29%	29%	30%	32%	33%	29%	27%
Pollution form toxic or hazardous waste sites	6%	7%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	5%
Shortages of good drinking water	8%	9%	9%	7%	9%	10%	8%	7%	10%
Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash	5%	6%	5%	7%	4%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Soil erosion of areas that have been logged	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	3%
Loss of wetland area or marshes	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Overfishing of wild fish stocks	6%	7%	4%	3%	7%	7%	8%	4%	5%
Loss of old growth forests	12%	10%	15%	16%	11%	8%	9%	15%	14%
Too few designated wilderness area	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	1%	2%	3%	5%
Not enough protection of wildlife	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
<b>First and Second Priorities Combined</b>									
Air pollution or smog	31%	30%	32%	31%	32%	31%	31%	31%	31%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters	54%	52%	57%	56%	55%	53%	56%	54%	52%
Pollution form toxic or hazardous waste sites	15%	16%	13%	13%	13%	21%	15%	17%	11%
Shortages of good drinking water	15%	15%	15%	13%	14%	20%	18%	14%	13%
Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash	12%	14%	11%	13%	11%	14%	13%	11%	14%
Soil erosion of areas that have been logged	10%	11%	9%	10%	9%	12%	9%	12%	10%
Loss of wetland area or marshes	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%
Overfishing of wild fish stocks	16%	20%	10%	12%	18%	16%	17%	14%	16%
Loss of old growth forests	22%	20%	25%	26%	22%	17%	18%	25%	25%
Too few designated wilderness area	8%	6%	11%	11%	9%	12%	7%	7%	12%
Not enough protection of wildlife	5%	5%	7%	8%	5%	4%	6%	5%	5%

Tests of statistical significance are not applicable

Table 2.2b Ranking Environmental Issues by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Ranking Environmental Issues	TOTAL N = 1476	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30- \$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Some- what Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>First Priority Environmental Issue</b>							
Air pollution or smog	19%	21%	16%	20%	24%	21%	17%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters	30%	30%	32%	30%	31%	30%	30%
Pollution form toxic or hazardous waste sites	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	9%	5%
Shortages of good drinking water	8%	9%	9%	7%	14%	9%	6%
Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash	5%	4%	4%	6%	10%	7%	4%
Soil erosion of areas that have been logged	4%	5%	5%	3%	2%	5%	4%
Loss of wetland area or marshes	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Overfishing of wild fish stocks	6%	4%	7%	6%	6%	7%	5%
Loss of old growth forests	12%	14%	14%	9%	3%	7%	18%
Too few designated wilderness area	3%	3%	3%	4%	0%	1%	5%
Not enough protection of wildlife	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
<b>First and Second Priorities Combined</b>							
Air pollution or smog	31%	29%	31%	33%	42%	33%	28%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters	54%	53%	54%	56%	56%	58%	52%
Pollution form toxic or hazardous waste sites	15%	16%	14%	14%	17%	18%	13%
Shortages of good drinking water	15%	16%	16%	12%	24%	17%	11%
Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash	12%	11%	11%	14%	20%	15%	9%
Soil erosion of areas that have been logged	10%	12%	10%	10%	7%	11%	10%
Loss of wetland area or marshes	4%	2%	5%	6%	3%	5%	5%
Overfishing of wild fish stocks	16%	12%	19%	17%	15%	18%	15%
Loss of old growth forests	22%	27%	22%	19%	8%	14%	31%
Too few designated wilderness area	8%	7%	7%	10%	0%	3%	13%
Not enough protection of wildlife	5%	7%	5%	4%	3%	4%	7%

Tests of statistical significance not applicable



### **Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas**

Table 3.1 Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age, Education and Income .....	3 - 3
Table 3.2a Benefits of Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education.....	3 - 4
Table 3.2b Benefits of Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....	3 - 5
Table 3.3a Concerns About Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education.....	3 - 6
Table 3.3b Concerns About Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....	3 - 7
Tables 3.4 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age, Education, Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness.....	3 - 8
Table 3.5a Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education.....	3 - 9
Table 3.5b Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....	3 - 12
Table 3.6a Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education.....	3 - 15
Table 3.6b Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....	3 - 17
Table 3.7a Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education.....	3 - 18
Table 3.7b Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....	3 - 21

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*Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas*

Table 3.8 Ever Taken a BC Wilderness Trip  
by Gender, Age, Education, Income and Importance of Designated  
Wilderness.....3 - 23

Table 3.9a Respondents Who Did Not Take a 1992 BC Wilderness Trip  
by Gender, Age and Education.....3 - 24

Table 3.9b Respondents Who Did Not Take a 1992 BC Wilderness Trip  
by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....3 - 25

Table 3.10a Details of 1992 BC Wilderness Trips  
by Gender, Age and Education.....3 - 26

Table 3.10b Details of 1992 BC Wilderness Trips  
by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness .....3 - 27

*Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas*

**Table 3.1 Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Gender, Age, Education and Income**

	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education			Income (thousands)		
		N = 1476	Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418	< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404
<b>Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas</b>												
Very important	54%	48%	62%	69%	53%	37%	50%	56%	57%	57%	55%	53%
Somewhat important	30%	33%	26%	24%	33%	32%	30%	30%	29%	27%	29%	32%
Not very important	11%	14%	8%	3%	11%	21%	12%	10%	11%	9%	13%	11%
Not at all Important	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	6%	4%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Not sure	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	4%	4%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%
No response (cases)	(45)	(27)	(17)	(13)	(10)	(20)	(17)	(17)	(7)	(16)	(13)	(10)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas

Table 3.2a Benefits of Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Benefits of Increasing DWA's	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
	N = 1476	Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 482	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Places to do certain outdoor recreation activities</b>									
Very important	35%	34%	38%	41%	37%	27%	34%	39%	35%
Somewhat important	44%	43%	46%	43%	44%	45%	45%	43%	44%
Not very important	15%	17%	12%	12%	14%	20%	16%	13%	16%
Not at all important	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	6%	4%	5%	4%
Not sure	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(26)	(17)	(9)	(3)	(2)	(18)	(10)	(10)	(4)
<b>Protection of wildlife</b>									
Very important	77%	71%	85%	87%	77%	67%	76%	79%	78%
Somewhat important	18%	23%	12%	10%	18%	26%	20%	17%	16%
Not very important	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%	5%
Not at all important	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Not sure	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(26)	(19)	(7)	(2)	(4)	(18)	(13)	(6)	(4)
<b>Places to do scientific studies</b>									
Very important	44%	40%	50%	48%	45%	38%	39%	45%	51%
Somewhat important	38%	39%	37%	40%	38%	36%	37%	40%	36%
Not very important	11%	14%	8%	9%	12%	13%	13%	11%	10%
Not at all important	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	5%	3%	2%	2%
Not sure	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%	8%	7%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(34)	(21)	(12)	(2)	(5)	(24)	(12)	(8)	(8)
<b>Preservation of representative natural areas</b>									
Very important	56%	50%	65%	63%	60%	43%	48%	58%	66%
Somewhat important	31%	36%	25%	27%	29%	39%	37%	31%	23%
Not very important	7%	9%	4%	5%	6%	10%	7%	6%	6%
Not at all important	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Not sure	5%	4%	6%	5%	4%	7%	7%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(41)	(24)	(15)	(4)	(8)	(28)	(15)	(13)	(7)
<b>Stimulation of the BC economy by tourists</b>									
Very important	37%	37%	36%	32%	34%	45%	40%	39%	28%
Somewhat important	37%	35%	40%	41%	38%	32%	37%	37%	38%
Not very important	18%	20%	16%	20%	20%	15%	15%	16%	24%
Not at all important	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	9%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(29)	(17)	(11)	(3)	(6)	(18)	(12)	(7)	(8)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Table 3.2b Benefits of Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Benefits of Increasing DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>Places to do certain outdoor recreation activities</b>							
Very important	35%	35%	37%	37%	13%	24%	48%
Somewhat important	44%	44%	42%	45%	36%	56%	41%
Not very important	15%	14%	16%	15%	37%	15%	10%
Not at all important	4%	5%	4%	3%	13%	5%	1%
Not sure	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%
No response (cases)	(26)	(11)	(5)	(6)	(3)	(3)	(7)
<b>Protection of wildlife</b>							
Very important	77%	78%	80%	76%	40%	71%	92%
Somewhat important	18%	17%	16%	19%	44%	24%	7%
Not very important	3%	2%	3%	5%	12%	4%	1%
Not at all important	1%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Not sure	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
No response (cases)	(26)	(13)	(3)	(6)	(2)	(5)	(6)
<b>Places to do scientific studies</b>							
Very important	44%	48%	43%	45%	23%	37%	54%
Somewhat important	38%	36%	39%	38%	37%	43%	36%
Not very important	11%	7%	13%	14%	27%	13%	7%
Not at all important	2%	3%	2%	2%	9%	2%	1%
Not sure	4%	6%	4%	2%	5%	5%	3%
No response (cases)	(34)	(16)	(5)	(7)	(4)	(5)	(10)
<b>Preservation of representative natural areas</b>							
Very important	56%	59%	55%	57%	20%	43%	75%
Somewhat important	31%	29%	34%	30%	48%	42%	20%
Not very important	7%	6%	5%	8%	18%	9%	2%
Not at all important	1%	1%	1%	2%	6%	1%	0%
Not sure	5%	6%	6%	3%	8%	6%	3%
No response (cases)	(41)	(22)	(5)	(8)	(4)	(11)	(11)
<b>Stimulation of the BC economy by tourists</b>							
Very important	37%	42%	33%	35%	36%	38%	35%
Somewhat important	37%	36%	42%	35%	33%	39%	39%
Not very important	18%	15%	18%	21%	17%	16%	20%
Not at all important	7%	6%	7%	7%	12%	6%	6%
Not sure	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(29)	(14)	(5)	(8)	(2)	(6)	(8)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05



Table 3.3a Concerns About Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Concerns About Increasing DWA's	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
	N = 1476	Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Loss of jobs in resource industries</b>									
Very concerned	34%	36%	30%	28%	32%	42%	39%	33%	26%
Somewhat concerned	46%	44%	49%	48%	49%	41%	45%	47%	48%
Not very concerned	14%	14%	14%	17%	14%	12%	11%	14%	17%
Not at all concerned	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%	4%	6%	8%
Not sure	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(23)	(13)	(10)	(4)	(4)	(14)	(11)	(7)	(5)
<b>Slow growth in the overall BC economy</b>									
Very concerned	33%	34%	32%	28%	32%	40%	38%	33%	26%
Somewhat concerned	43%	41%	45%	46%	42%	42%	40%	45%	43%
Not very concerned	16%	18%	15%	17%	18%	12%	14%	16%	20%
Not at all concerned	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%	4%	4%	4%	9%
Not sure	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(35)	(19)	(16)	(4)	(9)	(21)	(16)	(9)	(9)
<b>Restriction of some activities because of no road access</b>									
Very concerned	10%	11%	8%	8%	8%	13%	13%	9%	6%
Somewhat concerned	24%	26%	22%	22%	25%	27%	28%	23%	21%
Not very concerned	36%	36%	37%	34%	37%	38%	35%	38%	36%
Not at all concerned	27%	25%	30%	35%	28%	16%	21%	28%	34%
Not sure	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	6%	4%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(28)	(17)	(11)	(2)	(5)	(19)	(14)	(7)	(6)
<b>Cost of maintaining the areas once they are established</b>									
Very concerned	20%	21%	18%	16%	18%	25%	22%	18%	18%
Somewhat concerned	39%	39%	40%	39%	39%	41%	43%	39%	36%
Not very concerned	28%	28%	28%	27%	32%	23%	23%	32%	30%
Not at all concerned	10%	10%	10%	15%	9%	6%	9%	9%	12%
Not sure	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%	5%	3%	3%	4%
No response (cases)	(39)	(24)	(14)	(5)	(8)	(22)	(15)	(11)	(10)
<b>A reduction in provincial government fees and taxes from resource industries</b>									
Very concerned	22%	25%	18%	14%	24%	29%	24%	21%	19%
Somewhat concerned	37%	35%	40%	40%	38%	33%	37%	38%	37%
Not very concerned	24%	24%	25%	26%	24%	24%	20%	26%	27%
Not at all concerned	9%	10%	7%	10%	10%	6%	9%	9%	10%
Not sure	8%	6%	10%	11%	4%	8%	10%	6%	6%
No response (cases)	(48)	(23)	(24)	(9)	(10)	(23)	(18)	(15)	(12)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Table 3.3b Concerns About Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Concerns About Increasing DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>Loss of jobs in resource industries</b>							
Very concerned	34%	35%	30%	34%	50%	40%	26%
Somewhat concerned	46%	44%	49%	46%	37%	43%	51%
Not very concerned	14%	11%	17%	15%	9%	12%	16%
Not at all concerned	6%	7%	5%	6%	4%	4%	8%
Not sure	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
No response (cases)	(23)	(13)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(8)
<b>Slow growth in the overall BC economy</b>							
Very concerned	33%	36%	29%	31%	50%	38%	25%
Somewhat concerned	43%	41%	47%	43%	37%	43%	44%
Not very concerned	16%	14%	18%	17%	7%	14%	21%
Not at all concerned	5%	5%	3%	6%	4%	3%	8%
Not sure	3%	4%	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(35)	(20)	(7)	(5)	(4)	(6)	(11)
<b>Restriction of some activities because of no road access</b>							
Very concerned	10%	10%	9%	9%	13%	10%	8%
Somewhat concerned	24%	24%	24%	24%	26%	31%	19%
Not very concerned	36%	37%	34%	37%	37%	38%	36%
Not at all concerned	27%	24%	30%	28%	20%	17%	35%
Not sure	3%	5%	3%	2%	4%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(28)	(17)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(5)	(8)
<b>Cost of maintaining the areas once they are established</b>							
Very concerned	20%	23%	15%	19%	33%	24%	13%
Somewhat concerned	39%	39%	43%	37%	35%	44%	37%
Not very concerned	28%	23%	32%	31%	23%	23%	33%
Not at all concerned	10%	11%	8%	12%	4%	6%	14%
Not sure	3%	5%	3%	2%	5%	4%	2%
No response (cases)	(39)	(17)	(8)	(7)	(5)	(6)	(12)
<b>A reduction in provincial government fees and taxes from resource industries</b>							
Very concerned	22%	24%	19%	23%	41%	25%	15%
Somewhat concerned	37%	33%	42%	37%	34%	41%	37%
Not very concerned	24%	25%	23%	26%	18%	21%	28%
Not at all concerned	9%	9%	8%	10%	3%	6%	13%
Not sure	8%	10%	8%	4%	5%	7%	8%
No response (cases)	(48)	(19)	(10)	(12)	(7)	(9)	(18)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

*Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas*

**Table 3.4 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Gender, Age, Education, Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness**

	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education			Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 482	35-64 n = 581	≥ 65 n = 404	High School n = 602	Some Post-sec n = 600	Post-sec Grad n = 418	< \$30 n = 407	\$30-49 n = 404	≥ \$50 n = 637	Not important n = 201	Somewhat important n = 428	Very important n = 768
<b>Amount of Designated Wilderness in BC</b>															
Far too little	20%	17%	25%	26%	22%	10%	18%	20%	23%	22%	18%	21%	0%	5%	34%
Too little	41%	39%	43%	48%	41%	31%	38%	46%	40%	38%	49%	39%	13%	40%	49%
About right	37%	41%	31%	24%	34%	54%	40%	32%	35%	37%	31%	37%	74%	53%	17%
Too much	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	9%	2%	1%
Far too much	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	0%
No response (cases)	(90)	(57)	(30)	(20)	(32)	(36)	(35)	(20)	(30)	(26)	(21)	(22)	(12)	(26)	(30)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 3.5a Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Overnight backpacking</b>									
Always acceptable	36%	40%	30%	38%	38%	31%	33%	38%	37%
Usually acceptable	42%	40%	45%	42%	43%	41%	42%	44%	41%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	15%	18%	17%	15%	18%	17%	15%	16%
Never acceptable	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	4%	2%	3%
Not sure	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	5%	4%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(37)	(24)	(13)	(0)	(8)	(27)	(18)	(6)	(7)
<b>Mountain/rock climbing</b>									
Always acceptable	35%	36%	33%	41%	36%	26%	29%	38%	37%
Usually acceptable	42%	42%	44%	41%	44%	40%	41%	43%	44%
Sometimes acceptable	17%	16%	17%	15%	15%	20%	21%	15%	13%
Never acceptable	4%	5%	2%	1%	2%	9%	4%	2%	4%
Not sure	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	5%	5%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(45)	(27)	(18)	(1)	(9)	(33)	(19)	(9)	(11)
<b>Cross-country skiing</b>									
Always acceptable	37%	39%	34%	39%	37%	35%	35%	39%	38%
Usually acceptable	41%	40%	43%	42%	43%	39%	41%	43%	41%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	15%	18%	15%	16%	17%	17%	15%	17%
Never acceptable	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(47)	(28)	(18)	(1)	(12)	(31)	(20)	(9)	(11)
<b>Snowmobiling</b>									
Always acceptable	6%	7%	4%	7%	5%	5%	6%	6%	5%
Usually acceptable	12%	13%	11%	11%	9%	17%	16%	11%	7%
Sometimes acceptable	40%	43%	37%	44%	41%	37%	42%	42%	39%
Never acceptable	38%	34%	43%	34%	41%	36%	30%	40%	46%
Not sure	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(46)	(25)	(20)	(2)	(8)	(23)	(17)	(9)	(13)
<b>Using all-terrain vehicles (ATV's)</b>									
Always acceptable	3%	4%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Usually acceptable	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	6%	8%	6%	6%
Sometimes acceptable	32%	33%	30%	35%	31%	29%	34%	34%	27%
Never acceptable	54%	53%	57%	50%	57%	55%	47%	55%	61%
Not sure	5%	4%	6%	4%	4%	7%	8%	2%	4%
No response (cases)	(50)	(31)	(18)	(4)	(8)	(36)	(22)	(7)	(13)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 3.5a (cont.) Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Horseback riding</b>									
Always acceptable	30%	29%	30%	35%	27%	27%	31%	31%	28%
Usually acceptable	37%	38%	36%	35%	39%	37%	37%	40%	33%
Sometimes acceptable	27%	28%	26%	26%	30%	25%	25%	25%	33%
Never acceptable	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Not sure	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	4%	3%	0%	2%
No response (cases)	(46)	(29)	(16)	(5)	(9)	(30)	(16)	(10)	(15)
<b>Hunting</b>									
Always acceptable	6%	8%	3%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	5%
Usually acceptable	12%	16%	5%	10%	11%	16%	14%	11%	9%
Sometimes acceptable	31%	35%	25%	28%	32%	33%	30%	29%	33%
Never acceptable	49%	38%	64%	57%	50%	40%	45%	53%	50%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%	4%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(49)	(29)	(18)	(4)	(7)	(34)	(19)	(10)	(11)
<b>Motorized boating</b>									
Always acceptable	4%	5%	2%	4%	3%	5%	5%	3	3%
Usually acceptable	13%	14%	10%	14%	10%	14%	17%	10	10%
Sometimes acceptable	41%	46%	34%	43%	43%	36%	41%	43	39%
Never acceptable	41%	33%	52%	39%	43%	41%	35%	44	47%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	3%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(44)	(27)	(17)	(0)	(6)	(36)	(23)	(7)	(9)
<b>Canoeing/kayaking</b>									
Always acceptable	51%	53%	48%	58%	50%	44%	52%	51%	51%
Usually acceptable	35%	34%	36%	32%	37%	36%	34%	36%	35%
Sometimes acceptable	10%	9%	12%	8%	10%	13%	10%	9%	11%
Never acceptable	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(46)	(28)	(16)	(2)	(8)	(31)	(20)	(6)	(13)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas

Table 3.5a (cont.) Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
	N = 1476	Male n = 947	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Sport fishing</b>									
Always acceptable	24%	30%	16%	19%	24%	31%	29%	22%	20%
Usually acceptable	37%	39%	34%	35%	38%	38%	39%	37%	36%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	24%	35%	33%	28%	23%	22%	32%	32%
Never acceptable	9%	6%	13%	13%	8%	5%	9%	8%	10%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(53)	(28)	(25)	(8)	(9)	(34)	(25)	(10)	(12)
<b>Access by helicopter to drop off visitors</b>									
Always acceptable	10%	11%	8%	13%	9%	8%	9%	12%	9%
Usually acceptable	26%	27%	24%	26%	28%	24%	26%	25%	28%
Sometimes acceptable	42%	41%	45%	42%	42%	42%	42%	44%	42%
Never acceptable	18%	18%	18%	15%	17%	21%	17%	17%	20%
Not sure	4%	3%	6%	4%	4%	6%	7%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(45)	(28)	(16)	(2)	(10)	(31)	(20)	(6)	(12)
<b>Access by plane to drop off visitors</b>									
Always acceptable	8%	10%	6%	11%	7%	7%	7%	11%	7%
Usually acceptable	23%	26%	20%	23%	25%	22%	25%	23%	23%
Sometimes acceptable	41%	40%	43%	42%	44%	37%	40%	42%	42%
Never acceptable	23%	21%	24%	21%	20%	27%	22%	22%	24%
Not sure	5%	3%	7%	4%	5%	6%	7%	3%	4%
No response (cases)	(48)	(29)	(19)	(4)	(7)	(34)	(22)	(8)	(13)
<b>Mountain biking</b>									
Always acceptable	18%	18%	19%	30%	16%	9%	21%	19%	14%
Usually acceptable	27%	27%	28%	32%	27%	23%	24%	31%	27%
Sometimes acceptable	32%	33%	29%	26%	37%	29%	31%	29%	36%
Never acceptable	20%	20%	21%	11%	19%	34%	20%	19%	21%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%	3%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(55)	(36)	(18)	(5)	(7)	(39)	(26)	(9)	(14)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas

Table 3.5b Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 788
<b>Overnight backpacking</b>							
Always acceptable	36%	31%	37%	41%	42%	33%	37%
Usually acceptable	42%	43%	44%	40%	38%	42%	43%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	17%	15%	16%	10%	19%	17%
Never acceptable	3%	4%	3%	2%	6%	2%	2%
Not sure	3%	5%	2%	2%	4%	3%	1%
No response (cases)	(37)	(18)	(4)	(9)	(9)	(11)	(13)
<b>Mountain/rock climbing</b>							
Always acceptable	35%	33%	34%	37%	38%	32%	36%
Usually acceptable	42%	41%	45%	42%	36%	44%	43%
Sometimes acceptable	17%	14%	16%	17%	14%	18%	17%
Never acceptable	4%	6%	3%	2%	8%	3%	2%
Not sure	3%	5%	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(45)	(23)	(4)	(11)	(10)	(13)	(18)
<b>Cross-country skiing</b>							
Always acceptable	37%	35%	38%	40%	42%	35%	38%
Usually acceptable	41%	44%	39%	41%	37%	43%	41%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	12%	19%	16%	15%	17%	17%
Never acceptable	3%	5%	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%
Not sure	3%	4%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(47)	(26)	(6)	(8)	(8)	(11)	(22)
<b>Snowmobiling</b>							
Always acceptable	6%	6%	4%	6%	10%	6%	4%
Usually acceptable	12%	14%	11%	10%	19%	13%	9%
Sometimes acceptable	40%	37%	46%	41%	34%	42%	42%
Never acceptable	38%	37%	35%	41%	34%	34%	43%
Not sure	4%	6%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(46)	(26)	(7)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(20)
<b>Using all-terrain vehicles (ATV's)</b>							
Always acceptable	3%	2%	2%	3%	5%	2%	2%
Usually acceptable	7%	6%	8%	6%	8%	9%	5%
Sometimes acceptable	32%	32%	34%	31%	34%	35%	30%
Never acceptable	54%	52%	53%	56%	47%	48%	61%
Not sure	5%	8%	4%	3%	6%	6%	2%
No response (cases)	(50)	(31)	(6)	(8)	(11)	(15)	(19)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

*Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas*

**Table 3.5b (cont.) Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness**

Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		N = 1476	< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428
<b>Horseback riding</b>							
Always acceptable	30%	29%	32%	29%	31%	27%	31%
Usually acceptable	37%	37%	37%	37%	36%	41%	34%
Sometimes acceptable	27%	26%	26%	29%	27%	27%	29%
Never acceptable	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Not sure	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
No response (cases)	(46)	(23)	(7)	(10)	(10)	(9)	(22)
<b>Hunting</b>							
Always acceptable	6%	7%	7%	6%	11%	6%	4%
Usually acceptable	12%	13%	11%	12%	13%	15%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	61%	29%	32%	31%	31%	32%	31%
Never acceptable	49%	48%	48%	49%	42%	45%	54%
Not sure	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%
No response (cases)	(49)	(25)	(8)	(8)	(12)	(13)	(17)
<b>Motorized boating</b>							
Always acceptable	4%	3%	4%	3%	8%	4%	2%
Usually acceptable	13%	13%	11%	13%	17%	13%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	41%	41%	42%	41%	37%	46%	40%
Never acceptable	41%	40%	42%	42%	35%	36%	47%
Not sure	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%
No response (cases)	(44)	(26)	(7)	(5)	(10)	(14)	(14)
<b>Canoeing/kayaking</b>							
Always acceptable	51%	49%	53%	53%	51%	50%	53%
Usually acceptable	35%	33%	34%	36%	32%	37%	35%
Sometimes acceptable	10%	12%	10%	9%	10%	10%	10%
Never acceptable	2%	3%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Not sure	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%
No response (cases)	(46)	(23)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(16)	(18)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$



Table 3.5b (cont.) Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>Sport fishing</b>							
Always acceptable	24%	23%	25%	25%	33%	26%	20%
Usually acceptable	37%	36%	38%	38%	38%	40%	35%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	29%	28%	28%	21%	25%	33%
Never acceptable	9%	11%	8%	8%	5%	8%	11%
Not sure	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(53)	(24)	(8)	(12)	(8)	(16)	(23)
<b>Access by helicopter to drop off visitors</b>							
Always acceptable	10%	8%	10%	11%	13%	11%	9%
Usually acceptable	26%	25%	25%	28%	31%	27%	25%
Sometimes acceptable	42%	43%	44%	42%	31%	43%	45%
Never acceptable	18%	18%	18%	17%	21%	15%	18%
Not sure	4%	7%	3%	3%	5%	5%	3%
No response (cases)	(45)	(26)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(16)	(13)
<b>Access by plane to drop off visitors</b>							
Always acceptable	8%	6%	8%	10%	12%	8%	8%
Usually acceptable	23%	23%	22%	26%	30%	22%	23%
Sometimes acceptable	41%	37%	44%	42%	29%	44%	43%
Never acceptable	23%	26%	23%	19%	25%	21%	22%
Not sure	5%	8%	3%	3%	5%	5%	4%
No response (cases)	(48)	(26)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(14)	(20)
<b>Mountain biking</b>							
Always acceptable	18%	17%	20%	18%	17%	18%	19%
Usually acceptable	27%	28%	29%	27%	28%	29%	27%
Sometimes acceptable	32%	29%	31%	34%	25%	32%	33%
Never acceptable	20%	22%	19%	19%	29%	17%	20%
Not sure	3%	4%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%
No response (cases)	(55)	(28)	(12)	(6)	(9)	(14)	(25)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Table 3.6a Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Gender, Age and Education

Non-Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Scientific research on ecosystems, etc.</b>									
Always acceptable	50%	53%	47%	52%	52%	46%	44%	54%	55%
Usually acceptable	32%	30%	35%	33%	33%	30%	33%	31%	33%
Sometimes acceptable	12%	12%	12%	11%	11%	13%	14%	12%	9%
Never acceptable	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	5%	4%	2%	1%
Not sure	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	5%	6%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(63)	(37)	(24)	(4)	(8)	(46)	(29)	(11)	(14)
<b>Trapping</b>									
Always acceptable	4%	5%	1%	2%	3%	6%	4%	3%	3%
Usually acceptable	11%	14%	6%	8%	11%	14%	12%	10%	11%
Sometimes acceptable	31%	34%	26%	26%	33%	31%	28%	30%	34%
Never acceptable	52%	44%	64%	62%	50%	44%	52%	56%	49%
Not sure	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	5%	5%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(50)	(29)	(21)	(3)	(7)	(37)	(28)	(8)	(9)
<b>Cattle grazing</b>									
Always acceptable	9%	8%	10%	9%	7%	11%	10%	9%	6%
Usually acceptable	19%	19%	21%	20%	18%	22%	21%	17%	18%
Sometimes acceptable	42%	43%	41%	43%	46%	36%	38%	47%	42%
Never acceptable	26%	28%	24%	26%	26%	26%	25%	26%	30%
Not sure	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	5%	5%	1%	4%
No response (cases)	(42)	(26)	(15)	(0)	(10)	(28)	(22)	(7)	(8)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 3.6a (cont.) Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Non-Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 482	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Mining</b>									
Always acceptable	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	6%	4%	4%	2%
Usually acceptable	9%	10%	8%	8%	7%	14%	11%	8%	8%
Sometimes acceptable	34%	38%	29%	33%	33%	36%	34%	35%	34%
Never acceptable	50%	45%	57%	53%	54%	40%	46%	52%	54%
Not sure	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	5%	5%	3%	3%
No response (cases)	(43)	(24)	(17)	(1)	(11)	(27)	(23)	(7)	(7)
<b>Timber harvesting</b>									
Always acceptable	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%	6%	4%	3%	2%
Usually acceptable	10%	11%	8%	8%	8%	14%	10%	9%	9%
Sometimes acceptable	35%	40%	28%	33%	35%	39%	38%	37%	31%
Never acceptable	49%	43%	57%	53%	53%	38%	43%	50%	55%
Not sure	3%	2%	5%	4%	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(37)	(23)	(13)	(1)	(6)	(27)	(22)	(5)	(6)
<b>Commercial fishing</b>									
Always acceptable	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	5%	4%	4%	1%
Usually acceptable	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%	13%	10%	7%	8%
Sometimes acceptable	30%	33%	26%	32%	30%	26%	28%	31%	32%
Never acceptable	55%	52%	60%	56%	58%	50%	54%	58%	56%
Not sure	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	5%	4%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(47)	(29)	(16)	(5)	(5)	(33)	(15)	(8)	(9)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas

Table 3.6b Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Non-Recreational Uses of DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>Scientific research on ecosystems, etc.</b>							
Always acceptable	50%	51%	50%	53%	51%	51%	51%
Usually acceptable	32%	31%	32%	33%	27%	33%	34%
Sometimes acceptable	12%	10%	13%	11%	16%	12%	11%
Never acceptable	2%	4%	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%
Not sure	3%	5%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(63)	(36)	(9)	(5)	(14)	(16)	(26)
<b>Trapping</b>							
Always acceptable	4%	4%	3%	3%	7%	4%	2%
Usually acceptable	11%	10%	9%	13%	15%	15%	7%
Sometimes acceptable	31%	28%	31%	33%	31%	31%	31%
Never acceptable	52%	53%	55%	49%	42%	48%	58%
Not sure	3%	5%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(50)	(26)	(11)	(5)	(10)	(15)	(17)
<b>Cattle grazing</b>							
Always acceptable	9%	11%	9%	7%	15%	7%	8%
Usually acceptable	19%	24%	18%	17%	22%	20%	18%
Sometimes acceptable	42%	37%	43%	46%	41%	44%	42%
Never acceptable	26%	25%	27%	28%	19%	24%	30%
Not sure	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%
No response (cases)	(42)	(21)	(9)	(6)	(13)	(10)	(12)
<b>Mining</b>							
Always acceptable	3%	4%	3%	3%	6%	3%	2%
Usually acceptable	9%	12%	7%	9%	18%	10%	6%
Sometimes acceptable	34%	32%	33%	37%	39%	39%	30%
Never acceptable	50%	48%	54%	49%	33%	45%	59%
Not sure	4%	5%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%
No response (cases)	(43)	(24)	(9)	(3)	(9)	(16)	(13)
<b>Timber harvesting</b>							
Always acceptable	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%	5%	2%
Usually acceptable	10%	11%	6%	10%	22%	11%	5%
Sometimes acceptable	35%	34%	36%	36%	40%	39%	32%
Never acceptable	49%	48%	52%	48%	30%	42%	58%
Not sure	3%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%
No response (cases)	(37)	(19)	(8)	(3)	(7)	(11)	(13)
<b>Commercial fishing</b>							
Always acceptable	3%	3%	3%	3%	8%	3%	2%
Usually acceptable	3%	10%	7%	8%	16%	9%	6%
Sometimes acceptable	9%	27%	28%	33%	29%	34%	28%
Never acceptable	30%	55%	59%	54%	43%	51%	62%
Not sure	55%	5%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(47)	(24)	(12)	(4)	(9)	(14)	(17)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas

Table 3.7a Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Ever taken a commercially guided wilderness trip?</b>									
No	88%	89%	88%	85%	89%	91%	92%	87%	84%
Yes	9%	10%	10%	11%	10%	8%	6%	10%	14%
Not sure	2%	2%	3%	4%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(25)	(18)	(7)	(2)	(8)	(12)	(10)	(9)	(4)
<b>Fishing trips</b>									
Always acceptable	14%	17%	11%	13%	14%	17%	17%	14%	11%
Usually acceptable	31%	32%	30%	26%	32%	36%	31%	32%	29%
Sometimes acceptable	39%	37%	42%	46%	39%	31%	36%	41%	42%
Never acceptable	14%	13%	15%	15%	13%	13%	13%	13%	16%
Not sure	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(41)	(23)	(18)	(4)	(12)	(24)	(17)	(13)	(8)
<b>Hunting trips</b>									
Always acceptable	6%	9%	3%	4%	6%	9%	9%	5%	4%
Usually acceptable	13%	15%	9%	10%	10%	17%	14%	12%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	33%	22%	28%	29%	29%	27%	29%	30%
Never acceptable	51%	42%	63%	56%	53%	41%	47%	54%	53%
Not sure	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	4%	4%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(41)	(23)	(18)	(4)	(12)	(24)	(17)	(13)	(8)
<b>Horseback trips</b>									
Always acceptable	26%	24%	28%	31%	23%	23%	30%	26%	21%
Usually acceptable	39%	39%	37%	37%	40%	37%	36%	41%	38%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	28%	28%	26%	31%	27%	28%	26%	31%
Never acceptable	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	8%	4%	5%	8%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	5%	3%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(52)	(30)	(22)	(2)	(12)	(36)	(28)	(12)	(10)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas

Table 3.7a (cont.) Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 452	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Wildlife viewing tours</b>									
Always acceptable	41%	41%	42%	48%	38%	39%	47%	43%	35%
Usually acceptable	37%	38%	36%	36%	40%	35%	35%	36%	40%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	16%	17%	14%	17%	17%	13%	18%	17%
Never acceptable	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	4%	3%	0%	2%
No response (cases)	(50)	(27)	(21)	(4)	(11)	(30)	(25)	(8)	(11)
<b>Riverboat tours</b>									
Always acceptable	18%	18%	18%	21%	15%	19%	21%	17%	15%
Usually acceptable	33%	36%	30%	34%	32%	35%	34%	34%	32%
Sometimes acceptable	35%	33%	38%	34%	40%	29%	34%	36%	36%
Never acceptable	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	8%	11%	15%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	5%	4%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(50)	(27)	(21)	(4)	(11)	(30)	(23)	(8)	(10)
<b>River rafting/canoe tours</b>									
Always acceptable	26%	24%	28%	34%	22%	20%	29%	25%	24%
Usually acceptable	39%	39%	38%	40%	40%	35%	37%	41%	37%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	28%	29%	22%	32%	30%	27%	28%	30%
Never acceptable	6%	7%	4%	3%	4%	10%	4%	5%	7%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	5%	3%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(49)	(32)	(16)	(2)	(11)	(34)	(24)	(11)	(10)
<b>Heli-hiking</b>									
Always acceptable	14%	15%	12%	17%	14%	9%	15%	15%	12%
Usually acceptable	29%	28%	31%	33%	29%	25%	28%	32%	28%
Sometimes acceptable	36%	36%	36%	34%	37%	37%	36%	35%	38%
Never acceptable	17%	18%	16%	14%	17%	21%	15%	16%	20%
Not sure	4%	3%	5%	2%	3%	8%	7%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(45)	(26)	(19)	(3)	(10)	(31)	(23)	(8)	(11)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

*Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas*

Table 3.7a (cont.) Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Gender, Age and Education

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	TOTAL N = 1476	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 482	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 502	Some Post-Sec n = 500	Post-Sec Grad n = 418
<b>Heli-skiing</b>									
Always acceptable	13%	15%	12%	17%	13%	8%	14%	15%	12%
Usually acceptable	28%	28%	27%	30%	27%	26%	27%	29%	26%
Sometimes acceptable	36%	35%	37%	35%	38%	34%	35%	35%	38%
Never acceptable	19%	20%	18%	16%	18%	25%	17%	19%	22%
Not sure	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	7%	7%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(49)	(28)	(21)	(5)	(11)	(32)	(21)	(12)	(12)
<b>Helicopter sightseeing tours</b>									
Always acceptable	22%	24%	20%	24%	22%	20%	26%	22%	19%
Usually acceptable	32%	33%	30%	36%	27%	35%	32%	37%	26%
Sometimes acceptable	26%	24%	28%	24%	30%	20%	25%	23%	31%
Never acceptable	17%	16%	18%	14%	18%	18%	12%	17%	22%
Not sure	4%	3%	5%	2%	3%	6%	5%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(52)	(31)	(20)	(5)	(14)	(30)	(23)	(9)	(17)
<b>Backpacking</b>									
Always acceptable	49%	48%	50%	59%	46%	41%	50%	52%	45%
Usually acceptable	35%	36%	34%	31%	38%	36%	33%	37%	37%
Sometimes acceptable	10%	11%	10%	7%	10%	14%	11%	7%	12%
Never acceptable	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	5%	3%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(52)	(30)	(20)	(7)	(10)	(28)	(25)	(7)	(15)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas

Table 3.7b Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	TOTAL	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		N = 1476	< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 637	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428
<b>Ever taken a commercially guided wilderness trip?</b>							
No	88%	89%	88%	87%	90%	91%	87%
Yes	9%	9%	10%	11%	7%	8%	11%
Not sure	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(25)	(8)	(6)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(15)
<b>Fishing trips</b>							
Always acceptable	14%	14%	15%	13%	20%	14%	12%
Usually acceptable	31%	32%	29%	32%	36%	34%	28%
Sometimes acceptable	39%	36%	39%	41%	29%	40%	41%
Never acceptable	14%	15%	15%	12%	13%	12%	16%
Not sure	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(41)	(16)	(8)	(11)	(10)	(8)	(21)
<b>Hunting trips</b>							
Always acceptable	6%	7%	7%	5%	10%	6%	5%
Usually acceptable	13%	14%	11%	13%	17%	15%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	27%	28%	31%	27%	31%	28%
Never acceptable	51%	49%	53%	50%	44%	48%	55%
Not sure	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(45)	(20)	(11)	(9)	(12)	(10)	(21)
<b>Horseback trips</b>							
Always acceptable	26%	27%	28%	23%	26%	24%	26%
Usually acceptable	39%	38%	37%	40%	40%	44%	35%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	26%	29%	29%	24%	26%	32%
Never acceptable	6%	5%	4%	6%	7%	5%	5%
Not sure	2%	5%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(52)	(29)	(9)	(9)	(12)	(13)	(22)
<b>Wildlife viewing tours</b>							
Always acceptable	41%	44%	41%	40%	44%	41%	41%
Usually acceptable	37%	36%	37%	38%	34%	41%	35%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	14%	17%	17%	16%	14%	18%
Never acceptable	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Not sure	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(50)	(24)	(10)	(7)	(15)	(13)	(18)
<b>Riverboat tours</b>							
Always acceptable	18%	23%	17%	15%	23%	18%	16%
Usually acceptable	33%	32%	36%	33%	37%	40%	29%
Sometimes acceptable	35%	30%	36%	38%	30%	31%	40%
Never acceptable	11%	11%	11%	12%	9%	9%	13%
Not sure	3%	4%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(45)	(19)	(10)	(8)	(12)	(11)	(17)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05



*Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas*

Table 3.7b (cont.) Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Education, Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	TOTAL	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		N = 1476	< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428
<b>River rafting/canoe tours</b>							
Always acceptable	26%	27%	26%	25%	25%	25%	26%
Usually acceptable	39%	38%	39%	39%	35%	43%	38%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	26%	29%	30%	29%	26%	30%
Never acceptable	6%	6%	6%	4%	8%	4%	6%
Not sure	2%	4%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%
No response (cases)	(49)	(22)	(9)	(12)	(12)	(15)	(18)
<b>Heli-hiking</b>							
Always acceptable	14%	12%	14%	16%	14%	13%	14%
Usually acceptable	29%	28%	29%	30%	29%	32%	29%
Sometimes acceptable	36%	36%	37%	37%	34%	37%	37%
Never acceptable	17%	16%	18%	16%	20%	15%	18%
Not sure	4%	8%	3%	2%	4%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(45)	(22)	(9)	(9)	(13)	(12)	(16)
<b>Heli-skiing</b>							
Always acceptable	13%	11%	13%	15%	15%	12%	13%
Usually acceptable	28%	26%	28%	28%	28%	29%	27%
Sometimes acceptable	36%	37%	35%	38%	32%	38%	38%
Never acceptable	19%	18%	22%	18%	22%	17%	19%
Not sure	4%	8%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(49)	(27)	(9)	(8)	(12)	(13)	(20)
<b>Helicopter sightseeing tours</b>							
Always acceptable	22%	21%	23%	23%	25%	24%	21%
Usually acceptable	32%	33%	31%	32%	34%	35%	29%
Sometimes acceptable	26%	24%	26%	27%	21%	23%	28%
Never acceptable	17%	16%	18%	16%	18%	15%	18%
Not sure	4%	6%	2%	2%	1%	3%	3%
No response (cases)	(52)	(21)	(14)	(12)	(11)	(14)	(23)
<b>Backpacking</b>							
Always acceptable	49%	50%	50%	49%	46%	47%	51%
Usually acceptable	35%	34%	35%	36%	36%	39%	33%
Sometimes acceptable	10%	9%	11%	10%	11%	8%	11%
Never acceptable	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Not sure	3%	5%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%
No response (cases)	(52)	(24)	(14)	(7)	(11)	(13)	(26)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 3.8 Ever Taken a BC Wilderness Trip  
by Gender, Age, Education, Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

	TOTAL N = 1476	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education			Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		Male n = 847	Female n = 609	18-34 n = 462	35-54 n = 581	>= 55 n = 404	High School n = 602	Some Post-Sec n = 600	Post-Sec Grad n = 418	< \$30 n = 497	\$30 -49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 637	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat important n = 428	Very important n = 788
Ever taken a BC wilderness trip?															
No	52%	47%	59%	44%	50%	66%	58%	49%	47%	56%	55%	45%	68%	57%	43%
In 1991 or before	31%	32%	29%	32%	32%	29%	30%	32%	32%	29%	31%	34%	22%	32%	34%
In 1992	17%	20%	12%	25%	19%	5%	13%	19%	21%	15%	15%	22%	10%	10%	23%
No response (cases)	(64)	(29)	(32)	(11)	(18)	(32)	(23)	(27)	(8)	(24)	(15)	(26)	(10)	(16)	(28)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Appendix 3. Reference Tables: Designated Wilderness Areas

Table 3.9a Respondents Who Did Not Take a 1992 BC Wilderness Trip by Gender, Age and Education

No 1992 Wilderness Trip(s)	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
	N = 1227 *	Male n = 674	Female n = 534	18-34 n = 340	35-54 n = 474	>= 55 n = 379	High School n = 437	Some Post-Sec n = 408	Post-Sec Grad n = 331
<b>Take a BC wilderness trip before 1992?</b>									
Yes	37%	47%	33%	42%	39%	31%	34%	39%	40%
No	63%	59%	67%	58%	61%	69%	66%	61%	60%
No response (cases)	(54)	(23)	(28)	(8)	(17)	(26)	(19)	(24)	(6)
<b>Year of Previous Trip **</b>									
1991	17%	16%	17%	27%	14%	10%	16%	15%	21%
1990	7%	9%	6%	11%	7%	3%	5%	6%	10%
Prior to 1990	76%	75%	77%	62%	80%	87%	79%	79%	69%
No response (cases)	(22)	(16)	(8)	(7)	(12)	(5)	(9)	(11)	(4)
<b>Reasons for never having taken a wilderness trip in BC</b>									
Took other type of vacation	54%	57%	50%	43%	58%	58%	52%	52%	60%
Inadequate outdoor skills	35%	26%	39%	29%	37%	28%	27%	23%	28%
Family reasons	30%	30%	27%	28%	36%	22%	26%	34%	29%
Too busy	28%	30%	22%	41%	24%	17%	30%	35%	37%
Not aware of where to go	27%	21%	28%	35%	26%	14%	17%	24%	17%
Financial reasons	25%	20%	27%	30%	22%	19%	26%	28%	23%
Not interested in wilderness trips	24%	24%	20%	12%	25%	28%	20%	10%	19%
Lack proper equipment	20%	17%	23%	29%	17%	16%	16%	20%	20%
No one to go with	13%	13%	11%	13%	12%	12%	15%	14%	11%
Illness or health reasons	12%	12%	11%	2%	8%	26%	17%	14%	11%
Costs too much	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%	13%	11%	7%	8%
Lack of transportation	7%	7%	6%	8%	4%	9%	7%	8%	6%
<b>Likelihood of BC wilderness trip in the next 2 years</b>									
Very likely	15%	13%	16%	25%	15%	5%	12%	14%	19%
Somewhat likely	18%	20%	16%	25%	20%	8%	15%	20%	20%
Somewhat unlikely	14%	13%	14%	12%	15%	14%	11%	14%	17%
Very unlikely	29%	28%	30%	11%	22%	55%	35%	24%	25%
Not sure	25%	26%	23%	27%	28%	19%	27%	28%	19%
No response (cases)	(48)	(21)	(25)	(8)	(17)	(21)	(15)	(23)	(7)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

\* Table percentages based on 1,227 respondents who did not take a wilderness trip in 1992 (except where indicated)

\*\* Percentages, tests of significance and numbers of "no responses" are based on N = 437 respondents who took a BC wilderness trip before 1992

Table 3.9b Respondents Who Did Not Take a 1992 BC Wilderness Trip by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

No 1992 Wilderness Trip(s)	TOTAL N = 1227 *	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>Take a BC wilderness trip before 1992?</b>							
Yes	37%	34%	36%	43%	24%	36%	44%
No	63%	66%	64%	57%	76%	64%	56%
No response (cases)	(54)	(20)	(13)	(14)	(7)	(15)	(24)
<b>Year of Previous Trip **</b>							
1991	17%	17%	19%	16%	10%	15%	19%
1990	7%	8%	10%	6%	3%	5%	8%
Prior to 1990	76%	76%	71%	78%	88%	81%	73%
No response (cases)	(22)	(6)	(19)	(11)	(2)	(10)	(10)
<b>Reasons for never having taken a wilderness trip in BC</b>							
Took other type of vacation	54%	38%	51%	68%	58%	59%	49%
Inadequate outdoor skills	35%	34%	31%	33%	26%	37%	31%
Family reasons	30%	20%	31%	36%	24%	31%	28%
Too busy	28%	20%	28%	32%	27%	25%	27%
Not aware of where to go	27%	23%	27%	25%	13%	25%	27%
Financial reasons	25%	35%	27%	12%	17%	21%	27%
Not interested in wilderness trips	24%	21%	16%	27%	48%	20%	14%
Lack proper equipment	20%	19%	22%	19%	13%	21%	23%
No one to go with	13%	15%	14%	10%	6%	14%	13%
Illness or health reasons	12%	21%	10%	7%	13%	9%	11%
Costs too much	11%	11%	10%	7%	14%	9%	9%
Lack of transportation	7%	12%	6%	2%	7%	7%	7%
<b>Likelihood of BC wilderness trip in the next 2 years</b>							
Very likely	15%	14%	14%	17%	7%	10%	21%
Somewhat likely	18%	16%	20%	19%	5%	17%	23%
Somewhat unlikely	14%	11%	14%	17%	15%	16%	13%
Very unlikely	29%	37%	25%	24%	58%	28%	19%
Not sure	25%	23%	27%	24%	15%	30%	24%
No response (cases)	(48)	(12)	(12)	(17)	(6)	(11)	(14)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

\* Table percentages based on 1,227 respondents who did not take a wilderness trip in 1992 (except where indicated)

\*\* Percentages, tests of significance and numbers of "no responses" are based on N = 437 respondents who took a BC wilderness trip before 1992

Table 3.10a Details of 1992 BC Wilderness Trips  
by Gender, Age and Education

1992 Wilderness Trip(s)	TOTAL	Gender		Age Group (years)			Education		
	N = 239 *	Male n = 167	Female n = 71	18-34 n = 109	35-54 n = 106	>= 55 n = 19	High School n = 61	Some Post-Sec n = 89	Post-Sec Grad n = 85
<b>Season at start of 1992 trip</b>									
Spring	20%	22%	15%	21%	19%	22%	21%	17%	21%
Summer	61%	57%	72%	64%	57%	61%	52%	67%	63%
Fall	13%	16%	8%	11%	15%	17%	22%	11%	9%
Winter	6%	6%	6%	4%	9%	0%	5%	5%	7%
No response (cases)	(11)	(7)	(4)	(3)	(6)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)
<b>Day or overnight trip?</b>									
Just for the day	34%	28%	46%	35%	31%	35%	34%	31%	35%
Overnight	66%	72%	54%	66%	69%	65%	66%	69%	65%
No response (cases)	(12)	(7)	(5)	(4)	(6)	(2)	(6)	(3)	(5)
<b>Nights away from home</b>									
None	18%	15%	24%	23%	14%	11%	17%	18%	17%
1 - 2 nights	27%	25%	32%	30%	25%	16%	29%	25%	26%
3 - 5 nights	30%	31%	25%	27%	31%	37%	33%	39%	18%
6 or more nights	26%	29%	19%	21%	31%	37%	21%	18%	39%
No response (cases)	(16)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(0)	(3)	(5)	(7)
<b>Nights in the wilderness</b>									
None	27%	21%	40%	30%	25%	21%	25%	25%	30%
1 - 2 nights	29%	27%	33%	33%	24%	26%	30%	31%	23%
3 - 5 nights	27%	30%	21%	25%	27%	42%	34%	33%	17%
6 or more nights	17%	22%	6%	13%	24%	11%	11%	11%	30%
No response (cases)	(19)	(8)	(11)	(8)	(10)	(0)	(5)	(5)	(8)
<b>More than one 1992 wilderness trip?</b>									
Yes	51%	52%	41%	47%	56%	59%	60%	54%	44%
No	49%	48%	59%	53%	44%	41%	40%	46%	56%
No response (cases)	(16)	(8)	(8)	(7)	(7)	(2)	(3)	(8)	(5)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

\* Table percentages based on n = 239 respondents who took a wilderness trip in 1992

Table 3.10b Details of 1992 BC Wilderness Trips  
by Income and Importance of Designated Wilderness

Took a 1992 Wilderness Trip(s)	TOTAL N = 239 *	Income (thousands)			Importance of Wilderness		
		< \$30 n = 407	\$30-\$49 n = 404	>= \$50 n = 537	Not Important n = 201	Somewhat Important n = 428	Very Important n = 768
<b>Season at start of 1992 trip</b>							
Spring	20%	13%	28%	18%	26%	15%	20%
Summer	61%	66%	56%	65%	42%	68%	62%
Fall	13%	17%	13%	11%	26%	15%	11%
Winter	6%	4%	4%	6%	5%	3%	7%
No response (cases)	(11)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(0)	(3)	(8)
<b>Day or overnight trip?</b>							
Just for the day	34%	40%	34%	29%	22%	44%	33%
Overnight	66%	60%	66%	71%	78%	56%	67%
No response (cases)	(12)	(5)	(1)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(9)
<b>Nights away from home</b>							
None	18%	28%	10%	16%	11%	33%	15%
1 - 2 nights	27%	30%	29%	21%	22%	23%	26%
3 - 5 nights	30%	20%	33%	32%	39%	28%	30%
6 or more nights	26%	22%	28%	31%	28%	18%	30%
No response (cases)	(16)	(3)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(3)	(12)
<b>Nights in the wilderness</b>							
None	27%	32%	22%	26%	17%	36%	26%
1 - 2 nights	29%	36%	34%	20%	22%	23%	29%
3 - 5 nights	27%	17%	32%	31%	56%	28%	25%
6 or more nights	17%	15%	12%	23%	6%	13%	21%
No response (cases)	(19)	(4)	(7)	(7)	(1)	(4)	(14)
<b>More than one 1992 wilderness trip?</b>							
Yes	51%	48%	57%	50%	44%	63%	47%
No	49%	52%	43%	50%	56%	37%	53%
No response (cases)	(16)	(3)	(6)	(7)	(3)	(0)	(11)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

\* Table percentages based on n = 239 respondents who took a wilderness trip in 1992

## **Appendix 4. Reference Tables: Wilderness Users and Non-Users**

Table 4.1 Environmental Issues by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 2
Table 4.2 Ranking Environmental Issues by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 5
Table 4.3 Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 6
Table 4.4 Benefits of Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 7
Table 4.5 Concerns About Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 8
Table 4.6 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 9
Table 4.7 Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 10
Table 4.8 Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 13
Table 4.9 Any Commercially Guided Wilderness Trips and Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 14
Table 4.10 Demographics by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness .....	4 - 16

*Appendix 4. Reference Tables: Views of Wilderness Users and Non-Users*

Active users are those respondents who took a BC wilderness trip in 1992. Inactive users are respondents who took a BC wilderness trip at some time before 1992. Non-Users of wilderness are respondents who had never taken a wilderness trip in BC.

**Table 4.1 Environmental Issues  
by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness**

Environmental Issues	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
	N = 1476	Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Air pollution or smog</b>				
Serious problem	33%	32%	36%	30%
Moderate problem	44%	46%	45%	44%
Slight problem	17%	18%	14%	19%
Not a problem	5%	3%	4%	6%
Don't know	2%	1%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(24)	(3)	(6)	(13)
<b>Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters</b>				
Serious problem	60%	59%	64%	57%
Moderate problem	30%	32%	26%	31%
Slight problem	8%	8%	8%	8%
Not a problem	2%	1%	2%	2%
Don't know	1%	0%	0%	2%
No response (cases)	(26)	(0)	(8)	(16)
<b>Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites</b>				
Serious problem	36%	30%	40%	34%
Moderate problem	30%	34%	25%	32%
Slight problem	15%	17%	14%	15%
Not a problem	4%	5%	5%	3%
Don't know	15%	14%	16%	16%
No response (cases)	(36)	(5)	(12)	(17)
<b>Shortages of good drinking water</b>				
Serious problem	22%	17%	24%	21%
Moderate problem	27%	23%	28%	29%
Slight problem	27%	36%	26%	24%
Not a problem	21%	21%	20%	21%
Don't know	4%	4%	2%	5%
No response (cases)	(29)	(0)	(5)	(18)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$



Table 4.1 (cont.) Environmental Issues  
by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Environmental Issues	Total N = 1476	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash</b>				
Serious problem	39%	36%	40%	38%
Moderate problem	30%	31%	30%	30%
Slight problem	15%	15%	15%	15%
Not a problem	7%	11%	6%	6%
Don't know	10%	8%	9%	11%
No response (cases)	(42)	(7)	(15)	(17)
<b>Soil erosion in logged areas</b>				
Serious problem	46%	52%	49%	43%
Moderate problem	26%	25%	28%	25%
Slight problem	13%	12%	10%	14%
Not a problem	3%	5%	3%	3%
Don't know	12%	7%	10%	15%
No response (cases)	(28)	(2)	(11)	(14)
<b>Loss of wetland areas or marshes</b>				
Serious problem	31%	38%	34%	26%
Moderate problem	29%	26%	30%	30%
Slight problem	15%	17%	13%	16%
Not a problem	8%	8%	10%	8%
Don't know	17%	11%	14%	20%
No response (cases)	(42)	(3)	(14)	(20)
<b>Overfishing of wild fish stocks</b>				
Serious problem	51%	57%	55%	47%
Moderate problem	25%	22%	27%	25%
Slight problem	10%	11%	8%	11%
Not a problem	3%	4%	3%	4%
Don't know	10%	7%	7%	13%
No response (cases)	(39)	(1)	(10)	(23)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 4.1 (cont.) Environmental Issues  
by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Environmental Issues	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
	N = 1476	Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Loss of old growth forests</b>				
Serious problem	51%	59%	54%	48%
Moderate problem	26%	24%	23%	29%
Slight problem	12%	9%	14%	12%
Not a problem	6%	7%	5%	5%
Don't know	5%	2%	4%	6%
No response (cases)	(28)	(3)	(5)	(18)
<b>Too few designated wilderness areas</b>				
Serious problem	28%	38%	29%	25%
Moderate problem	34%	34%	33%	33%
Slight problem	19%	16%	21%	19%
Not a problem	13%	9%	14%	13%
Don't know	7%	3%	4%	11%
No response (cases)	(30)	(3)	(5)	(18)
<b>Not enough protection of wildlife</b>				
Serious problem	29%	38%	29%	25%
Moderate problem	32%	28%	33%	32%
Slight problem	20%	19%	20%	20%
Not a problem	12%	9%	15%	13%
Don't know	7%	6%	4%	10%
No response (cases)	(30)	(3)	(6)	(19)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 4.2 Ranking Environmental Issues  
by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Ranking Environmental Issues	Total N = 1478	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 738
<b>First Priority</b>				
Air pollution or smog	19%	15%	20%	19%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters	30%	24%	33%	31%
Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites	6%	5%	6%	7%
Shortages of good drinking water	8%	7%	6%	10%
Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash	6%	6%	3%	7%
Soil erosion of areas that have been logged	4%	5%	5%	4%
Loss of wetland area or marshes	1%	1%	1%	1%
Overfishing of wild fish stocks	6%	6%	7%	5%
Loss of old growth forests	12%	18%	12%	11%
Too few designated wilderness area	3%	6%	3%	3%
Not enough protection of wildlife	2%	3%	1%	2%
<b>First and Second Priorities Combined</b>				
Air pollution or smog	31%	25%	33%	32%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters	54%	50%	56%	55%
Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites	14%	13%	14%	15%
Shortages of good drinking water	15%	10%	11%	19%
Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash	13%	12%	10%	15%
Soil erosion of areas that have been logged	10%	13%	11%	9%
Loss of wetland area or marshes	4%	5%	5%	4%
Overfishing of wild fish stocks	16%	17%	18%	14%
Loss of old growth forests	22%	27%	24%	20%
Too few designated wilderness area	8%	13%	7%	7%
Not enough protection of wildlife	6%	9%	5%	5%

Tests of significance not appropriate

Table 4.3 Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
	N = 1476	Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Importance of Designated Wilderness</b>				
Very important	54%	72%	59%	45%
Somewhat important	30%	19%	31%	33%
Not very important	11%	7%	8%	14%
Not at all important	3%	1%	2%	5%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(45)	(6)	(8)	(26)

Table 4.4 Benefits of Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Benefits of Increasing DWA's	Total N = 1476	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Places to do certain outdoor recreation activities</b>				
Very important	35%	47%	41%	29%
Somewhat important	44%	39%	43%	47%
Not very important	15%	12%	11%	18%
Not at all important	4%	1%	5%	5%
Not sure	1%	1%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(26)	(1)	(6)	(15)
<b>Protection of wildlife</b>				
Very important	77%	79%	80%	75%
Somewhat important	18%	18%	17%	18%
Not very important	3%	3%	2%	4%
Not at all important	1%	0%	1%	1%
Not sure	1%	0%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(26)	(1)	(7)	(15)
<b>Places to do scientific studies</b>				
Very important	44%	48%	47%	41%
Somewhat important	38%	35%	37%	40%
Not very important	11%	13%	11%	11%
Not at all important	2%	3%	2%	2%
Not sure	4%	2%	2%	6%
No response (cases)	(34)	(1)	(10)	(17)
<b>Preservation of representative natural areas</b>				
Very important	56%	62%	63%	51%
Somewhat important	31%	26%	26%	36%
Not very important	7%	8%	6%	6%
Not at all important	1%	2%	1%	1%
Not sure	5%	3%	4%	6%
No response (cases)	(41)	(2)	(7)	(26)
<b>Stimulation of the BC economy by tourists</b>				
Very important	37%	31%	33%	39%
Somewhat important	37%	41%	41%	35%
Not very important	18%	20%	18%	18%
Not at all important	7%	7%	8%	6%
Not sure	2%	2%	1%	2%
No response (cases)	(29)	(3)	(7)	(16)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 4.5 Concerns About Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Concerns About Increasing DWA's	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
	N = 1476	Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Loss of jobs in resource industries</b>				
Very concerned	34%	26%	33%	37%
Somewhat concerned	46%	48%	47%	45%
Not very concerned	14%	18%	14%	13%
Not at all concerned	6%	8%	7%	5%
Not sure	1%	0%	0%	1%
No response (cases)	(23)	(0)	(6)	(13)
<b>Slow growth in the overall BC economy</b>				
Very concerned	33%	21%	31%	38%
Somewhat concerned	43%	43%	43%	42%
Not very concerned	16%	24%	19%	13%
Not at all concerned	5%	9%	6%	4%
Not sure	3%	2%	1%	4%
No response (cases)	(35)	(1)	(8)	(21)
<b>Restriction of some activities because of no road access</b>				
Very concerned	10%	8%	7%	11%
Somewhat concerned	24%	22%	26%	23%
Not very concerned	36%	32%	35%	38%
Not at all concerned	27%	38%	29%	23%
Not sure	3%	1%	3%	4%
No response (cases)	(28)	(0)	(8)	(16)
<b>Cost of maintaining the areas once they are established</b>				
Very concerned	20%	17%	19%	20%
Somewhat concerned	39%	36%	37%	41%
Not very concerned	28%	27%	30%	27%
Not at all concerned	10%	18%	11%	7%
Not sure	3%	2%	2%	5%
No response (cases)	(39)	(5)	(8)	(21)
<b>A reduction in provincial government fees and taxes from resource industries</b>				
Very concerned	22%	17%	21%	24%
Somewhat concerned	37%	35%	39%	38%
Not very concerned	24%	27%	25%	23%
Not at all concerned	9%	14%	11%	7%
Not sure	8%	7%	5%	9%
No response (cases)	(48)	(6)	(11)	(25)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 4.6 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
	N = 1476			
<b>Amount of Designated Wilderness</b>				
Far too little	20%	32%	23%	15%
Too little	41%	44%	41%	40%
About right	37%	22%	34%	42%
Too much	2%	1%	2%	3%
Far too much	1%	1%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(90)	(18)	(20)	(46)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Appendix 4. Reference Tables: Views of Wilderness Users and Non-Users

Table 4.7 Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Recreational Uses in DWA's	Total N = 1476	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Overnight backpacking</b>				
Always acceptable	36%	50%	37%	31%
Usually acceptable	42%	38%	45%	41%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	11%	15%	19%
Never acceptable	3%	1%	3%	4%
Not sure	3%	0%	1%	5%
No response (cases)	(37)	(3)	(6)	(23)
<b>Mountain/rock climbing</b>				
Always acceptable	35%	47%	37%	30%
Usually acceptable	42%	37%	45%	42%
Sometimes acceptable	17%	14%	15%	18%
Never acceptable	4%	1%	3%	5%
Not sure	3%	0%	1%	5%
No response (cases)	(45)	(4)	(10)	(25)
<b>Cross-country skiing</b>				
Always acceptable	37%	44%	40%	34%
Usually acceptable	41%	41%	41%	40%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	12%	16%	18%
Never acceptable	3%	1%	2%	5%
Not sure	3%	2%	1%	4%
No response (cases)	(47)	(3)	(10)	(28)
<b>Snowmobiling</b>				
Always acceptable	6%	8%	4%	6%
Usually acceptable	12%	8%	10%	14%
Sometimes acceptable	40%	45%	49%	34%
Never acceptable	38%	37%	35%	40%
Not sure	4%	3%	2%	5%
No response (cases)	(46)	(0)	(11)	(29)
<b>Using all-terrain vehicles (ATV's)</b>				
Always acceptable	3%	4%	2%	2%
Usually acceptable	7%	6%	4%	9%
Sometimes acceptable	32%	38%	35%	28%
Never acceptable	54%	50%	55%	55%
Not sure	5%	3%	4%	6%
No response (cases)	(50)	(2)	(10)	(33)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$



Table 4.7 (cont.) Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Recreational Uses in DWA's	Total N = 1476	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Horseback riding</b>				
Always acceptable	30%	34%	31%	28%
Usually acceptable	37%	34%	38%	37%
Sometimes acceptable	27%	27%	28%	27%
Never acceptable	4%	4%	3%	5%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(46)	(2)	(8)	(28)
<b>Hunting</b>				
Always acceptable	6%	9%	5%	6%
Usually acceptable	12%	14%	12%	11%
Sometimes acceptable	31%	31%	36%	28%
Never acceptable	49%	46%	47%	52%
Not sure	3%	0%	1%	4%
No response (cases)	(49)	(4)	(11)	(28)
<b>Motorized boating</b>				
Always acceptable	4%	4%	3%	4%
Usually acceptable	13%	14%	10%	13%
Sometimes acceptable	41%	50%	47%	35%
Never acceptable	41%	31%	40%	44%
Not sure	2%	0%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(44)	(2)	(9)	(27)
<b>Canoeing/kayaking</b>				
Always acceptable	51%	62%	54%	46%
Usually acceptable	35%	28%	36%	36%
Sometimes acceptable	10%	8%	9%	12%
Never acceptable	2%	1%	1%	3%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(46)	(3)	(12)	(26)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 4.7 (cont.) Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Recreational Uses in DWA's	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
	N = 1476	Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Sport fishing</b>				
Always acceptable	24%	25%	26%	23%
Usually acceptable	37%	39%	39%	35%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	28%	27%	29%
Never acceptable	9%	9%	7%	11%
Not sure	2%	0%	0%	2%
No response (cases)	(53)	(4)	(10)	(32)
<b>Access by helicopter to drop off visitors</b>				
Always acceptable	10%	9%	10%	9%
Usually acceptable	26%	29%	24%	27%
Sometimes acceptable	42%	43%	47%	40%
Never acceptable	18%	17%	16%	19%
Not sure	4%	2%	3%	6%
No response (cases)	(45)	(4)	(6)	(30)
<b>Access by plane to drop off visitors</b>				
Always acceptable	8%	8%	9%	8%
Usually acceptable	23%	28%	22%	23%
Sometimes acceptable	41%	38%	47%	39%
Never acceptable	23%	23%	20%	24%
Not sure	5%	2%	3%	7%
No response (cases)	(48)	(2)	(9)	(32)
<b>Mountain biking</b>				
Always acceptable	18%	25%	18%	17%
Usually acceptable	27%	30%	26%	28%
Sometimes acceptable	32%	30%	36%	30%
Never acceptable	20%	16%	19%	21%
Not sure	3%	0%	1%	4%
No response (cases)	(55)	(2)	(12)	(35)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 4.8 Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Non-Recreational Uses in DWA's	Total N = 1476	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Scientific research on ecosystems, etc.</b>				
Always acceptable	50%	53%	53%	49%
Usually acceptable	32%	34%	32%	31%
Sometimes acceptable	12%	10%	10%	13%
Never acceptable	2%	2%	2%	3%
Not sure	3%	2%	2%	4%
No response (cases)	(63)	(3)	(13)	(39)
<b>Trapping</b>				
Always acceptable	4%	4%	4%	3%
Usually acceptable	11%	8%	12%	11%
Sometimes acceptable	31%	34%	33%	28%
Never acceptable	52%	53%	51%	52%
Not sure	3%	2%	1%	5%
No response (cases)	(50)	(2)	(9)	(33)
<b>Cattle grazing</b>				
Always acceptable	9%	7%	9%	9%
Usually acceptable	19%	15%	19%	21%
Sometimes acceptable	42%	41%	47%	40%
Never acceptable	26%	34%	23%	25%
Not sure	3%	3%	2%	5%
No response (cases)	(42)	(1)	(6)	(29)
<b>Mining</b>				
Always acceptable	3%	2%	4%	3%
Usually acceptable	9%	9%	8%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	34%	36%	37%	31%
Never acceptable	50%	51%	48%	51%
Not sure	4%	2%	3%	5%
No response (cases)	(43)	(2)	(8)	(28)
<b>Timber harvesting</b>				
Always acceptable	3%	3%	3%	4%
Usually acceptable	10%	8%	11%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	35%	35%	36%	35%
Never acceptable	49%	53%	48%	48%
Not sure	3%	1%	2%	4%
No response (cases)	(37)	(1)	(7)	(23)
<b>Commercial fishing</b>				
Always acceptable	3%	3%	3%	4%
Usually acceptable	9%	8%	10%	8%
Sometimes acceptable	30%	34%	29%	29%
Never acceptable	55%	55%	55%	55%
Not sure	3%	1%	2%	4%
No response (cases)	(47)	(2)	(9)	(29)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

*Appendix 4. Reference Tables: Views of Wilderness Users and Non-Users*

**Table 4.9 Any Commercially Guided Wilderness Trips and Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness**

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
	N = 1476	Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>Ever take a commercially guided wilderness trip?</b>				
No	88%	79%	81%	96%
Yes	9%	17%	17%	3%
Not sure	2%	4%	2%	1%
No response (cases)	(25)	(4)	(6)	(11)
<b>Fishing trips</b>				
Always acceptable	14%	15%	13%	15%
Usually acceptable	31%	32%	33%	30%
Sometimes acceptable	39%	35%	41%	39%
Never acceptable	14%	17%	12%	14%
Not sure	2%	1%	0%	3%
No response (cases)	(41)	(4)	(12)	(21)
<b>Hunting trips</b>				
Always acceptable	6%	8%	6%	6%
Usually acceptable	13%	13%	12%	13%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	32%	31%	25%
Never acceptable	51%	47%	50%	52%
Not sure	2%	0%	1%	4%
No response (cases)	(45)	(4)	(11)	(24)
<b>Horseback trips</b>				
Always acceptable	26%	30%	26%	25%
Usually acceptable	39%	35%	40%	40%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	27%	30%	27%
Never acceptable	6%	7%	4%	6%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(52)	(5)	(17)	(25)
<b>Wildlife viewing tours</b>				
Always acceptable	41%	42%	42%	41%
Usually acceptable	37%	39%	39%	35%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	15%	16%	16%
Never acceptable	4%	4%	3%	5%
Not sure	2%	0%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(50)	(5)	(10)	(28)
<b>Riverboat tours</b>				
Always acceptable	18%	15%	17%	19%
Usually acceptable	33%	36%	33%	33%
Sometimes acceptable	35%	34%	40%	32%
Never acceptable	11%	14%	9%	12%
Not sure	3%	1%	1%	4%
No response (cases)	(45)	(5)	(11)	(24)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

*Appendix 4. Reference Tables: Views of Wilderness Users and Non-Users*

Table 4.9 (cont.) Any Commercially Guided Wilderness Trips and Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
<b>River rafting/canoe tours</b>				
Always acceptable	26%	28%	26%	25%
Usually acceptable	39%	42%	39%	38%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	25%	30%	27%
Never acceptable	6%	5%	4%	7%
Not sure	2%	0%	1%	3%
No response (cases)	(49)	(8)	(10)	(26)
<b>Heli-hiking</b>				
Always acceptable	14%	11%	14%	14%
Usually acceptable	29%	34%	29%	28%
Sometimes acceptable	36%	37%	39%	34%
Never acceptable	17%	17%	17%	18%
Not sure	4%	2%	1%	6%
No response (cases)	(45)	(4)	(12)	(25)
<b>Heli-skiing</b>				
Always acceptable	13%	12%	14%	13%
Usually acceptable	28%	31%	27%	27%
Sometimes acceptable	36%	38%	40%	33%
Never acceptable	19%	17%	18%	21%
Not sure	4%	2%	1%	6%
No response (cases)	(49)	(5)	(12)	(28)
<b>Helicopter sightseeing tours</b>				
Always acceptable	22%	19%	23%	23%
Usually acceptable	32%	30%	31%	33%
Sometimes acceptable	26%	33%	28%	22%
Never acceptable	17%	16%	17%	17%
Not sure	4%	2%	2%	5%
No response (cases)	(52)	(7)	(15)	(26)
<b>Backpacking</b>				
Always acceptable	49%	59%	51%	45%
Usually acceptable	35%	30%	37%	37%
Sometimes acceptable	10%	9%	10%	11%
Never acceptable	3%	2%	2%	4%
Not sure	3%	0%	1%	4%
No response (cases)	(52)	(6)	(9)	(31)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 4.10 Demographics  
by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Demographics	Total	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 736
	<b>N = 1476</b>			
<b>Years of residence in B.C.</b>				
15 or less	24%	25%	15%	29%
16 - 25	23%	27%	23%	21%
26 - 40	31%	33%	38%	27%
More than 40	23%	15%	25%	23%
No response (cases)	(16)	(2)	(5)	(8)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	58%	70%	61%	53%
Female	42%	30%	39%	47%
No response (cases)	(20)	(1)	(6)	(10)
<b>Age</b>				
18 - 24	9%	17%	8%	7%
25 - 34	23%	30%	25%	20%
35 - 44	27%	30%	27%	26%
45 - 54	14%	15%	15%	13%
55 - 64	12%	6%	11%	15%
65 or older	16%	3%	14%	20%
No response (cases)	(39)	(5)	(11)	(20)
<b>Persons in the household</b>				
One	19%	18%	19%	20%
Two	36%	37%	35%	35%
Three	16%	16%	18%	16%
Four	18%	19%	18%	18%
Five or more	11%	11%	11%	11%
No response (cases)	(24)	(2)	(9)	(10)
<b>Persons under the age of 18 in the household</b>				
None	63%	65%	59%	65%
One	14%	14%	17%	12%
Two	16%	16%	16%	16%
Three or more	7%	6%	8%	7%
No response (cases)	(53)	(6)	(17)	(24)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 4.10 (cont.) Demographics  
by Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness

Demographics	Total N = 1476	Active, Inactive and Non-Users of Wilderness		
		Active Users n = 239	Inactive Users n = 437	Non-Users n = 738
<b>Racial Background</b>				
Caucasian	91%	95%	94%	88%
Other	9%	5%	7%	12%
No response (cases)	(83)	(6)	(24)	(44)
<b>Education</b>				
Some high school	11%	8%	8%	12%
High school grad	25%	18%	26%	27%
Vocational or trade school grad	12%	12%	10%	12%
Some college or university	24%	26%	26%	21%
College or university grad	19%	24%	19%	18%
Some graduate work	3%	6%	4%	2%
Graduate degree	7%	6%	9%	8%
No response (cases)	(56)	(4)	(13)	(33)
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than \$15,000	9%	9%	8%	8%
\$15,000 - \$29,999	22%	16%	20%	24%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	30%	25%	29%	32%
\$50,000 - \$64,999	20%	23%	20%	18%
\$65,000 - \$79,999	8%	9%	11%	7%
\$80,000 or more	12%	17%	13%	10%
No response (cases)	(128)	(13)	(28)	(78)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$





## **Appendix 5. Reference Tables: Views of Rural and Urban Dwellers**

Table 5.1 Environmental Issues by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 3
Table 5.2 Ranking Environmental Issues by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 6
Table 5.3 Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 7
Table 5.4 Benefits of Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 8
Table 5.5 Concerns About Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 9
Table 5.6 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 10
Table 5.7 Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 11
Table 5.8 Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 14
Table 5.9 Any Commercially Guided Wilderness Trips, Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas and Any 1992 BC Wilderness Trips by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 15
Table 5.10 Wilderness Trips and Most Important Reasons for Not Taking Wilderness Trips by Population of Residence Area .....	5 - 17
Table 5.11 All Reasons for Not Taking Wilderness Trips and Any Wilderness Trips in the Next 2 Years by Population of Residence Area.....	5 - 18

**Table 5.12 Season at Start of 1992 Wilderness Trip, Day or Overnight Trip,  
Nights Away from Home and Nights in the Wilderness  
by Population of Residence Area .....5 - 19**

**Table 5.13 Amount Spent on Last Wilderness Trip, Maximum Expenses  
Before Canceling Last Wilderness Trip and Any Other 1992 Wilderness Trips  
by Population of Residence Area .....5 - 20**

**Table 5.14 Demographics  
by Population of Residence Area .....5 - 21**

Table 5.1 Environmental Issues  
by Population of Residence Area

Environmental Issues	Total N = 1476	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 664
<b>Air pollution or smog</b>				
Serious problem	33%	33%	34%	31%
Moderate problem	44%	39%	43%	49%
Slight problem	17%	23%	19%	13%
Not a problem	5%	4%	4%	6%
Don't know	2%	2%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(24)	(4)	(6)	(13)
<b>Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters</b>				
Serious problem	60%	58%	63%	56%
Moderate problem	30%	27%	27%	34%
Slight problem	8%	11%	7%	8%
Not a problem	2%	3%	1%	1%
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(26)	(6)	(7)	(9)
<b>Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites</b>				
Serious problem	36%	36%	36%	35%
Moderate problem	30%	31%	31%	30%
Slight problem	15%	15%	13%	16%
Not a problem	4%	5%	4%	4%
Don't know	15%	13%	16%	16%
No response (cases)	(36)	(5)	(11)	(14)
<b>Shortages of good drinking water</b>				
Serious problem	22%	23%	21%	20%
Moderate problem	27%	24%	28%	29%
Slight problem	27%	25%	28%	27%
Not a problem	21%	24%	18%	21%
Don't know	4%	4%	5%	3%
No response (cases)	(29)	(5)	(10)	(13)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.1 (cont.) Environmental Issues  
by Population of Residence Area

Environmental Issues	Total N = 1476	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 664
<b>Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash</b>				
Serious problem	39%	33%	38%	42%
Moderate problem	30%	33%	31%	28%
Slight problem	15%	16%	14%	16%
Not a problem	7%	9%	8%	5%
Don't know	10%	9%	9%	9%
No response (cases)	(42)	(7)	(11)	(24)
<b>Soil erosion in logged areas</b>				
Serious problem	46%	44%	44%	49%
Moderate problem	26%	25%	28%	25%
Slight problem	13%	15%	14%	12%
Not a problem	3%	5%	3%	2%
Don't know	12%	12%	11%	12%
No response (cases)	(28)	(7)	(7)	(12)
<b>Loss of wetland areas and marshes</b>				
Serious problem	31%	29%	30%	34%
Moderate problem	29%	30%	31%	28%
Slight problem	15%	16%	17%	15%
Not a problem	8%	11%	7%	8%
Don't know	17%	15%	16%	16%
No response (cases)	(42)	(13)	(8)	(17)
<b>Overfishing of wild fish stocks</b>				
Serious problem	51%	47%	49%	57%
Moderate problem	25%	27%	26%	24%
Slight problem	10%	12%	12%	8%
Not a problem	3%	4%	4%	3%
Don't know	10%	11%	10%	8%
No response (cases)	(39)	(10)	(8)	(18)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.1 (cont.) Environmental Issues  
by Population of Residence Area

Environmental Issues	Total	Population of Residence Area		
	N = 1476	Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Loss of old growth forests</b>				
Serious problem	51%	45%	48%	57%
Moderate problem	26%	28%	30%	22%
Slight problem	12%	10%	14%	13%
Not a problem	6%	11%	4%	5%
Don't know	5%	6%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(28)	(7)	(4)	(13)
<b>Too few designated wilderness areas</b>				
Serious problem	28%	24%	24%	34%
Moderate problem	34%	33%	35%	32%
Slight problem	19%	17%	21%	18%
Not a problem	13%	18%	13%	11%
Don't know	7%	7%	7%	5%
No response (cases)	(30)	(6)	(6)	(14)
<b>Not enough protection of wildlife</b>				
Serious problem	29%	27%	25%	31%
Moderate problem	32%	31%	36%	30%
Slight problem	20%	21%	20%	21%
Not a problem	12%	15%	14%	10%
Don't know	7%	6%	6%	8%
No response (cases)	(30)	(8)	(5)	(16)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.2 Ranking Environmental Issues by Population of Residence Area

Ranking Environmental Issues	Total	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>First Priority</b>	<b>N = 1476</b>			
Air pollution or smog	19%	19%	22%	17%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters	30%	32%	30%	28%
Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites	7%	8%	6%	6%
Shortages of good drinking water	8%	6%	10%	8%
Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash	5%	6%	5%	5%
Soil erosion of areas that have been logged	4%	6%	3%	5%
Loss of wetland area or marshes	1%	1%	1%	1%
Overfishing of wild fish stocks	6%	6%	5%	6%
Loss of old growth forests	12%	11%	10%	15%
Too few designated wilderness area	2%	2%	3%	4%
Not enough protection of wildlife	2%	1%	2%	3%
<b>First and Second Priorities Combined</b>				
Air pollution or smog	31%	32%	35%	28%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal waters	54%	54%	59%	49%
Pollution from toxic or hazardous waste sites	15%	16%	17%	13%
Shortages of good drinking water	15%	16%	16%	15%
Not enough landfill space for garbage and trash	12%	14%	12%	12%
Soil erosion of areas that have been logged	10%	10%	10%	11%
Loss of wetland area or marshes	4%	5%	4%	4%
Overfishing of wild fish stocks	16%	18%	13%	17%
Loss of old growth forests	22%	18%	18%	28%
Too few designated wilderness area	8%	6%	6%	11%
Not enough protection of wildlife	6%	5%	5%	6%

Tests of significance not appropriate

Table 5.3 Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Population of Residence Area

	Total	Population of Residence Area		
	N = 1476	Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Importance of Designated Wilderness Areas</b>				
Very important	54%	55%	54%	53%
Somewhat important	30%	28%	31%	30%
Not very important	11%	12%	10%	12%
Not at all important	3%	3%	3%	3%
Don't know	2%	1%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(45)	(10)	(14)	(13)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.4 Benefits of Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area

Benefits of Increasing DWA's	Total	Population of Residence Area		
	N = 1476	Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Places to do certain outdoor recreation activities</b>				
Very important	35%	35%	36%	35%
Somewhat important	44%	44%	43%	46%
Not very important	15%	14%	17%	15%
Not at all important	4%	5%	3%	4%
Not sure	1%	2%	1%	0%
No response (cases)	(26)	(7)	(9)	(6)
<b>Protection of wildlife</b>				
Very important	77%	76%	74%	79%
Somewhat important	18%	17%	22%	16%
Not very important	3%	5%	2%	4%
Not at all important	1%	1%	1%	0%
Not sure	1%	1%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(26)	(6)	(9)	(7)
<b>Places to do scientific studies</b>				
Very important	44%	42%	43%	46%
Somewhat important	38%	37%	39%	39%
Not very important	11%	14%	13%	10%
Not at all important	2%	3%	1%	3%
Not sure	4%	4%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(34)	(10)	(10)	(8)
<b>Preservation of representative natural areas</b>				
Very important	56%	51%	54%	61%
Somewhat important	31%	32%	33%	30%
Not very important	7%	9%	8%	4%
Not at all important	1%	3%	1%	2%
Not sure	5%	5%	5%	3%
No response (cases)	(41)	(10)	(11)	(13)
<b>Stimulation of the BC economy by tourists</b>				
Very important	37%	36%	37%	34%
Somewhat important	37%	41%	37%	37%
Not very important	18%	14%	19%	20%
Not at all important	7%	7%	6%	7%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(29)	(6)	(10)	(11)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$



Table 5.5 Concerns About Increasing Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area

Concerns About Increasing DWA's	Total	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Loss of jobs in resource industries</b>	<b>N = 1476</b>			
Very concerned	34%	42%	35%	29%
Somewhat concerned	46%	41%	47%	48%
Not very concerned	14%	11%	15%	15%
Not at all concerned	6%	6%	3%	8%
Not sure	1%	0%	1%	0%
No response (cases)	(23)	(6)	(6)	(7)
<b>Slow growth in the overall BC economy</b>				
Very concerned	33%	33%	32%	31%
Somewhat concerned	43%	46%	45%	40%
Not very concerned	16%	14%	16%	20%
Not at all concerned	5%	5%	4%	7%
Not sure	3%	2%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(35)	(7)	(9)	(13)
<b>Restriction of some activities because of no road access</b>				
Very concerned	10%	10%	12%	7%
Somewhat concerned	24%	26%	25%	22%
Not very concerned	36%	34%	36%	39%
Not at all concerned	27%	27%	24%	30%
Not sure	3%	3%	3%	3%
No response (cases)	(28)	(8)	(8)	(7)
<b>Cost of maintaining the areas once they are established</b>				
Very concerned	20%	23%	20%	16%
Somewhat concerned	39%	41%	40%	38%
Not very concerned	28%	25%	29%	31%
Not at all concerned	10%	9%	9%	12%
Not sure	3%	4%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(39)	(8)	(13)	(11)
<b>A reduction in provincial government fees and taxes from resource industries</b>				
Very concerned	22%	29%	20%	20%
Somewhat concerned	37%	37%	36%	38%
Not very concerned	24%	19%	29%	25%
Not at all important	9%	8%	8%	11%
Not sure	8%	8%	7%	7%
No response (cases)	(48)	(9)	(13)	(20)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.6 Amount of Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Population of Residence Area

	Total	Population of Residence Area		
	N = 1476	Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Amount of Designated Wilderness</b>				
Far too little	20%	18%	19%	24%
Too little	41%	35%	41%	41%
About right	37%	42%	38%	33%
Too much	2%	4%	2%	2%
Far too much	1%	2%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(90)	(16)	(28)	(33)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.7 Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas  
by Population of Residence Area

Recreational Uses in DWA's	Total N = 1476	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Overnight backpacking</b>				
Always acceptable	36%	40%	37%	34%
Usually acceptable	42%	39%	42%	43%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	17%	15%	17%
Never acceptable	3%	2%	3%	3%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(37)	(6)	(10)	(16)
<b>Mountain/rock climbing</b>				
Always acceptable	35%	37%	34%	35%
Usually acceptable	42%	40%	41%	44%
Sometimes acceptable	17%	17%	17%	15%
Never acceptable	4%	3%	4%	4%
Not sure	3%	3%	3%	3%
No response (cases)	(45)	(9)	(11)	(21)
<b>Cross-country skiing</b>				
Always acceptable	37%	41%	37%	35%
Usually acceptable	41%	38%	41%	45%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	16%	17%	15%
Never acceptable	3%	3%	2%	3%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(47)	(9)	(13)	(19)
<b>Snowmobiling</b>				
Always acceptable	6%	4%	6%	5%
Usually acceptable	12%	17%	13%	8%
Sometimes acceptable	40%	40%	46%	38%
Never acceptable	38%	36%	31%	45%
Not sure	4%	3%	4%	4%
No response (cases)	(46)	(7)	(12)	(19)
<b>Using all-terrain vehicles (ATV's)</b>				
Always acceptable	3%	1%	3%	2%
Usually acceptable	7%	9%	7%	5%
Sometimes acceptable	32%	38%	32%	30%
Never acceptable	54%	49%	53%	59%
Not sure	5%	3%	5%	4%
No response (cases)	(50)	(10)	(17)	(18)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.7 (cont.) Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area

Recreational Uses in DWA's	Total	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
	N = 1476			
<b>Horseback riding</b>				
Always acceptable	30%	33%	32%	26%
Usually acceptable	37%	34%	39%	38%
Sometimes acceptable	27%	27%	23%	31%
Never acceptable	4%	6%	4%	3%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(46)	(8)	(13)	(22)
<b>Hunting</b>				
Always acceptable	6%	7%	7%	5%
Usually acceptable	12%	12%	13%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	31%	31%	32%	30%
Never acceptable	49%	48%	45%	53%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(49)	(11)	(13)	(18)
<b>Motorized boating</b>				
Always acceptable	4%	3%	3%	3%
Usually acceptable	13%	15%	13%	11%
Sometimes acceptable	41%	41%	45%	39%
Never acceptable	41%	39%	37%	46%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(44)	(10)	(11)	(19)
<b>Canoeing/kayaking</b>				
Always acceptable	51%	53%	53%	49%
Usually acceptable	35%	32%	33%	38%
Sometimes acceptable	10%	11%	10%	10%
Never acceptable	2%	3%	2%	2%
Not sure	2%	1%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(46)	(8)	(11)	(22)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.7 (cont.) Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area

Recreational Uses in DWA's	Total N = 1476	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 664
<b>Sport fishing</b>				
Always acceptable	24%	26%	28%	20%
Usually acceptable	37%	36%	37%	38%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	28%	26%	31%
Never acceptable	9%	8%	8%	9%
Not sure	2%	2%	1%	1%
No response (cases)	(53)	(10)	(20)	(20)
<b>Access by helicopter to drop off visitors</b>				
Always acceptable	10%	11%	8%	11%
Usually acceptable	26%	27%	27%	25%
Sometimes acceptable	42%	40%	44%	43%
Never acceptable	18%	19%	16%	17%
Not sure	4%	3%	5%	4%
No response (cases)	(45)	(6)	(16)	(19)
<b>Access by plane to drop off visitors</b>				
Always acceptable	8%	9%	8%	8%
Usually acceptable	23%	25%	24%	23%
Sometimes acceptable	41%	41%	42%	41%
Never acceptable	23%	22%	21%	23%
Not sure	5%	3%	5%	5%
No response (cases)	(48)	(8)	(15)	(19)
<b>Mountain biking</b>				
Always acceptable	18%	19%	21%	15%
Usually acceptable	27%	26%	31%	26%
Sometimes acceptable	32%	33%	27%	35%
Never acceptable	20%	21%	19%	21%
Not sure	3%	1%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(55)	(13)	(17)	(18)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.8 Non-Recreational Uses in Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area

Non-Recreational Uses in DWA's	Total N = 1476	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Scientific research on ecosystems, etc.</b>				
Always acceptable	50%	52%	49%	52%
Usually acceptable	32%	30%	35%	32%
Sometimes acceptable	12%	11%	12%	12%
Never acceptable	2%	4%	2%	2%
Not sure	3%	4%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(63)	(12)	(22)	(21)
<b>Trapping</b>				
Always acceptable	4%	4%	4%	2%
Usually acceptable	11%	13%	13%	9%
Sometimes acceptable	31%	32%	30%	32%
Never acceptable	52%	49%	50%	54%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	3%
No response (cases)	(50)	(10)	(15)	(19)
<b>Cattle grazing</b>				
Always acceptable	9%	10%	9%	9%
Usually acceptable	19%	21%	20%	17%
Sometimes acceptable	42%	43%	44%	41%
Never acceptable	26%	24%	25%	30%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	3%
No response (cases)	(42)	(7)	(12)	(18)
<b>Mining</b>				
Always acceptable	3%	5%	3%	3%
Usually acceptable	9%	9%	9%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	34%	40%	36%	31%
Never acceptable	50%	42%	49%	54%
Not sure	4%	4%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(43)	(6)	(15)	(17)
<b>Timber harvesting</b>				
Always acceptable	3%	6%	3%	3%
Usually acceptable	10%	10%	11%	9%
Sometimes acceptable	35%	40%	37%	34%
Never acceptable	49%	42%	46%	53%
Not sure	3%	3%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(37)	(8)	(10)	(15)
<b>Commercial fishing</b>				
Always acceptable	3%	5%	3%	3%
Usually acceptable	9%	8%	9%	9%
Sometimes acceptable	30%	32%	31%	29%
Never acceptable	55%	53%	54%	56%
Not sure	3%	2%	3%	2%
No response (cases)	(47)	(7)	(15)	(18)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.9 Any Commercially Guided Wilderness Trips and Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas by Population of Residence Area

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	Total N = 1476	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 664
<b>Ever take a commercially guided wilderness trip?</b>				
No	88%	91%	88%	87%
Yes	9%	8%	10%	11%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(25)	(7)	(9)	(7)
<b>Fishing trips</b>				
Always acceptable	14%	17%	14%	12%
Usually acceptable	31%	32%	32%	30%
Sometimes acceptable	39%	36%	39%	41%
Never acceptable	14%	14%	13%	15%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(41)	(11)	(13)	(15)
<b>Hunting trips</b>				
Always acceptable	6%	8%	7%	5%
Usually acceptable	13%	16%	14%	10%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	27%	30%	29%
Never acceptable	51%	50%	47%	55%
Not sure	2%	0%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(45)	(11)	(15)	(16)
<b>Horseback trips</b>				
Always acceptable	26%	27%	27%	23%
Usually acceptable	39%	43%	39%	38%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	23%	27%	31%
Never acceptable	6%	7%	6%	5%
Not sure	2%	0%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(52)	(13)	(12)	(20)
<b>Wildlife viewing tours</b>				
Always acceptable	41%	45%	41%	39%
Usually acceptable	37%	36%	37%	39%
Sometimes acceptable	16%	14%	17%	17%
Never acceptable	4%	5%	3%	3%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(50)	(8)	(13)	(20)
<b>Riverboat tours</b>				
Always acceptable	18%	18%	17%	17%
Usually acceptable	33%	35%	34%	34%
Sometimes acceptable	35%	33%	37%	35%
Never acceptable	11%	14%	10%	11%
Not sure	3%	1%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(45)	(8)	(12)	(19)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance <= 0.05

Table 5.9 (cont.) Any Commercially Guided Wilderness Trips and Commercially Guided Services in Designated Wilderness Areas and Any 1992 BC Wilderness Trips by Population of Residence Area

Commercial Guiding in DWA's	Total N = 1476	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>River rafting/canoe tours</b>				
Always acceptable	26%	25%	24%	27%
Usually acceptable	39%	43%	39%	38%
Sometimes acceptable	28%	26%	29%	28%
Never acceptable	6%	6%	6%	6%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	2%
No response (cases)	(49)	(9)	(15)	(20)
<b>Heli-hiking</b>				
Always acceptable	14%	15%	14%	12%
Usually acceptable	29%	30%	32%	29%
Sometimes acceptable	36%	33%	34%	37%
Never acceptable	17%	20%	16%	17%
Not sure	4%	2%	4%	4%
No response (cases)	(45)	(8)	(11)	(23)
<b>Heli-skiing</b>				
Always acceptable	13%	15%	14%	12%
Usually acceptable	28%	29%	29%	27%
Sometimes acceptable	36%	33%	34%	39%
Never acceptable	19%	21%	19%	19%
Not sure	4%	3%	4%	4%
No response (cases)	(49)	(11)	(13)	(22)
<b>Helicopter sightseeing tours</b>				
Always acceptable	22%	27%	23%	20%
Usually acceptable	32%	33%	34%	29%
Sometimes acceptable	26%	22%	26%	28%
Never acceptable	17%	17%	14%	20%
Not sure	4%	2%	4%	3%
No response (cases)	(52)	(8)	(14)	(26)
<b>Backpacking</b>				
Always acceptable	49%	49%	49%	49%
Usually acceptable	35%	37%	34%	36%
Sometimes acceptable	10%	10%	11%	10%
Never acceptable	3%	3%	4%	2%
Not sure	3%	1%	2%	3%
No response (cases)	(52)	(10)	(19)	(17)
<b>Any wilderness trips in B.C. in 1992?</b>				
Yes	17%	17%	17%	17%
No	83%	83%	83%	83%
No response (cases)	(10)	(0)	(6)	(3)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$



Table 5.10 Wilderness Trips and Most Important Reasons for Not Taking Wilderness Trips by Population of Residence Area

Wilderness Trips	Total	Population of Residence Area		
	N = 1227 *	Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Ever take a wilderness within B.C.?</b>				
Yes	37%	36%	38%	40%
No	63%	64%	62%	60%
No response (cases)	(54)	(13)	(11)	(21)
<b>Year of last wilderness trip **</b>				
1991	17%	12%	16%	20%
1990	7%	4%	6%	9%
Before 1990	76%	84%	79%	71%
No response (cases)	(22)	(4)	(9)	(11)
<b>Most Important Reason for not taking wilderness trips</b>				
Illness/Health	9%	11%	8%	10%
Family reasons	15%	16%	18%	12%
Not aware of where to go	5%	4%	6%	6%
No interest in wilderness trips	9%	9%	9%	9%
No transportation	2%	3%	1%	1%
Too busy	14%	12%	14%	15%
Different vacation	22%	19%	22%	22%
No outdoor skills	7%	7%	9%	6%
Costs too much	3%	4%	3%	2%
Lack of equipment	2%	2%	1%	2%
No one to go with	2%	1%	2%	3%
Financial reasons	7%	6%	7%	6%

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

\* Table percentages based on 1,227 respondents who did not take a wilderness trip in 1992 (except where indicated)

\*\* Percentages, tests of significance and numbers of "no responses" are based on N = 437 respondents who took a BC wilderness trip before 1992

Table 5.11 All Reasons for Not Taking Wilderness Trips, Any Wilderness Trips in the Next 2 Years by Population of Residence Area

Wilderness Trips	Total	Population of Residence Area		
	N = 1227 *	Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>All reasons for not taking wilderness trips</b>				
Illness/Health	15%	16%	14%	14%
Family reasons	30%	32%	34%	25%
Not aware of where to go	18%	14%	19%	19%
No interest in wilderness trips	17%	16%	17%	17%
No transportation	7%	7%	7%	8%
Too busy	33%	31%	32%	36%
Different vacation	55%	50%	56%	57%
No outdoor skills	25%	22%	28%	25%
Costs too much	9%	14%	9%	7%
Lack of equipment	18%	18%	16%	18%
No one to go with	14%	15%	13%	15%
Financial reasons	25%	26%	25%	26%
<b>Planning any wilderness trips in the next 2 years?</b>				
Very likely	15%	12%	15%	17%
Somewhat likely	18%	14%	19%	19%
Not sure	25%	26%	24%	22%
Somewhat unlikely	14%	14%	14%	14%
Very unlikely	29%	34%	29%	28%
No response (cases)	(16)	(13)	(7)	(20)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

\* Table percentages based on 1,227 respondents who did not take a wilderness trip in 1992 (except where indicated)

*Appendix 5. Reference Tables: Views of Rural and Urban Dwellers*

**Table 5.12 Season at Start of 1992 Wilderness Trip, Day or Overnight Trip, Nights Away from Home and Nights in the Wilderness by Population of Residence Area**

Wilderness Trips	Total	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Season at start of 1992 trip</b>	<b>N = 239 *</b>			
Spring	20%	20%	20%	20%
Summer	61%	54%	56%	70%
Fall	13%	17%	17%	7%
Winter	6%	9%	8%	3%
No response (cases)	(11)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<b>Day or overnight trip?</b>				
Just for the day	34%	38%	33%	32%
Overnight	66%	62%	67%	68%
No response (cases)	(12)	(5)	(3)	(4)
<b>Nights away from home</b>				
None	18%	21%	21%	12%
1 - 2 nights	27%	31%	25%	22%
3 - 5 nights	30%	33%	29%	31%
6 or more nights	26%	15%	26%	35%
No response (cases)	(16)	(1)	(4)	(11)
<b>Nights in the wilderness</b>				
None	18%	30%	26%	25%
1 - 2	27%	32%	27%	25%
3 - 5	30%	28%	27%	30%
6 or more	26%	11%	20%	20%
No response (cases)	(16)	(2)	(7)	(10)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

\* Table percentages based on n = 239 respondents who took a wilderness trip in 1992

Table 5.13 Amount Spent on Last Wilderness Trip, Maximum Expenses Before Canceling Last Wilderness Trip and Any Other 1992 Wilderness Trips by Population of Residence Area

Wilderness Trips	Total N = 239 *	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Amount spent on last wilderness trip</b>				
\$50 or less	22%	32%	21%	17%
\$51 - \$100	15%	18%	14%	13%
\$101 - \$250	24%	23%	29%	22%
\$251 - \$500	17%	18%	14%	20%
\$501 or more	21%	9%	21%	29%
No response (cases)	(29)	(3)	(11)	(10)
<b>Maximum expenses before canceling last wilderness trip</b>				
\$50 or less	24%	32%	14%	22%
\$51 - \$100	12%	16%	6%	16%
\$101 - \$250	27%	19%	36%	23%
\$251 - \$500	21%	19%	30%	19%
\$501 or more	15%	13%	14%	19%
No response (cases)	(75)	(18)	(31)	(24)
<b>Any additional wilderness trips in 1992</b>				
Yes	49%	51%	54%	43%
No	51%	49%	46%	57%
No response (cases)	(16)	(6)	(7)	(3)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

\* Table percentages based on n = 239 respondents who took a wilderness trip in 1992

Table 5.14 Demographics  
by Population of Residence Area

Demographics	Total N = 1476	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
<b>Years of residence in B.C.</b>				
15 or less	24%	20%	20%	28%
16 - 25	23%	22%	24%	21%
26 - 40	31%	34%	33%	30%
More than 40	23%	24%	23%	22%
No response (cases)	(16)	(0)	(4)	(1)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	58%	65%	61%	56%
Female	42%	35%	39%	44%
No response (cases)	(20)	(1)	(3)	(3)
<b>Age</b>				
18 - 24	9%	5%	8%	10%
25 - 34	23%	20%	21%	25%
35 - 44	27%	31%	27%	25%
45 - 54	14%	12%	14%	16%
55 - 64	12%	14%	13%	10%
65 or older	16%	19%	18%	14%
No response (cases)	(39)	(7)	(8)	(6)
<b>Persons in the household</b>				
One	19%	18%	15%	24%
Two	36%	36%	37%	35%
Three	16%	18%	17%	15%
Four	18%	20%	21%	15%
Five or more	11%	10%	10%	11%
No response (cases)	(24)	(2)	(3)	(5)
<b>Persons under the age of 18 in the household</b>				
None	63%	60%	62%	67%
One	14%	15%	12%	15%
Two	16%	19%	19%	11%
Three or more	7%	6%	7%	8%
No response (cases)	(53)	(9)	(12)	(15)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$

Table 5.14 (cont.) Demographics  
by Population of Residence Area

Demographics	Total	Population of Residence Area		
		Less than 25,000 n = 289	25,000 - 99,999 n = 493	100,000 or more n = 564
	N = 1476			
<b>Racial Background</b>				
Caucasian	91%	93%	94%	88%
Other	9%	7%	6%	13%
No response (cases)	(83)	(24)	(18)	(22)
<b>Education</b>				
Some high school	11%	15%	12%	6%
High school grad	25%	23%	29%	22%
Vocational or trade school grad	12%	16%	10%	9%
Some college or university	24%	22%	26%	23%
College or university grad	19%	17%	16%	23%
Some graduate work	3%	2%	3%	5%
Graduate degree	7%	5%	5%	12%
No response (cases)	(56)	(9)	(22)	(8)
<b>Household income</b>				
Less than \$15,000	9%	8%	6%	9%
\$15,000 - \$29,999	22%	20%	22%	23%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	30%	29%	32%	29%
\$50,000 - \$64,999	20%	25%	20%	17%
\$65,000 - \$79,999	8%	7%	8%	9%
\$80,000 or more	12%	11%	12%	14%
No response (cases)	(128)	(18)	(41)	(41)

Shaded figures indicate chi-square at significance  $\leq 0.05$