# AN IDENTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION OF RESTRICTING FACTORS IN RELATION TO PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION BY A SELECT POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

AN IDENTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION OF RESTRICTING FACTORS IN RELATION TO PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION BY A SELECT POPULATION

One of the current emphases in outdoor recreation research concerns the study of the city as a population centre out of which emanates the demand for outdoor recreation experience and opportunity. This thesis is an identification and examination of those factors which restrict a given population's participation in outdoor recreation. The married population of Thompson was the select population chosen for this study because it represented a unique opportunity to study a population in a relatively isolated environment. Principal considerations are the nature of recreation types and their restricting factors and recreation patterns, and the implications for the development of Paint Lake. These considerations are each given detailed attention in order to evaluate present and future demand for outdoor recreation in terms of the usage of Paint Lake.

The main method employed in the preparation of this thesis was an interview survey of the married population of Thompson. Secondary methods involved the provision of a theoretical framework for this study and the description of the physical and cultural background of Thompson.

The questionnaire used in the interview survey was designed to

elicit information concerning socio-economic characteristics, restricting factors, and recreation patterns. An original sample of 429 interview schedules was taken by the interviewers. This sample included 339 marrieds, 88 singles, and two divorced, separated, or widowed. For the purposes of this thesis only the marrieds sample was utilized. This sample represented approximately 10 per cent of the married households resident in Thompson at the time of the interview, i.e., May, 1971.

The physical and cultural characteristics of Thompson and the surrounding area are described in Chapter II. The physiography of Thompson is typical of the Canadian Shield with its inherent shortcomings. Dense black spruce renders much of the area uninviting. The Subarctic climate is quite severe. The cliff shorelines and swampy backshores of Paint Lake have their attendant difficulties in terms of development. Culturally, the Thompson milieu is not particularly conducive to the pursuit of leisure activities. Economic exploitation as the paramount interest has a pervasive influence.

Chapter III provided a theoretical framework by tracing the historical development of research in outdoor recreation and by showing how the analysis of restricting factors fits into the general picture of recreation research. Chapter IV outlined the manner in which the Thompson-Paint Lake research was conducted. Also, it showed how the married population of Thompson was composed of various recreation types based on activities and interests.

Chapter V examined the restricting factors which were peculiar to each recreation type. The single greatest factor was a lack of interest in outdoor recreation which characterized each recreation type with the exception of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. The Non-participant type was especially marked by a lack of interest.

Recreation patterns characteristic of each recreation type were discussed in Chapter VI. Special attention was paid to patterns at Paint Lake. However, winter leisure activities were also examined. The outdoors played a minor role in winter leisure--most important was the home as a base for activities.

Possible changes in the supply of outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities and in socio-economic characteristics and the effect of these changes on the nature of restricting factors were discussed in Chapter VII. Attention was given to changes in supply, leisure time and income. Suggestions for resource development at Paint Lake were also included.

The conclusions of the thesis stress the importance of understanding the nature of those factors which restrict participation in outdoor recreation in order to plan intelligently for the utilization of outdoor recreation as a means for the achievement of a more satisfying existence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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I am sincerely grateful for the co-operation and financial assistance given to me by the Parks Branch, Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, Province of Manitoba in the carrying out of field work necessary to this project. Appreciation is also extended to the people of Thompson, many of whom gave friendly co-operation and assistance. Special mention must be made of Mr. Warren Bettis for his hospitality to us while in Thompson. Also, I wish to thank Mr. Edward Sawatzky for his cartographic assistance.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The increasing scientific interest in outdoor recreation has been documented in many studies. Researchers into outdoor recreation phenomena have a fairly good grasp of recreation patterns, socio-economic characteristics of recreationists, and recreation resources.

One aspect of recreation phenomena which has received little attention by researchers is that of factors restricting participation in outdoor recreation. There has been a great deal of concern and confusion about the concept of demand for outdoor recreation among researchers. Most frequently present demand has been associated with use and future demand has been considered in some way directly related to the effect of changes in socio-economic characteristics. This approach has often led to unsatisfactory and unrealistic projections of future demand. For example, given a doubling of average annual income by the year 2000 combined with a much shorter work week, demand for outdoor recreation would by 2000 have increased in direct proportion to increased income and leisure levels.

It is, however, vital to the park planner to have a realistic estimate of future demand together with an understanding of present demand in order to adequately plan for the development of facilities and resources. This study attempts to show that an analysis of restricting factors is an important and necessary addition to techniques

presently utilized for understanding demand.

The major objective of this research was, then, to identify and examine factors restricting participation in outdoor recreation by a select population. To facilitate the achievement of this objective it was deemed advisable to divide the population into recreation types based on interest, participation, season and area. Regional background, recreation patterns, socio-economic characteristics, and environmental perception were examined in the identification and analysis of restricting factors.

The select population chosen for this study consisted of the married population of Thompson. An attempt was made to include the single adult population; however, this proved unsuccessful and consequently was not included in this study.

Thompson is a rapidly developing, northern Manitoba city with a very recent history. It is located at approximately 56°N latitude and 98°W longitude. From its establishment in 1958 the city has grown to a population of approximately 20,000. The main employer in Thompson is the International Nickel Company. Inco has the mineral rights to one of the richest nickel-bearing ore reserves in the world. Recently the world nickel market has entered a slight recession; however, the long-term prospects in the nickel market appear bright. Thus Thompson is not a settlement as ephemeral as other smaller mining or single-enterprise communities.

The recreation area with which the population of Thompson is mainly concerned is Paint Lake. The lake was originally developed

by Inco to serve the needs of Thompson--then a community of only 6,000 population. As Thompson expanded rapidly and the facilities at Paint Lake became patently inadequate, the Parks Branch of the Manitoba Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs took over the area for development. Paint Lake is now officially designated a provincial recreation area.

The chapter on "Regional Background" outlines the physical and cultural milieu in which the population of Thompson is set. Following is a chapter entitled "Theoretical Framework" which briefly outlines the progress of geographical research in outdoor recreation and establishes the current "state of the art." The particular techniques and methods used in this research are described in the chapter on "Research Design." The analysis of restricting factors to participation in outdoor recreation by recreation types is contained in the chapter entitled "Restricting Factors." Existing recreation patterns of the various recreation types according to number of days, outdoor activities and geographical locations are described and illustrated in the chapter entitled "Recreation Patterns." The chapter "Implications for Paint Lake" discusses the possible effects of changes in restricting factors on the use of the recreation resources of Paint Lake. Finally, a concluding chapter summarizes the findings of this research.

# CHAPTER II

# REGIONAL BACKGROUND

## INTRODUCTION

A knowledge of the regional background is important in the study of recreation phenomena in a specific area. Recreation behaviour and expectations are influenced by both the physical features of an area and the cultural development of the population. Consequently, it is important to be familiar with the regional background in order to more fully understand the manner in which the environment acts as a restricting factor to participation in outdoor recreation.

## PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

Thompson is located in a relatively isolated position with regard to the rest of Manitoba. The distance from Winnipeg to Thompson is 400 air miles, 455 road miles*, and 700 miles by rail (see map #1). The nearest settlements of any reasonable size are Flin Flon and The Pas, both approximately 245 miles distant. The sheer physical distance to Thompson coupled with inferior road conditions compounds the relative isolation of Thompson. This isolated condition may act as a restrictive factor to participation in outdoor recreation.

Thompson is situated almost due north of Winnipeg, just south of $56^{o}$N latitude and just east of $98^{o}$W longitude. Thus it is a city of Manitoba's north country, set well into the Precambrian Shield.

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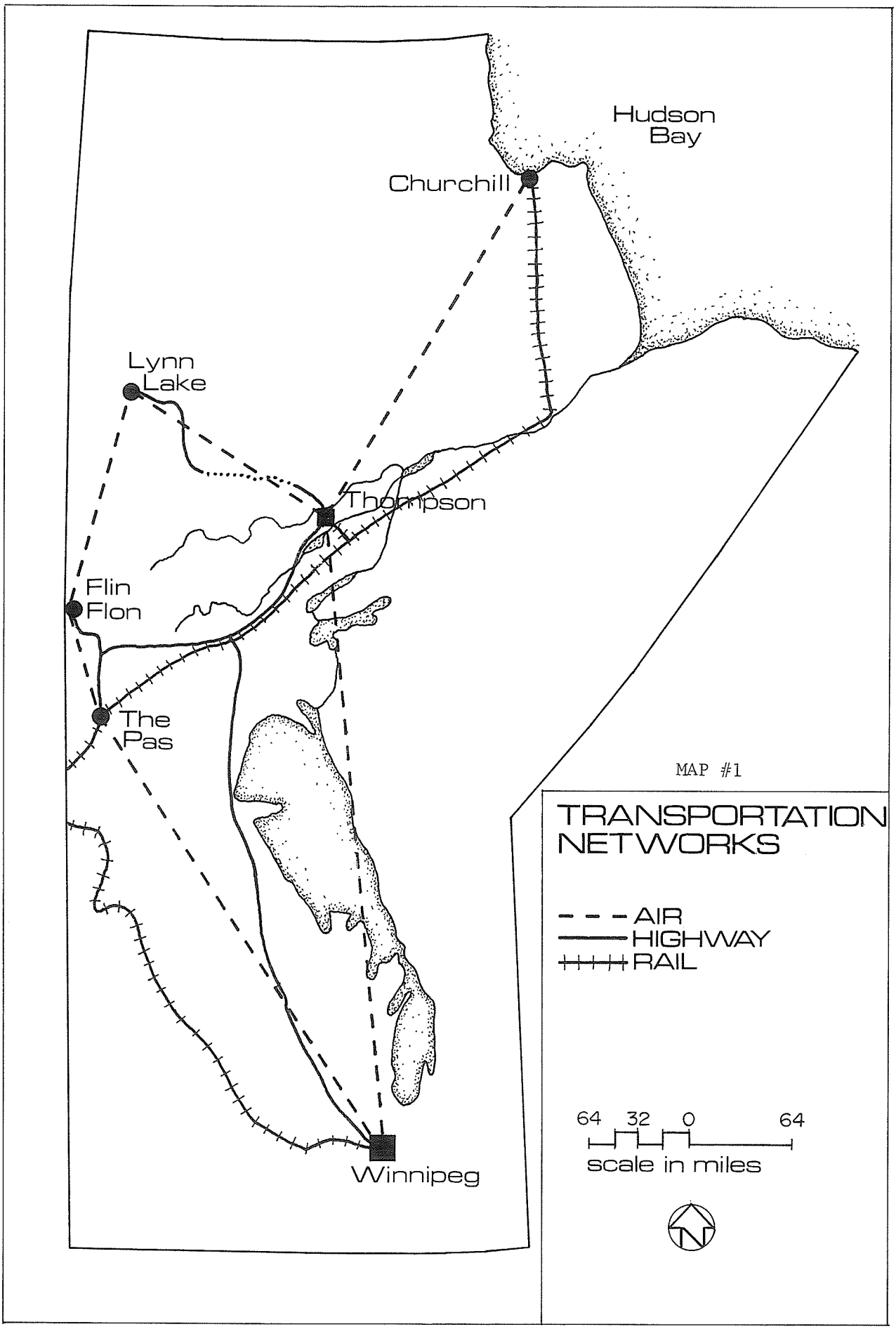
* Until the summer of 1971 this distance was 695 miles on the old route of Highway #10 and Provincial Road #391.


Hudson Bay
Churchill
Lynn Lake
Thompson
Flin Flon
The Pas
Winnipeg
MAP #1
TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS
AIR
HIGHWAY
RAIL
64 32 0 64
scale in miles
N

Specifically, Thompson is located in that part of the Shield known as the Nelson depression or trough (Weir, 1960:2). The following description is one of relief typical of the area surrounding Thompson.

> Rivers and lakes are frequently entrenched 50 to 100 feet. Many rocky hills and morainic deposits further add to the roughness of the terrain. Erosion by the continental ice-sheet deranged the drainage resulting in a maze of lakes, swamps and streams...many /lakes/ occupy rock-basins and vary greatly in depth. Many consist merely of the widening of existing stream channels. In general the streams carry little sediment since the multitude of lakes act as settling basins and the crystalline rocks are difficult to erode. As a result their cutting power is reduced and their channels are marked by many rapids and falls (Weir, 1960:2).

The relief in the immediate vicinity of Thompson is "generally flat and relief rarely exceeds two hundred feet" (Patterson, 1960:2). Further to the northeast the relief is more pronounced with the presence of such glacial features as eskers.

Vegetative growth in the area around Thompson is not at par with much of that found in other parts of the Shield. This is probably due to the fact that "most of the area has been burnt over at different times and the growth now consists mainly of poplar, spruce, and fir of a size suitable only for pulpwood" (Patterson, 1960:2). Thus the stunted vegetation combined with the flatness of the relief results in an uninspiring landscape in terms of Shield topography. The rough, inaccessible wilderness surrounding Thompson may appear uninviting to many people who are not interested in "roughing it."

Within reasonable driving distance of Thompson, however, there

are excellent examples of superb Shield scenery. The most inspiring landscape feature in the area probably is Pisew Falls. At Paint Lake there are many examples of beautiful Shield landscapes, although not as spectacular as at Pisew. The area around Moak Lake is said to be representative of the better forms of Shield topography as well. These areas are, of course, the attractive ones in terms of summer outdoor recreation.

Two main river systems, the Burntwood and the Grass, drain the area around Thompson. The city itself is located on the south bank of the Burntwood. Paint Lake forms part of the Grass River system. Both river systems form part of the immense Nelson River drainage basin. Map #2 illsutrates the position of Thompson in relation to the river and lake systems. Note the abundance of large lakes to the south of the city and the potential for outdoor recreation development which they represent.

The climate of an area, in terms of temperature and precipitation, is important as a factor influencing the duration, if not the nature, of the recreation engaged in. Available meteorological observations for Thompson cover only the years 1967 to the present. Tables I and II depict temperature and precipitation data. It is obvious from this data that Thompson is located in the Humid Subarctic climatic zone where summers are warm and short and winters cold and quite long. Dry months are November to April. The great majority of precipitation falls as rain. July and August are the only summer months in Thompson. For these months there is a con-

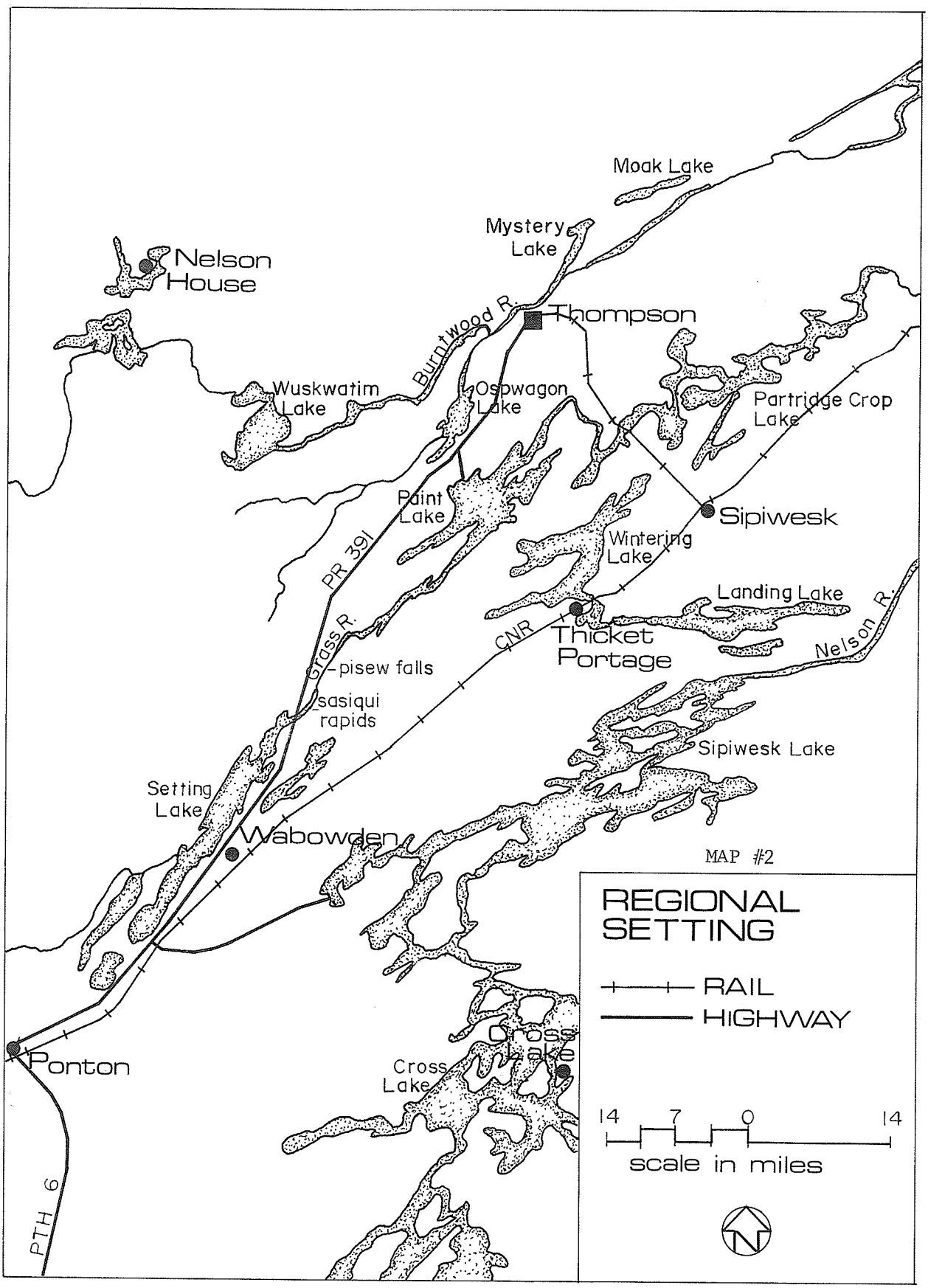

Moak Lake
Mystery Lake
Nelson House
Thompson
Burntwood R.
Wuskwatim Lake
Ospwagon Lake
Partridge Crop Lake
Paint Lake
Sipiwesk
PR 391
Wintering Lake
Landing Lake
Grass R.
CNR
Thicket Portage
Nelson R.
pisew falls
sasiqui rapids
Sipiwesk Lake
Setting Lake
Wabowden
MAP #2
REGIONAL SETTING
RAIL
HIGHWAY
Cross Lake
Cross Lake
Ponton
14 7 0 14
scale in miles
PTH 6
N

TABLE I

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURES ($^{o}$F)
AT THOMPSON (1967-71)*

| YEAR | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967 | -14.1 | -15.0 | 2.9 | 17.8 | 37.9 | 53.9 | 58.7 | 57.8 | 52.1 | 29.9 | 9.3 | -0.9 |
| 1968 | -16.6 | -9.2 | 11.6 | 26.5 | 41.9 | 50.9 | 54.8 | 51.3 | 48.9 | 33.0 | 11.8 | -7.6 |
| 1969 | -18.6 | -0.6 | 5.2 | 33.2 | 37.1 | 46.4 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 41.2 | 27.0 | 12.7 | 1.4 |
| 1970 | -12.1 | -11.1 | 4.6 | 24.3 | 38.0 | 57.1 | 62.6 | 56.9 | 45.4 | 31.4 | 11.8 | -16.4 |
| 1971 | -14.0 | -0.2 | 6.1 | 28.5 | 44.7 | 56.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

* Government of Canada, Monthly Record Meteorological Observations in Canada. Ottawa: Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, 1967-71.

TABLE II

TOTAL PRECIPITATION (inches)
AT THOMPSON (1967-71)*

| YEAR | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967 | 1.14 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 2.18 | 0.76 | 1.77 | 2.57 | 3.97 | 0.67 | 2.05 | 1.53 | 1.27 | 19.78 |
| 1968 | 1.59 | 0.26 | 1.32 | 1.70 | 2.23 | 1.88 | 1.81 | 4.95 | 2.53 | 2.33 | 0.85 | 1.44 | 22.89 |
| 1969 | 0.88 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.61 | 2.52 | 3.10 | 1.01 | 3.01 | 6.87 | 2.39 | 0.84 | 0.67 | 22.68 |
| 1970 | 0.52 | 0.35 | 0.62 | 1.23 | 2.51 | 4.76 | 2.62 | 2.08 | 1.08 | 3.60 | 0.99 | 1.66 | 22.02 |
| 1971 | 0.64 | 0.69 | 0.46 | 0.85 | 2.22 | 2.94 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

* Ibid.

siderable range in precipitation amounts, indicating dry and wet summers.

The average temperature for July is 60°F. For January it is -14°F. The average date of the last spring frost is June 10 and the average date of the first fall frost is August 31. The average annual precipitation is 16-18 inches (Weir, 1971:3-5). The average temperature data shown above corresponds closely to the observed data shown in Table I. Observed precipitation data shown in Table II is higher by several inches than that shown by Weir.

Summer temperatures at Thompson are lower than they are in more western areas at that latitude because of the "negative influence of the cold water of the /Hudson/ Bay even in midsummer" (Weir, 1960:14). In winter the Thompson area is most often under the influence of the Mackenzie high pressure zone so that it receives "clear, cold, mostly calm weather with much sunshine" (Weir, 1960:14).

The severity of the Humid Subarctic climate with its harsh winters and short, unpredictable summers acts definitely as a restricting factor to participation in outdoor recreation.

The ability of the physical environment to sustain recreation use is another important factor to consider in an assessment of the physical background. In terms of the Shield, Baker states:

> The ability of the landscape to withstand intensive use is probably less than that of the more southerly areas. Biologically and botanically this is an inferior environment in spite of its appeal for outdoor recreation. Heavy use over long periods of time can result in serious deterioration. Excessively large concentrations of people tend to destroy the wilderness quality of the landscape, which is one of its most appealing attributes. In short, more

> space per person is required than in the southern parts of Manitoba if natural environment factors are to be retained in their present state (Baker, 1962:37).

Paint Lake is that part of the Shield topography surrounding Thompson which receives the vast majority of outdoor recreation use. Certain limitations characteristic of Shield lakes and specifically of Paint Lake act directly and indirectly as restricting factors to participation in outdoor recreation.

Paint Lake is approximately 25 miles long, six miles wide and covers about 42 square miles. This elongated shape is in itself a problem in terms of road development.

The nature of the shoreline and the backshore pose some problems. "For instance the extremes in topography of steep rock outcrops and low swamps hinders /sic/ the amount and location of development" (Witty, 1969:21). The Paint Lake shoreline frequently constitutes a rock cliff with a swampy backshore, thus requiring linear development and restricting large development areas. In many places bedrock near the surface restricts development of resort-type facilities.

Paint Lake also has a large number of small, dense black spruce stands which present a sterile environment for development. Furthermore, acidic clay soils pose problems of road and grass maintenance. Roads are expensive to build and maintain and large grass areas, such as required for a golf course, would be inordinately expensive to construct and maintain.

The lake is quite shallow, averaging approximately 21 feet in depth. One of the major problems associated with the water is that

of a fluctuating water level (plus or minus five feet). Such a condition is hazardous to boating. "Bathing is also hampered by this water fluctuation for aquatic weed growth increases profusely under these conditions. Where clay-silt underlies many beaches willows, grasses and emergent weeds which reduce beach quality are common" (Witty, 1969:22).

Understanding the physical environment of a population is important in the interpretation of restricting factors to outdoor recreation because of the intimate association between environment and outdoor recreation. Thus the nature of such physical features as climate, terrain, and soils may act as hindrances to participation in outdoor recreation.

## CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The cultural environment of a population is of much greater importance than its physical environment. Watson expresses this succinctly in the phrase "the limitations of geography consist in the limitations of culture" (Watson, 1964:5). In other words, the quality of the cultural environment is paramount to an understanding of the relationships between man and his environment, whether or not for recreational purposes.

The cultural environment has various facets, of which the following will be discussed--historical, economic and social.

### Historical

The area around present-day Thompson was originally occupied

by the Cree Indians*. The development of the fur trade brought explorers, surveyors and fur traders into the area. Patterson states that "Henry Kelsey is believed to have been the first explorer to enter this region; however the route he followed in 1691 has never been clearly outlined" (Patterson, 1960:2). Another noted explorer Samuel Hearne, made two trips, in 1774 and 1775, into the area inland from Hudson Bay. His map of 1776 clearly shows Paint Lake and other components of the Grass River system (Warkentin, 1970:96-97). Philip Turnor, a surveyor for the Hudson Bay Company, also passed through the area on his journey to Lake Athabasca in the years 1790-92 (Tyrrell, 1934). The famous explorer and surveyor David Thompson spent several years in the Grass and Burntwood country while employed by the North West Company and the Hudson Bay Company. The area was regularly frequented by Montreal traders employed by the North West Company.

Thus it is evident that by the nineteenth century white men were well acquainted with the Grass-Burntwood country--perhaps more so than today. Much of the area traversed by the fur traders remains accessible only by canoe. Relative inaccessibility of lakes and rivers around Thompson acts as a restricting factor to the use of the outdoors for recreational purposes.

With the decline of the fur trade in the Burntwood-Grass country there was a corresponding decline in the activity and presence of

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* The nearest Indian reserves to Thompson are those at Split Lake and Nelson House.

white men. In the twentieth century white men once again entered this area looking for wealth--a wealth not of furs but of minerals.

Individual prospectors, such as Walter Johnson, had been working in the Burntwood-Grass country for a number of years before Inco became interested in Northern Manitoba as a possible source for nickel. These prospectors did not have recourse to the technology necessary to locate ore bodies which did not hint of their presence through outcrops. For example, the rich deposit at Thompson could not have been discovered except for modern magnetometer methods of prospecting because this ore body does not outcrop.

The discovery of the large high-grade deposit of nickel-bearing ore at Thompson initiated great expenditures for capital development. On December 3, 1956 the Province of Manitoba and Inco entered into an agreement for the orderly and systematic development of the area. One of the basic provisions of this agreement was the provision of a fully-serviced townsite to accommodate a population of 8,000 (International Nickel Company, n.d.a:8). The townsite was to occupy a suitable area of approximately 3,000 acres on the south bank of the Burntwood River two miles from the Inco complex. "The new town was named Thompson in honour of the late Dr. John F. Thompson, then chairman of the board of Inco, and in his 50th year of service with the company" (International Nickel Company, n.d.b:12).

Systematic planning for the outdoor recreation needs of the population was unfortunately not one of the provisions of the agreement. Outdoor recreation was at that time not recognized as a

legitimate need. Consequently people were left to fend for themselves. Until recently the emphasis in the north was on the development of the wilderness for exploitive purposes. The work ethic was paramount and outdoor recreation incidental.

In 1961 the Inco complex at Thompson completed its first production of electrolytic nickel--some four years after the start of development. In 1966 Inco embarked on a multimillion dollar expansion of its operations in the Thompson area. Additional mines brought into production were Birchtree (1969), Soab (1970) and Pipe (1971).

The town of Thompson grew with the expansion of Inco operations from a population of 3,449 in 1961 to 8,989 in 1966 and 18,953 in 1971 (Census, 1961, 1966, 1971). An increasing population stimulated the development of a considerable service sector. Also, Thompson became increasingly important as a service centre for points around it. Several provincial and federal governmental offices are located in Thompson. In 1970 the status of "city" was granted to Thompson.

This rapid population growth experienced by Thompson strained the existing facilities for outdoor recreation, leading as a consequence to overcrowding and deterioration. This condition acted as a constraint to participation in outdoor recreation.

## Economic

The discovery of nickel deposits in the Thompson area had a great effect on economic activity. Prior to Inco's discovery the area was the range of fishermen, trappers, and prospectors. None

of these occupations in themselves contributed much to the economic growth and development of the area.

The Inco find at Thompson was not easily come by. It took an expenditure of ten years and ten million dollars on exploration in Northern Manitoba before the Thompson deposit was located. Then it took a further expenditure of several years and many millions of dollars before the first electrolytic nickel was produced. In reaching the goal of commercial nickel production several auxiliary major projects were necessarily involved. The first of these was the construction of a 30-mile rail spur from Sipiwesk to Thompson. Another was the building of a hydro-electric plant at Kelsey to provide the necessary power for the whole project. Yet another was the construction of a new townsite out of the bush on the bank of the Burntwood. Then, of course, there was the construction of the whole Inco complex--the cause for all the rest of the activity. This complex involved a completely integrated system ranging from mine to mill, smelter, and refinery. It was "the free world's first fully integrated nickel processing complex" (Internation Nickel Company, n.d.b:12). Inco initially invested approximately $185,000,000 to bring the total project to fruition.

The emphasis during this period of construction was one of "getting the job done." In other words, the development of the wilderness was the paramount objective. The enjoyment of leisure in the wilderness during this period was generally incidental.

The initially planned capacity for electrolytic nickel production was to be 75 million pounds. However, production reached 100 million pounds very shortly after the complex began operation. In 1966 the world market for nickel appeared to justify an expansion of nickel production. Inco thereupon embarked on a $100,000,000 expanstion in mines and processing facilities. When this expansion was to be completed in 1971 production capacity would be at "a hundred and seventy million pounds of finished electronickel a year" (Province of Manitoba, 1970b:15).

During the period of this expansion it could well be said of Thompson that "this 12 year-old nickel mining community ranks as Manitoba's only genuine boom town" (Newman, 1969:19). For those who wanted work it could always be had in Thompson. Overtime was readily available, so that annual incomes were often well over ten thousand. As a result of this economic climate commercial interests in Thompson flourished. Incomes were easily come by, and spending was not difficult. And, if prices were a little high, this did not really matter. For investors the opportunity was ideal, especially in housing. In this area of investment the demand exceeded the supply; and, without any controls, the price of housing rose.

In Thompson's boom period the work ethic flourished. People had the money but not the time for participation in outdoor recreation.

The economic boom began slowing down "around February, 1971 when Inco cut out all overtime" (Van Rijn, 1972). The rationale for this action was that it would increase efficiency and provide more

jobs. This move by Inco had repercussions not only on the people whose budgets were geared to overtime but also on the commercial interests which capitalized on the availability of extra discretionary income. Hardest hit financially were those families whose long-term budgeting was based on the extra income provided by overtime.

The slowdown of the economic boom and the shift to a 40-hour week reversed the situation so that now people had more leisure time but less money with which to enjoy it.

Later in 1971 the announcement by Inco of a cutback in production was seen as an additional indication that Thompson's boom period was indeed over. Although this move likely did not affect as many people as the lack of overtime did, it was a much more dramatic indication of an economic recession. For years prior the official company position had been one of making every effort to increase supply because demand apparently continued to exceed supply. The company was portrayed as a "team producing the nickel that is in vital demand all over the free world. The nickel that makes an important contribution to Canada's economy" (Time Magazine, 1969:43).

Competition by smaller companies together with a decreased demand for nickel has had the effect of creating a surplus of Inco nickel. Marketing has not kept pace with production. "Prices have also dropped. A year ago, the international price for nickel was about $2 a pound. In November, 1971 it stood at $1.37½ a pound" (Van Rijn, 1972).

The cutback in production in the fall of 1971 was not sufficient to rectify the imbalance between marketing and production. Inventory stockpiles continued to increase so that "at the end of 1971 the total inventories of all metals and supplies stood at $466 million compared to $286 million at the end of 1970" (Lowery, 1972:2). Therefore the company moved to make an additional cutback in late January 1972. Total production had now been cut by 30 per cent of capacity--20 per cent in the fall of 1971 and 10 per cent in early 1972 (Lowery, 1972:2).

Reductions in production were initiated at the mines most recently developed; viz., Soab, Pipe and Birchtree. These reductions were made mainly by the process of attrition, i.e., with a high rate of labor turnover a stoppage in hiring soon results in a reduced work force. Under full capacity Inco employed some 4,400 people. Estimates indicate that this figure may now be down to 3,800 or 3,900 employees (Lowery, 1972:2). Inco's present policy of no hiring has been extended to its university recruitment program.

The effects of the disappearance of several hundred jobs and the lack of overtime have been felt by the commercial interests in Thompson. Several smaller concerns whose business was based on the availability of ample excess money have closed up. The overall decrease in volume of business transacted has affected most businesses.

This present recession has underscored the point that economically Thompson is to a great extent dependent on the fortunes of Inco. The future of Thompson, at least at present, is tied to the future of nickel in world markets. In the short run that future has dimmed

somewhat; however, in the long run it can be expected that company operations will stabilize and concomitantly so will the work force and the city.

The present instability of the work force at Thompson is an economic liability for Inco. The high rate of labor turnover would conceivably be reduced if better living conditions existed. Included in better living conditions would be better and cheaper recreation facilities.

The Inco operation at Thompson is important to the economy of Manitoba. The output of metallics in the province in 1969 totalled $205,766,131 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1970:684). Of this amount the vast majority is accounted for by nickel of which Inco is by far the major producer. It is the expenditures that are made to produce this amount of nickel that find their repercussions throughout the province.

## Social

The social environment of a community may be described in countless different ways. Human experience is a subjective process difficult to analyze objectively. Thus it is not an easy task to separate fact from fiction--for certainly what is fact for one person is fiction for another. The objective in this section is to provide a balanced view of the social environment in both its positive and negative aspects. The discussions focuses on three areas; adventure, wealth, and growth.

## Adventure

It has been said of the people who live in the modern communities of northern Manitoba that they "share the same adventurous outlook as those who make their homes deep in the forest" (Province of Manitoba, n.d.). The implication in this statement is that the people of Thompson, like the Indian people, are in direct confrontation with nature for their livlihood; that in Thompson they find the opportunity to match their resourcefulness against the challenges of the wilderness and wrestle from it a bright future. The image of hardy frontierism is evoked.

The above characterization does apply to some individuals but hardly to a majority of Thompson's citizens. The majority live in Thompson not out of a sense of adventure but because of necessity. The prospect of a good living has drawn them from their small town or rural environments. The jobs at which they work are like most other jobs--they follow the orders of their immediate supervisor.

Closely akin to the notion of an adventurous spirit is the idea of becoming caught up in the excitement of living in Thompson. "There's a feeling of excitement and satisfaction in being a part of a new and growing town and a new industrial area" (Thompson Chamber of Commerce, n.d.). This attitude is, of course, legitimate in terms of civic pride and good citizenship. However, the above statement loses its altruism when it is interpreted in a narrow materialistic sense. The familiar rat race of "getting ahead" is very much a part of Thompson.

The excitement which outdoor recreation in the north provides for the adventurous spirit is infrequently taken advantage of by Thompsonites. Despite the close proximity of the wilderness only a small proportion of residents utilize it for outdoor recreation. A majority of people do not prefer to "rough it." For these people the lakes and rivers of the area are largely inaccessible. Many, as well, cannot afford the investment in equipment necessary to enjoy the outdoors with some degree of comfort. Many do not find the winter particularly conducive to outdoor recreation. Since Thompson is essentially a winter environment, many people engage in outdoor recreation only in the short summer period. For the majority of Thompson's citizens exploring the pristine wilderness is not a particularly exciting proposition.

## Wealth

Thompson has been represented as the haven for unrestricted free enterprise--the mother lode for all would-be Horatio Algers. In Thompson anyone can become rich, if only he has the guts to do so. "'Thompson is a really exciting place for anyone with a little moxie,' says Donald Cameron, a 37 year-old lawyer who has lived in the town for the past five years. 'The opportunities for investment here are limitless. You often hear stories about Thompson's self-made millionaires--and many of them are true'" (Newman, 1969:19).

The high cost of living has undoubtedly contributed substantially to the making of many fortunes in Thompson. Most affected by

high prices has been the hourly wage earner who has often found his wage raises countered by increased living costs.

Those who cannot become millionaires can still benefit, however; for "Thompson is a wealthy town. People make excellent salaries; they live well in modern homes with all conveniences" (Province of Manitoba, 1970b:15). Inco advertisements tend to feature the careers of successful professionals such as superintendents, geologists and engineers. It is true that many people live well in Thompson, but it is also true that many do not. Many live poorly in basement suites and shoddily constructed apartment buildings. Concerning basement suites "electrical wiring, toilets flushing into storm sewers which empty directly in the Burntwood River, and bedrooms and suites which are situated so that occupants have to push their way past furnaces, and a lack of windows and other ventilation have been the chief complaints" (Lowery, 1972). Many of the older apartment blocks are very badly constructed so that sound proofing is almost nonexistent. Upkeep in these blocks is held to a minimum, tenants are harassed by landlords, and landscaping has never materialized.

One of the chief factors in the high cost of living is the high rental rate. Referring to a housing study of Thompson prepared by the Planning and Priorities Committee of Cabinet it was said that "the report states that rents here are 25 to 42 per cent higher than in Winnipeg and that tenants are paying up to 60 per cent of their monthly pay cheques in rent" (Winnipeg Free Press, 1972).

A situation combining high living costs with poor living conditions illustrates the opportunity for utilizing outdoor recreation as a method for the enrichment of life style; however, the important restricting factor of lack of money would have to be circumvented.

The disparity in incomes reflected in differences in living conditions has separated Thompson into distinct class areas. Professionals tend to live in one part of town, hourly-paid workers in another. Stratification is inevitable despite statements depicting Thompson as a "happy combination of the friendly atmosphere of a smaller rural town, and the modern conveniences of urban living" (Thompson Chamber of Commerce, n.d.). Thompson is no longer a small town but neither is it a city. It is somewhere in transition between the two.

The wealth of Thompson has failed to provide Thompson's citizens with adequate outdoor recreation facilities. The approach basically has been that one should provide for one's own outdoor recreation. Many, however, have not been able to afford to do so.

## Growth

The unprecedented growth of Thompson has been a source of civic pride. The process was seen as "an almost magical transformation from muskeg and bush to a teeming city of 22,000-plus in just 14 years" (Province of Manitoba, 1970c). People have been considerably preoccupied with speculations about the possible extent of Thompson's growth; e.g., at what date Thompson would surpass Brandon as Manitoba's

second-largest city. One optimistic source stated that on the basis of growth since 1964 this would indicate an extrapolated population figure of 34,000 as early as December 1972 (Venables, 1970:23).

Rapid growth resulted in problems despite the official position that every development in Thompson was well-planned. During Inco's expansion in the late Sixties many single and married men came to Thompson to work. Housing development did not keep pace so many lived in basement suites. Little was done for the thousands of single men by way of services. These single males were at the bottom of the social structure. Their presence was viewed as a short-term necessary evil--in the long run quite dispensible.

Inco's official position was one of encouraging families to move to Thompson in an effort to stabilize its work force. Inco stressed the fact that Thompson had everything that parents could wish for in a place to raise their children. The idyllic view was portrayed in an advertisement entitled "A Boy and His World."

> /His/ world is just about everything a young lad could wish for. It is swimming, fishing, boating, soccer, hockey, baseball, modern schools, movie theatres, TV, playing in the bush and nice places for eating out. When he is a little older, /he/ will appreciate the other things his world offers. Beautiful motels, a library, huge shopping plazas and supermarkets, golf, curling, skiing, spacious, modern homes on landscaped streets, completely unspoiled natural surroundings (Time Magazine, 1970:back cover).

What the advertisement does not mention is a seriously overcrowded hospital, unsatisfactory housing, no enclosed swimming facilities, an overtaxed urban recreation complex, inadequate outdoor recreation

facilities at Paint Lake, and the expensiveness of almost every activity engaged in.

## SUMMARY

This chapter has sought to provide a valid portrayal of the physical and cultural milieu which is Thompson. It was pointed out that cultural background is paramount and so this was discussed in greater detail. An understanding of background is essential to the interpretation of the restricting factors in relation to outdoor recreation participation which affect a population.

# CHAPTER III

# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

## INTRODUCTION

In any research project it is necessary to provide the theoretical framework into which the study fits; i.e., it is necessary to indicate the "state of the art" of research in the particular area of concern. This approach is informative of the nature of the most recent research as well as the direction taken in the present research.

Research in outdoor recreation is a fairly recent phenomenon with most of the published material appearing in the last decade. Outdoor recreation research by geographers in common with scientists in other fields is still in early stages of development. Its recent history is manifest in the fact that very few graduate schools of geography offer substantial programs in the geography of recreation. Those schools that do offer recreation programs do so usually in resource management--one of the initial areas of interest to geographers.

## TERMINOLOGY

Because the geographical study of recreation phenomena is a fairly recent development, there is some confusion in terminology. Prof. Z. Mieczkowski, in a paper delivered at the 1970 Canadian Association of Geographers meeting, said "In geographical literature

many terms such as tourism, recreation, outdoor recreation, tourist, visitor, recreationalist, vacationist etc. are widely used in various meanings, leading as a consequence to numerous misunderstandings" (Mieczkowski, 1970:251). "Outdoor recreation" is a term which will be used extensively in this study. How is it defined and how does it relate to tourism?

"Outdoor recreation" is commonly employed in North America to designate "leisure time activity undertaken in a relatively nonurban environment characterized by a natural setting" (ORRRC, 1962a:1). The term relates to "tourism" in that outdoor recreation frequently forms part of tourist activity. Thus "outdoor recreation" has a more restricted meaning than does "tourism." An essential element of tourism is travel, usually involving considerable distances. Although present in the experience of outdoor recreation, travel is not generally considered an important element in the concept of outdoor recreation.*

Thus "outdoor recreation" as defined above is well suited to the needs of this research; the principal interest being in restricting factors to outdoor recreation for an urban population. The key word in the definition is "nonurban." Thus the term "outdoor recreation" where used in this study implies recreation of a nonurban

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* See Colin K. Campbell's "An Approach to Research in Recreational Geography," pp. 85-90 in The Geographer and the Public Environment, B.C. Geographical Series No. 7, 1966 for a more complete explanation of the distinctions between tourist and recreationist.

nature. Urban recreation conducted outside of a building is designated "outdoor urban."

Another pair of terms which needs definition is that of "supply" and"demand." These terms have been used in various ways in recreation studies. Marion Clawson states that "'Demand,' as applied to outdoor recreation, is a word with several meanings; in the popular sense, as applied to a specific area or facility, it means the total number of visitors; to the economist, it means a schedule of volume (visits, user-days, etc.) in relation to a price (cost of the recreation experience) (Clawson, 1966:41). Clawson favours the economist's concept of supply in terms of price rather than as a free public good.

Burton, on the other hand, distinquishes "two main categories of demand, each of which can be expressed in two forms. The first category is effective or existing demand; the second, latent demand. Each of these may be expressed as market demand or non-market demand" (Burton, 1968:3). Burton considers supply in the same terms as demand, with the exception that future supply is termed potential supply. He views outdoor recreation in the non-market sense, i.e., as a "free good" with price relatively unimportant.

For this study the use of Burton's concept of supply and demand is favoured, with the modification that price be considered as an important factor only in relation to outdoor recreation equipment.

ASSUMPTIONS

One of the basic assumptions of this study is that outdoor

recreation is an integral part of man's need for recreation. This statement does not mean that every single individual needs outdoor recreation and would be better off with it. Nor does it mean that recreation is a need per se as is, for example food. What is being claimed for all recreation, in which outdoor recreation plays a major role, is that it is an important means of meeting certain basic needs for the achievement of a satisfying and abundant life. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Study Report #4 recognizes and stresses the necessity for outdoor recreation in American life. As such "It should be widely encouraged for all American citizens, without regard to economic or social levels. In other words, it should be a public responsibility to recognize, to encourage, and where necessary, to provide the means for, outdoor recreation" (ORRRC, 1962b:28).

The second basic assumption of this study is implied in the above quotation; and that is the notion of governmental responsibility for the welfare of citizens in the area of outdoor recreation. The park planner outlines the development possibilities for a given area and population. The political decision-maker then has the opportunity to direct his decision making in such a manner as to optimize the benefits of outdoor recreation for all classes of society.

Farina supports the concept of systematic planning by government in the following statement. "The realization of the full potential of leisure depends initially on the inner spiritual, intellectual,

social and physical resources of the individual but part of the responsibility cannot be met through a patchwork of ad hoc measures devised after needs have become acute" (Farina, 1961:941). Farina recognizes that ultimately the initiative lies with the individual, but public responsibility can overcome social and economic barriers to participation in outdoor recreation.

The foregoing arguments provide a rationale that justifies the involvement of the Manitoba Parks Branch in the development of Paint Lake primarily for the citizens of Thompson.

## THE CHANGING FOCUS IN RECREATION RESEARCH

The objective in this section will be to provide a brief historical overview of the changing interests of geographers in the study of outdoor recreation.

In a summary of the state of North American geographical interest in recreation up to 1954, K. G. McMurry stated that "From the published literature it appears that the primary interest of geographers in recreation has been in its appraisal from a monetary point of view" (McMurry, 1954:254). Thus McMurry considers recreational geography a field of economic geography, although with development it may yet "emerge as a distinct topical field" (McMurry, 1954:252).

A decade later, in 1964, R. I. Wolfe advised that little had changed in recreation geography. Wolfe stated that "if the reader wishes to learn about the present status of American recreational geography, he will miss little of importance if he consults this

1954 authority" (Wolfe, 1964:225). Wolfe wrote that recreational geography was well advanced in Europe. The foremost European recreational geographer was Walter Christaller who brought "recreation into the mainstream of modern geography" (Wolfe, 1964:226).

Wolfe appealed for a broader approach to recreational geography, i.e., it should be "liberated from the thralldom to economic geography to which it is generally sentenced" (Wolfe, 1964:227). In Wolfe's opinion the economic view of recreation is too narrow a view.

By 1967, however, Wolfe was to say that "research on outdoor recreation, and, specifically, on the geography of outdoor recreation, is now a well-established field" (Wolfe, 1967:7). In assessing the work of geographers in outdoor recreation Wolfe states that "The dominant approach among geographers working in this field is that of the study of natural resources. In a word, most of these geographers, ..., are resource-oriented" (Wolfe, 1967:9). Wolfe finds this approach even more limited than his own study of recreation as spatial interaction.

In 1966 Colin K. Campbell stated that:

> The quality of the research contribution to geographical journals is well below that of the average total contribution by geographers working in recreation...the majority of good geographical recreational research has been completed by geographers writing for private agencies, such as the 'Resources for the Future Incorporated' or Federal and State Governmental Departments. Examples of the quality of this research may be found in the work produced by Wolfe, Reid, Besch, Taylor, Clawson, etc., to mention but a few (Campbell, 1966:86).

Besides this nonacademic research there is the work done by

graduate students. In a listing of recent geography dissertations and theses it was noted that only six out of 301 Ph. D. dissertations completed or in preparation related either to tourism or outdoor recreation. Thus it would appear that the interest in outdoor recreation on a Ph.D. level remains underdeveloped. The comparable figures for M. A. theses completed were 21 out of 379 (Hewes, 1970:329-353). Judging from the titles, most of the M. A. or Ph. D. research is concerned with the case study of given areas rather than with specific problems in recreation research.

It would appear, then, that the vanguard of research in recreational geography is taken by nonacademic geographers. Colin Campbell states that "the researchers employed by the Government have been compelled to direct their interest, firstly to the recreational area, secondly to the recreationist, and thirdly, to the source of the recreational market--the city" (Campbell, 1966:86-87). This statement fairly well summarizes the shift in interest which has occurred among governmental researchers. As will be shown, the current interest involves all three of these areas mentioned by Campbell.

## RECREATION RESEARCH BY CIVIL SERVANTS

A brief sketch of the development of research in outdoor recreation by civil servants follows. The work of Canadian civil servants will be considered because it is felt to be most relevant to the objectives of this particular study.

First, there was the concern with the natural resources or the recreation area. In 1961 W. M. Baker called for an assessment of

recreation resources. He said that "Recreation now occupies such an important position in resource use that judgements and decisions must rest on a solid foundation of factual knowledge similar to that available for other forms of land use such as agriculture or forestry" (Baker, 1961:997). Numerous studies of individual recreational areas were conducted by various federal governmental departments. Most of these studies were sponsored by the National Parks Branch and were conducted by such researchers as Brooks, Cline, Eidsvik, Merrill and Taylor, to name a few.

While valuable in themselves, these individual studies lacked a common approach to resource evaluation so that comparisons between studies were often not as fruitful as they could have been. Thus research attention shifted to the search for a uniform classification system with which to inventory recreation resources. Various pilot projects were conducted in 1964 under Canada Land Inventory of the Canada Department of Forestry and Rural Development.* By 1967 a fairly satisfactory classification system had been developed, i.e., the ARDA system.

Concurrently to the development of the C.L.I. classification, G. A. Hills, working for the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, developed a system of classification based on the actual physical characteristics of an area.** The ARDA system, on the other hand, is based on the notion of the natural capability of land.

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* See W. M. Baker, "An Approach to Pilot Projects in 1964 under the Recreational Sector of the Canada Land Inventory," 1964.

** See G. A. Hills, "Brief Outline of the Hills' Approach to the Physiographic Classification and Ranking System," n.d.

A second general area of concern by civil servants related to the measurement and prediction of demand. Study of the demand for outdoor recreation is presently not as well developed as the study of natural resources for recreational purposes. G. D. Taylor has ably summarized the development of recreation demand prediction (Taylor, 1969:4-13). Following is a synopsis of the various stages which demand prediction has undergone. First, there was "the phase when serious scholars said that it was something that could not be done. Too many quantifiable variables existed for any meaningful analysis to be made" (Taylor, 1969:4). The second stage was "concerned with predicting the total number of visitor-days that a given area would be called upon to accommodate in a given year" (Taylor, 1969:5). This stage involved the concept of park use as an expression of population and distance. A third stage in demand prediction "looked at the demand for each activity" (Taylor, 1969:6). Socio-economic characteristics were added to the variables of population and distance in the analysis of recreation activities.

The realization that it was insufficient to study only the resource and the user of that resource led researchers to the third general area of concern, viz., that dealing with population centres as the source of the recreational market. But rather than divorce this third area of concern from the previous two, civil servants sought to combine all three into an integrated whole.

The inadequacy of previous research was "recognized in Canada in

1964 when the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the ten provincial parks branches began to work out a study strategy" (Taylor, 1969:7). This study strategy developed under the title of the Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study (also referred to in this research as CORDS). Two basic assumptions of the CORDS were:

1. Parks and recreation areas are all part of a system and before adequate provision can be made to acquire, plan, develop, and operate them, there must be an understanding of this system (Taylor, 1969:7).

2. The commonly accepted measure of park demand, visitation, /is/ not demand at all but /is/, in fact, consumption (Taylor, 1969:8).

There are basically four studies involved under the umbrella of "Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study." First, a study inquiring into the recreational habits of Canadians as well as motivating factors underlying these habits will take the form of a household survey (Taylor, 1968:8). Second, a study of the "capability of land for recreation and the existing physical plant will be drawn together in the same data system so that conparisons can be made" (Taylor, 1968:8). Third, a study of park users on a sample basis will be undertaken each year. This survey will gather "data on origin, type of trip, length of stay, participation in a number of selected activities, and some social and economic details" (Taylor, 1968:9). Fourth, is a study dealing with analysis procedures. This study will attempt to relate the information gathered in the first three studies and develop "techniques for estimating the demand for a given facility or a given type of area" (Taylor, 1968:10).

THOMPSON-PAINT LAKE RESEARCH

The Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study represents the most significant and up-to-date research by Canadian civil servants. As such it provides an excellent model for the advancement of knowledge about outdoor recreation phenomena. In this research only a few of the elements of the CORDS were utilized; in particular, those elements which aided in the achievement of the specific objective of the study, i.e., the examination of restricting factors.

Most previous recreation research has been characterized by one or more of three basic weaknesses. These are summarized as follows:

1. Failure to examine other than socio-economic factors;
2. failure to interrelate supply and demand;
3. and failure to consider the non-participant.

The approach to this particular research in the form of an analysis of restricting factors obviates the above mentioned shortcomings.

In attempting to understand why people recreate as they do, socio-economic factors are often the only ones considered. This method was popularized by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The ORRRC method of calculating future demand consisted basically of first, establishing the relationship between socio-economic characteristics and outdoor recreation participation and; second, projecting estimated future values of these characteristics and drawing out corresponding participation rates. Clawson criticizes this approach as being too static. Further he says "The possibility of error in population, income, leisure, or mobility projections is very great"

and that "this approach assumes that past relationships between the independent and dependent variable will remain unchanged" (Clawson, 1966:126).

It is, nevertheless, necessary to make projections about future demand, however uncertain, if intelligent planning is to occur. Thus other factors must be incorporated into the study to present a more realistic portrayal of the nature of demand. John Rostron states that "little study has been given to other factors, such as motivation, competing uses of leisure time, and various 'restricting' considerations" (Rostron, 1970:101). This study focuses on the nature of restricting factors. It interprets the term "restricting" in a broad sense to include any factor which hinders participation in outdoor recreation. This approach should provide a better understanding of the nature of present and future demand.

One of the current interests in geographical research is the concern with perception. Recreational behaviour is dependent to an extent on the perception of the recreational environment. Thus an unfavourable perception of the environment is in itself a restricting consideration. Watson states that the problem lies in how "to measure the subtleties and underlying realities of mental images that have geographical significance" (Watson, 1967).

One of the better methods of measuring perception is that developed by E. H. Demby in marketing research. He has called it psychographics or "life style research" (Demby, 1969). Psychographics "attempts to

describe the individual by those variables which are critical to behaviour and attitude" (Demby, 1970:9). Demby lists such variables as:

1. Demographic and socio-economic variables--including parental background and childhood development history;
2. life style;
3. leisure-time style;
4. discretionary income spending style;
5. level of involvement with the outside world--influence of cultural, social, political and communications factors;
6. level of expectations--life goals;
7. and self-concept (Demby, 1970:10).

The limitations of this research did not allow for an adoption of Demby's technique. The main interest was with environmental perception as a restricting factor rather than with an incisive examination of factors underlying perception.

Concerning the second weakness, Colburn states that demand has often been portrayed "as being a phenomenon independent of 'supply.' As a matter of fact, demand might much better be conceptualized as a phenomenon that cannot exist without supply. Therefore, it is illogical to subtract 'supply' from 'demand'" (Colburn, 1969:39). "Supply" was considered in this study in the form of a restricting consideration. Thus it formed an integral part of the study.

Finally, the third weakness is the neglect of the non-recreationist. The study of latent demand has been an area of little research; yet it may have a very important bearing on the nature of future effective demand. Burton states that "Latent demand is one which, for some

reason, is not effective, but which would be so in other circumstances. It is a demand which is frustrated by such factors as the nonexistence of facilities" (Burton, 1968:3). The survey conducted in Thompson included non-recreationists. An examination of restricting factors peculiar to non-recreationists forms an integral part of this study.

# CHAPTER IV

# RESEARCH DESIGN

## INTRODUCTION

A particular study should be designed so as to best serve the objectives of the research. The previous chapter established a theoretical framework for the study. Research design is, then, the practical application of theory to a particular situation, in this case Thompson and Paint Lake.

This chapter consists of a description of the methods and procedures followed in acquiring and analyzing the data for this study. A description of the instrument, field work, process and analysis follows.

## THE INSTRUMENT

The interview survey method was chosen as the means most suitable for data collection. Burton states that "the great advantage of interview surveys is, of course, flexibility" (Burton, 1968:24). This characteristic of "flexibility" is manifest, above all, in the fact that the interviewer "can establish rapport with the respondent and, thereby, maintain the latter's interest and participation in the survey" (Burton, 1968:24). Rapport with the respondent was important to the survey because of the nature of the data sought, i.e., the identification and examination of restricting factors.

Construction of an interview schedule suitable to thesis

objectives was aided by the writer's one-year residence in a northern mining town, by a preliminary inspection tour in the fall of 1970, and by various readings on the outdoor recreation theme.

Handicaps were experienced in the lack of real understanding about the nature of the people living in Thompson, i.e., their social and economic conditions, in the absence of information about outdoor recreation in the north, and in the shortcomings normally encountered when applying theoretical concepts to practical situations.

A combined form of standardized and semi-standardized questionnaire was utilized in the study.* This form was most suitable for the different classes of information sought, viz., quantitative and qualitative (see Appendix).

Several changes in the information to be collected were made just prior to the start of interviewing. First, it was decided that in a married household the occupations of both husband and wife should be determined. And, only if the occupation of the wife was other than housewife, to determine the amount of education. Second, it was thought advisable to arrange the winter leisure areas (question #22) in order of importance simply by numbering them 1, 2, and 3. Third, concerning summer outdoor activities, it was considered best to determine the

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* See T. L. Burton's Recreation Research Methods, pp. 25-27, for a discussion of these forms of interview schedule.

three most important activities at Paint Lake and the two most important activities elsewhere. Again, for both cases the arrangement was in order of importance.

A question seeking to establish whether any recreation activity had been taken up since coming to Thompson was added to the questionnaire. Other additions were made in the recording of unsolicited comments about recreation in Thompson and surrounding areas, and in the interviewer's assessment of two characteristics of the respondent unit. These two were: Interest in winter and summer outdoor recreation, and type of recreationist. The first characteristic was determined by a scale of very interested, interested, slightly interested, and indifferent. The second characteristic was determined by an assessment of the respondent's activities and attitudes in relation to outdoor-indoor and summer-winter dichotomies.

## FIELD WORK

A total of 429 interviews were obtained in Thompson in the period May 3 to 21, 1971. The sample was selected by dividing the city into various fairly homogeneous residential areas on the basis of a visual inspection.* Household units were the sampling units employed in the study. The sampling frame was the number of household units estimated for each area. Starting points in each area were randomly selected and interviews were conducted until the quota for each area had been

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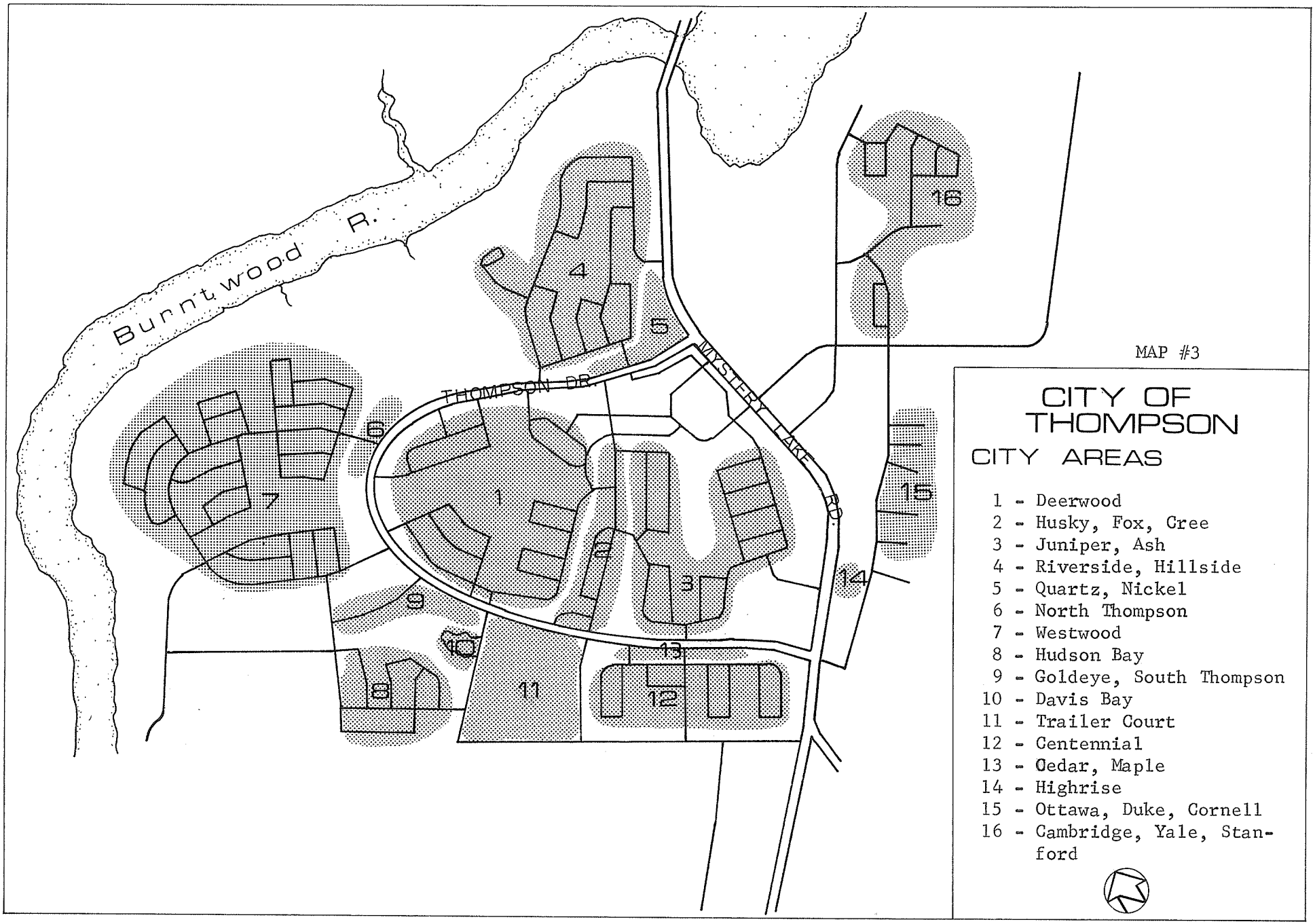
* See map #3 for the location and listing of various areas.




MAP #3

# CITY OF THOMPSON

## CITY AREAS

1 - Deerwood
2 - Husky, Fox, Cree
3 - Juniper, Ash
4 - Riverside, Hillside
5 - Quartz, Nickel
6 - North Thompson
7 - Westwood
8 - Hudson Bay
9 - Goldeye, South Thompson
10 - Davis Bay
11 - Trailer Court
12 - Centennial
13 - Cedar, Maple
14 - Highrise
15 - Ottawa, Duke, Cornell
16 - Cambridge, Yale, Stanford

gathered. A sample of household units of around ten per cent of the estimated units was considered feasible for two interviewers to cover in three weeks. The exigencies of time and circumstance dictated that this be the method used.

Several problems were encountered during the course of interviewing. First, there was the difficulty of obtaining adequate answers to the questions on why a certain activity was most important to a respondent. Most respondents were unable to articulate satisfactory answers to this type of question. Consequently, these questions were deleted from subsequent interviews.

A second problem concerned the difficulty experienced in attempting to interview single respondents. A sizeable segment (approximately 17 per cent) of Thompson's population consisted of single male adults and initially it was felt that these single males would be included in the survey. The response of single males to a male interviewer was disappointing, i.e., the refusal rate was very high. To overcome this difficulty a female interviewer was employed. Interviews with single males were conducted in the hallways of the Plaza shopping centre since it was unfeasible for the interviewer to enter the single men's residences. Fifty-five interviews were conducted in this manner and were included in the total of 429 interviews.

Yet another problem encountered during interviewing concerned the inability to interview certain individuals. Three types of individuals were encountered. First, there were those who had, what was

judged under obvious circumstances to be, legitimate refusals; e.g., on the way to work or busy with meal preparation. Second, there were those who could not be interviewed because of their inability to communicate in English. A third category consisted of those persons who declined an interview simply on the basis of unwillingness to be interviewed.

No record was kept of individuals in the first category since it was felt that refusal was in this case not a measure of interest in outdoor recreation. Sixteen respondents were contacted who could not communicate in English and sixty-three, who after hearing a short synopsis on the nature of the interview, refused to be interviewed. No attempt was made to pressure unwilling persons to respond; e.g., by appealing to the need for better conditions at Paint Lake.

In addition to these potential respondents there were those who were not at home when the interviewer called. In all cases of non-response, substitutions were made until the quota for each area was reached.

The interviewer completed the interview schedule in the presence of the respondent; however, care was exercised by the interviewer to ameliorate as much as possible the disadvantages of the interview method, of which "the most important is the problem of interviewer bias" (Burton, 1968:24). Both interviewers were in constant consultation so as to present as uniform and objective an approach as possible.

PROCESS

When the collection of data was completed it was necessary to establish some order in the mass of information. Information was transferred from the interview schedules to computer cards. The major difficulty lay in the post-coding of information; however, this problem was anticipated in the qualitative nature of much of the data.

Unsolicited comments were arranged under four general headings. These headings were: Suggestions for resource development; opinions on Paint Lake; general comments on recreation in Thompson; and recreation to be taken up in the near future. This latter heading dealt mainly with the projected activities of people who were newly resident in Thompson, i.e., having arrived in between summer and winter.

Restricting factors were identified on the basis of information gathered during the interview. For each respondent unit up to a maximum of five factors were recorded. Restricting factors were not recorded in order of importance.

After the transfer of information from schedules to cards was completed, it was discovered that in the whole sample there were only two respondents in the "separated, divorced, or widowed" category. These two respondents were removed from the sample because of insufficient numbers. After this deletion the sample consisted of 427 households of which 339 represented marrieds and 88 singles.

ANALYSIS

As previously stated the initial intent was to include singles

in the sample to be analyzed. However, due to the different method of data collection, it was felt that a uniform analysis of singles and marrieds was impossible. Furthermore, a preliminary analysis revealed that the singles sample was too small to produce reliable results on a detailed basis. For these reasons it was decided that singles would not be included in the analysis.

The sample then consisted of 339 married households. This sample was believed to be representative of the married households resident in Thompson during the period of interviewing. To reiterate what was stated in the section describing field work, the city was divided into homogeneous residential areas from each of which a sample of household units was randomly selected. A reasonably accurate estimate of house-

TABLE III

RESIDENTIAL AREAS - THOMPSON

| NO. AREA | UNIT ESTIMATE | SAMPLE |
|---|---|---|
| 1 - Deerwood | 405 | 38 |
| 2 - Husky, Fox, Cree | 260 | 22 |
| 3 - Juniper, Ash | 315 | 28 |
| 4 - Riverside, Hillside | 275 | 24 |
| 5 - Quartz, Nickel | 280 | 24 |
| 6 - North Thompson | 110 | 10 |
| 7 - Westwood | 525 | 47 |
| 8 - Hudson Bay | 155 | 14 |
| 9 - Goldeye, South Thompson | 145 | 13 |
| 10 - Davis Bay | 120 | 11 |
| 11 - Trailer Court | 343 | 31 |
| 12 - Centennial | 203 | 18 |
| 13 - Cedar, Maple | 82 | 7 |
| 14 - Highrise | 100 | 9 |
| 15 - Ottawa, Duke, Cornell | 250 | 21 |
| 16 - Cambridge, Yale, Stanford | 260 | 22 |
| TOTALS | 3828 | 339 |

hold units in each residential area was made and an approximately ten per cent sample taken. Table III shows the number of household units estimated for each area and the sample taken. The sample shown in Table III includes the single units.

Considering the high mobility of Thompson's population, this method of determining the sampling frame was the most reliable one available at that time. Reliable population statistics on household units were unavailable.

The initial step in the analysis was to divide the sample into recreation types as assessed by the interviewer during field work. It was felt that analysis in terms of recreation type would be more meaningful to the interpretation of restricting factors to participation in outdoor recreation than an analysis of the sample as a whole.

The possible categories in which a respondent unit could be classified were:

1. Non-participant*
2. Summer Outdoor Urban
3. Summer Outdoor Nonurban
4. Summer Indoor**
5. Winter Outdoor Urban
6. Winter Outdoor Nonurban
7. Winter Indoor**

Each respondent unit was classified in terms of two categories in accordance with the two major seasons of the year; e.g., Summer Outdoor Nonurban-Winter Indoor. The type chosen for each season was the one which the respondent indicated as being most important to the household unit in terms of interests and activities.

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* Non-participation is interpreted in a qualitative sense which combines attitudes and activities; therefore the Non-participant type does participate to a small degree.

** "Indoor" refers to organized or commercial recreation held indoors.

When the results of this classification were tabulated it was discovered that most respondent units fell into only a few categories. These categories were: Non-participant for both seasons; Summer Outdoor Nonurban and Winter Non-participant; Summer and Winter Outdoor Nonurban; Summer Outdoor Nonurban and Winter Indoor. A variety of categories contained only a small number of respondents and were therefore grouped together under the heading "Other." Table IV illustrates the number and per cent of each recreation type.

TABLE IV

MARRIED UNITS - THOMPSON
by Recreation Type

| RECREATION TYPE | No. of Units | Per Cent of Total Units |
|---|---|---|
| Non-participant Summer & Winter | 46 | 14 |
| Summer Outdoor Nonurban-Winter Non-participant | 118 | 35 |
| Summer Outdoor Nonurban-Winter Indoor | 68 | 20 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor Nonurban | 75 | 22 |
| Other | 32 | 9 |

It was obvious from Table IV that the Summer Outdoor Nonurban-Winter Non-participant type was numerically the most important. Note that the most active outdoor type, Summer & Winter Outdoor Nonurban, accounted for 22 per cent of the sample. Note also that the least active outdoor type, Non-participant for both seasons, accounted for 14 per cent.

The analysis of the restricting factors which affected the Thompson married population was conducted according to recreation

type. During the interview survey the interviewer sought to determine what were the factors which restricted the respondent in his participation in outdoor recreation. Up to five factors were recorded for each respondent unit. No attempt was made to assess the value of the various restricting factors relative to each other. Factors affecting each recreation type were represented as a per cent.

Each restricting factor was discussed separately in relation to the degree it affected each recreation type. An attempt was made to explain, in part, the reasons why a particular factor affected a particular type. For example, if lack of money was a restricting factor, there might logically be some connection between this factor and the cost of living and income level.

The analysis of the recreation patterns of married units resident in Thompson was based on the information gathered in the interview survey. Respondents had indicated the amount of time in days and overnights which they had spent engaged in various recreation activities at different locations on Paint Lake. From this information it was possible to determine average figures for day-days and overnight-days spent during the summer for each recreation type. These figures were given in terms of married units, i.e., the family was considered as a single unit because use of the lake by marrieds was almost without exception as a family rather than singly.

Knowing the number of days and overnights and where on Paint Lake these were spent by what recreation type, it was possible to

state in terms of total use the per cent attributed to each location and recreation type.

Regarding recreation activities, respondents indicated the time spent on their two most important activities. These results were expressed in terms of per cent of total use of Paint Lake. Also indicated was the distribution of a particular activity among various locations.

During the interview survey respondents were allowed to indicate two recreation activities engaged in elsewhere than at Paint Lake. The number of locations allowed for each activity, however, was four. For example, respondents commonly went fishing at two or three different locations. Thus, while the figures indicating recreation activities and locations are in the form of a per cent of total use, they do not total 100 per cent.

The percentage figures for locations and activities were based on adjusted recreation days. Each respondent unit had indicated a certain number of days spent at areas elsewhere than at Paint Lake. However, a considerable proportion of these days were spent without taking the family. The average family size in the survey sample was approximately four members. Thus those days spent as a family had to be multiplied by four in order to arrive at comparable figures. This calculation was done both for locations and activities.

The chapter "Implications For Paint Lake" discussed the possible effect of changes in restricting factors on the recreational use of

the lake. Such changes would most likely come about in two ways; first, through changes in the supply of facilities and opportunities at Paint Lake and other areas and, second, through changes in the socio-economic characteristics of the population. In other words, the nature and quantity of the recreational use is altered with changes in the supply of facilities and in population characteristics.

The division of the population into recreation types and the discussion in terms of restricting factors and recreation patterns facilitated the evaluation of possible implications for Paint Lake. Knowing the size of each recreation type in relation to the whole population, and knowing what each type's restricting factors, recreation patterns, and socio-economic characteristics were, made possible a more accurate prognosis than could otherwise be made. Of greatest importance, however, was a knowledge of factors restricting participation in outdoor recreation. With this knowledge the basis of an assessment of future recreation demand was formed.

The final chapter "Conclusions" discussed the findings of this research in terms of recommendations for resource development principally at Paint Lake, but also at other areas in the vicinity of Thompson.

# CHAPTER V

# RESTRICTING FACTORS

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines those factors which acted as restricting elements to participation in outdoor recreation. A select population, i.e., a sample of the married population of Thompson, was utilized. Each factor was discussed in terms of the recreation types contained in this population. Socio-economic characteristics, environmental perception, recreation patterns and regional background were employed in the discussion.

Thus an objective of this chapter is to establish in part the peculiar characteristics of each recreation type; in other words, to determine the nature of the underlying bases of the differing recreation patterns which differentiate the various recreation types.

A total of nine restricting factors were examined. These were: Lack of money, lack of time, lack of interest, presence of small children, lack of facilities and opportunities, severe climate, poor conditions at Paint Lake, unfamiliarity with facilities and opportunities and lack of an automobile. Minor restricting factors--those mentioned by fewer than five per cent of respondent units--were omitted from the analysis as being insignificant. Table V provides a summarization of major restricting factors in relation to recreation types. Socio-economic characteristics according to recreation type are summarized in Table VI.

TABLE V

RESTRICTING FACTORS TO PARTICIPATION
IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
by Recreation Type (in per cent)

| RESTRICTING FACTOR | Non-participant | Summer Outdoor | Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | Summer & Winter Outdoor | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lack of Interest | 100 | 94 | 71 | 16 | 78 |
| Lack of Time | 30 | 28 | 34 | 41 | 44 |
| Presence of Small Children | 20 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 38 |
| Lack of Facilities & Opportunities | 9 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| Poor Conditions at Paint Lake | 9 | 20 | 16 | 27 | 25 |
| Lack of Money | 17 | 31 | 16 | 7 | 13 |
| Severe Climate | 20 | 20 | 25 | 12 | 19 |
| Unfamiliar with Facilities and Opportunities | 13 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 13 |
| Lack of an Automobile | 13 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 9 |

TABLE VI

THOMPSON MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS - SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
by Recreation Type (in per cent)

1 = Non-participant
2 = Summer Outdoor
3 = Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor
4 = Summer & Winter Outdoor
5 = Other

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18 - 24 | 11 | 20 | 24 | 16 | 22 |
| 25 - 34 | 57 | 64 | 49 | 60 | 47 |
| 35 - 44 | 22 | 12 | 21 | 24 | 19 |
| 45 - 54 | 9 | 3 | 6 | -- | 13 |
| 55+ | 2 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- |
| EDUCATION - Husband | | | | | |
| Grade School | 22 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 13 |
| Part High School | 43 | 46 | 29 | 39 | 41 |
| High School Grad. | 20 | 20 | 28 | 13 | 22 |
| Part University | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 | -- |
| University Graduate | 2 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 9 |
| Technical-Vocation. | 11 | 13 | 22 | 19 | 16 |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME | | | | | |
| Under $3000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| $3000 - $5999 | 9 | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| $6000 - $7999 | 17 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 19 |
| $8000 - $9999 | 30 | 56 | 32 | 23 | 13 |
| $10000 - $14999 | 39 | 34 | 38 | 48 | 44 |
| $15000 - $19999 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 23 | 16 |
| $20000+ | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| HOURS WORKED - Husband | | | | | |
| Less than 40 | 2 | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| 40 Hours | 70 | 79 | 85 | 69 | 69 |
| 41 - 59 Hours | 20 | 14 | 3 | 20 | 9 |
| 60+ Hours | 9 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 22 |
| AUTOMOBILE | | | | | |
| Yes | 74 | 94 | 87 | 96 | 88 |
| No | 26 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 12 |
| BACKGROUND | | | | | |
| Farm | 26 | 26 | 19 | 24 | 19 |
| Open Country | 2 | 3 | 1 | -- | 3 |
| Village up to 1000 | 24 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 9 |
| Town 1000-10,000 | 22 | 29 | 41 | 32 | 28 |
| City up to 100,000 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| City 100,000-500,000 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 22 |
| City over 500,000 | 11 | 5 | 6 | -- | 6 |
| RECREATION EQUIPMENT | | | | | |
| Tent | 7 | 19 | 40 | 27 | 13 |
| Tent Trailer | 7 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 3 |
| Travel Trailer | -- | 1 | 4 | 11 | -- |
| Pickup Camper | -- | 3 | 4 | 5 | -- |
| Canoe | 2 | 3 | 13 | 12 | -- |
| Motor Boat | 4 | 10 | 35 | 44 | 19 |
| Skidoo | 7 | 3 | 12 | 65 | 16 |
| Fish/Hunt Equip. | 43 | 69 | 82 | 75 | 59 |
| None | 50 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 25 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCCUPATION-Husband | | | | | |
| Laborer | 26 | 21 | 16 | 7 | 22 |
| Miner | 35 | 32 | 22 | 9 | 9 |
| Tradesman | 13 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| Clerical | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Professional | 2 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 6 |
| Sales & Service | 2 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Managerial | 17 | 13 | 22 | 37 | 41 |
| Transport & Commun. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Retired | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| OCCUPATION-Wife | | | | | |
| Housewife | 78 | 84 | 83 | 79 | 78 |
| Clerical | 13 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 9 |
| Professional | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Sales & Service | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Managerial | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Retired | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| LIVING QUARTERS | | | | | |
| House | 37 | 25 | 50 | 63 | 47 |
| Rented House | 13 | 12 | 18 | 8 | 9 |
| Apartment or suite | 35 | 55 | 28 | 20 | 34 |
| House Trailer | 15 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 9 |
| Company House | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| HOUSING SATISFACTION | | | | | |
| Yes | 72 | 60 | 75 | 75 | 69 |
| No | 22 | 40 | 25 | 24 | 31 |
| No Opinion | 7 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| LENGTH OF RESIDENCE | | | | | |
| Less than 3 months | 2 | 9 | 4 | 7 | -- |
| 3 - 6 months | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 6 mnth - 1 year | 4 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 3 |
| 1 - 2 years | 35 | 25 | 22 | 16 | 31 |
| 3 - 4 years | 28 | 25 | 22 | 28 | 31 |
| 5 - 6 years | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 3 |
| 7 - 8 years | 7 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| 9 - 10 years | 4 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 19 |
| 11 - 14 years | 4 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| INTENTION TO STAY | | | | | |
| Settled | 30 | 28 | 28 | 47 | 25 |
| Indefinite | 57 | 58 | 54 | 40 | 63 |
| Will Leave Soon | 13 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 13 |
| CHILDREN (Average Numbers) | | | | | |
| 0 - 12 years | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| 13 - 17 years | .4 | .1 | .3 | .3 | .2 |

All of the restricting factors affected all of the recreation types, but in varying degrees. Although each factor was discussed separately, this did not mean that they were indeed separate and unrelated; rather there were many complex interconnections. For example, lack of interest may stem from severe climate or lack of money. For the sake of simplification, however, it was necessary to discuss each factor separately.

The recreation types which were discussed were: Non-participant, Summer Outdoor, Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor, Summer & Winter Outdoor, and Other. The Non-participant type was one which did not engage in any appreciable amount of outdoor or indoor (organized) recreation either in summer or in winter. The Summer Outdoor type was primarily engaged in outdoor recreation in the summer, being non-participant in the winter. The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type was, as the label implies, engaged in outdoor recreation in summer and in winter concentrated on indoor recreation of the organized or community club variety. The type which engaged in outdoor recreation year round was labelled the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. All other respondents who did not fit into either one of the above categories were grouped together under the title of "Other."

## RESTRICTING FACTORS

The various restricting factors will be discussed in order of their importance according to the degree to which they affect the various

recreation types. It must be kept in mind that the discussion will relate to restricting factors to outdoor recreation and not to recreation per se.

## Lack of Interest

Lack of interest was by far the most important single restricting factor (see Table V). It was an important restricting factor for all types with the exception of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. The type most affected by lack of interest was the Non-participant type.

Table VII illustrates the interest ratings given each respondent by the interviewer. These ratings were based on a combination of attitudes and activities in relation to outdoor recreation. It was apparent that, with the exception of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type, interest in winter outdoor recreation lagged far behind interest in summer outdoor recreation. Thus generally the outdoors was more appealing to respondents in summer than in winter.

The Non-participant type was marked by indifference to both summer and winter outdoor recreation, especially the latter. In terms of summer outdoor recreation 57 per cent of Non-participants were slightly interested and 43 per cent were indifferent. Thus a large proportion of Non-participants were totally indifferent to outdoor recreation.

Why this general sense of indifference? Socio-economic characteristics provided part of the answer. A more complete explanation would

TABLE VII

INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
by Recreation Type and Season (in per cent)

| INTEREST RATING | NON-PARTICIPANT | | SUMMER OUTDOOR | | SUMMER OUTDOOR-WINTER INDOOR | | SUMMER & WINTER OUTDOOR | | OTHER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | summer | winter | summer | winter | summer | winter | summer | winter | summer | winter |
| Very Interested | -- | -- | 17 | -- | 31 | -- | 58 | 59 | 6 | -- |
| Interested | -- | -- | 54 | -- | 51 | 7 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 25 |
| Slightly Interested | 57 | 7 | 29 | 24 | 18 | 35 | 9 | 9 | 50 | 31 |
| Indifferent | 43 | 93 | -- | 76 | -- | 57 | -- | -- | 9 | 44 |

certainly be provided by psychological analyses. However, such an approach would be beyond the scope of this thesis.

Of the Non-participant type 22 per cent had grade school only and 43 per cent had part high school. Thus almost two-thirds of this type had a low level of education. As a consequence, the levels of occupation and income were also low. Twenty-six per cent were laborers and 35 per cent miners. Twenty-six per cent earned below $8,000 annually and 56 per cent were below the $10,000 level.

The Non-participant's lack of interest was manifested in the lack of outdoor recreation equipment owned. Fifty per cent said they owned no outdoor recreation equipment, not even a fishing rod. Of the remainder, the majority owned only that--a fishing rod.

Lack of interest was also an important restricting factor for the Summer Outdoor type. It was obvious from Table VII that most of this lack of interest dealt with outdoor recreation in winter. Seventy-six per cent of the Summer Outdoor type were indifferent to winter outdoor recreation, with the remainder being slightly interested. Also, regarding summer outdoor recreation 29 per cent were only slightly interested.

Again, socio-economic characteristics provided a partial explanation for the Summer Outdoor type's lack of interest in outdoor recreation. The education, occupation and income levels of this type were similar to those of the Non-participant type; however, more of the Summer Outdoor type were younger, had spent less time in Thompson,

lived mainly in apartments and were often unsatisfied with their housing conditions. These facts would seem to indicate that the Summer Outdoor type were less settled to a particular style of living and were in fact striving for a higher standard of living.

Lack of interest in winter outdoor recreation by the Summer Outdoor type was manifested by the lack of winter recreation equipment. Part of this lack of interest may be due to a lack of money to own and operate the skidoo which is almost essential to outdoor recreation in winter in Thompson.

The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type indicated that lack of interest was for them an important restricting factor as well. This lack of interest was concentrated mainly in winter outdoor recreation with 57 per cent indicating indifference and 35 per cent slight interest. Concerning summer outdoor recreation, 18 per cent were rated only slightly interested.

The similarity between the Summer Outdoor type and the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type was a common lack of interest in winter outdoor recreation. The difference, however, was that the latter type substituted indoor for outdoor recreation in winter, whereas the former type chose to remain non-participant. Again, the fundamental reasons why this should be so probably lie in the psychological make-up of particular individuals. A level of education, occupation and income higher than the Summer Outdoor type's may partially explain the greater interest in recreation by the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type.

Why did the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type prefer indoor to outdoor recreation in winter? This type did, of course, also engage in outdoor recreation; however, preference lay with indoor recreation. Part of the answer may lie in this type's perception of the winter environment. Forty-three per cent felt that the north country was not a good place for winter outdoor recreation and the most frequent reason given was that the winters were just too cold. Of the 57 per cent who said the north was good for outdoor recreation in winter, the majority felt that participation depended on individual initiative which, however, they were not necessarily prepared to take.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type was the only recreation type considered which did not count lack of interest among its more important restricting factors. Table V shows that for 16 per cent of this type lack of interest was a factor. Table VII indicates that only nine per cent of this type was slightly interested in outdoor recreation in summer and in winter. This lack of interest by the most active and involved (in terms of outdoor recreation) type may be explained in part as lack of interest in outdoor recreation in the northern environment. Twelve per cent felt that the north was not a good place for outdoor recreation in winter; for summer the figure was seven per cent.

Socio-economic characteristics of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type partially explain the high rate of interest in outdoor recreation (Table VII shows 91 per cent interested and very interested for both summer

and winter). This type had more respondents who were better educated, held better jobs, and made more money than any other recreation type. Thus this type was better equipped, culturally and financially, to appreciate the outdoors.

Table V shows that for the minor recreation types grouped together under the title "Other" lack of interest was also important, with 78 per cent indicating it as a restricting factor. The majority of these minor types were non-participant in either the summer or winter season, or were interested in urban forms of recreation. It was difficult to arrive at explanations for this lack of interest because the title "Other" involved some six diverse recreation types. Thus the Other type includes both ends of the socio-economic scale--grade school and university educated, laborers and managers, below $10,000 and over $15,000 incomes. Table VII revealed, however, that most of the lack of interest affected winter outdoor recreation with 44 per cent being indifferent and 31 per cent only slightly interested. In terms of summer outdoor recreation nine per cent were indifferent and 50 per cent were slightly interested.

In summary a comparison of recreation types showed that lack of interest as a restricting factor logically diminished with increased involvement in outdoor recreation. The "Other" category of recreation types fitted in in between the Non-participant and Summer Outdoor types in terms of interest in summer outdoor recreation. In terms of interest in winter outdoor recreation the Other type placed in between the Summer

Outdoor-Winter Indoor and Summer & Winter Outdoor types.

## Lack of Time

Lack of time is one of those things which afflicts most of mankind, i.e., almost everyone could use more of it. Money falls into the same category. However, in this study lack of time is considered as an actual restricting element to participation in outdoor recreation.

Lack of time was the second most important restricting element as shown in Table V. Table VI revealed that every recreation type had a certain percentage who worked a longer than 40-hour week. For these people lack of time for recreation was a very real restricting factor. Other respondents, again, indicated lack of time as a restricting factor because of already heavy involvement in leisure time activities.

Lack of time as a restricting factor was mentioned by 30 per cent of Non-participant types. Twenty-nine per cent of husbands worked a longer than 40-hour week and 22 per cent of wives were gainfully employed.

Part of the explanation for lack of time as a restricting factor to the Non-participant type lies in the work orientation of this group. Twenty-eight per cent of this type did not take a vacation the previous year because they chose to work instead. For these people Thompson is a place of work not of recreation. For them lack of time as a restricting factor to participation in outdoor recreation is a voluntary matter,

i.e., they chose to spend time at work rather than in recreation.

Twenty-eight per cent of the Summer Outdoor type indicated lack of time as a restricting factor. Twenty-one per cent of husbands worked 40 plus hours per week and 16 per cent of housewives worked gainfully.

A partial explanation for lack of time by the Summer Outdoor type may lie in the short time which many in this type have been living in Thompson. Thirty-two per cent of this type did not take a vacation last year because they had not been emplyed long enough. This fact would seem to indicate that the exigencies of getting "lived in" would command priority before participation in outdoor recreation.

Lack of time was mentioned by 34 per cent of the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type as being a restricting factor. Only 15 per cent of husbands in this type worked a longer-than 40-hour week and only 17 per cent of wives were other than housewives.

For the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type work was not the main cause of a lack of time. This type is already fairly heavily engaged in summer outdoor recreation. In winter it, in effect, engages in both indoor and outdoor recreation, although the former predominates. Thus many in this type felt that they did not have the time to participate in even more recreation.

Lack of time was a restricting factor to 41 per cent of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. In this type 27 per cent of husbands worked a 40 plus hour week and 21 per cent of wives held down a job.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type was the type most committed to outdoor recreation. They enjoyed the outdoors and would have liked to increase their participation in it. Thus, for them, a 5-day, 40-hour week was a restricting factor. Were more leisure time available, this type would have no problem disposing of it.

In the Other type 44 per cent indicated lack of time as a restricting factor. Thirty-one per cent of husbands worked 40 plus hours and 22 per cent of wives worked. Table VI shows that 22 per cent of the husbands worked 60 or more hours per week. For these people time for outdoor recreation was seriously diminished because of their jobs. Also the participation in forms of recreation other than outdoor acted to prevent time for participation in outdoor recreation.

In summary lack of time was an important restricting factor for all recreation types. For some types lack of time was a voluntary factor, i.e., they chose to work; for others it was an involuntary one, i.e., the present work week is too long.

## Presence of Small Children

Presence of small children as a restricting factor to participation in outdoor recreation usually referred to in this study to babies under a year old or to pregnancies. Like most mining towns Thompson has a high percentage of young families. Thus although the average family size is quite small, approximately four members per family, families are young. The incidence of young babies and pregnancies is

therefore quite high.

Certainly the advent of children alters the recreation patterns of married households. The presence of small children affects the kind and duration of activities engaged in. Children, when they are a little older, do in cases increase the outdoor recreation activity of married couples. What is meant here, though, is a curtailment of activities with the advent of children.

Table V revealed that each type was to some degree affected by this factor. The type most affected was the Other type with 38 per cent indicating this factor. Least affected were the more active recreation types, i.e., Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor and Summer & Winter Outdoor.

Presence of babies or pregnancies as a restrictive factor theoretically affects, of course, only those whose families are at that stage. Among families who were in this situation attitudes varied greatly. The majority of respondents held a protective attitude to the mother and infant involved, i.e., a minimum of physical exercise and outdoor exposure must be practiced in order to protect the mother and infant from harm. These respondents were particularly the ones who experienced a real cutback in recreation activities as soon as the family grew larger than the original two.

Other families, again, took children in stride, i.e., they did not appreciably change their recreation patterns at the advent of pregnancy or childbirth.

Thus it was a matter of attitudes toward pregnancy and infancy. These attitudes were undoubtedly formed by background and vicarious experience. Actual ages of children were not recorded so it was impossible to analyze this restricting factor according to recreation types.

## Lack of Facilities & Opportunities and Poor Conditions at Paint Lake

The above two factors will be discussed concurrently because they are really quite similar. Respondents who indicated a lack of facilities and opportunities as a restricting factor felt that with the development of certain facilities other than Paint Lake their participation in outdoor recreation would definitely increase. Poor conditions at Paint Lake acted as a restrictive factor, as well, in that this factor represented a lack of adequate facilities at a specific location. Thus the second factor is not contained in the first although they are similar.

Adequate outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities are lacking within reasonable driving range of Thompson. In that sense the two restricting factors discussed in this section are a reaction by respondents against having to drive long distances in order to acquire adequate outdoor recreation experiences.

In the Non-participant type a markedly low number (only nine per

cent) felt that either of the above two factors acted as a restricting factor for them. This apparent lack of awareness was in keeping with this type's lack of interest in outdoor recreation. Lack of facilities or poor conditions are not a restricting factor to a type that is mainly indifferent to outdoor recreation.

Poor conditions at Paint Lake were not an important restricting factor to the Non-participant type, of which 37 per cent had no complaints about the lake and 35 per cent could offer no suggestions for improvements. Concerning lack of facilities and opportunities, the majority of this type had no desire to increase their involvement in outdoor recreation.

The Summer Outdoor type was considerably more affected by lack of facilities and poor conditions than was the Non-participant type. Nineteen per cent felt that a lack of facilities restricted their involvement and 20 per cent said poor conditions at Paint limited their use of the lake.

The Summer Outdoor type was the greatest user of Paint Lake in terms of day visits. In the light of this fact and considering the contentious issue that Paint Lake had become for some, it was surprising indeed that not more felt restricted by poor conditions at the lake. Complaints about Paint Lake for all recreation types concerned primarily crowding of all facilities (hence inadequate) and a variety of beach complaints. Waiting for the use of a barbecue facility or looking out for broken glass in the water were common complaints.

The Summer Outdoor type felt the lack of facilities and opportunities as a restriction mainly to the day outing with the family. Often it was felt that Paint Lake was the only place to go. Most lakes in the area around Thompson remain undeveloped and hence unavailable to this recreation type. To reach attractive areas would require traveling long distances over bad roads. This type wants a certain degree of comfort which a developed site accessible by road can give.

The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type indicated that for 22 per cent of them lack of facilities was a restricting factor and 16 per cent felt affected by poor conditions at Paint Lake. This type relied less on Paint Lake for day visits than did the Summer Outdoor type. Thus, although Paint Lake was important to this type, they branched out more to other areas. They were, nevertheless, cognizant of the shortcomings at Paint Lake as well as of the potential for development of the surrounding areas.

Twenty-four per cent of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type said that lack of facilities and opportunities was for them a restricting factor. Twenty-seven per cent of this type said that poor conditions at Paint Lake was a restricting factor. It is noteworthy that this, the recreation type most committed to outdoor recreation, was also the one which felt most restricted by lack of facilities and the situation at Paint Lake.

In terms of Paint Lake many in the Summer & Winter Outdoor type

preferred uncrowded conditions--man alone in nature. For this type the salutary effects of outdoor recreation are negated by crowded conditions. In terms of facilities elsewhere this type would like to see development of recreation resources in an unobtrusive manner, i.e., without the obvious indication of man's interference with the environment.

The Other recreation type indicated that 25 per cent felt restricted by both the lack of facilities and poor conditions at Paint Lake. This is a considerably high figure considering that the Other type is a group of six miscellaneous recreation types, most of which engage in recreation other than outdoor. Therefore it was somewhat perplexing to find such high figures for these factors. Perhaps the reason for this lies in an erroneous ideal of outdoor recreation which the northern environment cannot match. Perhaps their outdoor recreation experience has been in environments quite different from the north and they find it difficult to adapt.

In summary it may be said that for the three major recreation types, the lack of facilities and opportunities and the poor conditions at the Central area of Paint Lake were very real restricting factors to participation in outdoor recreation. "Roughing it" is all right for a small percentage of people. Most, however, prefer a certain amount of comfort which only development by man can provide.

## Lack of Money

People are always short of money just as they are of time. Lack

of money can be a real restricting factor, however. As noted in the chapter on Regional Background, the cost of living in Thompson is high, especially in the area of such basic costs as food and housing. Therefore for married units a household income below $10,000 does not leave a great deal of discretionary income for recreational spending, especially if that household also has children. It can be noted from Table VI that a considerable proportion of each recreation type earn below $10,000 annually. With high living costs there just are not the financial resources available for a lot of people to enjoy the outdoors to the extent that they would like to--an extent which would involve the purchase of major recreation equipment.

Most affected by lack of money was the Summer Outdoor type with 31 per cent naming this as a restricting factor. Least affected, with only seven per cent, was the Summer & Winter Outdoor type.

Seventeen per cent of the Non-participant type indicated that a lack of money was a restricting factor to their participation in outdoor recreation. Table VI shows that this recreation type had a low level of income generally. Twenty-six per cent of this type earned less than $8,000. This is really a very low income considering the high cost of living in Thompson. Incomes below $10,000, especially if children are involved, are just not sufficient for all kinds of extras in the way of recreation expenses. Fifty-six per cent of all Non-participant types made below $10,000.

It was noteworthy that so few (seventeen per cent) of the

Non-participant type mentioned lack of money as a restricting factor. But perhaps lack of money is not so much a restricting factor when there is a general lack of interest in outdoor recreation. This lack of interest in outdoor recreation is substantiated by the lack of outdoor recreation equipment owned by this type. Fifty per cent said they owned no recreation equipment at all and the majority of the rest said that they owned only fishing and/or hunting equipment which requires very little capital expenditure.

Lack of money was a key restricting factor to the Summer Outdoor type. Thirty-one per cent of this type mentioned this as a restricting factor. Table VI shows that 63 per cent, the highest for any type, had an annual income below $10,000.

The Summer Outdoor type had an active interest in summer outdoor recreation, yet could not afford many of the accessories with which to enjoy the outdoors. Table VI reveals that this type's recreation equipment ownership is considerably less than that of the other two major recreation types. This condition was due primarily to lack of sufficient income. Lack of income was due primarily to low-paying occupations.

Sixteen per cent of the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type mentioned lack of money as a restricting factor. Forty-four per cent of this type had an income below $10,000. Table VI shows that for this type recreation equipment runs more to the cheaper items such as tents. Expensive equipment owned by this type is less than that

owned by the Summer & Winter Outdoor type.

Lack of money was not an important restricting factor to the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. Only seven per cent mentioned this as a restricting factor.

Table VI shows that this is the recreation type with the lowest number in the below $10,000 income bracket (27 per cent), and the greatest number in the $15,000 plus bracket. Thus the majority of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type can well afford the recreation equipment necessary to fully and in comfort enjoy the outdoors, both in summer and in winter. Table VI revealed that this type owned more of the expensive recreation equipment than any other type. This also was the type that had the lowest per cent (seven) which did not own any recreation equipment.

Lack of money was not a restricting factor for the Summer & Winter Outdoor type because they had a better education and hence better-paying occupations. This type did not feel the pinch of the high cost of living in Thompson.

Thirteen per cent of the Other type mentioned lack of money as a restricting factor. In the Other type 19 per cent earned below $8,000 and 32 per cent below $10,000. For the 19 per cent below $8,000 lack of income must in fact be a restricting factor. Table VI reveals that 54 per cent have part high school or less education and 22 per cent worked as laborers.

In summary lack of money as a restricting factor was most important to the Summer Outdoor type because they felt the lack of it most

keenly, i.e., this type was interested in outdoor recreation but lacked the money to enjoy it the way they would like to. With the exception of the Non-participant type, lack of money was fairly closely tied to level of incomes. For the Non-participant lack of interest overrode the lack of money to a large extent.

## Severe Climate

Climate as a restricting factor must be understood in the light of the fact that Thompson has been in existence only since 1957 and that most of the people living there now spent their formative years in environments quite different from northern Manitoba, e.g., most Thompsonites have come from environments with milder climates. Table VI shows that an essentially rural background, i.e., farm or village, characterized a considerable portion of each recreation type. For example, 50 per cent of Non-participants came from a rural environment--an environment which, in fact, was quite different from northern Manitoba. A small, though still substantial, segment of each type came from cities with over 100,000 population; e.g., 28 per cent of the Other type came from such cities--again, environments quite different from Thompson's.

Climate is an integral part of the environment, especially so when outdoor recreation is considered. Most of the negative responses encountered in relation to the northern environment as a place for outdoor recreation concerned the climate.

TABLE VIII

PERCEPTION OF THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
IN RELATION TO OUTDOOR RECREATION
by Recreation Type (in per cent)

| TYPE AND SEASON | Suitable | Unsuitable | No Opinion |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-participant | | | |
| -summer | 57 | 15 | 28 |
| -winter | 33 | 39 | 28 |
| Summer Outdoor | | | |
| -summer | 81 | 5 | 14 |
| -winter | 40 | 46 | 14 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | | | |
| -summer | 89 | 4 | 7 |
| -winter | 57 | 40 | 3 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | | | |
| -summer | 93 | 3 | 4 |
| -winter | 88 | 11 | 1 |
| Other | | | |
| -summer | 69 | 19 | 13 |
| -winter | 66 | 31 | 3 |

Table VIII is illustrative of the estimation by the various recreation types of the suitability for outdoor recreation of the northern environment in which they live. It was obvious that by far the greatest degree of unsuitability of the environment was expressed in relation to outdoor recreation in winter.

The Non-participant and Summer Outdoor recreation types found the northern environment more unsuitable than suitable for outdoor recreation in winter. A greater per cent of the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type found the north suitable rather than unsuitable. This response is a reflection of their participation in outdoor recreation in winter as well. Eighty-eight per cent of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type said that the north was a suitable environment for winter outdoor

recreation, as was expected. The Other type responded with 66 per cent who indicated suitability. This figure does not really represent activity in winter outdoor recreation.

It was in the negative responses to the suitability of the winter environment for outdoor recreation that the restricting factor of severe climate was manifested.

TABLE IX

UNSUITABILITY OF NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
FOR WINTER OUTDOOR RECREATION
by Recreation Type (in per cent)

| REASONS | Non-participant | Summer Outdoor | Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | Summer & Winter Outdoor | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Too Long | 7 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Too Cold | 13 | 14 | 22 | 4 | 9 |
| Too Long & Too Cold | 7 | 2 | 7 | -- | -- |

Table IX showed that it was the coldness of the climate in winter which most affected those who thought the northern environment unsuitable for outdoor recreation in winter. The length of the winter was also of importance to many.

Severe climate as a restricting factor was most important to the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type, with 25 per cent indicating this. From Table IX it was clear that the coldness of the winter most affected this type. The Non-participant and Summer Outdoor types both had 20 per cent who said that severe climate limited their participation. Non-participants were most affected by the coldness of the climate and Summer Outdoor were fairly equally divided between length of winter and coldness

of climate. The Summer & Winter Outdoor type was least affected by climate in its outdoor recreation behaviour, with only 12 per cent indicating this factor. Here coldness of climate was the most important element in the restricting factor.

In summary it may be said that severe climate did act as a substantial restricting factor to all recreation types with the exception of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. The severity of the climate was most noticeable and most felt in the long winter season.

Unfamiliar with Facilities and Opportunities

Unfamiliarity with facilities and opportunities refers to the unawareness of people living in Thompson who felt that they did not really know what their options were in terms of recreation experience opportunities. Thus unfamiliarity was for them a restricting factor. This factor generally applied to relatively recent arrivals from out-of-town. Settling in and making new friends took priority over participation in outdoor recreation for most recent arrivals.

Thirteen per cent of the Non-participant type said that unfamiliarity was for them a restricting factor. It was established previously that this type essentially lacked an interest in outdoor recreation and therefore unfamiliarity although present would not be a restricting factor. However, 13 per cent did indicate this as a factor and yet only 10 per cent had been in Thompson less than one year. This fact may be an indication that the Non-participant did

not make much of an effort to find out what facilities and opportunities were available.

Nineteen per cent of the Summer Outdoor type indicated unfamiliarity as a restricting factor, i.e., more than any other type. The Summer Outdoor type also had the greatest per cent who had resided in Thompson for less than a year. This fact may in part explain the level of unfamiliarity with facilities and opportunities. Partly though, as with the Non-participant type, the answer lies in the low level of education and in the rural background of this type--both of which factors generally produce a much more passive sort of individual.

Of the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type 16 per cent claimed that unfamiliarity with recreational opportunities and facilities acted as a restricting factor to participation in outdoor recreation. Seventeen per cent of this type had resided in Thompson for less than a year.

Eleven per cent of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type responded with unfamiliarity as a restricting factor. Sixteen per cent of this type had been in Thompson less than a year. The comparison between the two figures provides a good indication of the active interest in outdoor recreational opportunities by this type. Perhaps the fact that even this type cites unfamiliarity as a factor suggests a lack of communication between the community and newcomers.

The Other type responded with 13 per cent indicating unfamiliarity as a restricting factor. Only three per cent of this type had lived

in Thompson less than one year. For the Other type the explanation may be similar to that for the Non-participant. Lack of interest in outdoor recreation combined with a low education and occupation is not conducive to determining what are the facilities and opportunities in outdoor recreation.

In summary unfamiliarity with facilities and opportunities was a fairly important restricting factor to all recreation types. For some types such as Non-participant and Other, this factor was connected to the more over-riding factor of lack of interest. For other types again, e.g., the Summer & Winter Outdoor type, the factor was a genuine one of unawareness.

## Lack of an Automobile

Lack of an automobile was generally linked to either a lack of money or a lack of need for a vehicle. Lack of an automobile was not a major restricting factor to any type except the Non-participant. Table VI shows that for every recreation type a greater per cent did not have an automobile than felt restricted by the lack of one.

Exactly half of the Non-participant type which did not own cars felt that their outdoor recreation participation was restricted. Again, it was a matter of a lack of interest. If one lives near the centre of town and is not interested in outdoor recreation, there really is no need for an automobile.

For all of the other recreation types, lack of an automobile as

a restricting factor was unimportant. Therefore no further discussion will be made of the matter.

## SUMMARY

This chapter on restricting factors sought to indicate which were the important factors for each recreation type. Also, it pointed to some of the reasons why certain factors affected some recreation types more than others.

The single most important restricting factor for all types except the Summer & Winter Outdoor type was lack of interest. Of course, as mentioned previously, many of these factors are interrelated; to determine these interrelationships would, however, be beyond the scope of this thesis.

The objective of this chapter was merely to describe briefly what was the nature of the restricting factors which affected each recreation type in terms of participation in outdoor recreation.

# CHAPTER VI

# RECREATION PATTERNS

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the recreation patterns of the married households of Thompson for the summer of 1970 and the winter of 1970-71. Summer nonurban outdoor recreation is a prime area of interest in the study and is therefore given greater attention. Also, other forms of recreation are considered in order to arrive at a more comprehensive view of recreation in Thompson.

## SUMMER OUTDOOR NONURBAN

The examination of the summer nonurban outdoor recreation patterns of married units focused on Paint Lake because this was the area of greatest use. All other areas were considered under the heading "Elsewhere." Summer outdoor recreation in Thompson was considered of an urban nature and discussed under the subheading "Summer Outdoor Urban."

### Paint Lake

The description of outdoor recreation patterns at Paint Lake was in terms of the comparative use of the various areas of the lake by the different recreation types. Recreation activities were discussed in terms of their importance within each area of Paint Lake.

Six different locations and combinations of locations were

indicated by respondents. These six were: The Central Area, the Islands, the Cottage Area, Islands and Central, Islands and Cottage, and Central and Cottage.* It should be noted that "Islands" refers to anywhere else on the lake besides the Central Area and the Cottage Area, i.e., anywhere inaccessible except by boat. The three combined areas were indicated by respondents using more than one area on a regular basis; e.g., "Islands and Central Area" denotes usage of the Central Area beyond the use of boat launching or docking facilities. Not all of the areas mentioned above were of major importance. The last two mentioned were definitely of a minor nature.

Table X illustrates the average number of days and overnights spent at Paint Lake and the manner in which this relates to the total use of the lake.

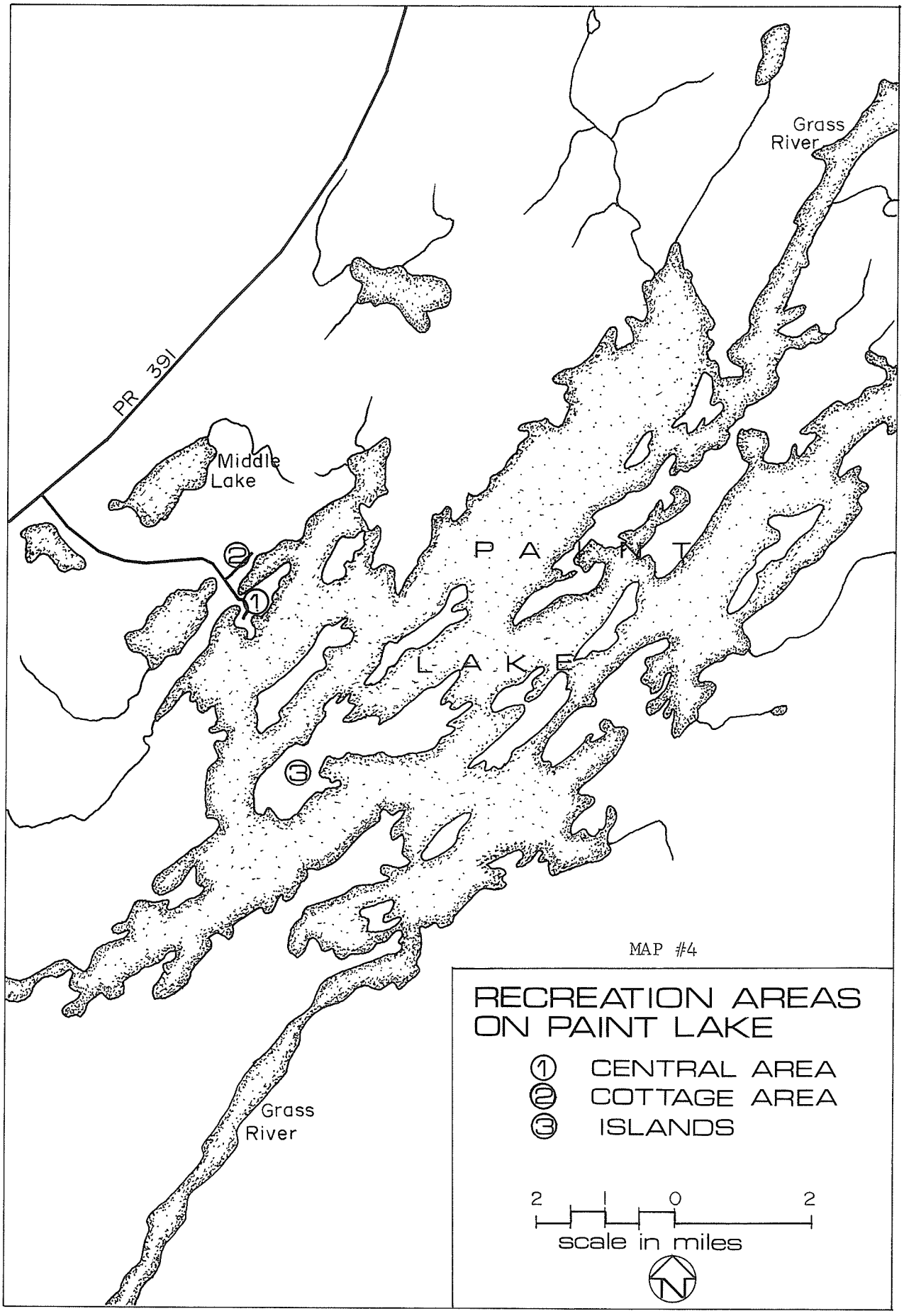
TABLE X

PAINT LAKE - RECREATION USE
by Recreation Type

| RECREATION TYPE | Actual Units | Per Cent of Total | Total Visitor Days | Total Visitor Overnights | Average Visitor Days | Average Visitor Overnights |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-participant | 46 | 14 | 97 | 9 | 2.1 | .2 |
| Summer Outdoor | 118 | 35 | 708 | 212 | 6.0 | 1.8 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | 68 | 20 | 347 | 299 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | 75 | 22 | 435 | 533 | 5.8 | 7.1 |
| Other | 32 | 9 | 84 | 6 | 2.6 | .2 |
| TOTAL | 339 | 100 | 1671 | 1059 | 4.9 | 3.1 |

It was readily apparent from Table X that the Non-participant and

* See Map #4 for the configuration of Paint Lake and the location of areas.


Grass
River
PR 391
Middle
Lake
P A I N T
L A K E
2
1
3
Grass
River
MAP #4
RECREATION AREAS
ON PAINT LAKE
1 CENTRAL AREA
2 COTTAGE AREA
3 ISLANDS
2 1 0 2
scale in miles
N

Other recreation types were of minor importance in the use of Paint Lake. While these two groups constituted 23 per cent of the sample, they contributed less than eight per cent to the use of the lake.

The three major recreation types in the use of the lake were the Summer Outdoor, Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor, and Summer & Winter Outdoor types. The average figures in Table X illustrate the fact that these three types were fairly similar in their day use of Paint Lake, i.e., all three types spent an average of between five and six days at Paint Lake. However, the average figures for overnight-days illustrate the greater length of time spent at the lake with increasing activeness in outdoor recreation. For example, the Summer & Winter Outdoor type spent an average of 7.1 overnight-days at the lake compared to 4.4 for Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor and 1.8 for Summer Outdoor.

When combining the figures for days and overnights it was apparent that total average use of the lake corresponded, as might be expected, with the recreation type. Thus, although all three major recreation types were outdoor oriented in summer and were fairly uniform in their day use, the average number of overnight-days spent was an indication of their year-round orientation to outdoor recreation. The most active outdoor recreation type, the Summer & Winter Outdoor, spent more overnight-days at the lake on the average than it spent day-days. As well, it spent more time at Paint Lake per unit than did any other recreation type. The Summer & Winter Outdoor type spent an average of 7.1 over-

night-days and a total of 12.9 days at Paint Lake. These figures may be contrasted to the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type which spent an average of 4.4 overnight-days and a total of 9.5 days at the lake. The figures for the Summer Outdoor type were 1.8 overnight-days and a total of 7.8 days.

It should be noted that in terms of the total actual day-days spent at Paint Lake the Summer Outdoor type was most important by reason of the fact that 35 per cent of the units were of this type.

The discussion thus far has indicated the total and average use in terms of day-days and overnight-days made of Paint Lake by the various recreation types. The following comments show what specific areas of the lake this use involved. Table XI illustrates the recreation use made of various locations on Paint by the different recreation types.

It was readily apparent from Table XI that the Central Area received the majority of use of Paint Lake, i.e., 59 per cent of the total. This total use consisted of 44 per cent day-days and 15 per cent overnight-days. Of the day use of the Central area, over half was expended by the Summer Outdoor type. Because of large numbers in this type and their tendency to use the Central area, the Summer Outdoor type was predominant in this area.

The combination of Islands and Central received 20 per cent of the total use of Paint Lake. Of this use nine per cent was in day-days and 11 per cent in overnight-days. The Summer & Winter Outdoor type

TABLE XI

PAINT LAKE LOCATIONS - RECREATION USE
by Recreation Types (in per cent)

| PAINT LAKE LOCATIONS | RECREATION USE | | | Non-participant | | Summer Outdoor | | Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | | Summer & Winter Outdoor | | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Day | Overnight | day | overnight | day | overnight | day | overnight | day | overnight | day | overnight |
| Central | 59 | 44 | 15 | 3.5 | .4 | 22.5 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 2.2 | .1 |
| Island & Central | 20 | 9 | 11 | --- | --- | 1.4 | .9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 7.6 | .3 | .1 |
| Islands | 9 | 5 | 4 | --- | --- | .2 | .8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | --- | --- |
| Cottage | 8 | 1 | 7 | .2 | --- | --- | .6 | .8 | 1.6 | --- | 4.8 | --- | --- |
| Central & Cottage | 3 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 1.2 | .7 | .1 | .2 | .7 | .1 | --- | --- |
| Island & Cottage | 1 | .4 | .6 | --- | --- | .4 | .6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TOTALS | 100 | 61.4 | 38.6 | 3.7 | .4 | 25.7 | 7.8 | 13.2 | 10.9 | 16.3 | 19.3 | 2.5 | .2 |

accounted for over half of this use of the lake.

Respondents who used only the Islands accounted for nine per cent of the use of Paint Lake. Five per cent of this use was in day-days and four per cent in overnight-days. The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor and the Summer & Winter Outdoor types shared about equally in this use.

Respondents who used only the Cottage area accounted for eight per cent of the use of the lake. Of this use seven per cent was in overnight-days, as might be expected. More than half of the use was accounted for by the Summer & Winter Outdoor type.

The other two locations mentioned by respondents, Central and Cottage and Island and Cottage, were quite minor, i.e., accounting for only four per cent of the total use of Paint Lake.

The examination of each recreation type's total use of Paint Lake showed that the Non-participant and Other recreation types were responsible for less than seven per cent of total use. Thus these types were considered as being insignificant to the use of Paint Lake.

The three major recreation types, Summer Outdoor, Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor, and Summer & Winter Outdoor, were fairly equal in their use. Usage figures ranged from 33.5 per cent to 35.6 per cent. However, in terms of day-days the Summer Outdoor type was considerably ahead of the other types, accounting for 25.7 per cent of total use. In terms of overnight-days the Summer & Winter Outdoor type, with 19.3 per cent of total use, accounted for more overnight-days than did the two other major types combined. The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type

was almost equal in its use of the lake, having spent only 2.3 per cent more day-days than overnight-days.

During the interview respondent units had been asked to indicate what recreation activities they had engaged in at Paint Lake during the previous summer. Also, they had been asked to arrange these activities in order of importance (up to three), and to indicate the amount of time spent on the first two activities. Table XII, depicting recreation activities at various Paint Lake locations, is based on the above information, i.e., on the two most important activities. Thus the figures contained in Table XII are not so much an indication of the actual physical use of Paint Lake as they are an indicator of the degree of importance of various recreation activities relative to each other and relative to the respondent units.

The major recreation activities engaged in in terms of total use of Paint Lake were picnicking, fishing, swimming, camping, boating, and cottaging. Minor activities were driving, sunbathing, water skiing, househoating, canoeing, and sailing.

Picnicking, at 50.7 per cent of total use, was the most important of the major recreation activities. The majority of this use (41.4 per cent) was confined to the Central area. Fishing, at 43.6 per cent of total use, was not far behind picnicking as a major activity. Although the majority of fishing time was spent in the Central area, fishing was much more spread out to other areas than was picnicking, especially to Island & Central, Islands, and Cottage areas.

TABLE XII

RECREATION ACTIVITIES - PAINT LAKE LOCATIONS
(in per cent)

| RECREATION ACTIVITIES | TOTAL USE | LOCATIONS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Islands | Central | Island & Central | Cottage | Central & Cottage | Island & Cottage |
| Picnic | 50.7 | 3.4 | 41.4 | 4.6 | .1 | 1.2 | --- |
| Fish | 43.6 | 5.8 | 25.2 | 7.6 | 4.2 | .8 | --- |
| Camp | 29.7 | 2.8 | 16.6 | 9.3 | --- | 1.0 | --- |
| Swim | 23.4 | --- | 20.4 | 2.3 | .7 | --- | --- |
| Boat | 14.0 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 9.0 | .7 | --- | --- |
| Cottage | 10.8 | .4 | --- | --- | 8.4 | 1.7 | .3 |
| Sunbath | 2.3 | --- | 1.0 | --- | 1.3 | --- | --- |
| Canoe | 1.4 | .1 | --- | .3 | --- | --- | 1.0 |
| Houseboat | 1.2 | 1.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Drive | 1.1 | --- | .9 | --- | --- | .2 | --- |
| Water Ski | 1.0 | --- | 1.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sail | .7 | --- | --- | .7 | --- | --- | --- |

Camping, at 29.7 per cent of total use, was also considered a major activity. The Central area, with 16.6 per cent of total use, received the majority of camping time; however, the Islands & Central (9.3 per cent) and the Islands (2.8 per cent) received a considerable amount of camping time. Swimming accounted for 23.4 per cent of total use and was therefore also considered a major activity. Swimming was almost solely restricted to the Central area, i.e., 20.4 per cent of total use.

Boating and cottaging were another two major activities engaged in at Paint Lake, with 14.0 per cent and 10.8 per cent of total use respectively. Boating was engaged in mainly around the Islands & Central (9.0 per cent) and the Islands (3.2 per cent). Cottaging time was spent mainly in the cottage area (8.4 per cent).

The minor recreation activities of driving, sunbathing, water skiing, houseboating, canoeing and sailing were minor only in relation to the terms of reference of this study, i.e., these activities were infrequently mentioned as a most important or second most important activity by a respondent unit. However, sunbathing would probably be the only minor activity to be considered major if more than two activities per respondent unit were considered.

Recreation activities engaged in on the Islands in order of greatest amount of time spent were: Fishing, picnicking, boating, camping, houseboating, cottaging and canoeing. It was of interest that boating was less important than fishing or picnicking, thus suggesting that

the boat is for many a means of transportation.

Recreation activities in the Central area were: Picnicking, fishing, swimming, camping, boating, sunbathing, water skiing and driving. The Central area is ideally suited for picnicking or barbecuing. A shoreline of flat, bare rocks lends itself admirably to shore fishing. A beach, although highly inadequate, is better than anything else available. Organized campgrounds under supervision provide facilities for camping enthusiasts. Thus one of the attractive qualities of the Central area is its compact nature with facilities for picnicking, fishing, swimming and camping readily available in one location.

Recreation activities for respondent units indicating Islands & Central were: Camping, boating, fishing, picnicking, swimming, sailing and canoeing. These people were interested in a different recreation experience than were those who used the Islands or Central area only. For them camping and boating were more important than fishing or picnicking.

For the Cottage area the recreation activities were: Cottaging, fishing, sunbathing, boating, swimming and picnicking. Cottaging is an activity which means more than staying overnight at a cottage. Frequently it involves building the cottage over an extended period or improving the lot. With a lakeside cottage fishing can be engaged in from one's own lot.

The Central & Cottage and Island & Cottage were two minor locations

the usage of which was too insignificant to warrant discussion.

Table XIII shows which recreation activities were important to each recreation type in each location at Paint Lake. Used in conjunction with Table XI this table gives an indication of the total amount of time spent at each activity in each location. For example, in the Central area the Non-participant spent 86 per cent of 3.9 per cent of the total use of Paint Lake in the activity of picnicking.

## Elsewhere

The description of summer nonurban outdoor recreation patterns elsewhere than at Paint Lake focused on the various areas visited and on the recreation activities engaged in by the different recreation types.

Table XIV illustrates the relative position of each recreation type in terms of actual, average and adjusted recreation days. Average recreation days is simply the actual days divided by the number of respondent units and adjusted days are those which have been adjusted to accommodate the non-family visits. Day-days and overnight-days were combined because of small numbers.

The statistics on average days spent by each recreation type showed that, as expected, the more active the type in outdoor recreation the greater the amount of time spent. The Summer & Winter Outdoor type showed the greatest per cent of time, 35 per cent of total, spent with friends or alone, i.e., not with the family.

TABLE XIII

PAINT LAKE AREAS
by Recreation Type and Recreation Activity
(three most important and per cent of each type's total)

| | |
|---|---|
| **CENTRAL** | |
| Non-participant | --picnic (86), swim (41), fish (26). |
| Summer Outdoor | --picnic (85), swim (40), fish (39). |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | --picnic (63), fish (45), swim (35). |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | --fish (62), camp (43), picnic (38). |
| Other | --picnic (95), swim (31), boat (7). |
| **ISLANDS** | |
| Non-participant | --nil. |
| Summer Outdoor | --fish (67), camp (67), picnic (19). |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | --fish (61), boat (56), camp (39). |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | --fish (80), picnic (68), boat (30). |
| Other | --nil. |
| **COTTAGE** | |
| Non-participant | --cottage (100), picnic (100). |
| Summer Outdoor | --cottage (100), fish (100). |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | --cottage (100), fish (71), swim (29). |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | --cottage (100), fish (35), sunbath (31). |
| Other | --nil. |
| **ISLAND & CENTRAL** | |
| Non-participant | --nil. |
| Summer Outdoor | --fish (49), camp (49), picnic (39). |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | --camp (47), swim (47), picnic (37). |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | --camp (67), boat (58), fish (35). |
| Other | --fish (67), picnic (47), swim (33). |
| **CENTRAL & COTTAGE** | |
| Non-participant | --nil. |
| Summer Outdoor | --cottage (64), camp (33), picnic (38). |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | --fish (100), cottage (90). |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | --picnic (77), fish (77), cottage (10). |
| Other | --nil. |
| **ISLAND & COTTAGE** | |
| Non-participant | --nil. |
| Summer Outdoor | --canoe (100), cottage (40). |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | --nil. |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | --nil. |
| Other | --nil. |

TABLE XIV

AREAS ELSEWHERE - RECREATION USE
by Recreation Types

| RECREATION TYPE | Actual Units | Per Cent of Total | Actual Days | Average Days | Per Cent Family | Per Cent Non-family | Total Adjusted Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-participant | 46 | 14 | 53 | 1.15 | 70 | 30 | 164 |
| Summer Outdoor | 118 | 35 | 381 | 3.23 | 72 | 28 | 1204 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | 68 | 20 | 342 | 5.03 | 80 | 20 | 1163 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | 75 | 22 | 477 | 6.36 | 65 | 35 | 1407 |
| Other | 32 | 9 | 48 | 1.50 | 68 | 32 | 146 |
| TOTALS | 339 | 100 | 1301 | 3.84 | | | 4084 |

The "total adjusted" column indicates that in terms of days spent elsewhere the Non-participant and Other types were insignificant. The three major types in order of importance, i.e., in terms of total usage, were: Summer & Winter Outdoor, Summer Outdoor, Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor.

Table XV shows what areas were frequented by what recreation type and to what extent. By far the most popular areas were Pisew Falls and Setting Lake-Sasiqui Rapids, with 32.0 per cent and 30.7 per cent of total use respectively. These areas are both readily accessible by automobile and are among the most beautiful spots to visit for fishing or picnicking.

Mid Lake was also a popular place, with 14.5 per cent of total use. It is stocked with trout and so is popular with fishermen. The percentage of total use received by Mid Lake may appear low and this is due to the fact that it is mainly a fishing spot. (The statistics in Table XV are based on adjusted figures for total days and not on number of visits).

Clearwater Lake was frequented by respondents who traveled there for weekends or who owned a cottage on the lake. This lake accounted for 9.3 per cent of total use. The figures for usage of Mystery Lake (8.9 per cent) was accounted for primarily by one or two respondents who spent the entire summer there. The figure for the Burntwood River (7.5 per cent) signifies usage other than fishing at the bridge in town.

TABLE XV

AREAS ELSEWHERE - RECREATION LOCATIONS
by Recreation Types

| RECREATION LOCATIONS | PER CENT OF TOTAL | RECREATION TYPES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Non-participant | Summer Outdoor | Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | Summer & Winter Outdoor | Other |
| Pisew Falls | 32.0 | 1.4 | 13.4 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 1.5 |
| Setting Lake-Sasiqui Rapids | 30.7 | .7 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 1.4 |
| Mid Lake | 14.5 | .6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.9 | .2 |
| Clearwater Lake | 9.3 | --- | 1.5 | 5.4 | 1.9 | .5 |
| Mystery Lake | 8.9 | --- | .2 | .1 | 8.6 | --- |
| Burntwood River | 7.5 | .4 | 1.7 | .9 | 4.5 | --- |
| Ospwagon Lake | 4.5 | .3 | 2.2 | .7 | 1.1 | .2 |
| Soab Creek & Lake | 4.2 | --- | .7 | .9 | 2.6 | --- |
| Moak Lake | 3.8 | --- | .4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | .5 |
| Joey Lake | 2.7 | .2 | .5 | 1.5 | .5 | --- |
| Grass River | 1.8 | --- | .4 | .1 | 1.3 | --- |
| Sipiwesk Lake | 1.1 | .6 | --- | --- | .5 | --- |
| Other Areas in Vicinity | 3.3 | --- | 1.2 | 1.0 | .9 | .2 |
| Other Northern Manitoba Areas | 1.6 | .2 | .2 | .1 | 1.1 | --- |
| Other Non-Northern Manitoba Areas | .6 | .3 | --- | --- | .3 | --- |

Lesser usages of lakes in the area were as indicated on Table XV. Many of the areas indicated were relatively popular for one activity, viz., fishing. For example, Joey Lake received 2.7 per cent of total use; but it must be remembered that most people who visited Joey did so without their families.

Table XV also illustrates the manner in which each recreation type had distributed its use among the various locations. The two minor types, Non-participant and Other, were considered too insignificant to warrant any discussion. They were included in the table for comparative purposes. The Summer Outdoor type spent most of its time at Pisew Falls and Setting Lake-Sasiqui Rapids. At the former location it was the most important type in terms of total usage at that location.

The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type showed less of a reliance on the two most popular locations of Pisew and Setting. Usage was spread out more among other areas such as Mid and Clearwater Lakes.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type distributed their time spent elsewhere to more areas more uniformly than did any other recreation type. Although Pisew and Setting were still important locations, usage was spread out among Mid and Mystery Lakes, and the Burntwood River. The Summer & Winter Outdoor type in pursuit of outdoor activities would naturally seek to explore the various accessible and relatively inaccessible areas around Thompson.

The various recreation activities engaged in elsewhere by the various recreation types are illustrated in Table XVI. Almost half

TABLE XVI

AREAS ELSEWHERE - RECREATION ACTIVITIES
by Recreation Types

| RECREATION ACTIVITIES | PER CENT OF TOTAL | RECREATION TYPES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Non-participant | Summer Outdoor | Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | Summer & Winter Outdoor | Other |
| Fishing | 48.1 | 1.1 | 12.8 | 15.8 | 17.4 | 1.0 |
| Picnicking | 26.3 | 1.2 | 11.2 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 2.1 |
| Camping | 16.1 | .9 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 7.9 | --- |
| Driving | 11.8 | .3 | 6.4 | 4.0 | .5 | .6 |
| Cottaging | 11.0 | --- | 1.9 | 5.4 | 3.7 | --- |
| Boating | 10.0 | --- | --- | 2.6 | 7.4 | --- |
| Viewing | 5.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | --- | 2.4 | .6 |
| Walking | 3.2 | --- | 1.9 | --- | 1.3 | --- |
| Hunting | 1.7 | --- | .4 | --- | 1.1 | .2 |
| Canoeing | .6 | --- | .3 | --- | .3 | --- |
| Swimming | .2 | --- | --- | --- | .2 | --- |
| Flying | .2 | --- | --- | --- | .2 | --- |
| Water Skiing | .2 | --- | --- | .2 | --- | --- |

of the total use (48.1 per cent) was spent in fishing. Picnicking (26.3 per cent) and camping (16.1 per cent) were likewise of considerable importance. Approximately ten per cent of total time was spent on each of driving, cottaging and boating. Minor activities included viewing (5.7 per cent), walking (3.2 per cent), and hunting (1.7 per cent). Insignificant activities, i.e., those registering less than one per cent of total use, were canoeing, swimming, flying and water skiing.

It was not surprising that fishing was considerably ahead of other activities in recreation activities elsewhere. It is, of course, the activity for which the north country is famous, with conditions ideally suited for fishing.

The Summer Outdoor type showed almost equal participation in fishing (12.8 per cent) and picnicking (11.2 per cent). In picnicking this recreation type was the most important one, about double what the other two major types accounted for. Driving (6.4 per cent) was also an activity of some importance to the Summer Outdoor type. In fact, it was more important to this type than to any other.

The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type showed considerable (15.8 per cent) reliance on fishing as an activity elsewhere. Most of the other activities--picnicking, camping, driving and cottaging--received approximately the same use (about 5 per cent). It was interesting to note that this type restricted itself to fewer activities than did either of the other two major types.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type spent the greatest amount of its time engaged in fishing, accounting for 17.4 per cent of the time spent elsewhere. This figure represents the greatest amount of time any recreation type spent on fishing. Camping and boating were also important to this recreation type, with 7.9 per cent and 7.4 per cent of total use respectively. These activities are in a sense complementary to fishing, although not necessarily so. Picnicking (6.1 per cent) was also an important activity. Lesser activities engaged in were cottaging (3.7 per cent), viewing (2.4 per cent), and walking (1.3 per cent). Activities of less than one per cent total usage were driving, canoeing, swimming and flying. It was of interest to note that driving as a recreation experience per se was not at all important to the Summer & Winter Outdoor type.

## Summary

The summer nonurban outdoor recreation patterns of married households resident in Thompson have been discussed in the first section of this chapter. It was evident that the majority of summer recreation days were spent at Paint Lake, with average figures ranging from 2.3 to 12.9 total days. The majority of days spent at the lake were spent in the Central area. Picnicking was the most common activity engaged in. Besides picnicking, fishing, swimming and camping were the activities most participated in.

At Paint Lake the Summer Outdoor type spent the greatest number of day-days, and the greatest number of overnight-days were spent by

the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. In addition, overnight-days were important to the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type.

Considerably less time was spent elsewhere than was spent at Paint Lake, with average figures ranging from 1.15 to 6.36 total days. The most popular areas were Pisew Falls, Setting Lake-Sasiqui Rapids, and Mid Lake. The activity most frequently engaged in was fishing. Picnicking was another important activity. The most active recreation type was the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. This type went to more areas and engaged in more activities and spent more time elsewhere than did any other recreation type.

Actual physical distance from Thompson did not appear to play an important role in regard to where people went for their recreation, excluding of course the area outside of a 50 mile radius of Thompson. What was important was the degree of accessibility combined with the development of facilities at the site. For example, Setting Lake-Sasiqui Rapids, considerably farther removed from Thompson than Pisew Falls, received almost as much use. There was a greater range of recreation opportunities at the former location thus somewhat offsetting the factor of distance. However, people went to both places for essentially the same activities, i.e., fishing and picnicking. Other lakes, again, such as Ospwagon, received very little use despite easy accessibility and a short distance from Thompson. Ospwagon, however, lacks any kind of developed facilities and is not particularly attractive from a natural standpoint.

SUMMER OUTDOOR URBAN

Outdoor recreation activities were defined as being of an urban nature if they were restricted to city limits (including the bridge over the Burntwood), or were of an obviously urban nature such as golfing, or if they were an organized sport. Also, the term "recreation" was interpreted broadly to include such activities as working on the yard. Respondents were given opportunity to indicate two activities which could be classified as urban. Fifty-six per cent of respondents indicated that they had not engaged in any summer outdoor (urban) recreation activity. Thirty-two per cent said they had participated in only one activity and twelve per cent indicated at least two activities.

TABLE XVII

SUMMER OUTDOOR URBAN
Activities by Types (in per cent)

| Recreation Types | Per Cent of Pop. | No Activity | One Activity | Two Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-participant | 14 | 65 | 26 | 9 |
| Summer Outdoor | 35 | 66 | 21 | 13 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | 22 | 47 | 40 | 13 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | 20 | 55 | 36 | 9 |
| Other | 9 | 28 | 59 | 13 |

Table XVII shows that the recreation type classified as "Other" includes subtypes definitely oriented to urban outdoor recreation. The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type was also relatively active in summer urban outdoor recreation. The majority of respondents, however,

were not actively involved in urban outdoor recreation of any kind.

TABLE XVIII

SUMMER OUTDOOR URBAN ACTIVITIES
(three most important and in per cent)
by Recreation Types

| RECREATION TYPE | ACTIVITY | PER CENT |
|---|---|---|
| Non-participant | walking | 13 |
| | work on house, yard | 9 |
| | driving | 4 |
| Summer Outdoor | driving | 12 |
| | walking | 8 |
| | fishing | 8 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | driving | 10 |
| | baseball | 9 |
| | golfing | 7 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | golfing | 7 |
| | work on house, yard | 7 |
| | attend sports events | 4 |
| Other | golfing | 16 |
| | work on house, yard | 16 |
| | baseball | 9 |

It was evident from Table XVIII that organized sports such as baseball did not rank high among the urban recreation activities engaged in in the summer. Golfing was an important activity for several respondents. Most important though were the non-sports recreation activities such as walking, driving, and working on the house or yard.

WINTER LEISURE ACTIVITIES

In comparison with summer the duration of winter is lengthy. In summer most of the recreation activity occurs outdoors. In winter, however, the majority of leisure time is spent on indoor recreation activities. The analysis and discussion of winter recreation

activities in Thompson was carried out in three sections; viz., outdoor, home, and elsewhere.

The respondents had been asked during the survey to arrange the three areas of outdoor, home, and elsewhere in order of importance. The analysis showed that 16 per cent indicated the outdoors as most important in their winter leisure activities. For home and elsewhere the percentages wer 68 and 15 respectively. It was apparent that more than two-thirds of the families interviewed indicated that the recreation activities engaged in in their homes were most important to them.

When the first two choices of the three areas were combined it was evident that recreation activities elsewhere were quite important in winter leisure. The analysis revealed that 37.5 per cent of respondents chose elsewhere as either most important or second most important. The percentages for home and outdoor were 45 and 16.5 respectively. Note that the per cent choosing outdoor remained relatively constant. This figure of 16 per cent for outdoor, is indicative of the small role that the outdoors played in the winter recreation of Thompson families.

Table XIX illustrates the relative position of the three sections of home, elsewhere, and outdoor in terms of recreation types. It should be kept in mind that the Summer Outdoor type is a Non-participant type in winter, as is evident from the table. Winter Non-partiipants spent the majority of their winter leisure time in the home. The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type is the only recreation type for

TABLE XIX

WINTER RECREATION AREAS
by Recreation Types (in per cent)

| RECREATION TYPES | MOST IMPORTANT CHOICE | | | FIRST AND SECOND CHOICES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outdoor | Home | Elsewhere | Outdoor | Home | Elsewhere |
| Non-participant | Nil | 95 | 4 | 2.0 | 49.5 | 47.5 |
| Summer Outdoor | Nil | 96 | 4 | 7.0 | 49.5 | 43.0 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | Nil | 47 | 53 | 9.0 | 42.0 | 48.5 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | 72 | 27 | Nil | 48.5 | 37.5 | 13.0 |
| Other | 3 | 72 | 25 | 14.0 | 47.0 | 39.0 |

which elsewhere was most important as a focus for winter leisure activities. The Summer & Winter Outdoor type obviously was mainly concerned with the outdoors as a place for spending its leisure time. The above statements are verified by the statistics for the combined choices.

## Winter Outdoor

Respondents to the interview survey were given the opportunity to indicate their two most important winter outdoor recreation activities. Forty-six per cent of married units indicated that they had engaged in no outdoor recreation activity in the past winter. Thirty-four per cent of units named only one activity and only twenty per cent named two. These figures indicated that for a large part of the population the outdoors in winter did not play a significant role in their leisure patterns. For those for whom the outdoors was important the following activities were most frequently named as having been participated in: Skidooing, skating, ice fishing, and skiing. The greater part of outdoor recreation occurred in and around Thompson, expecially skating and skidooing. Ice fishing was done mainly at Mid Lake and skiing at Mystery Mountain. The majority of these outdoor activities were participated in by married units as families.

Table XX illustrates the participation of various recreation types in various outdoor activities on the basis of occasionally and

TABLE XX

WINTER OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES
by Recreation Type and Frequency (in per cent)

| RECREATION TYPE | PER CENT OF POP. | SKIDOO | | SKATE | | ICE FISH | | SKI | | WALK | | DRIVE | | TOBOGGAN | | PER CENT NO ACTIVITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Occas. | *Reg.** | Occas. | Reg. | Occas. | Reg. | Occas. | Reg. | Occas. | Reg. | Occas. | Reg. | Occas. | Reg. | |
| Non-participant | 14 | 2 | 4 | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 7 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 78 |
| Summer Outdoor | 35 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 3 | -- | 2 | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | 22 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | -- | 53 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | 20 | 3 | 67 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 17 | -- | 7 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 4 |
| Other | 9 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 6 | -- | -- | 16 | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | 19 | -- | 28 |

* Occasionally refers to several times per season.
** Regularly refers to once per week or more often.

regularly. It was evident from this table that skidooing was the most popular activity. The Summer & Winter Outdoor type was obviously the type most inclined to participation in various outdoor activities.

## Winter Home

Respondents to the interview survey were given the opportunity to indicate two activities engaged in in the home. Leisure activities in the home in winter were mainly of the type engaged in by people everywhere, i.e., some time was spent on each of such activities as visiting, reading, listening to music and watching television. This approach to leisure in the home was recorded on the interview schedule as "usual activities." The above activities and others were recorded separately only when they were of special interest to the respondent, e.g., if the respondent spent a great deal of time watching TV, this was recorded as such. Of the total married sample eighty-three per cent indicated "usual activities." Any single activity was mentioned much less frequently, e.g., 12 per cent of units mentioned "watching TV."

TABLE XXI

WINTER LEISURE IN THE HOME
by Recreation Type (in per cent)

| RECREATION TYPE | Usual Activities | Watch TV | Play Cards | Visit | Hobbies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-participant | 70 | 26 | 11 | 17 | -- |
| Summer Outdoor | 91 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | 76 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | 84 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 8 |
| Other | 88 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| All Types | 83 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 |

Table XXI illustrates the relative response of various recreation types to various activities. The Non-participant type appears to have relied more on watching TV and visiting than did other types. A significant number of respondents indicated hobbies as being of importance to them. Playing cards appears to have been of importance to the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type.

## Winter Elsewhere

Here, too, respondents were given the opportunity to indicate two leisure activities that were important to them elsewhere than in the home or the outdoors. The activity of visiting friends and relatives was most frequently mentioned. Thirty-eight per cent of respondents indicated this activity. The second most popular activity was going to the movies, as indicated by nineteen per cent of the respondents.

TABLE XXII

WINTER LEISURE ACTIVITIES ELSEWHERE
by Recreation Type (in per cent)

| RECREATION TYPE | Visit | Movies | Curl | Bowl | Skate | Watch Hockey | Service Clubs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-participant | 59 | 30 | -- | 9 | 11 | 9 | 13 |
| Summer Outdoor | 57 | 34 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 6 |
| Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor | 12 | 1 | 44 | 31 | 15 | 7 | 12 |
| Summer & Winter Outdoor | 25 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 5 |
| Other | 25 | 16 | 25 | 19 | 16 | 6 | 13 |
| All Types | 38 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 9 |

It was apparent from Table XXII that visiting and going to the movies were important activities to the Non-participant and Summer

Outdoor types. Curling and bowling were important to the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type. Visiting and curling were important activities for the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. The Other type indicated a concern with a wide range of activities; no single activity really being predominant.

## Summary

In summary it was apparent from the discussion on winter leisure activities that the home was the center of activities for most families in Thompson; this was especially true of the Non-participant and Summer Outdoor types. Usual leisure activities such as visiting, reading, listening to music and watching TV were most frequently mentioned.

Winter recreation activities elsewhere were important to a fair number of families; most notably the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor and Other types in sports activities such as curling, bowling and skating and the Non-participant and Summer Outdoor types in leisure activities such as visiting and attending movies.

The outdoors played a relatively minor role in the overall winter leisure picture. The Summer & Winter Outdoor type was responsible for most of the participation in outdoor activities in winter in Thompson. Skidooing was by far the most popular activity. Other important outdoor activities were ice fishing, skiing and skating.

# CHAPTER VII

# IMPLICATIONS FOR PAINT LAKE

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter on Implications for Paint Lake attempts to draw the previous chapters on Restricting Factors and Recreation Patterns together to arrive at some sort of consensus of the future demand for outdoor recreation by the married units resident in Thompson. The discussion is in terms of recreation types.

The focus was on Paint Lake because this was the area which had been officially designated a recreation area, primarily to fulfill the recreation needs of the population of Thompson. Paint is the lake on which most of the recreational development will take place.

One of the prime objectives of this study was to provide the park planner with insights into the nature of the population which would be using the resources at Paint Lake. By understanding their recreation patterns, their socio-economic characteristics and the factors which act to restrict participation in outdoor recreation, the planner should be much more capable of making intelligent proposals concerning park planning--particularly in relation to future demand. Some understanding of the nature of future demand is essential if the needs of the people for outdoor recreation are to be met.

## RECREATION TYPES

The discussion on possible implications for Paint Lake was conducted

according to recreation type. Each type was considered in terms of the effect of possible changes in supply of recreational opportunities and facilities and in socio-economic characteristics on restricting factors; and the manner in which these changes subsequently affect recreation patterns.

## Non-participant

According to the sample taken, 14 per cent of the married population of Thompson consisted of the Non-participant type. In terms of average days and overnights spent at Paint Lake, this type made less use of the lake per individual unit than did any other type (2.3 days). In terms of the actual use of Paint, the Non-participant type accounted for only four per cent. Thus 14 per cent of the population was responsible for only four per cent of the use.

The small amount of time the Non-participant type spent at Paint Lake was almost totally (95 per cent) spent in the Central area. The only really important activity was picnicking, occupying 86 per cent of this time.

Outdoor recreation for this type elsewhere than at Paint Lake was quite minimal.

The restricting factor which most affected the Non-participant type was lack of interest. Many of the other factors, e.g., lack of time and unfamiliarity with facilities and opportunities, were really various manifestations of indifference to outdoor recreation. Thus

for 14 per cent of the married population of Thompson indifference to outdoor recreation, whether summer or winter, was the overriding restricting factor.

It is this very lack of interest in outdoor recreation of any kind which makes it difficult to see how changes in socio-economic characteristics or in the supply of recreation facilities would have any effect on the recreation patterns of the Non-participant type. Indifference to outdoor recreation is probably an ingrained attitude which is unlikely to change significantly with an upward change, for example, in income level.

In regard to changes in the supply of facilities and opportunities at Paint Lake, it was evident that the poor conditions which existed there did not act as a restricting factor except for a small number (nine per cent). Lack of facilities and opportunities likewise was only indicated by nine per cent as being a restricting factor. Thus a change in supply such as improvements in conditions at Paint and in development of recreation opportunities at other lakes would have a very small effect on the present recreation patterns of Non-participants.

Interest in outdoor recreation cannot be easily aroused and maintained where it is presently lacking. Neither is it certain that this would be desirable. Therefore despite the changes which will occur in socio-economic characteristics and in the supply of outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities there will always be that segment of the population which will be entirely indifferent to the whole area

of outdoor recreation. In Thompson this Non-participant segment comprised 14 per cent of the married population.

## Summer Outdoor

Thirty-five per cent of the married population of Thompson, according to the sample, were of the Summer Outdoor type. In terms of average days and overnights spent at Paint Lake, this type made greatest day use (6.0 days) of the lake of any type but little overnight use (1.8 days). In terms of the actual use of Paint Lake, the Summer Outdoor type accounted for 34 per cent. Thus the recreation use-population ratio was very nearly one.

The outstanding fact about the Summer Outdoor type's use of Paint Lake was the heavy concentration of day visits to the Central area. Eighty per cent of total time was spent in the Central area. Eighty-six per cent of the time spent in the Central area involved picnicking and only 40 per cent swimming and 39 per cent fishing.

Twenty per cent of the Summer Outdoor's time was spent elsewhere than in the Central area, mainly Island & Central and Central & Cottage. Fishing, camping, cottaging and picnicking were the activities engaged in at these areas.

Less than half as much time was spent elsewhere than was spent at Paint Lake. Most of this time was spent in fishing and picnicking at Pisew Falls and Setting Lake-Sasiqui Rapids.

Lack of interest was the single most important restricting factor

to the Summer Outdoor type. Lack of money was also an important restricting factor.

Lack of interest, however, referred essentially to winter recreation. Winter recreation at Paint Lake is still largely undeveloped. In the immediate future Paint Lake will not occupy a position of importance in terms of winter outdoor recreation. Therefore the concern here is with implications for Paint Lake in terms of summer outdoor recreation.

The main restricting factor to participation in summer outdoor recreation by the Summer Outdoor type was lack of money. This factor largely explained why this type spent such a great deal of time in the Central area. The Summer Outdoor type could not afford the equipment necessary to go elsewhere on Paint Lake.

The greatest number (56 per cent) of this type are in the $8000-$9999 income bracket. If a large number of these could advance to the next income level, the chances for increased participation in outdoor recreation would be very good indeed. They would then be able to afford more of the recreation equipment which would expand their recreation patterns to areas elsewhere on Paint Lake, and thereby remove some of the pressure from the Central area. This simple lack of an adequate income was a genuine economic barrier to participation in outdoor recreation by the Summer Outdoor type.

Twenty per cent of this type felt that the poor conditions at Paint acted as a restricting factor and 19 per cent indicated lack of facilities

and opportunities as a factor. These figures would seem to indicate that as the situation at Paint Lake is improved and as other areas become accessible the amount of participation in outdoor recreation will also increase. The form this increased participation takes is dependent to an extent on changes in income level and the nature of facility improvements. If income levels were to increase substantially, then participation in boating, fishing and camping would increase markedly. If facility improvements included a good beach, then swimming and sunbathing would increase. If income levels were higher and cottage lots were available, then many more would add cottaging to their participation in outdoor recreation.

The Summer Outdoor type at present is primarily confined to day visits to the Central area in which picnicking is the major function. Upward changes in income and/or improvements in the supply of facilities would almost certainly broaden the scope of recreation activities engaged in as well as increasing the total amount of time spent in summer outdoor recreation.

### Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor

According to the sample taken, 20 per cent of the married population were of the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type. In terms of average days and overnights spent at Paint Lake, this type spent approximately half its time on day visits (5.1 days) and half on overnights (4.4 days). The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type accounted for 24 per cent of the actual use of the lake. Thus this type spent

more than its proportionate share of time at Paint Lake.

The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type spent 56 per cent of its time at Paint in the Central area. Picnicking was the most important activity with 63 per cent of time spent on it. Other activities were fishing with 45 per cent and swimming with 35 per cent.

Twenty per cent of this type's time was spent on the Island & Central area and 13 per cent on the Islands. Activities in the former area were camping, swimming, and picnicking. In the latter area activities were fishing, boating and camping.

Slightly more than half as much time as was spent at Paint was spent elsewhere. The main areas visited were Setting Lake-Sasiqui Rapids, Pisew Falls and Clearwater Lake. Activities were mainly fishing followed by picnicking, camping and cottaging.

For the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type lack of interest and lack of time were the two important restricting factors.

For the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type, as was the case for the Summer Outdoor type, lack of interest referred essentially to winter outdoor recreation. As previously mentioned Paint Lake is primarily a summer recreation area.

Lack of time was the most important restricting factor for this type in terms of summer outdoor recreation. This type was already fairly heavily engaged in summer outdoor recreation. Only 15 per cent worked more than a 40-hour week.

Summer is a short season in northern Manitoba. For many people

it is also the best season for outdoor recreation. For such people, a 5-day, 40-hour week presents a genuine restricting factor to participation in outdoor recreation. There just is not the time to go to the lake in the evenings, leaving only the weekends. Overcrowding and abuse of facilities occur as a result. Poor conditions, then, in turn become a restricting factor.

A change in the work week to a 4-day week, to shorter daily hours, or to staggered weekends would, especially in summer, have the effect of increasing participation in outdoor recreation. For many people the northern environment is at its best in summer. Residents living in such an environment should have the best opportunity to enjoy it.

A change in work patterns would serve to spread the use of Paint Lake somewhat away from heavy weekend use which is now the case. Certainly more areas than the present Central area would have to be developed to accommodate the increased use of the lake.

Lack of facilities and opportunities was more of a restricting factor (22 per cent) to the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type than was poor conditions at Paint Lake (16 per cent). This type was more able to get away from the Central area than the Summer Outdoor type and therefore did not feel as restricted. "Poor conditions at Paint" refers mainly to the situation in the Central area, i.e., overcrowding and abuse of facilities and inadequate beach. A development of different kinds of recreation opportunities would increase this type's participation.

The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type was already fairly active

in outdoor recreation. This type emphasized outdoor recreation in summer and felt restricted by the lack of time to adequately enjoy themselves. An increased amount of leisure would mean an increased use of Paint Lake. An increase supply of facilities and opportunities would also increase this type's participation in summer outdoor recreation.

Summer & Winter Outdoor

Twenty-two per cent of Thompson's married population, according to the sample, were of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. In terms of average days and overnights spent at Paint Lake, this type made the greatest individual use of Paint (12.9 days), although average days (5.8 days) was somewhat lower than for the Summer Outdoor type (6.0 days). In terms of the actual use of Paint, the Summer & Winter Outdoor type accounted for 35 per cent. Thus 22 per cent of the population accounted for 35 per cent of the use at Paint Lake.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type was the only type that spent more time in other areas of Paint Lake than it did in the Central area. Only 35 per cent of its time was spent in the Central area. Sixty-two per cent of the time here was spent fishing. Forty-three per cent was spent camping and 38 per cent picnicking.

Another 35 per cent of time was spent in the Island & Central area. Here the activities were 67 per cent camping, 58 per cent boating and 35 per cent fishing.

Thirteen per cent of time was spent in both the Islands and in

the Cottage area. Activities in the former area were fishing, picnicking and boating. In the latter area the activities were cottaging, fishing and sunbathing.

Slightly less than half as much time as was spent at Paint Lake was spent elsewhere. Recreation use was spread out over more areas than for other types. Main areas visited were Setting Lake-Sasiqui Rapids, Mystery Lake, Pisew Falls, Mid Lake and Burntwood River. Fishing was the activity engaged in most often. Camping, boating and picnicking were also of importance.

Lack of time and poor conditions at Paint Lake were important restricting factors to the Summer & Winter Outdoor type.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type was the most active of any type in terms of outdoor recreation. This type spent more time at more activities at more locations than did any other type. Locations on Paint Lake received most of the summer outdoor use. Winter outdoor recreation was engaged in mainly around Thompson.

As with the Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type, lack of time was the main restricting factor for the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. Forty-one per cent indicated lack of time as a restricting factor. Twenty-seven per cent worked a longer than 40-hour week. Thus there remained a substantial number who felt that they had an inadequate amount of leisure time. Therefore, were more leisure available, it would almost certainly be spent on outdoor recreation.

The supply of recreation facilities and opportunities both at

Paint Lake and elsewhere was considered inadequate by a considerable number of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. Twenty-seven per cent felt restricted by poor conditions at Paint Lake and 24 per cent by lack of facilities and opportunities.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type spent only about a third of its time solely in the Central area. Most of the time was spent away from this area. This type's interests range more to fishing, camping, and boating rather than to picnicking, swimming, and sunbathing. In other words, the Summer & Winter Outdoor type is interested in the more rugged outdoor pursuits. Concomitantly, this type looks for areas away from crowds of people. It prefers to see areas relatively undeveloped.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type were repulsed by the crowding of the Central area and by the litter and refuse which resulted--they viewed this as a desecration of the natural environment. They would not be in favour of a resort-style development at Paint Lake. Should the lake become too developed for them, they would look to other lakes and areas in the vicinity as yet undeveloped.

The Summer & Winter Outdoor type would like to see opportunities expanded for fishing and wilderness camping and facilities provided to keep the environment from deteriorating. They would like to see areas made slightly more accessible, i.e., provision for hiking trails into areas presently inaccessible on the ground. This sort of minimal development would remove some of the pressure from Paint Lake and

allow these people the kind of recreation experience they would like.

Increased leisure time would certainly lead to an increased participation in outdoor recreation by the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. Improved facilities and opportunities would take some of the recreation pressure off of Paint Lake and transfer it to other unused areas. Certainly Paint Lake will continue to receive the majority of this type's summer outdoor recreation, but as the lake becomes more and more crowded, this type's proportional use of it will decline.

## Other

According to the sample taken, nine per cent of the married population of Thompson consisted of types other than those discussed above, and for purposes of convenience were grouped under the title "Other." In terms of average days and overnights spent at Paint Lake, this type made almost as little use of the lake (2.8 days) as did the Non-participant type (2.3 days). In terms of the actual use of Paint, the Other type accounted for only three per cent. Thus nine per cent of the population was responsible for only three per cent of the use.

Eighty-five per cent of the time spent by the Other type at Paint Lake was in the Central area. The only really important activity was picnicking, occupying 95 per cent of the time.

For this type outdoor recreation elsewhere than at Paint Lake was quite minimal.

The Other type indicated that lack of interest, lack of time and

presence of small children were important restricting factors.

The Other type consisted of six different minor types, most of which were not interested in outdoor recreation either in summer or in winter. This lack of interest in outdoor recreation was the most important restricting factor for this type. It seemed to be reflected in most of the other restricting factors mentioned by this type. Lack of time, presence of small children, lack of facilities and opportunities, and poor conditions at Paint all were indicated as being restricting factors. However, when there is a basic lack of interest in outdoor recreation it is perhaps easier at times to indicate some other factor rather than a lack of interest.

Lack of time is one factor which for the 22 per cent of this type who work a 60 plus hour week may be a restriction to their participation in outdoor recreation. For these people a reduction in the work week might result in increased participation in outdoor recreation.

A change in the conditions at Paint Lake and a greater development of outdoor recreation opportunities at the lake and elsewhere could conceivably increase this type's present minimal involvement in outdoor recreation. Here, again, it is doubtful that a type which is not really interested in outdoor recreation would substantially increase its participation if supply of facilities and opportunities improved.

SUMMARY

The effects of changes in the supply of recreation facilities and in socio-economic characteristics were considered for each recreation type. For the Non-participant and Other types it was found to be doubtful whether any of the above changes would have a substantial effect on the present recreation patterns of these types. For the three major types--Summer Outdoor, Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor, and Summer & Winter Outdoor--changes in facilities or population characteristics would have the effect of changing recreation patterns.

An increase in the income levels of the Summer Outdoor type, which represents 35 per cent of the population, would have a great impact on that type's present recreation patterns, i.e., more outdoor recreation of a greater variety would be engaged in. For the other two major types an increase in leisure time available, especially in summer, would serve to increase their already substantial involvement in outdoor recreation.

# CHAPTER VIII

## CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to identify and examine those factors which restrict participation in outdoor recreation. A specific population consisting of a sample of the married households of Thompson, Manitoba was chosen as the means by which to achieve this end. The analysis of the sample was facilitated by the division of the population into recreation types.

This study clearly shows that there are a number of restricting factors which affect each recreation type. Most important of these factors is lack of interest in outdoor recreation. Other restricting factors identified were: Lack of time, presence of small children, lack of facilities and opportunities, poor conditions at Paint Lake, lack of money, severe climate, unfamiliarity with facilities and opportunities, and lack of an automobile.

The examination of restricting factors was conducted according to recreation type utilizing socio-economic characteristics, environmental perception, recreation patterns, and regional background.

There were several key restricting factors characteristic of each recreation type. The Non-participant type was marked by a general lack of interest in any kind of outdoor recreation. Lack of money and lack of interest in winter outdoor recreation were particularly important restricting factors for the Summer Outdoor type.

The Summer Outdoor-Winter Indoor type considered lack of time and lack of interest in winter outdoor recreation as key restricting factors. Lack of time and lack of adequate outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities (including Paint Lake) were factors which restricted the participation of the Summer & Winter Outdoor type. The Other type, being a collection of diverse types, was characterized principally by a lack of interest in outdoor recreation.

The chapter on implications for Paint Lake discussed the effects of changes in socio-economic characteristics and in supply of recreation facilities and opportunities on the recreation patterns of the various recreation types. Changes in supply are, of course, much more readily effected than socio-economic changes. It is with supply that the park planner is principally concerned. This study has indicated some of the basic outdoor recreation needs of the people of Thompson--needs which can be fulfilled, at least partially, by changes in supply.

The principal outdoor recreation need is for additional developed areas accessible by road. The Central area of Paint Lake is presently the only such area available to the people of Thompson. Consequently, overcrowding is inevitable resulting in the deterioration of the outdoor recreation experience. Generally, people preferred the comfort of developed areas against the rigors of undeveloped wilderness. Also, they often lacked the equipment necessary to get to

areas inaccessible by road. The day visit to the developed site was a popular form of outdoor recreation. For these reasons it is essential that other areas, whether on Paint Lake or some other lake such as Setting Lake, be developed to meet the need for outdoor recreation by the people of Thompson.

Another major outdoor recreation need is for the development of an adequate beach in terms of size, safety and comfort. The unavailability of a really good natural beach is a major drawback to a complete outdoor recreation experience for many people. Possibly the existing beach in the Central area could be artificially improved so as to alleviate the shortcomings of the present beach.

Various other recreation needs evident from this study, such as playground facilities at the Central area, could be cited; however, this research was principally concerned with the identification and examination of restricting factors to outdoor recreation participation. It is sufficient to point out how the study of restricting factors leads to the identification of outdoor recreation needs--needs on which the park planner can take action.

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# A P P E N D I X

# PARKS BRANCH, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

## THOMPSON OUTDOOR RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE

I'm ____ from the Manitoba Parks Branch. The Parks Branch is presently trying to develop Paint Lake as a recreation area. In order to make a good job of this, they must know what the people of Thompson want by way of outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities. Would you help us by answering a few questions? All the information will be grouped so that no one can be personally identified.

Type of respondent interviewed _____

### GENERAL INFORMATION

1. WHERE DO YOU LIVE?
   1. your own house
   2. rented house
   3. apartment or suite
   4. room and/or board
   5. polaris
   6. house trailer
   7. other

2. ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR HOUSING CONDITIONS?
   1. yes
   2. no
   3. no opinion

   (IF "NO") WHY NOT? _____

3. DO YOU DRIVE YOUR OWN AUTOMOBILE IN THOMPSON?
   1. yes
   2. no

4. HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THOMPSON (OR THE NORTH)? _____

5. HOW LONG DO YOU INTEND TO STAY? _____

6. WHERE DID YOU LIVE MOST OF THE YEARS UP UNTIL YOU WERE 18 YEARS?
   1. on a farm
   2. open country but not farm
   3. village up to 1000
   4. town 1000-10,000
   5. small city up to 100,000
   6. city 100,000-500,000
   7. large city over 500,000

7. ON THE AVERAGE, HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DO YOU WORK FOR WHICH YOU ARE PAID? _____

8. IF YOU ARE MARRIED, DOES YOUR WIFE WORK?
   1. yes
   2. no

   (IF "YES") HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK? _____

9. DID YOU TAKE A VACATION THIS PAST YEAR WHILE LIVING IN THOMPSON?
   1. yes
   2. no

   (IF "YES") THEN:
   1. number of weeks _____
   2. number of weeks taken during July and/or August _____
   3. number of weeks spent in Northern Manitoba _____
      -- where? _____
   4. what was your major vacation destination? _____

10. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RECREATION EQUIPMENT DO YOU OWN?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. tent | ☐ | 8. motor boat | ☐ |
| 2. tent trailer | ☐ | 9. skidoo | ☐ |
| 3. travel trailer | ☐ | 10. fishing and/or hunting equipment | ☐ |
| 4. pickup camper | ☐ | 11. none of these | ☐ |
| 5. canoe | ☐ | 12. other _____ | |
| 6. airplane | ☐ | | |
| 7. ATV or Jigger | ☐ | | |

QUESTIONS RELATING SPECIFICALLY TO PAINT LAKE

11. DID YOU OWN A COTTAGE AT PAINT LAKE LAST SUMMER?
1. yes ☐ 2. no ☐
(IF "NO") ELSEWHERE? _____

12. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU VISIT PAINT LAKE LAST SUMMER? _____

(Hand respondent list of activities)

13. WHAT ACTIVITIES DID YOU TAKE PART IN WHILE AT PAINT LAKE?

| No. | Activities | Day Visits | Overnights* | Participation** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

(Have respondent indicate order of importance of the above)
* Indicate as visits and total days
** Alone or Group (family or other)

14. WHY IS _____ YOUR MOST IMPORTANT OUTDOOR ACTIVITY AT PAINT L.?
(Probe for motivation) _____

15. WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS FOR NOT VISITING PAINT LAKE MORE OFTEN?

16. ARE THERE ANY IMPROVEMENTS OR FACILITIES WHICH YOU THINK COULD BE ADDED AT PAINT LAKE? _____

QUESTIONS ON SUMMER OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

17. WHAT OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES DID YOU TAKE PART IN LAST SUMMER IN THOMPSON?

| No. | Activities | Frequency(days) | Participation |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

18. WHY IS _____ YOUR MOST IMPORTANT OUTDOOR ACTIVITY IN SUMMER IN THOMPSON? (Probe) If indifference shown in question 17 probe for reasons why. _____

19. EXCLUDING PAINT LAKE AND THOMPSON, WHAT OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES DID YOU TAKE PART IN ELSEWHERE IN NORTHERN MANITOBA LAST SUMMER?

| No. | Activities | Location | Day Visits | Overnights | Partic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

20. WHY IS _____ YOUR MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITY? (Probe)

_____

QUESTIONS ON WINTER RECREATION OR LEISURE

21. WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW YOU USE YOUR LEISURE TIME IN WINTER. THE LIST SHOWS ACTIVITIES FOR OUTDOORS, INDOORS AT HOME, AND INDOORS AWAY FROM HOME. WHICH OF THESE AREAS IS MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU? (List all three in order of importance)

_____

22. WINTER -- OUTDOORS

| No. | Activities | Location: Thompson | Location: Elsewhere (specify) | Frequency (Days) | Partic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

WINTER -- INDOORS (Home)

| No. | Activities | Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

WINTER -- INDOORS (Elsewhere)

| no. | Activities | Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

23. WHY IS _____ YOUR MOST IMPORTANT WINTER LEISURE ACTIVITY?

_____

QUESTIONS ON ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

24. WHAT OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITY(S), IF ANY, DID YOU TAKE PART IN BEFORE COMING TO THOMPSON WHICH YOU WERE UNABLE TO DO HERE? _____
(IF ANY), WHY CAN'T YOU TAKE PART IN IT HERE? _____
_____

25. WOULD YOU LIKE TO INCREASE YOUR PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION?
1. yes
2. no
3. no opinion
(IF "YES"), WHICH ACTIVITY? WHY DON'T YOU TAKE PART IN IT PRESENTLY? _____
_____
(IF "NO"), WHY NOT? _____
_____

26. WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES OR FACILITIES IMPROVED?
1. yes
2. no
3. no opinion
(IF "YES"), IN WHAT AREA AND HOW? _____
_____
(IF "NO"), WHY NOT? _____
_____

27. WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE INDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES OR FACILITIES IMPROVED?
1. yes
2. no
3. no opinion
(IF "YES"), HOW? _____
_____
(IF "NO"), WHY NOT? _____
_____

28. DO YOU FEEL THAT THE NORTH IS A GOOD PLACE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN SUMMER?
1. yes
2. no
3. no opinion
(IF "YES" OR "NO"), WHY DO YOU FEEL THIS WAY? _____
_____
_____
_____

29. IN WINTER?
1. yes
2. no
3. no opinion
(IF "YES" OR "NO"), WHY DO YOU FEEL THIS WAY? _____
_____
_____
_____

## PARKS BRANCH, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. AGE _____

2. SEX
   1. male
   2. female

3. MARITAL STATUS
   1. single
   2. married
   3. widow(er), divorced, separated

4. HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE?
   1. 0-12 years _____
   2. 13-17 years _____
   3. no children

5. TO WHAT NATIONALITY GROUP DO YOU BELONG? _____
   (If Canadian, indicate whether English Canadian, French Canadian, Indian, Metis, or other)

6. WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION? _____

7. WHICH OF THE ANSWERS BELOW BEST DESCRIBES THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION WHICH YOU HAVE COMPLETED?
   1. grade school
   2. part high school
   3. high school graduate
   4. part university
   5. university graduate
   6. technical-vocational school

   Number of years of schooling _____

8. WHICH OF THE ANSWERS BELOW BEST DESCRIBES YOUR, OR YOUR FAMILY'S, TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME?
   1. under $3000
   2. $3000 - $5999
   3. $6000 - $7999
   4. $8000 - $9999
   5. $10000 - $14999
   6. $15000 - $19999
   7. $20000 - $50000