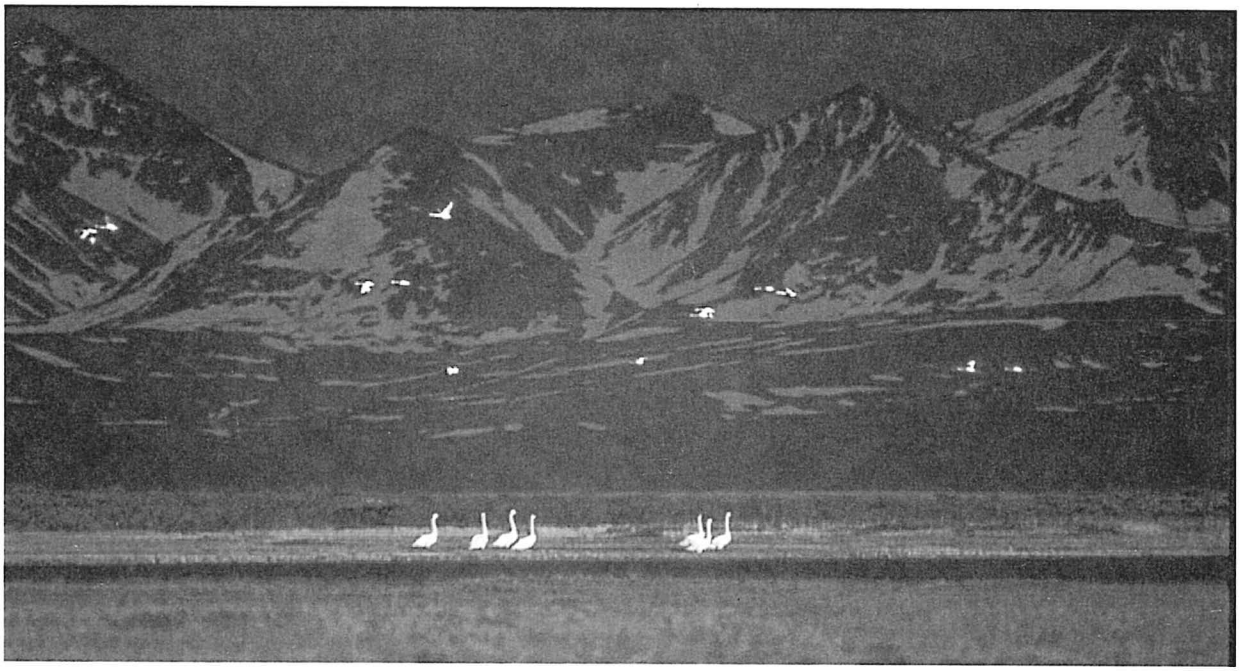
NOATAK WILDERNESS BASELINE STUDY



Final Results

Peter Christian
Noatak National Preserve &
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

National Park Service, Alaska Region
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BACKGROUND

The headwaters of the Noatak River rise from the snow clad slopes of Mount Igikpak within Gates of the Arctic National Park. Gathering tundra drainages, tributary streams and rivers, the Noatak winds across the Noatak National Preserve for 400 miles cutting through alpine valleys, tundra, taiga, bog and boreal forest, before discharging into the Chukchi Sea. It is the largest undeveloped and undisturbed, mountain-ringed watershed in North America.



For wilderness travelers, the river offers gentle paddling opportunities up to Class III, while the mountains provide for backpacking and exploration in a setting that presents outstanding opportunities for solitude. The wild and remote character of the Noatak offers the chance to experience the natural world untrammeled by modern human activities. Visitors to the Noatak are very likely to see bears, sheep, wolves, caribou, indeed the entire gamut of flora and fauna typical of a sub-arctic ecosystem. Because of these attributes, the Noatak is a unique natural resource, attracting people from around the world.

In 1980, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) placed nearly the entire Noatak River basin within two National Park Service units: Gates of the Arctic NP&P (GAAR) and the Noatak National Preserve (NOAT). Since then, visitation has increased gradually but steadily, abetted by a trickle of articles in outdoor magazines proclaiming its marvels. As the outside world began to hear of its remote wonders, the Noatak became a favorite of wilderness adventurers.

Inevitably, impacts from human use are beginning to appear. Only a limited number of put-ins and take-outs are available for boat and floatplane access, concentrating use at those points. Good camping spots and portages are used repeatedly season after season. The delicate arctic vegetation is vulnerable to repeated trampling and slow to heal. Simultaneously, the social landscape is also vulnerable and some of those visitors who come to the Noatak seeking solitude are beginning to find the Noatak crowded.

NPS managers are taking up the challenge of managing the Noatak in order to provide a high quality visitor opportunity while maintaining its wilderness character. This study, one of several undertaken in recent years, strives to understand more clearly the nature of visitation to the Noatak. The study focuses on Noatak wilderness visitors, their expectations, preferences and characteristics. It aims to identify those essential indicators of biophysical and social quality that make the Noatak an outstanding wilderness resource. Finally, the study is meant to be a "snap shot" of the type of visitor and experience to be found in the Noatak at one particular moment in time.

INTRODUCTION TO STUDY

I initiated the Noatak Wilderness Baseline Study in 1999 while employed as Wilderness Coordinator for Noatak National Preserve. While serving on the NPS Alaska Region Backcountry Wilderness Advisory Group, I became aware of a lack of baseline data pertaining to wilderness conditions at a time when the region was embarking on a coordinated effort to write backcountry management plans for each of the wilderness parks in Alaska.

The goals of this study are to: 1) understand and describe the range of experiences that recreational visitors are having on the Noatak; 2) identify and describe significant influences on those experiences, including the presence and behaviors of other visitors and existing and potential regulations; 3) establish a basic knowledge of visitor use patterns and; 4) identify potential indicators of sociological and biophysical wilderness quality.

One assumption made for applicability of findings in this report is that GAAR and NOAT visitors are similar in character, making generalization a reasonable exercise. The artificial boundary separating the two units is just that, and few visitors drew a distinction between them except to say that the feeling of remoteness grew stronger the farther groups floated from their put-in. Once inside the Preserve it was common for visitors to see no other groups until they reached their take out. One difference in visitor preferences between the two units is related to trip length. Visitors to NOAT or groups who traveled in both units had more time for their trip than visitors to GAAR alone.

The geographic area for this study included the Noatak River and its tributaries from the highest available headwaters put-in location at Twelve-mile Slough, within Gates of the Arctic National Park, to the western boundary of Noatak National Preserve. The population of interest was all people traveling within the river corridor from June 15th through September 1st, 2000. A small portion of subsistence and sport hunters were surveyed during this timeframe but because the study dates were largely outside of hunting seasons, most hunters are not represented.

I would like to thank a dedicated field staff that endured weeks of tundra mosquito hatches and inclement arctic weather. Their perseverance made this study possible. The Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute (ALWRI), an inter-agency (USDI and USDA) research unit of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, also assisted me with this study. ALWRI provided their expertise in survey instrument design, as well as statistical analysis of the data. I wish to thank Neal Christiansen and Alan Watson, of ALWRI, for their support of this project

Refer to the survey instrument in Appendix F and the SPSS output in Appendix G for clarification and complete analyses results. Appendix A shows a map of the study area. Appendix B reports the results for question 8 about, other NPS Alaska areas visited. Appendix C shows the breakdown of answers for open-ended questions 9, 12 and 14. Appendix D reports verbatim comments related to questions 9, 12, and 14. Appendix E reports results for question 26 regarding membership in conservation groups.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted between June 15th and September 1st, 2000. A total of 113 surveys were completed by visitors in 23 separate groups. The study design called for contacting all population members on the Noatak within the Preserve, and the field effort achieved a near census of all recreational users within the Preserve during the study period, as well as a large portion of those entering the Preserve via Gates of the Arctic National Park.

Kavachurak Lake was determined to be the most feasible location for contacting visitors because of its proximity to the river, good gravel bars, and fresh water. Historically, the lake has been a popular site near the river for parties to meet floatplanes for take-outs or for put-ins to float the middle and lower river.

A primitive camp was established at Kavachurak and tended 24 hours per day, 7 days per week from beginning to end of the survey period. All parties floating the entire length of river must pass Kavachurak, where the camp was situated on a highly visible gravel bar, on their way from the upper river to the lower river. Those population members who took out prior to Kavachurak Lake, staying entirely within GAAR during their visit, were not captured by this survey.

Typically, questionnaires were distributed during an initial contact as visitors arrived at Kavachurak Lake. Respondents were asked to complete the survey on-site, as they waited for their floatplane to arrive for take-out. However, if a respondent requested to mail-in a survey that was permitted.

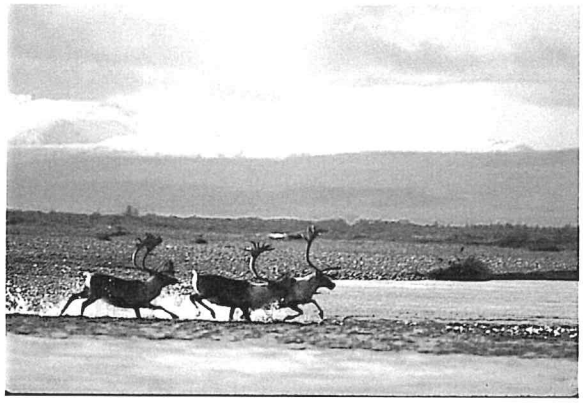
NPS Rangers also regularly conduct backcountry patrols on the Noatak River during the summer season. Rangers were equipped to administer the survey wherever and whenever they encountered groups along the river that had not been contacted by the base camp.



Kavachurak Lake is a put-in location for the Preserve and a popular take-out location for visitors from Gates of the Arctic.

Population and Sampling
The study population included all people who visited the Noatak River corridor between June15th and September 1st 2000. The dates were determined based on historical first and last days of river trip "starts," with the actual dates being weather dependent. The sampling method was to contact as many of the people within the population as possible. The sampling was concentrated, but not limited to, recreational paddlers on the Noatak River and its immediate tributaries between the highest available put-in (Twelve-mile Slough) within the Park, and Kavachurak Lake (the highest available put-in) within the Preserve.

It was decided not to include subsistence and sport hunters within the population because of the differences in trip purposes from non-consumptive recreationists, and the lack of a consistent use of the upper Noatak for hunting. For more information on hunting within Gates of the Arctic NP&P see *Christensen et. al. 2002.*



Sample Size
Based on monitoring in prior years, it was estimated that up to 150 individuals could be contacted during the sampling period. The field crew was equipped to distribute up to 200 questionnaires onsite. The contacts were intended to represent a near census of population members. A pilot study in 1999 took a near census of the Noatak River below the GAAR/NOAT boundary and counted 218 persons (including sport and subsistence hunters) in 66 groups between June 1st and September 15th.

Because of the small population, a high response rate was required, thus the decision to have respondents complete the survey on site wherever possible. Because most of the river paddlers in the population were contacted, analyses results are believed to be accurate and generalizable.

Survey Instrument
A questionnaire (Appendix F) was developed for distribution to all visitors contacted by the field crew. The questionnaire was intended to be answered at the immediate end of the trip when recall was most accurate and while the visitors were waiting to be transported off the river. Visitors who put-in at Kavachurak were asked to complete a survey at the end of the trip and return the survey by mail or to park staff in Kotzebue or Bettles.

Questionnaires were printed in a four page, legal-size format. Respondents were contacted and encouraged to fill out the questionnaire in an open-air tent complete with comfortable chairs and a table for writing. Those who chose not to complete the questionnaire on site were given a SASE for ease of return at a later date. All responses were given an identifier number and respondents remained anonymous.

Survey Items
The survey items included in the questionnaire have OMB approval for use under the authority of ALWRI scientist Alan Watson. The actual questionnaire with the specific items is shown in Appendix F, while the general areas of information along

with their corresponding survey question numbers are listed below:

- Travel Method and Activities (Q1, Q2)
- Group Characteristics (Q3, Q4, Q11, Q13)
- Previous Experience (Q7, Q8)
- Reasons for Choosing (Q12)
- Encounters and Expectations (Q5, Q6, Q15)
- Encounter Preferences (Q18)
- Desirable/Undesirable Attributes (Q17).
- Trip Evaluation (Q10, Q14)
- Perceptions of Crowding and Degradation (Q16, 19, 20, 21, 23)
- Willingness to Accept Use Limits (Q17, Q22, Q23, 24)
- Alaska Exceptionality (Q9, Q24)
- Visitor Profile/Demographics (Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32)

Analyses

The survey results were coded in an MS Excel file and sent to ALWRI where it was entered into an MS ACCESS database, and analyzed using SPSS statistical software. The quality and accuracy of data coding and entry was assured following established ALWRI procedures.

There are two open-end format questions in the survey. Because of the relatively small number of respondents, I felt that the open-ended questions would provide a practical format for obtaining insightful information that numerical data may not capture. Respondents often supply insights that are not expected, and open-ended questions allow them to 'speak their mind.'

Because of the small number of responses the comments are interpretable without the aid of specialized analysis software. The open-ended responses that speak in a significant way to the goals of this study are reported verbatim, and where appropriate will be discussed later in this study.

There are a number of question sets in the questionnaire (Q6, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q23, Q24). Use of these questions in this study will allow greater insight of underlying respondent attitudes as well as allowing comparison of results with other recreation studies.

One focus of the study is the set of questions concerning information about experiences with other recreationists and human impacts (Q5, Q15, Q18, Q16, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22) and the influence of those experiences on trip quality (Q10, Q14). These questions are related and are intended to be evaluated in combination as well as individually. The combination of these questions measuring dimensions of impacts and encounters will increase understanding of current conditions and their influence on the quality of Noatak River trips. In addition questions 20,21,22 and 23 assess support for use restrictions and opinions about the level of use at which restrictions should be implemented.

The general reporting of results will consist of summaries and cross-tabulations of all quantitative items in the questionnaire. See Appendix G.

STUDY RESULTS

Method of Travel and Activities (Q1, Q2)

The most common means of transport was floating in a canoe, raft or kayak (84%). Trip activities included:

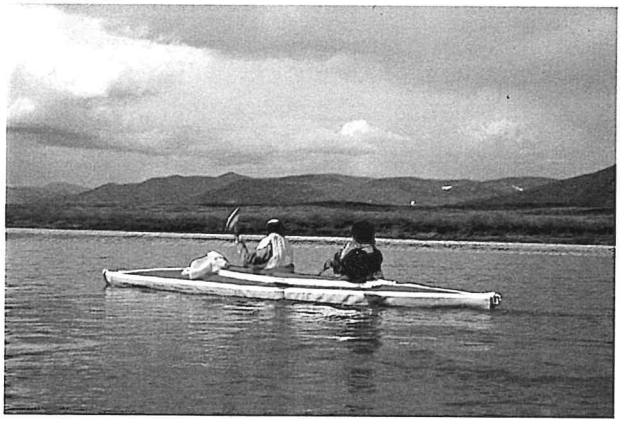
- Camping (93%)
- Paddling (86%)
- Backpacking (72%)
- Nature Study (47%)
- Fishing (46%)
- Photography (10%)
- Climbing (6%)
- Hunting (4%)

Group Characteristics (Q3, Q4, Q11, Q13)

- Group size ranged from 1 to 10 with an average of 5
- Nights in the field ranged from 2 – 30 with an average of 13
- Slightly more than half of all groups were unguided (55%)
- 52% of respondents were not related as family

Previous Experience (Q7, Q8)

- 72% of respondents were visiting the Noatak for the first time
- Of those who have visited before the number of times ranged from 1 to 28 with the average number of years since first visit being 2.2
- 68% of respondents have visited other conservation system units in Alaska. Of these 63% visited Denali, Wrangell-St. Elias 37%, Glacier Bay 32%, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 18%, Kenai Fjords 17%, Katmai 14%, Lake Clark 12%, Yukon-Charley Rivers 9%, Cape Krusenstern 7%, Kobuk Valley 6%, Bering Land Bridge 5%, Klondike Goldrush 4%, Aniakchak 3%.



Reasons for Choosing (Q12)

Question 12 was open-ended to allow respondents to describe in their own words why they chose the Noatak. Similar words were grouped together with five categories emerging: I. Wildness, II. Environment, III. Geography, IV. Challenge, and V. Culture. Wildness was the top category with the word *wilderness* being used forty-two times, followed by *wildlife* (18), and *remoteness* (13). In category II. Environment, the Noatak's scenic beauty and pristine landscape were primary motivators. In the Geography category, the mystique of the *Brooks Range* (11) and *the Arctic* had considerable cachet, a main reason for choosing to go there. The category Challenge captured those visitors whose primary motivation for choosing was ease of paddling, river length, fishing opportunities, in other words the physical attributes of the river itself. The Culture category was not significant in terms of the numbers of visitors who described meeting Native people or experiencing the history or cultural nuances, as crucial in their choice to visit the Noatak. See Appendix C for complete breakdown of descriptors by category.

Encounter Expectations (Q5, Q6, Q15)

- Other parties seen per visit ranged from 0-10 with an average of 1.7 parties per week, with large parties (>6) seen from 0-5 averaging .46 per week.
- Half of all visitors saw the number of parties they expected while 29% saw fewer parties then expected. 19% saw more or far more parties then expected.
- 50% saw the number of large parties (>6) they expected, while 27% saw fewer large parties (>6) then expected.
- Most visitors saw the number of parties camped w/in sight or sound as expected, with 82% able to find a preferred campsite every night.

Encounter Preferences (Q18, Q24)

- Slightly less than half of all visitors (48%) enjoyed meeting other backpackers and canoeists, while 21% would rather not.
- Most visitors do not mind or even enjoy meeting subsistence hunters and park rangers, however half (50%) would rather not meet sport hunters, fishers or recreational pilots.
- 74% agree that it is enjoyable not to meet anyone and 89% stated that it was reasonable to expect not to see or camp near others (92%). Most visitors believe large groups (<6) reduce the feeling of wilderness (72%).
- 48% prefer not to see or hear aircraft.
- Most believe there are differences between motorized and non-motorized users and that these uses should be separated (70%).
- 69% were neutral as to whether guided trips reduce the feeling of wilderness.
- 77% think that military over flights are inappropriate in wilderness.

Attributes of Noatak Wilderness (Q17)

Desirable	
Remoteness	97%
Nature	96%
Solitude	95%
Lots of Wildlife	93%
Little Evidence of Others	93%
Lack of Human Features	89%
Grizzlies/Predators	88%
Large Land Area	75%

Undesirable	
Seeing/Hearing Motorboats	85%
Seeing Large Groups	81%
Seeing/Hearing Aircraft	48%

Trip Evaluation (Q10, Q14)

- Of those respondents who had previously visited the Noatak 69% rated it "About the Same" in terms of quality, however ¼ of those who have previously visited say the Noatak is "Getting Worse."
- Most visitors were satisfied with their trip and grades ranged from A to C with no Ds or Fs. 75% of respondents rated their trip "A"—Very Good.
- When asked what about the trip made them feel this way, respondents were allowed to answer in an open-ended format. Most used descriptive words to express their feelings toward their trip. Similar words were grouped into categories. Six categories emerged: I. Wildness, II. Environment, III. Geography, IV. Climate, and V. Challenge. Category I. Wildness, had the largest number of responses with *wildlife* (29), *wilderness* (15), and *lack of people* (12) the main feelings that provoked the grade given. In

category II. Environment, *scenery* and *beauty* were main motivators. Category III. Geography did not appear to be a significant factor. In category IV. Climate, the dramatic weather itself proved to be a strong factor in visitor response to the Noatak. In category V. Challenge, the physical attributes or opportunities the river offered, such as fishing or hiking provided a basis for grading the trip. For a breakdown by category see Appendix D.

Perceptions of Crowding and Degradation (Q16, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q23)

- When asked generally did they feel crowding was a problem on the Noatak, 93.6% said it was not a problem.
- 11% felt the Noatak was being used beyond its capacity, however only in a few places. 12-Mile Slough, Machurak Lake and in between were specifically cited 11 times. Most of these visitors were in this area from 8/4 through 8/16. Kelly River was mentioned 3 times.
- 14% saw more people than expected.
- 20% found "too many people" to be a problem.
- Most visitors did not see human waste, large groups or gunfire noise as a problem.
- A minority of respondents sited trash, motorized vehicles, too many people, and noisy aircraft as small problems, with fire rings (17%) and aircraft noise (32%) being the most problematic.
- Opinion was equally divided between those who felt controls are needed now to hold or lower use (46%) and those who supported controls on use should it become crowded later (48%).
- 68% of respondents opposed allowing use to increase.
- Most respondents favored a group size limit ranging from 6 to 12, with a majority favoring 10 or less.



Willingness to Accept Use Limits (Q17, Q22, Q23, Q24).

- Nearly all visitors (94%) favored closing part of the Noatak to motorized use.
- 37% thought a required permit desirable, 36% were neutral.
- 27% felt a permit was undesirable.
- Most respondents favored limiting group size to between 6 and 12.
- 46% said controls are needed now to hold or lower use on the Noatak. 48% favored controls later should the Noatak become overused.
- 66% agreed with the idea of limiting the total number of people at any one time. Most respondents favored some type of limited entry permit system: first come/first served, lottery, or mail-reservations.
- Visitors were split on the issue of user fees.
- Most opposed campsite permits and wilderness skill tests.
- Respondents were split on the option of assigned departure points.

- 92% believe that numbers should be restricted should the Noatak become overcrowded.
- 75% disagree with the statement that it is better not to have any restrictions on use or activities

Alaska Exceptionality (Q9, Q24)

- 76% of respondents stated that Alaska wilderness is different than what is found in the Lower 48.
- 80% said Alaska was more wild and unregulated. Half of all respondents said not having to get a permit or talk with a Ranger was a crucial part of the Alaska wilderness experience.
- Question 9 was open-ended allowing respondents to compare their idea of what Alaska wilderness should be like to what they actually found. In no instance did a respondent say that the Noatak did not live up to their idea. Similar words were grouped into categories: the top words or phrases used were: *as expected* (19), *perfectly* (14), *good* (11), *exactly* (10), *wilderness* (11), *lack of people* (5), *pristine* (5), *beautiful* (5), *isolation* (3), *vast* (3).

Visitor Profile (Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32)

In summer 2000, the average visitor to the Noatak wilderness was a 42-year-old single, white male with four years of college and an income of at least $45,000 per year (40% of respondents made $90,000 or more). He belongs to at least one conservation group with the Sierra Club (43%), Nature Conservancy (28%) and the Northern Alaska Environmental Center (13%) the top three groups listed. The average visitor resides in a community of 50,000 persons or less. He stayed an average of 13 nights in an unguided group of 5 persons, encountering an average of 1.5 parties per week. He gave his trip a grade of "A"—Very Good.



FINDINGS OF INTEREST

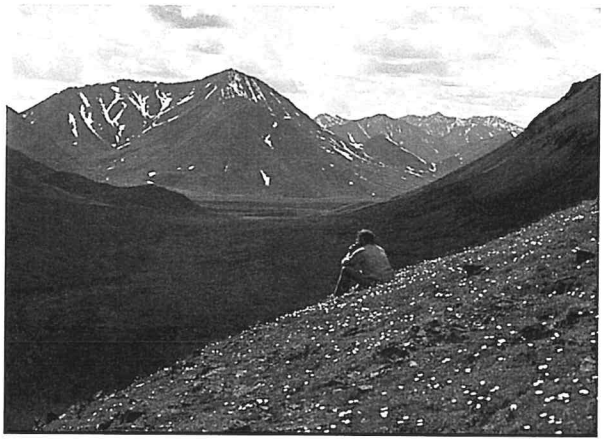
Remoteness

In the Gates of the Arctic Recreation Visitor Study (*Glaspell et.al. 2002*), feelings of isolation and remoteness are described as a major experience dimension for Gates of the Arctic wilderness visitors. Those findings are also borne out in this study.

A remarkable 97% of respondents listed "remoteness" as a very desirable attribute of the Noatak wilderness. It was the leading attribute in Q17 followed by Nature (96%), Solitude (95%), and Seeing Wildlife (93%). This is noteworthy because the term remoteness, like wilderness, connotes many different meanings. Remoteness can be found in terms of size of an area, its distance from roads or airstrips, individual isolation, lack of infrastructure or communications, response time for emergency assistance or distance from the comforts of civilization.

In answers to the open-ended questions, "remoteness" surfaced as a preferred descriptor. When asked in Q12 what was the main reason for choosing the Noatak, remoteness was the third most popular descriptive word. Respondents chose "remoteness" 13 times, just below "wilderness" (42) and "wildlife" (18). In Question 14 respondents graded their trip and were asked what made them feel this way. Remoteness was the seventh most cited reason.

It would be interesting to define remoteness as it pertains to visitation in arctic wilderness and the effect of modern communication, navigation, and transportation on the meaning and feeling of remoteness. Because remoteness, like solitude, lends itself as a possible indicator



of wilderness health, a further exploration of this term and its meaning may prove useful.

Crowding and Use Limits

Nearly all visitors who ended their trip at Kavachurak Lake started within Gates of the Arctic. Crowding seemed to be more of a problem at entry and exit portals in the upper river then along the river itself, or at portals lower downriver.

Perhaps because most of the Noatak River is seen as being uncrowded and unimpacted, respondents are ambivalent about use limits. While ¾ of respondents believe it is better to have some restrictions on use and types of activities, 48% believed limits are not needed now, but only later if the Noatak becomes overcrowded. However, a large minority (40%) stated controls are needed now to hold or lower current use. 69% of respondents oppose allowing use to increase.

This type of breakout is consistent with the theory that social succession is underway but not yet complete along the Noatak. The numbers above suggest that most but not all of those sensitive to some level of crowding have been displaced. Because a trip to the Noatak is often a one-time event, many people are not in fact being displaced.

However they are sensitive to the relative numbers of people they do see and so we can assume if they were regular visitors to the area they might choose another less frequented river.

Social succession on the Noatak could be viewed as complete when all visitors find conditions there acceptable. A dangerous trap is thus laid for managers because on-site surveys rarely reveal dissonance between users and managerial actions. However, this is only half of the picture because those who found impacts unacceptable are displaced. The visitor use pattern has shifted to reflect a new population of visitors.

92% of current visitors support restrictions should the Noatak become overcrowded. However, most of these are making keen distinctions in the type of use limits they would support. For example, even though 66% feel that there should be restrictions on the total number of people at any one time in the Noatak, once they are within the park itself, there is little support for assigned campsites, departure points or times.

Instead, most respondents favored some type of limited entry permit system: limited first come first served, limited lottery, or limited mail-reservations. Once they get a permit to enter the wilderness, for the most part they do not wish to be further regulated.

It should be understood that the implementation of a permit system on the Noatak is in itself another indicator that social succession would have occurred. Only those visitors who don't mind being regulated by such a system will apply. Permits designed to limit use do not reestablish the original use pattern, they replace it with an artificial one that closely mimics it. This gives managers a modicum of control, but it should not be mistaken for restoring an area to its original social condition. In fact, with a permit system established, social succession can be seen as having reached its complete and final form.

Aircraft

Only 48% of respondents reported that they would prefer not to see or hear aircraft. This question was posed twice in different ways to test its robustness. Respondents were consistent. In fact, nearly twice as many respondents (85%) cited motorboat noise rather than aircraft as the largest undesirable attribute within the Noatak wilderness. While this is not generally a factor along the upper river, below the Cutler River the Noatak is frequently a corridor for motorboat traffic carrying subsistence hunters from Noatak Village.

The impact of noise from motorboats in the Noatak wilderness is consistent with research findings along the Kobuk River (*Christensen and Watson, 2001*). Additional research is needed to assess the importance of noise and natural quiet to the overall experience, especially in light of the emphasis being placed on natural sound in current NPS backcountry planning.



Non-recreational Encounters

Interestingly, most visitors do not mind seeing, even enjoy meeting, subsistence hunters and park rangers (78%). This

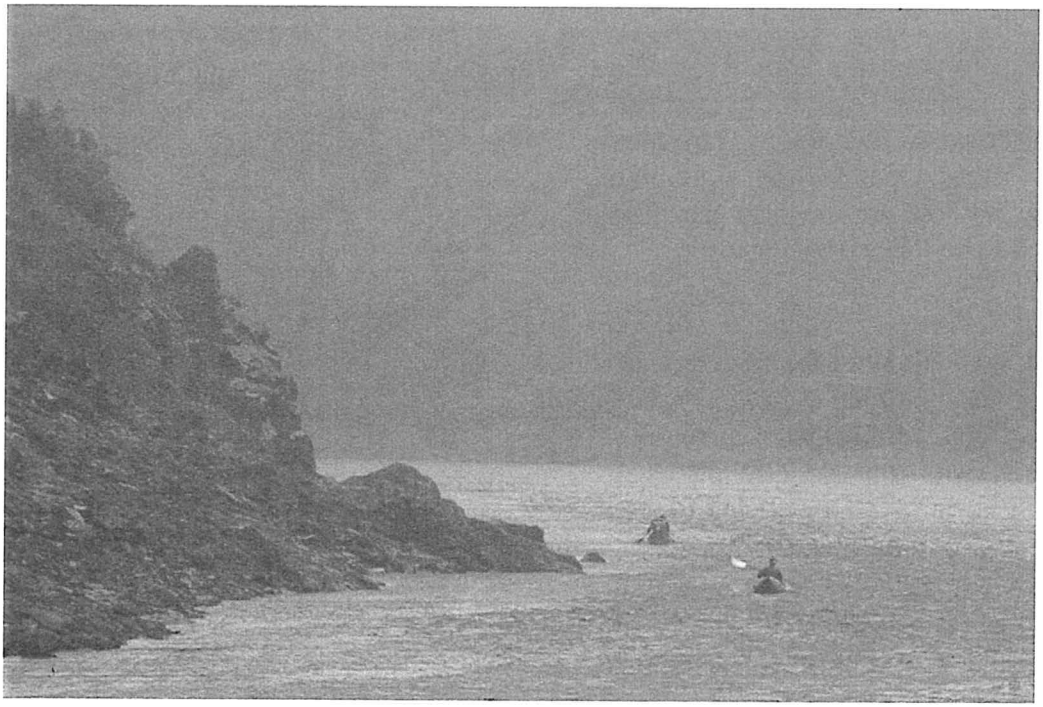
suggests visitors are making a distinction between encounters with other recreational visitors and administrative or subsistence persons. Perhaps, like wildlife or scenery, these encounters are considered a part of the backdrop and do not present an intrusion into the experience like that posed by seeing other recreationists. If visitors are discounting the effect of encountering rangers or subsistence hunters perhaps this is because they are anticipated features of the park landscape to be enjoyed or overlooked as they see fit, or as necessary to ameliorate the experience.

Indicators

For ¾ of respondents this was their first trip to the Noatak. Most respondents felt the Noatak is a high quality wilderness experience. This research indicates that most visitors are satisfied with the current visitor use pattern being managed for by the National Park Service. The Noatak is not perceived as being overcrowded or degraded either biophysically or sociologically. However, it should be noted that on-site surveys rarely reveal any dissonance between visitor perceptions and management (*Jubenville1994)*. One way to account for this is the phenomenon of social succession a process whereby those visitors most affected by negative changes in use are displaced to other non-impacted areas, leaving behind only those visitors who are not sensitive to the change.

Also present is the tendency for visitors to continually ameliorate the experience to fit their perceived requirements. Because of the time, expense and emotional energy usually invested into a wilderness trip, visitors tend to discount negative experiences and emphasize the positive.

With the exception of the upper Noatak River in late July between 12 Mile Slough and Machurak Lake, most visitors to the Noatak did not find crowding to be a serious problem. The usual signs of degradation: crowding, human waste, noise, encounters, campsite impacts, and user conflict, are simply not widely present on the Noatak.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this research is to better understand visitors to the Noatak, their expectations, preferences and characteristics. This allows managers to make scientifically informed decisions with regard to use patterns and limits. To avoid the ultimately self-defeating process of social succession requires wilderness managers to consider two options: 1.) developing indicators and standards and 2) establishing controls on access.



Good management of wilderness requires that standards be set by which to measure change in conditions, before those changes become entrenched. One way to know if standards are being exceeded is through indicators and a proactive monitoring program. If indicators show that negative change is occurring, management prescriptions would be initiated to bring conditions back in line with standards. Developing good indicators that are sensitive enough to register change in pristine wilderness conditions such as those found on the Noatak are a critical first step. Two such potential indicators are discussed below.

Wilderness Purists as Keystone Species

Current methods for detecting change in social and biophysical conditions may not be sensitive enough for the Noatak's current low use level and pristine environment. Other more sensitive indicators should be developed in order for the National Park Service to successfully manage the Noatak for nondegradation in the long-term.

One idea for developing more sensitive indicators of wilderness health is to use wilderness purists as a keystone species in the same way that large carnivores such as bears are indicators in ecosystems *(Christian 1998)*. Visitors to the Noatak would be tested and segregated by a wildernism scale then grouped statistically into wildernist types *(Hendee, et. al. 1968, Jubenville 1993)*. From these types a wilderness management typology could be developed reflecting a spectrum of users from urbanists to purists, with Wilderness Purists occupying the most sensitive end. These purists would reflect the highest standards for wilderness, those most sensitive to changes in both social and biophysical conditions. If the NPS continues to manage for visitor use patterns that support these conditions, then periodic surveying for the presence or absence of Wilderness Purists, should provide a fairly sensitive indicator of change *(Jaakson and Shin 1992)*. The displacement of Wilderness Purists to less impacted areas through social succession, would indicate undesirable changes in the visitor use pattern perhaps before permanent damage is done.

The alternative of relying on current indicators such as campsite impacts, trail formation, and groups camped within sight or sound, relegates management to a more

reactive position. By the time these indicators are present it is usually very difficult, if not impossible, to restrict use and return the area to its previous wilderness condition. By establishing Wilderness Purists as indictors managers would give the Noatak a "canary in the coal mine" by which to measure negative change.

Remoteness as Indicator

The feeling of remoteness has emerged as a major experience dimension related to the "opportunity for solitude." Remoteness like the presence of predators, lack of artifice, nature, wildlife, and size, has been described as a major desirable attribute to be found in the Noatak, and one that contributes significantly to a meaningful experience.

Clearly, the condition of remoteness, both the feeling and physical reality are directly linked to access. Like the feeling of wilderness, both the method and type of access can have a profound effect on remoteness. Access can take the traditional forms such as roads, footbridges and trails, airplanes, snowmachines, and motorboats. These things reduce the size of an area by speeding up travel times into it, and removing physical challenges. Recently, access in less traditional forms such as global positioning systems, mapping software, and satellite telephones have removed the psychological barriers to wilderness by improving communication and information.

The more of either kind of access one has into remote areas, the less remote they become. Some methods and types of access can be controlled directly, by management, while others present more complex challenges. Limiting access is not new to wilderness management, but how this is done and for what reasons can make a difference in how access limits are accepted by the public and body politic. Making the case for limiting access to protect remoteness will require further exploration into the meaning and importance of remoteness as it relates to opportunities for solitude. This may then guide managers toward the definition and integration of remoteness as an important new indicator for the monitoring of wilderness quality and health.

Remoteness and other experiential dimensions as described by *Glaspell, et. al. 2002* may be unique to arctic wilderness and may have important implications for protecting meaningful wilderness opportunities. Part of the problem for wilderness managers in Alaska is that many of the standards established for lower 48 wilderness simply do not apply to Alaska.

The idea that Alaska wilderness is somehow different from that found elsewhere has grown in currency, especially as parks in Alaska commence with an integrated approach to regional backcountry management planning. Remoteness and other attributes rarely found elsewhere in the NPS system might provide insight into Alaska wilderness exceptionality and lead to indicators and standards that protect its unique values.



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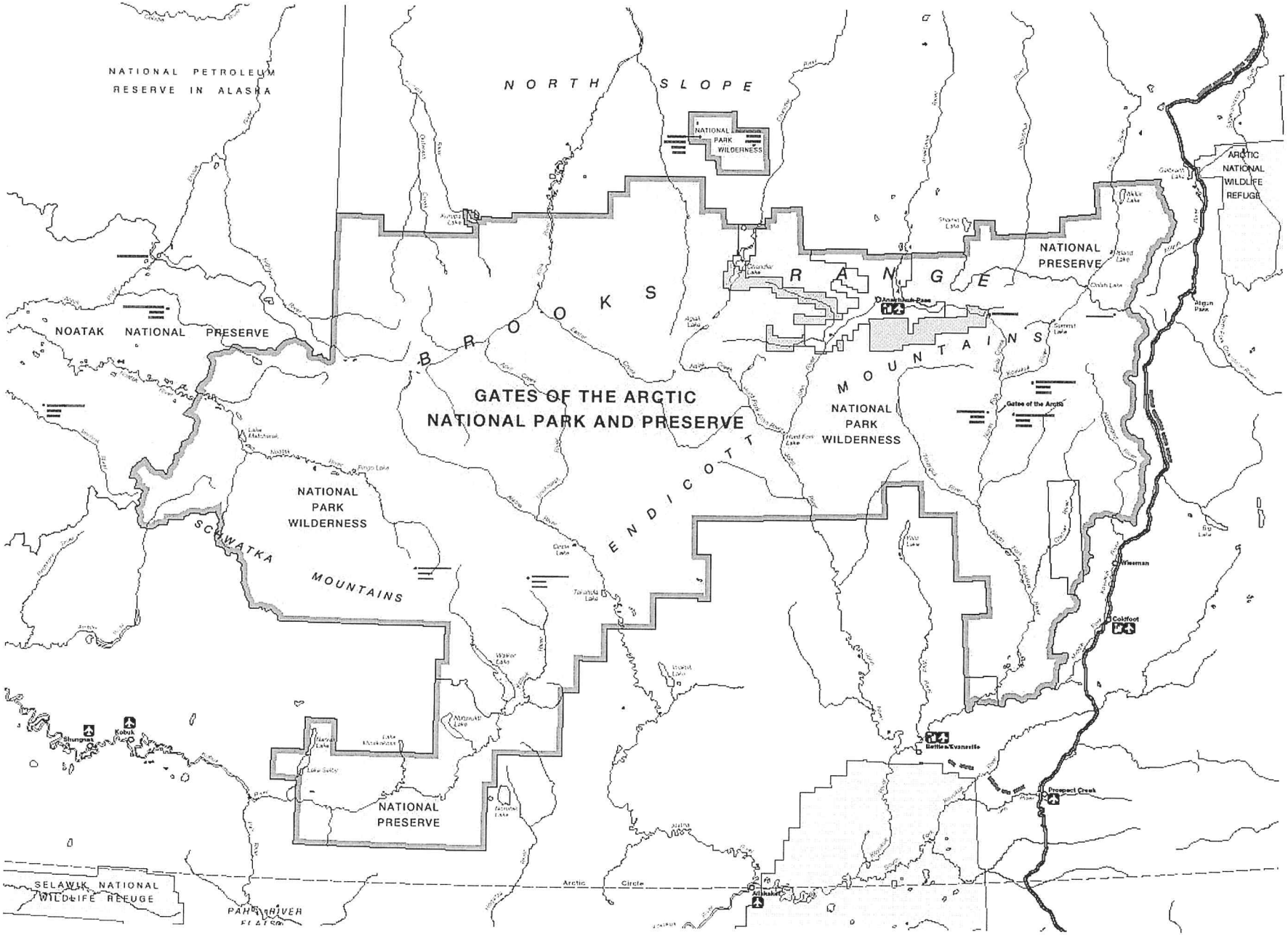
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APPENDIX A. AREA MAPS




NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA
NORTH SLOPE
NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS
ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
NATIONAL PRESERVE
BROOKS RANGE
NOATAK NATIONAL PRESERVE
Anaktuvuk Pass
MOUNTAINS
GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS
Gates of the Arctic
ENDICOTT
NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS
SCHWATKA MOUNTAINS
Wiseman
Coldfoot
Shungnak
Kobuk
Bettles/Evansville
Prospect Creek
NATIONAL PRESERVE
SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Arctic Circle
Fairbanks

APPENDIX B. OTHER ALASKA CSUs VISITED

This total includes non-NPS areas such as Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Forests, and Wildlife Refuges.

Total	113
None	36/113=32%
Yes	77/113=68%
Denali National Park and Preserve	49/077=63%
Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve	29/077=37%
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	25/077=32%
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	14/077=18%
Kenai Fjords National Park	13/077=17%
Katmai National Park and Preserve	11/077=14%
Alsec-Tatshenshini	11/077=14%
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	09/077=12%
Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve	07/077=09%
Cape Krusenstern National Monument	06/077=07%
Admiralty Island NWR	06/077=07%
Misty Fjords NF	06/077=07%
Kobuk Valley National Park	05/077=06%
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	04/077=05%
Chugach NF	03/077=04%
Klondike Goldrush NHP	03/077=04%
Tongass NF	02/077=03%
Aniakchak National Preserve	02/077=03%

APPENDIX C: OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS (Q9, Q12, Q14)

Q9: ***How did the Noatak compare to your ideal?***

I. WILDNESS	Freq.
Wilderness:	11
Lack of people:	05
Isolation:	02
Remoteness:	01
Wildness:	01
Alone:	01
Solitude:	01
II. ENVIRONMENT	
Pristine:	05
Beautiful:	05
Vast:	03
No roads:	02
Landscape:	01
Untouched:	01
Nature:	01
Open:	01
Expansive:	01
Space:	01
III. GEOGRAPHY	
North country:	03
Mountains:	01
Rivers:	01
IV. CLIMATE	
Weather:	03
Cold:	01
V. OTHER	
As expected:	19
Perfectly:	14
Good:	11
Exactly:	10
Better:	07
Favorably:	05
Many people:	05
Excellent:	03
Same:	03
Lacks wildlife:	02
Rougher:	01

Q12: ***Reason for choosing the Noatak?***

I. WILDNESS	Freq.
Wilderness:	42
Wildlife:	18
Remoteness:	13
Wildness:	08
Lack of people:	08
Unfamiliar:	06
Solitude:	04
Isolation:	02
Separate:	01
Desolation:	01
Intimidating:	01
Quiet:	01
II. ENVIRONMENT	
Scenery:	07
Pristine:	06
Landscape:	06
Beautiful:	05
Mountains:	03
Untouched:	02
Vast:	02
Space:	01
No impact:	01
Unique:	01
Ancient:	01
Natural:	01
III. GEOGRAPHY	
Brooks Range:	11
The Arctic:	11
North country:	02
Cont. divide:	01
Tundra:	01
Short season:	01
Geology:	01
IV. CHALLENGE	
Easy paddle:	07
River length:	06
Good fishing:	05
Challenge:	03
Good hiking:	03
NPS system:	03
River class:	03
Skill level:	02
Familiar:	01
V. CULTURE	
Natives:	02
Cultural:	01
Historical:	01

Q14: ***Reason for grade given to the trip?***

I. WILDNESS	Freq.
Wildlife:	29
Wilderness:	15
Lack of people:	12
Quiet:	07
Remoteness:	06
Solitude:	05
Wildness:	03
Isolation:	03
Freedom:	02
II. ENVIRONMENT	
Scenery:	21
Beautiful:	16
Landscape:	05
Lack of impact:	05
Pristine:	04
Nature:	03
Open:	03
Vast:	03
Expansive:	02
Space:	02
Environment:	02
III. GEOGRAPHY	
The Arctic:	02
Quality:	01
Mountains:	01
IV. CLIMATE	
Weather:	12
Cold:	01
V. CHALLENGE	
Fishing:	04
Challenging:	02
Good hiking:	02
River length:	01
Easy paddle:	01
VI. OTHER	
Friends:	03

APPENDIX D: VERBATIM COMMENTS

ID#	COMMENTS
001	We saw two large (17' long) expended military fuel tanks just dropped in the middle of the wilderness. I completely oppose our military doing that. Make them pick them up (better yet, don't drop them) at their expense.
011	The Noatak is extremely clean, and we did not encounter people, although we expected that we would. Great river!
023	Thank you for keeping this area wild and open. Restrict travel only on the river itself by publishing travel dates and places of all groups. No motorized travel in summer. The Brooks Range is the last true wilderness. In 1993 we were close to the river and once saw 5 parties from our mountain viewpoint.
024	Debris and multiple parties along main upper Noatak.
025	I do not believe motorized recreation use should be permitted.
029	I worked 5 years as a professional outdoor educator/guide, from Chile to the Arctic, and this place is the most "wilderness-like" I have ever seen.
031	It is exactly what I think wilderness to be! Arctic Wilderness, Arctic Wilderness, Arctic Wilderness! The pristine, vast, open, beautiful space.
032	Ideal. Solitude and beauty in a true wilderness area; but I think you should try and do something about the mosquito problem.
033	Above and beyond.
034	Perfect—exactly as pristine as I expected. Understood this was some of the most untouched places on earth.
036	Very pristine. I would hate to see it change at all—vast wilderness, phenomenal! I wanted to see the last "untouched" wilderness in the world. Total separateness from civilization. Complete solitude!
037	It was beautiful, open spaces, no traces of human. I knew it would be away from anything, people, etc. I wanted to get a true sense of the wilderness.
038	Just what I hoped to see. Admiration for natural wilderness. Excellent company and expectations (hopes) met.
039	Thanks for conducting this survey. I would be glad to stay out of a wilderness area if that was needed to prevent overuse. Wonderful though I hoped to see less groups of people. Gentle river for relatively easy paddling, experience the far northern landscape, including mountains. Beautiful, wild land, wildlife, no human made stuff.

ID#	COMMENTS
040	It was wonderful. My friend picked it, its remote, easy to paddle, with wildlife, beautiful. Stunning beauty, viewing wildlife.
041	Impose limits BEFORE OVERUSE occurs.
042	The upper Noatak is my idea of wilderness. Lower Noatak is getting congested—But, then, its not wilderness. Last year (1999), the presence of NPS tents and landing strip heavily marked with survey tape (both high profile on the river) were a visual problem and an intrusion on the wilderness experience. Openness, expansiveness, no human enterprise or development. Treeless arctic, quality of the riverine environment; no close proximity to villages; designated wilderness, travel through central Brooks Range. Patrols for monitoring of park resources—Not to intrude upon the wilderness experience of non-motorized visitors. Trash no problem except on Native lands at Nimiuktuk, etc. Alaska Discovery is doing too many trips – 3 back to back is too much! No commercial groups of more than 8 people, no private groups of more than 8. Best management is pre-trip education on leave no trace, arctic travel, etc.
043	It is the definition of wilderness. Remote, unaltered land with few sounds of our modern society.
044	It was better than I expected. Remote, large mountains. Your survey is lengthy and repetitive. If you want people to fill out surveys, you should consider that it is very annoying to answer the same question 3 or 4 times.
045	Perfect. Remote, scenic arctic, river length, river trip. It was crowded only at Kavachurak, because of your survey.
046	Better than expected—best fit for what we were looking for in a river trip. Animals, mountains, scenery.
047	Just what I expected. River float in wilderness area for animals and scenery.
048	About what I thought. Not enough wildlife.
049	Excellent. Wilderness, quiet, lack of other parties. Scenery, lack of people, outdoor challenge.
050	Good. Limit # of parties if it starts getting any more visitation. Good river for beginning/intermediate rafters, wildlife viewing, solitude, wilderness. Watching wildlife in action, incredible scenery, unpredictable weather and river conditions, solitude. Require a permit for all visitors if necessary to keep the solitude.
051	Enjoyed the solitude and scenery.
052	Guaranteed wilderness experience, few people, chance to see wildlife, good hiking opportunities.

ID#	COMMENTS
053	No motorized recreation in wilderness.
054	Wanted to explore western Brooks Range and see wildlife. 10 days of rain and cold made for tough going.
056	Better than expected. Scenic beauty, remoteness. Lack of other people.
057	Great wilderness experience.
059	Ideal—nearly complete large protected watershed. I had worked hard to get the area protected, and wanted to see it first hand on the ground. Not an "A" because of my tenuous back. The most dramatic (because of unsettled weather) skies I've ever experienced in the wilds.
060	Pristine—as it should be. Wanted to see the Brooks Range.
063	Remoteness.
064	Thought it would be more snowy, but just as beautiful. My parents picked it—I had no clue. It would have been an "A" if it wasn't so cold.
065	Remote, wilderness
067	Beautiful.
068	Long class II, beautiful wilderness.
069	Great moments with some interruptions by plane (large and small) and other floaters, and motorboats from Grand Canyon down. Wilderness and intact ecosystem. Lots of peace and wildlife.
072	Rougher. Part of a 3 Alaska park trip. True wilderness, weather was poor.
073	Too many folks bunched up in the upper river. Changed campsites to avoid infringing on other campers.
074	I am the outfitter (ABEC). Other than the # of folk it was fine. We always try to do it once a year—largely because of the good hiking and wildlife. Seemed like folk were bunched up above Matchurak. We didn't camp where we usually do because of other parties. You might consider limiting the number of trips a company can take on river (e.g. 1 trip per month).
075	It was what I expected the wilderness should be like. Remote, wildlife (caribou, musk ox, bear), scenery of the Brooks Range, north of the tree line. Beautiful scenery and wildlife. I suggest permits be issued for a nominal fee to monitor the number of people that are using the wilderness area. We saw no evidence of overuse along the Noatak River. In the future, if the number of permits being issued increases significantly, consideration may be given to limit the number of people entering the wilderness if too many people are using the same area at the

ID#	COMMENTS
075	same time. My son and I filled out this survey together. We both share similar view on what a wilderness is and how it should be controlled. We enjoyed our Noatak wilderness experience.
076	I am free.
077	Tundra. Quietness.
078	Exactly what I thought it should be! Remoteness—beauty—wildlife.
079	Remote wilderness experience. Wildlife. Lack of other people.
080	The Noatak is a great wilderness area. I work for the guiding company. Good weather, animals. The guiding companies do not practice no-trace camping.
081	Perfect! Pure Alaskan North! Always wanted to hike/float in the Brooks.
082	More impressive. Serenity/Nature.
083	My husband's idea. Beautiful, few people, the sun finally came out!!
084	Perfect. Wanted to float an arctic river within our abilities. Wildlife, feeling of isolation.
086	Perfect. Beautiful hills, colors, grizzly.
087	Fit my expectation perfectly. Too slow of a river, but beautiful scenery. Personally, I have not encountered crowds. But I was informed before hand that the Noatak is way over crowded.
088	Everyone has heard of it and flocks to it. There are better rivers up here. No plane traffic, no Rangers or officials. The Park Service camp is probably the largest offender (the people are cool but the idea is not). No one wants to see this kind of thing. I personally feel the Park Service in general means well, but in reality does little to help with problems. The Park Service has fuel caches, cabins and snowmachines and does "patrols" when they are not necessary – especially in winter – in Bettles. They are continually mis-informing the public because the Rangers are not experienced enough to be talking with folks (example – 1 Ranger told my group there was no bears high in the Arrigetch peaks).
089	Silence, open space, wilderness. I am against any motorized use. Great park, wonderful experience, keep it that way. This should remain a wilderness. Those who can't travel in the wilderness can take an inland cruise!
090	The weather and wildlife fitted my idea of Alaska wilderness, but I thought the river would have been swifter/larger. Being in the wilderness was wonderful, but there were a few things I'd change about the way it was guided.

ID#	COMMENTS
091	Never been to the Alaska Interior—wanted an Arctic wilderness experience.
092	Just about exactly what I expected. Desire for an arctic experience, desire for isolated wilderness experience. Wild, isolated, arctic flora and fauna. No motorized recreation should be allowed anywhere in the wilderness. The impact caused by recurrent use around the takeout lakes like Kavachurak could be decreased by building a boardwalk across the tundra between river and lake. Building a deck at the lake would also do damage to the shoreline. That kind of development is helpful rather than harmful to the local environment.
093	Just as I expected. True wilderness, few people, different country than previously experienced. Wanted to observe caribou migration.
094	I think the Noatak is the definition of wilderness. Scenery, variation, remoteness. Upper part above Machurak was heaviest used. I like the fact Natives can use the wilderness for subsistence. They should have highest priority—above me—if overuse became an issue. Had very positive interactions with locals!
095	It is the definition of what AK wilderness is. We heard it was a classic Arctic river, much above tree line, pristine, it was our honeymoon. Scenery, river quality, clear, tundra, animals. Most crowded between 12 Mile Slough and Machurak Lake although we only saw 3 parties in this area it seemed not too bad.
096	Had never been to the arctic before; did not know what to expect. A friend suggested it. Spectacular scenery, first visit to an arctic ecosystem. Saw my first caribou and fox. Lovely residents in the village of Noatak!
098	More vast. Majestic scenery.
099	It is exactly what I expected. The solitude, scenery.
100	Less green, much wetter/soggy. Wilderness/solitude.
101	Just right. Grandeur of the valley.
102	OK. Not the weather. Magnificent Arctic wilderness. Lots of game.
103	Compares very well. Good wildlife, wild country.
104	Compared completely. Wilderness, wildlife and nature.
105	It compared completely. Wildlife, nature, landscape.
106	Perfectly. No people, no roads, beautiful landscape. Isolation, beauty, challenging environment.
107	Everything it should be, except it was cold! Sightseeing, wilderness experience, fishing, hunting. Saw 15 grizzlies, but too cold to rate the top score.

ID#	COMMENTS
108	I like the remoteness.
110	Wild and wooly as expected. Seeing wildlife and wild country.
111	Very nice as expected. Clear water, good hiking.
112	Wilderness precludes motorized use.
113	Very, very good. Beautiful views, great fishing, quiet.
	Far exceeded my idea, vastness, weather extremes, on-you-own. Untrammeled spaces. Not crowded but showing heavy use.
	Wild Alaska, with few people, great wildlife. We were alone in fantastic country.
	Perfect! "Wild intimidating beauty," solitude, vast horizons. Motorized land and water vehicles shouldn't be allowed. Float planes okay. (I know, I'm an elitist hypocrite!)
	Best except for Gates of the Arctic and Arctic Refuge. Wilderness and wildlife. Weather.
	Good. No people. Wildness. Unique.
	Wanted to make a real wilderness trip.
	First trip to Alaska. Perfect. True, ancient wilderness. Thanks.
	Scenery, wildness, isolation.
	Went looking for game. This scenery is very beautiful!

APPENDIX E. MEMBERSHIP IN CONSERVATION GROUPS (Q26)

56% of visitors identified themselves as belonging to some type of national or regional conservation group, while 44% identified themselves with none. Sierra Club, Nature Conservancy and Northern Alaska Environmental Center were the top 3 groups identified.

Total	113
Yes	63/113=56%
None	50/113=44%
Sierra Club	26/63=41%
Nature Conservancy	18/63=29%
Northern Alaska Environmental Center	08/63=13%
Audubon Society	07/63=11%
Recreational Equipment Inc.	07/63=11%
Wilderness Society	06/63=10%
National Park and Conservation Association	04/63=06%
American Whitewater Association	04/63=06%
National Outdoor Leadership School	03/63=05%
Ducks Unlimited	03/63=05%
World Wildlife Fund	03/63=05%
American Rivers	02/63=03%
National Rifle Association	02/63=03%
Alaska Conservation Alliance	02/63=03%
South East Alaska Conservation Club	02/63=03%
Appalachian Mountain Club	02/63=03%
Greenpeace	02/63=03%
Alaska Center for Environment	02/63=03%
Quiet Rights Coaltion	01/63=02%
Denali Citizens Council	01/63=02%
Wilderness Watch	01/63=02%
Alaska Wilderness League	01/63=02%
Fund for Wild Nature	01/63=02%
Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assn.	01/63=02%
Trout Unlimited	01/63=02%
Rails to Trails	01/63=02%
American Alpine Club	01/63=02%
Jacques Cousteau	01/63=02%
Boone and Crockett	01/63=02%
Federation for North American Wild Sheep	01/63=02%
Murie Center	01/63=02%
Mountaineers	01/63=02%
Kachemak Bay Conservation Society	01/63=02%
Great Land Trust	01/63=02%

APPENDIX F.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

ALDO LEOPOLD WILDERNESS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey, and National Park Service

NOATAK WILDERNESS BASELINE SURVEY

1. How did you travel in the wilderness on this visit? Check all that apply, but if more than one, underline the way you traveled most.
   _____ Hiked, carrying our equipment ourselves
   _____ Floated in canoe, raft, kayak
   _____ Motorized vehicle
   _____ Other (describe) _____

2. Please indicate those activities in which you participated on this visit to the Noatak Wilderness.
   _____ Fishing
   _____ Hunting
   _____ Backpacking/Hiking
   _____ Mountain or rock climbing
   _____ Other (please specify)_____
   _____ Nature study
   _____ Photography
   _____ Camping
   _____ Paddling/Floating

3. On this visit how many nights did you spend in the Noatak Wilderness?
   Total number of nights _____ Dates of trip: From_____To_____

4. Did an outfitter or guide assist you?
   _____No _____ Yes Name of Outfitter/Guide:_____

5. About how many other parties did you see on this trip? _____ parties
   How many of these were large parties (over 6 people)? _____ parties

6. How did the following compare with what you expected to see? Check a box for each statement.

	Far fewer	Fewer	What I expected	More	Far more	Had no expectation
The number of people you saw	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
The number of large groups (more than 6 people) you saw	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
The number of groups that camped within sight or sound of your campsite	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

7. How many times have you visited the Noatak before this trip? _____ visits
   How many years ago did you first visit the Noatak?_____ years

8. List all other wilderness parks in Alaska you have visited.
   _____

9. How did the Noatak compare to your idea of what Alaska wilderness should be like?
   _____

10. If you have visited the Noatak before, would you say the quality of the area is:
    _____Getting better? _____ About the same? _____ Getting worse?

11. How many people were in your group on this trip, including yourself? _____ people

12. What was your main reason for choosing the Noatak for this trip?_____
    _____

13. How would you describe your group?
    _____ Friends
    _____ Family
    _____ Family and friends
    _____ Organized club or school group
    _____ Alone
    _____ Other, describe _____

14. How satisfied were you with this trip into the Noatak? What kind of a grade would you give it?
    _____ A, very good _____ C, fair _____ F, very poor
    _____ B, good _____ D, poor
    What about this trip made you feel this way?_____

15. When you are camped in the wilderness, about how many other parties would you like camped within sight or sound or your campsite? _____ parties. Were you able to find this preferred kind of campsite:
    _____ Every night _____ Some of the time _____ None of the time

16. Did you feel crowding was a problem on the Noatak? _____ No _____ Yes
    Please note the places you felt were crowded. (A simple description of the place will be enough – like "around Kavachurak Lake," or "at Kelly River.")_____

17. In the Noatak Wilderness, how desirable or undesirable do you think each of the following things are?
Please circle your response.
MD = "Most Desirable," D = "Desirable," N = "Neutral," UD = "Undesirable," VU = "Very Undesirable"

Solitude (not seeing other people except those in your own party)	MD	D	N	U	VU
Nature as it was before the pioneers.	MD	D	N	U	VU
Closing some areas to motor vehicles.	MD	D	N	U	VU
Presence of grizzly bears or other large predators.	MD	D	N	U	VU
Seeing or hearing motor boats	MD	D	N	U	VU
Requiring all visitors to obtain a permit to enter the Wilderness	MD	D	N	U	VU
The number of large groups (more than 12 people) that I encounter.	MD	D	N	U	VU
Limiting the size of parties to 12 people	MD	D	N	U	VU
Seeing lots of wildlife up close.	MD	D	N	U	VU
Seeing subsistence hunting/gathering	MD	D	N	U	VU
An Internet Web-site about the area	MD	D	N	U	VU
Absence of human-made features	MD	D	N	U	VU
Seeing or hearing aircraft.	MD	D	N	U	VU
Little evidence of other visitors	MD	D	N	U	VU
Ability to cover a large area (at least 100 square miles)	MD	D	N	U	VU
Remote from cities, towns and roads	MD	D	N	U	VU
Rangers patrolling the backcountry	MD	D	N	U	VU

18. Assuming you will meet other groups while travelling in the wilderness, indicate how you would feel about meeting each of the following:

	Enjoy meeting them	Doesn't make any difference	Would rather not meet them
Backpackers	( )	( )	( )
Canoeists/rafters/kayakers	( )	( )	( )
Sporthunters/fishermen	( )	( )	( )
Recreational pilots	( )	( )	( )
Subsistence users	( )	( )	( )
Park rangers on patrol	( )	( )	( )

19. This set of items concerns problems you may have run into on your visit to the Noatak. Indicate how much of a problem each item was for you by circling one of the following symbols:
NP = "No Problem," SP = "Small Problem," MP = Moderate Problem," BP = "Big Problem," DK = "Don't Know"

Trash	NP	SP	MP	BP	DK
Inadequate disposal of human body wastes	NP	SP	MP	BP	DK
Motorized vehicles in the wilderness areas	NP	SP	MP	BP	DK
Groups were too large	NP	SP	MP	BP	DK
Too many people	NP	SP	MP	BP	DK
Fire rings	NP	SP	MP	BP	DK
Too much gunfire by hunters	NP	SP	MP	BP	DK
Low flying/noisy aircraft	NP	SP	MP	BP	DK

20. Did you feel the Noatak Wilderness was being used beyond its capacity? Check one.

_____ No, it didn't appear so to me
_____ Yes, but only in a few areas
_____ Yes, in most places

21. If you felt the Noatak was overused, did you change the route of your trip or the length of your stay?

_____ No
_____ Length of trip
_____ Route of trip
_____ Both

22. Do you feel that controls are needed on the number of people in the Noatak? Check one.

_____ Yes, limits are needed to lower the current level of use.
_____ Yes, limits are needed now to hold use at about the current level.
_____ No, there should be no limits now or in the future on the number of people using the area.
_____ No limits are needed now, but should be imposed in the future if and when overuse occurs. (Please indicate what constitutes overuse_____)

23. If the wilderness was being overused, and controls on use were being considered, indicate how much you would favor or oppose each of the following management policies by circling one of the symbols below.

SF = "Strongly Favor," F = "Favor," N ="Neutral," O = "Oppose," SO = "Strongly Oppose"

A. Limit or reduce the number of people entering the wilderness area by:					
1) issuing a limited number of permits on a first-come, first-served basis	SF	F	N	O	SO
2) issuing a limited number of permits on a drawing (or lottery) basis .	SF	F	N	O	SO
3) issuing a limited number of permits through a mail reservation system	SF	F	N	O	SO
4) charging a user fee	SF	F	N	O	SO
B. Issue permits so that people could only camp in the area assigned to them	SF	F	N	O	SO
C. Require visitors to pass a test (similar to a driver's test or hunter's safety test) to demonstrate their wilderness knowledge and skills	SF	F	N	O	SO
D. Allow use to continue to increase without management intervention	SF	F	N	O	SO
E. Limit the maximum number of people per group allowed in the wilderness.	SF	F	N	O	SO
What should be the maximum number per group? _____					
F. Achieve better spacing and distribution among groups using the wilderness area:					
1) by providing better information on when and where heavy use is occurring	SF	F	N	O	SO
2) by assigning departure points for trips into the area	SF	F	N	O	SO

24. Indicate how much you agree or disagree by circling one of the symbols.

SA = "Strongly Agree," A = "Agree," N = "Neutral," D = "Disagree," SD = "Strongly Disagree"

It is preferable not to see or hear other aircraft even though you used one to access the area .	SA	A	N	D	SD
It's most enjoyable when you don't meet anyone in the wilderness.	SA	A	N	D	SD
There is a lot of difference between people who like to backpack or paddle in wilderness and those who prefer motorized vehicles.	SA	A	N	D	SD
There should be restrictions on how many people can be in a wilderness at any given time.	SA	A	N	D	SD
There should be separate areas within a wilderness designated for motorized recreational use and non-motorized recreational use.	SA	A	N	D	SD
If a wilderness area becomes overcrowded, restrictions on the number of people allowed to visit it should be implemented.	SA	A	N	D	SD
It is reasonable to expect that one should be able to visit a wilderness area and see very few, if any, people.	SA	A	N	D	SD
When traveling in the wilderness it is most enjoyable not to be camped near anyone else.	SA	A	N	D	SD
Seeing a large party (6 or more people) reduces the feeling that you're out in the wilderness.	SA	A	N	D	SD

SA = "Strongly Agree," A = "Agree," N = "Neutral," D = "Disagree," SD = "Strongly Disagree"

Seeing a commercially assisted group or being guided reduces the feeling that you're out in the wilderness.	SA	A	N	D	SD
It would be better to be able to go to the wilderness whenever you want to, even if it was being used beyond capacity, than to have any kind of restrictions on use.	SA	A	N	D	SD
Military overflights and jet maneuvers are appropriate in the airspace above parks with designated wilderness.	SA	A	N	D	SD
I am very attached to the Noatak River wilderness.	SA	A	N	D	SD
Wilderness in Alaska is different from Wilderness in the Lower 48.	SA	A	N	D	SD
Alaska wilderness is more wild and unregulated than elsewhere.	SA	A	N	D	SD
Not having to get a permit or see a ranger or other visitors is a crucial part of the Alaska wilderness experience.	SA	A	N	D	SD

25. Please indicate which cultural or ethnic group you most closely identify with:

_____ American Indian or Alaskan Native
_____ Asian or Pacific Islander
_____ Black, not of Hispanic origin
_____ Hispanic
_____ White, not of Hispanic origin
_____ Other (please specify)_____

26. Do you belong to any organizations that are primarily concerned with conservation or outdoor recreation? If yes, please list them.

_____

27. In what type of community do you now live?

_____ Farm or ranch
_____ Rural or small town (under 1,000 population)
_____ Town (1,000 – 5,000 population)
_____ Small city (5,000 – 50,000 population)
_____ City (50,000 – 1 million population)
_____ In a major metropolitan area (1 million +)

28. What is the highest level of education you have attained? Circle one

Elementary School		High School				College				
Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	More than 16

Are you still a student? _____ Yes _____ No

29. Which of the following categories best describes your annual household income, before taxes?

_____ Less than $5,000
_____ $5,000 to $9,999
_____ $10,000 to $19,999
_____ $20,000 to $29,999
_____ $30,000 to $44,999
_____ $45,000 to $64,999
_____ $65,000 to $89,000
_____ $90,000 to $120,000
_____ Over 120,000

30. Please check the box that applies to you. _____ Male _____ Female

31. Your age? _____

32. Are you currently married? _____ Yes _____ No

"Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average ___ minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, OIRM, Room 404-W, Washington, D.C. 20250; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (OMB#0596-0108), Washington, D.C. 20503."

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE.

APPENDIX G: STATISTICAL OUTPUT

Frequency Table

Q1A Hiked w/ equipment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	76	67.3	67.3	67.3
	1 Did do	37	32.7	32.7	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q1B Floated

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	18	15.9	15.9	15.9
	1 Did do	95	84.1	84.1	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q1C Motorized vehicle

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	109	96.5	96.5	96.5
	1 Did do	4	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q1D Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	110	97.3	97.3	97.3
	1 Did do	3	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q2A Fishing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	61	54.0	54.0	54.0
	1 Did do	52	46.0	46.0	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q2B Hunting

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	108	95.6	95.6	95.6
	1 Did do	5	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q2C Backpacking

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	0 Not done	32	28.3	28.3	28.3
	1 Did do	81	71.7	71.7	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q2D Climbing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	106	93.8	93.8	93.8
	1 Did do	7	6.2	6.2	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q2E Nature study

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	60	53.1	53.1	53.1
	1 Did do	53	46.9	46.9	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q2F Photography

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	34	30.1	30.1	30.1
	1 Did do	79	69.9	69.9	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q2G Camping

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	8	7.1	7.1	7.1
	1 Did do	105	92.9	92.9	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q2H Paddling, Floating

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not done	16	14.2	14.2	14.2
	1 Did do	97	85.8	85.8	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q3A length of stay in nights as entered

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
	3	2	1.8	1.8	3.6
	4	2	1.8	1.8	5.4
	5	5	4.4	4.5	9.8
	6	2	1.8	1.8	11.6

	7	3	2.7	2.7	14.3
	8	8	7.1	7.1	21.4
	9	10	8.8	8.9	30.4
	10	16	14.2	14.3	44.6
	11	17	15.0	15.2	59.8
	12	10	8.8	8.9	68.8
	13	2	1.8	1.8	70.5
	14	4	3.5	3.6	74.1
	15	1	.9	.9	75.0
	17	1	.9	.9	75.9
	18	5	4.4	4.5	80.4
	19	4	3.5	3.6	83.9
	20	4	3.5	3.6	87.5
	21	2	1.8	1.8	89.3
	22	1	.9	.9	90.2
	23	1	.9	.9	91.1
	26	5	4.4	4.5	95.5
	27	3	2.7	2.7	98.2
	30	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

LOS length of stay in days calculated from dates					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	2	1.8	1.9	1.9
	3	2	1.8	1.9	3.8
	4	1	.9	1.0	4.8
	5	3	2.7	2.9	7.7
	6	2	1.8	1.9	9.6
	7	2	1.8	1.9	11.5
	8	6	5.3	5.8	17.3
	9	13	11.5	12.5	29.8
	10	10	8.8	9.6	39.4
	11	13	11.5	12.5	51.9
	12	6	5.3	5.8	57.7
	13	6	5.3	5.8	63.5
	14	2	1.8	1.9	65.4
	15	1	.9	1.0	66.3
	16	1	.9	1.0	67.3
	17	3	2.7	2.9	70.2
	18	6	5.3	5.8	76.0
	19	5	4.4	4.8	80.8
	20	2	1.8	1.9	82.7

	21	1	.9	1.0	83.7
	22	1	.9	1.0	84.6
	23	1	.9	1.0	85.6
	25	2	1.8	1.9	87.5
	26	2	1.8	1.9	89.4
	29	7	6.2	6.7	96.2
	30	1	.9	1.0	97.1
	31	2	1.8	1.9	99.0
	50	1	.9	1.0	100.0
	Total	104	92.0	100.0	
Missing	99	9	8.0		
Total		113	100.0		

Q4A Use outfitter of guide

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No	62	54.9	55.9	55.9
	2 Yes	49	43.4	44.1	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q5A Other parties seen

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	32	28.3	28.6	28.6
	1	29	25.7	25.9	54.5
	2	27	23.9	24.1	78.6
	3	10	8.8	8.9	87.5
	4	3	2.7	2.7	90.2
	5	6	5.3	5.4	95.5
	6	3	2.7	2.7	98.2
	7	1	.9	.9	99.1
	10	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	99	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q5B Other large parties >6 seen

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	54	47.8	66.7	66.7
	1	22	19.5	27.2	93.8
	2	2	1.8	2.5	96.3
	3	2	1.8	2.5	98.8
	5	1	.9	1.2	100.0

	Total	81	71.7	100.0	
Missing	99	32	28.3		
Total		113	100.0		

Q6A People seen

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Far fewer	11	9.7	9.9	9.9
	2 Fewer	21	18.6	18.9	28.8
	3 What I expected	55	48.7	49.5	78.4
	4 More	15	13.3	13.5	91.9
	5 Far more	6	5.3	5.4	97.3
	6 Had no expectation	3	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q6B Large groups >6 seen

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Far fewer	16	14.2	15.7	15.7
	2 Fewer	11	9.7	10.8	26.5
	3 What I expected	51	45.1	50.0	76.5
	4 More	9	8.0	8.8	85.3
	5 Far more	1	.9	1.0	86.3
	6 Had no expectation	14	12.4	13.7	100.0
	Total	102	90.3	100.0	
Missing	0	11	9.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q6C Groups camped w/in sight/sound

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Far fewer	19	16.8	18.1	18.1
	2 Fewer	6	5.3	5.7	23.8
	3 What I expected	62	54.9	59.0	82.9
	4 More	8	7.1	7.6	90.5
	5 Far more	2	1.8	1.9	92.4
	6 Had no expectation	8	7.1	7.6	100.0
	Total	105	92.9	100.0	
Missing	0	8	7.1		
Total		113	100.0		

Q7A Times visited before this

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	0	81	71.7	73.6	73.6
	1	13	11.5	11.8	85.5
	2	5	4.4	4.5	90.0
	3	3	2.7	2.7	92.7
	4	2	1.8	1.8	94.5
	6	2	1.8	1.8	96.4
	10	1	.9	.9	97.3
	12	1	.9	.9	98.2
	20	1	.9	.9	99.1
	23	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	110	97.3	100.0	
Missing	99	3	2.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q7B Years since first visit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	82	72.6	76.6	76.6
	1	2	1.8	1.9	78.5
	2	3	2.7	2.8	81.3
	3	4	3.5	3.7	85.0
	5	2	1.8	1.9	86.9
	7	2	1.8	1.9	88.8
	8	1	.9	.9	89.7
	10	2	1.8	1.9	91.6
	11	1	.9	.9	92.5
	13	2	1.8	1.9	94.4
	14	1	.9	.9	95.3
	19	2	1.8	1.9	97.2
	20	1	.9	.9	98.1
	26	1	.9	.9	99.1
	28	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	107	94.7	100.0	
Missing	99	6	5.3		
Total		113	100.0		

Q10 If visited before, how is quality changing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Getting better	1	.9	3.8	3.8
	2 About the same	18	15.9	69.2	73.1
	3 Getting worse	7	6.2	26.9	100.0
	Total	26	23.0	100.0	
Missing	99	87	77.0		
Total		113	100.0		

Q11 Group size

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	5	4.4	4.4	4.4
	2	31	27.4	27.4	31.9
	3	4	3.5	3.5	35.4
	4	12	10.6	10.6	46.0
	5	23	20.4	20.4	66.4
	6	7	6.2	6.2	72.6
	7	4	3.5	3.5	76.1
	8	8	7.1	7.1	83.2
	9	2	1.8	1.8	85.0
	10	17	15.0	15.0	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q13A Group description

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Friends	59	52.2	52.7	52.7
	2 Family	16	14.2	14.3	67.0
	3 Family and Friends	10	8.8	8.9	75.9
	4 Club or group	13	11.5	11.6	87.5
	5 Alone	3	2.7	2.7	90.2
	6 Other	11	9.7	9.8	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	99	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q14A Satisfaction grade

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A, very good	85	75.2	75.2	75.2
	2 B, good	26	23.0	23.0	98.2
	3 C, fair	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	113	100.0	100.0	

Q15A Preference for other parties camped near by

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	98	86.7	91.6	91.6
	1	6	5.3	5.6	97.2
	2	2	1.8	1.9	99.1
	3	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	107	94.7	100.0	
Missing	99	6	5.3		
Total		113	100.0		

Q15B Were you able to find preferred site

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Every night	86	76.1	81.9	81.9
	2 Some of the time	12	10.6	11.4	93.3
	3 None of the time	7	6.2	6.7	100.0
	Total	105	92.9	100.0	
Missing	99	8	7.1		
Total		113	100.0		

Q16A Was crowding a problem

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No	102	90.3	93.6	93.6
	2 Yes	7	6.2	6.4	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17A Solitude

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	83	73.5	74.1	74.1
	2 Desirable	24	21.2	21.4	95.5
	3 Neutral	5	4.4	4.5	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17B Nature as before pioneers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	89	78.8	80.2	80.2
	2 Desirable	18	15.9	16.2	96.4
	3 Neutral	3	2.7	2.7	99.1
	5 Very Undesirable	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17C Closing some to motorized

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	89	78.8	81.7	81.7
	2 Desirable	14	12.4	12.8	94.5
	3 Neutral	5	4.4	4.6	99.1

	5 Very Undesirable	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17D Griz and other predators

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	67	59.3	59.8	59.8
	2 Desirable	32	28.3	28.6	88.4
	3 Neutral	11	9.7	9.8	98.2
	4 Undesirable	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17E Seeing or hearing motorboats

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
	2 Desirable	2	1.8	1.8	3.6
	3 Neutral	13	11.5	11.6	15.2
	4 Undesirable	15	13.3	13.4	28.6
	5 Very Undesirable	80	70.8	71.4	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17F Requiring permit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	11	9.7	9.9	9.9
	2 Desirable	30	26.5	27.0	36.9
	3 Neutral	40	35.4	36.0	73.0
	4 Undesirable	14	12.4	12.6	85.6
	5 Very Undesirable	16	14.2	14.4	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17G Large groups >12 encountered

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	4	3.5	3.7	3.7
	2 Desirable	4	3.5	3.7	7.5
	3 Neutral	12	10.6	11.2	18.7

	4 Undesirable	27	23.9	25.2	43.9
	5 Very Undesirable	60	53.1	56.1	100.0
	Total	107	94.7	100.0	
Missing	0	6	5.3		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17H Limiting party size to 12

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	48	42.5	44.0	44.0
	2 Desirable	41	36.3	37.6	81.7
	3 Neutral	13	11.5	11.9	93.6
	4 Undesirable	2	1.8	1.8	95.4
	5 Very Undesirable	5	4.4	4.6	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17I Seeing lots of wildlife

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	88	77.9	79.3	79.3
	2 Desirable	15	13.3	13.5	92.8
	3 Neutral	7	6.2	6.3	99.1
	5 Very Undesirable	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17J Seeing subsistence use

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	12	10.6	11.1	11.1
	2 Desirable	23	20.4	21.3	32.4
	3 Neutral	56	49.6	51.9	84.3
	4 Undesirable	9	8.0	8.3	92.6
	5 Very Undesirable	8	7.1	7.4	100.0
	Total	108	95.6	100.0	
Missing	0	5	4.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17K Web site about area

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	25	22.1	22.7	22.7
	2 Desirable	29	25.7	26.4	49.1

	3 Neutral	24	21.2	21.8	70.9
	4 Undesirable	19	16.8	17.3	88.2
	5 Very Undesirable	13	11.5	11.8	100.0
	Total	110	97.3	100.0	
Missing	0	3	2.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17L Absence of human features

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	81	71.7	73.0	73.0
	2 Desirable	18	15.9	16.2	89.2
	3 Neutral	8	7.1	7.2	96.4
	4 Undesirable	2	1.8	1.8	98.2
	5 Very Undesirable	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17M Seeing or hearing aircraft

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	3	2.7	2.7	2.7
	2 Desirable	12	10.6	10.8	13.5
	3 Neutral	43	38.1	38.7	52.3
	4 Undesirable	35	31.0	31.5	83.8
	5 Very Undesirable	18	15.9	16.2	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17N Little evidence of other visitors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	82	72.6	73.9	73.9
	2 Desirable	21	18.6	18.9	92.8
	3 Neutral	8	7.1	7.2	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17O Ability to cover a large area

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	50	44.2	47.2	47.2
	2 Desirable	29	25.7	27.4	74.5

	3 Neutral	21	18.6	19.8	94.3
	4 Undesirable	3	2.7	2.8	97.2
	5 Very Undesirable	3	2.7	2.8	100.0
	Total	106	93.8	100.0	
Missing	0	7	6.2		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17P Remote from cities, roads

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	92	81.4	82.9	82.9
	2 Desirable	16	14.2	14.4	97.3
	3 Neutral	3	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q17Q Rangers patrolling backcountry

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most Desirable	4	3.5	3.6	3.6
	2 Desirable	35	31.0	31.5	35.1
	3 Neutral	55	48.7	49.5	84.7
	4 Undesirable	8	7.1	7.2	91.9
	5 Very Undesirable	9	8.0	8.1	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q18A Backpackers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Enjoy meeting them	54	47.8	48.2	48.2
	2 Doesn't make any difference	35	31.0	31.3	79.5
	3 Would rather not meet them	23	20.4	20.5	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q18B Canoeists etc

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Enjoy meeting them	53	46.9	47.3	47.3
	2 Doesn't make any difference	34	30.1	30.4	77.7
	3 Would rather not meet them	25	22.1	22.3	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	

Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q18C Sporthunters,fishers					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Enjoy meeting them	25	22.1	22.3	22.3
	2 Doesn't make any difference	30	26.5	26.8	49.1
	3 Would rather not meet them	57	50.4	50.9	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q18D Recreational pilots					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Enjoy meeting them	21	18.6	18.8	18.8
	2 Doesn't make any difference	35	31.0	31.3	50.0
	3 Would rather not meet them	56	49.6	50.0	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q18E Subsistence users					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Enjoy meeting them	39	34.5	34.8	34.8
	2 Doesn't make any difference	48	42.5	42.9	77.7
	3 Would rather not meet them	25	22.1	22.3	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q18F Park rangers on patrol					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Enjoy meeting them	37	32.7	33.0	33.0
	2 Doesn't make any difference	49	43.4	43.8	76.8
	3 Would rather not meet them	26	23.0	23.2	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q19A Trash					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Problem	79	69.9	70.5	70.5

	2 Small Problem	26	23.0	23.2	93.8
	3 Moderate Problem	1	.9	.9	94.6
	4 Big Problem	6	5.3	5.4	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q19B Human waste

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Problem	103	91.2	92.0	92.0
	2 Small Problem	5	4.4	4.5	96.4
	3 Moderate Problem	1	.9	.9	97.3
	4 Big Problem	2	1.8	1.8	99.1
	5 Don't Know	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	112	99.1	100.0	
Missing	0	1	.9		
Total		113	100.0		

Q19C Motorized vehicles in wilderness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Problem	86	76.1	77.5	77.5
	2 Small Problem	9	8.0	8.1	85.6
	3 Moderate Problem	4	3.5	3.6	89.2
	4 Big Problem	7	6.2	6.3	95.5
	5 Don't Know	5	4.4	4.5	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q19D Groups were too large

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Problem	93	82.3	83.8	83.8
	2 Small Problem	6	5.3	5.4	89.2
	3 Moderate Problem	6	5.3	5.4	94.6
	4 Big Problem	2	1.8	1.8	96.4
	5 Don't Know	4	3.5	3.6	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q19E Too many people

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	1 No Problem	87	77.0	78.4	78.4
	2 Small Problem	14	12.4	12.6	91.0
	3 Moderate Problem	6	5.3	5.4	96.4
	4 Big Problem	2	1.8	1.8	98.2
	5 Don't Know	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q19F Fire rings

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Problem	90	79.6	81.8	81.8
	2 Small Problem	16	14.2	14.5	96.4
	3 Moderate Problem	1	.9	.9	97.3
	4 Big Problem	2	1.8	1.8	99.1
	5 Don't Know	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	110	97.3	100.0	
Missing	0	3	2.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q19G Too much hunter gunfire

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Problem	103	91.2	93.6	93.6
	2 Small Problem	3	2.7	2.7	96.4
	4 Big Problem	2	1.8	1.8	98.2
	5 Don't Know	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	110	97.3	100.0	
Missing	0	3	2.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q19H low flying, noisy aircraft

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Problem	63	55.8	56.8	56.8
	2 Small Problem	36	31.9	32.4	89.2
	3 Moderate Problem	7	6.2	6.3	95.5
	4 Big Problem	4	3.5	3.6	99.1
	5 Don't Know	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	111	98.2	100.0	
Missing	0	2	1.8		
Total		113	100.0		

Q20 Was Noatak being used beyond capacity

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	1 No, it didn't appear so to me	98	86.7	89.1	89.1
	2 Yes, but only in a few places	11	9.7	10.0	99.1
	3 Yes, in most places	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	110	97.3	100.0	
Missing	0	3	2.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q21 If overused, did you change trip

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No	50	44.2	89.3	89.3
	2 Length of stay	2	1.8	3.6	92.9
	3 Route of trip	3	2.7	5.4	98.2
	4 Both	1	.9	1.8	100.0
	Total	56	49.6	100.0	
Missing	0	57	50.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q22A Are controls needed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes, lower current use	5	4.4	5.1	5.1
	2 Yes, hold current use	40	35.4	40.4	45.5
	3 No, not ever	7	6.2	7.1	52.5
	4 No, but latter if overused	47	41.6	47.5	100.0
	Total	99	87.6	100.0	
Missing	0	14	12.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23A1 Limited first come permits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	22	19.5	21.8	21.8
	2 Favor	36	31.9	35.6	57.4
	3 Neutral	20	17.7	19.8	77.2
	4 Oppose	14	12.4	13.9	91.1
	5 Strongly Oppose	9	8.0	8.9	100.0
	Total	101	89.4	100.0	
Missing	0	12	10.6		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23A2 Limited lottery

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	11	9.7	11.1	11.1

	2 Favor	32	28.3	32.3	43.4
	3 Neutral	17	15.0	17.2	60.6
	4 Oppose	24	21.2	24.2	84.8
	5 Strongly Oppose	15	13.3	15.2	100.0
	Total	99	87.6	100.0	
Missing	0	14	12.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23A3 Limited mail reservation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	20	17.7	19.6	19.6
	2 Favor	41	36.3	40.2	59.8
	3 Neutral	23	20.4	22.5	82.4
	4 Oppose	12	10.6	11.8	94.1
	5 Strongly Oppose	6	5.3	5.9	100.0
	Total	102	90.3	100.0	
Missing	0	11	9.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23A4 User fee

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	12	10.6	11.8	11.8
	2 Favor	21	18.6	20.6	32.4
	3 Neutral	25	22.1	24.5	56.9
	4 Oppose	22	19.5	21.6	78.4
	5 Strongly Oppose	22	19.5	21.6	100.0
	Total	102	90.3	100.0	
Missing	0	11	9.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23B Permitted campsites

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	2	1.8	2.0	2.0
	2 Favor	6	5.3	5.9	7.8
	3 Neutral	19	16.8	18.6	26.5
	4 Oppose	49	43.4	48.0	74.5
	5 Strongly Oppose	26	23.0	25.5	100.0
	Total	102	90.3	100.0	
Missing	0	11	9.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23C Wilderness skill test

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	1 Strongly Favor	7	6.2	6.7	6.7
	2 Favor	24	21.2	22.9	29.5
	3 Neutral	23	20.4	21.9	51.4
	4 Oppose	26	23.0	24.8	76.2
	5 Strongly Oppose	25	22.1	23.8	100.0
	Total	105	92.9	100.0	
Missing	0	8	7.1		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23D Allow use to increase

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	4	3.5	3.8	3.8
	2 Favor	9	8.0	8.6	12.4
	3 Neutral	20	17.7	19.0	31.4
	4 Oppose	31	27.4	29.5	61.0
	5 Strongly Oppose	41	36.3	39.0	100.0
	Total	105	92.9	100.0	
Missing	0	8	7.1		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23E Limit group size

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	45	39.8	42.1	42.1
	2 Favor	36	31.9	33.6	75.7
	3 Neutral	18	15.9	16.8	92.5
	4 Oppose	4	3.5	3.7	96.3
	5 Strongly Oppose	4	3.5	3.7	100.0
	Total	107	94.7	100.0	
Missing	0	6	5.3		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23F1 Provide info on heavy use

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	49	43.4	47.1	47.1
	2 Favor	35	31.0	33.7	80.8
	3 Neutral	18	15.9	17.3	98.1
	4 Oppose	1	.9	1.0	99.0
	5 Strongly Oppose	1	.9	1.0	100.0
	Total	104	92.0	100.0	
Missing	0	9	8.0		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23F2 Assign departure points					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Favor	6	5.3	5.7	5.7
	2 Favor	37	32.7	35.2	41.0
	3 Neutral	27	23.9	25.7	66.7
	4 Oppose	31	27.4	29.5	96.2
	5 Strongly Oppose	4	3.5	3.8	100.0
	Total	105	92.9	100.0	
Missing	0	8	7.1		
Total		113	100.0		

Q23X Max group size preferred					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	1	.9	1.1	1.1
	3	2	1.8	2.2	3.3
	4	2	1.8	2.2	5.5
	5	3	2.7	3.3	8.8
	6	20	17.7	22.0	30.8
	8	18	15.9	19.8	50.5
	9	2	1.8	2.2	52.7
	10	28	24.8	30.8	83.5
	12	13	11.5	14.3	97.8
	16	1	.9	1.1	98.9
	20	1	.9	1.1	100.0
	Total	91	80.5	100.0	
Missing	99	22	19.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24A Prefer not to see or hear aircraft					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	16	14.2	14.7	14.7
	2 Agree	36	31.9	33.0	47.7
	3 Neutral	27	23.9	24.8	72.5
	4 Disagree	23	20.4	21.1	93.6
	5 Strongly Disagree	7	6.2	6.4	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24B Most enjoyable not to meet anyone					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	55	48.7	50.0	50.0

	2 Agree	26	23.0	23.6	73.6
	3 Neutral	18	15.9	16.4	90.0
	4 Disagree	11	9.7	10.0	100.0
	Total	110	97.3	100.0	
Missing	0	3	2.7		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24C Difference between backpackers and motorized

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	64	56.6	58.7	58.7
	2 Agree	24	21.2	22.0	80.7
	3 Neutral	17	15.0	15.6	96.3
	4 Disagree	4	3.5	3.7	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24D Restrictions on PAOT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	18	15.9	16.7	16.7
	2 Agree	53	46.9	49.1	65.7
	3 Neutral	24	21.2	22.2	88.0
	4 Disagree	9	8.0	8.3	96.3
	5 Strongly Disagree	4	3.5	3.7	100.0
	Total	108	95.6	100.0	
Missing	0	5	4.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24E Separate motorized use

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	45	39.8	42.9	42.9
	2 Agree	29	25.7	27.6	70.5
	3 Neutral	16	14.2	15.2	85.7
	4 Disagree	6	5.3	5.7	91.4
	5 Strongly Disagree	9	8.0	8.6	100.0
	Total	105	92.9	100.0	
Missing	0	8	7.1		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24F Restrict numbers if overcrowded

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	50	44.2	45.9	45.9

	2 Agree	46	40.7	42.2	88.1
	3 Neutral	10	8.8	9.2	97.2
	4 Disagree	1	.9	.9	98.2
	5 Strongly Disagree	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24G Reasonable not to see others

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	56	49.6	51.9	51.9
	2 Agree	40	35.4	37.0	88.9
	3 Neutral	11	9.7	10.2	99.1
	4 Disagree	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	108	95.6	100.0	
Missing	0	5	4.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24H Most enjoyable not to camp by anyone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	75	66.4	68.8	68.8
	2 Agree	25	22.1	22.9	91.7
	3 Neutral	6	5.3	5.5	97.2
	4 Disagree	3	2.7	2.8	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24I Large parties >= 6 reduce wilderness feeling

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	43	38.1	39.8	39.8
	2 Agree	35	31.0	32.4	72.2
	3 Neutral	18	15.9	16.7	88.9
	4 Disagree	11	9.7	10.2	99.1
	5 Strongly Disagree	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	108	95.6	100.0	
Missing	0	5	4.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24J Guiding, outfitting reduce wilderness feeling

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	19	16.8	17.4	17.4

	2 Agree	32	28.3	29.4	46.8
	3 Neutral	24	21.2	22.0	68.8
	4 Disagree	26	23.0	23.9	92.7
	5 Strongly Disagree	8	7.1	7.3	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24K Better not to have restrictions

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	3	2.7	2.8	2.8
	2 Agree	6	5.3	5.6	8.4
	3 Neutral	17	15.0	15.9	24.3
	4 Disagree	39	34.5	36.4	60.7
	5 Strongly Disagree	42	37.2	39.3	100.0
	Total	107	94.7	100.0	
Missing	0	6	5.3		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24L Wilderness overflights are appropriate

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	5	4.4	4.6	4.6
	2 Agree	7	6.2	6.4	11.0
	3 Neutral	13	11.5	11.9	22.9
	4 Disagree	14	12.4	12.8	35.8
	5 Strongly Disagree	70	61.9	64.2	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24M I am very attached to Noatak

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	52	46.0	47.7	47.7
	2 Agree	34	30.1	31.2	78.9
	3 Neutral	17	15.0	15.6	94.5
	4 Disagree	3	2.7	2.8	97.2
	5 Strongly Disagree	3	2.7	2.8	100.0
	Total	109	96.5	100.0	
Missing	0	4	3.5		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24N Wilderness in Alaska is different

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	1 Strongly Agree	27	23.9	57.4	57.4
	2 Agree	9	8.0	19.1	76.6
	3 Neutral	3	2.7	6.4	83.0
	4 Disagree	4	3.5	8.5	91.5
	5 Strongly Disagree	4	3.5	8.5	100.0
	Total	47	41.6	100.0	
Missing	0	66	58.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24O Alaska wilderness is more wild

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	23	20.4	52.3	52.3
	2 Agree	12	10.6	27.3	79.5
	3 Neutral	4	3.5	9.1	88.6
	4 Disagree	1	.9	2.3	90.9
	5 Strongly Disagree	4	3.5	9.1	100.0
	Total	44	38.9	100.0	
Missing	0	69	61.1		
Total		113	100.0		

Q24P No permit, ranger, other visitors crucial part of Alaska wilderness experience

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Agree	14	12.4	31.1	31.1
	2 Agree	11	9.7	24.4	55.6
	3 Neutral	17	15.0	37.8	93.3
	4 Disagree	1	.9	2.2	95.6
	5 Strongly Disagree	2	1.8	4.4	100.0
	Total	45	39.8	100.0	
Missing	0	68	60.2		
Total		113	100.0		

Q25 Cultural, ethnic group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.9
	2	2	1.8	1.9	3.8
	3	1	.9	.9	4.7
	4	2	1.8	1.9	6.6
	5	99	87.6	93.4	100.0
	Total	106	93.8	100.0	
Missing	0	7	6.2		
Total		113	100.0		

Q27 What type of community live in					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Farm or ranch	1	.9	.9	.9
	2 Rural or small town < 1,000	13	11.5	12.0	13.0
	3 Town 1,000 - 5,000	18	15.9	16.7	29.6
	4 Small city 5,000 - 50,000	33	29.2	30.6	60.2
	5 City 50,000 - 1 mm	23	20.4	21.3	81.5
	6 metro area 1 mm+	20	17.7	18.5	100.0
	Total	108	95.6	100.0	
Missing	0	5	4.4		
Total		113	100.0		

Q28A Years of education					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	9	1	.9	.9	.9
	10	1	.9	.9	1.9
	12	4	3.5	3.7	5.6
	13	2	1.8	1.9	7.5
	14	8	7.1	7.5	15.0
	15	4	3.5	3.7	18.7
	16	36	31.9	33.6	52.3
	17	51	45.1	47.7	100.0
	Total	107	94.7	100.0	
Missing	0	6	5.3		
Total		113	100.0		

Q28B Student					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	11	9.7	11.5	11.5
	2 No	85	75.2	88.5	100.0
	Total	96	85.0	100.0	
Missing	0	17	15.0		
Total		113	100.0		

Q29 Income					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 < $5,000	6	5.3	6.2	6.2
	2 $5,000 to $9,999	4	3.5	4.1	10.3
	3 $10,000 to $19,999	5	4.4	5.2	15.5
	4 $20,000 to $29,999	8	7.1	8.2	23.7
	5 $30,000 to $44,999	11	9.7	11.3	35.1
	6 $45,000 to 64,999	19	16.8	19.6	54.6

	7 $65,000 to $89,000	4	3.5	4.1	58.8
	8 $90,000 to $120,000	20	17.7	20.6	79.4
	9 Over $120,000	20	17.7	20.6	100.0
	Total	97	85.8	100.0	
Missing	0	16	14.2		
Total		113	100.0		

Q30 Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Male	72	63.7	67.9	67.9
	2 Female	34	30.1	32.1	100.0
	Total	106	93.8	100.0	
Missing	0	7	6.2		
Total		113	100.0		

Q31 Respondent age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	13	1	.9	.9	.9
	18	1	.9	.9	1.9
	20	2	1.8	1.9	3.7
	21	3	2.7	2.8	6.5
	22	1	.9	.9	7.5
	23	2	1.8	1.9	9.3
	24	3	2.7	2.8	12.1
	26	3	2.7	2.8	15.0
	28	2	1.8	1.9	16.8
	29	2	1.8	1.9	18.7
	30	7	6.2	6.5	25.2
	31	1	.9	.9	26.2
	32	4	3.5	3.7	29.9
	33	3	2.7	2.8	32.7
	36	2	1.8	1.9	34.6
	37	4	3.5	3.7	38.3
	38	4	3.5	3.7	42.1
	40	1	.9	.9	43.0
	41	5	4.4	4.7	47.7
	42	3	2.7	2.8	50.5
	43	4	3.5	3.7	54.2
	44	2	1.8	1.9	56.1
	45	3	2.7	2.8	58.9
	47	5	4.4	4.7	63.6
	49	3	2.7	2.8	66.4
	50	4	3.5	3.7	70.1

	51	5	4.4	4.7	74.8
	52	2	1.8	1.9	76.6
	53	4	3.5	3.7	80.4
	54	5	4.4	4.7	85.0
	55	1	.9	.9	86.0
	56	2	1.8	1.9	87.9
	57	3	2.7	2.8	90.7
	59	1	.9	.9	91.6
	60	2	1.8	1.9	93.5
	61	1	.9	.9	94.4
	63	1	.9	.9	95.3
	64	1	.9	.9	96.3
	66	1	.9	.9	97.2
	68	1	.9	.9	98.1
	69	1	.9	.9	99.1
	72	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	107	94.7	100.0	
Missing	0	6	5.3		
Total		113	100.0		

Q32 Married

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	50	44.2	47.2	47.2
	2 No	56	49.6	52.8	100.0
	Total	106	93.8	100.0	
Missing	0	7	6.2		
Total		113	100.0		

Descriptives

Notes

Output Created		16-SEP-2002 15:19:03
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Neal\Alaska\pchristian.sav
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	113
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	All non-missing data are used.
Syntax		DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=q3a los q5a q5b q7a q7b q11 q15a q23x q31 /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX .
Resources	Elapsed Time	0:00:01.21

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q3A length of stay in nights as entered	112	2	30	12.63	6.371
LOS length of stay in days calculated from dates	104	2	50	14.22	8.063
Q5A Other parties seen	112	0	10	1.70	1.800
Q5B Other large parties >6 seen	81	0	5	.46	.837
Q7A Times visited before this	110	0	23	1.06	3.335
Q7B Years since first visit	107	0	28	2.20	5.480
Q11 Group size	113	1	10	4.99	2.895
Q15A Preference for other parties camped near by	107	0	3	.12	.450
Q23X Max group size preferred	91	1	20	8.62	2.855
Q31 Respondent age	107	13	72	41.82	13.042
Valid N (listwise)	55				