

British Columbia Statistics

Since researchers started hunting the sasquatch in the mid-1950s, many have tried to find patterns in the creature's behavior in order to predict its movements. Over the last forty years though, it has become obvious that we really can't predict where the sasquatch might turn up at any time of the year. We don't know if sasquatch migrate, we don't know if they have a mating season, we don't know if they follow any particular growing season. The more we try to find out, the more we realize that we don't know anything about their habits, feeding patterns or reproductive patterns.

The purpose of this chapter is simply to point out some characteristics of the animal, based on witness observations. These statistics are based solely on the information in my files from the witnesses I've interviewed and they only refer to sightings in B.C. They do not necessarily reflect the sasquatch's true character. One thing some will notice, is that my statistics contradict some accepted behavior traits. It is commonly believed that the sasquatch is mainly a nocturnal creature. Many well-written books on this subject back this statement up, and they may be right. All I'm saying is that the statistics from my files contradict this. However, it is indeed possible that in future interviews these statistics may change.

Many other books on this subject have suggested that the most likely time to observe a sasquatch is during the fall. According to my files, summer reports outnumber fall reports by a fair number, at least in British Columbia, which is likely due to the fact that people camp and spend more time outside in the summer. I have twenty-seven reports from the summer months or 32 percent of the total so far collected. Nineteen reports (21 percent) occurred during the fall. Spring follows with thirteen reports (14 percent). Winter, as expected, is last, though not by much with twelve reports (13 percent). Much of the seasonal stats are open to change. And they are based on the correct dates of season change. Many people are surprised when they realize that most of December is officially considered

fall. Winter actually begins on December 21. Also, I have sixteen reports in which the particular season was not given (18 percent of the total). If the actual dates were known, I'm sure many of these statistics would change.

As I said before, my statistics do not support the claim that the sasquatch is a nocturnal creature. According to my files, most encounters have occurred during daylight hours. Sixty-four reports happened during the day, or before 6 P.M. (77 percent of the total). Nineteen occurred at night, or after 6 P.M. (23 percent). The sun stays up well past 10 P.M. during the midsummer months in most of Canada. In midwinter, it is dark just after 4 P.M. This difference of course is due to our northern location.

The gender of the creature seen is most often not noticed by the person who sees it. This is understandable since most encounters are very brief, lasting a few moments at most. Most witnesses who claim the creature was female have done so due to the fact the creature they saw had mammary glands. Those who say it was male base this on the fact it didn't have mammary glands and was flat chested. Very few witnesses have reported seeing male genitalia. Out of the total number of B.C. reports in my files, seven reported that the creature was male (7 percent). Six reported that the creature was female (6 percent). The vast majority had no idea as to the sex of the creature they were looking at in seventy-three reports (87 percent).

Hair color is almost always brown or black. I have twenty-one reports where the hair color was reported to be brown (24 percent). The second most common hair color is black according to fifteen reports (18 percent). A good many witnesses really didn't know the hair color, so they just described it as dark in twelve reports (14 percent). I have seven reports stating the color was reddish brown (7 percent). Three reports talk of a gray-colored creature (4 percent) and another three reports have a creature with black hair with gray tips (4 percent). Another two reports have the witnesses saying the creature was blackish brown or brownish black (3 percent). I have only one report where the creature was described as light colored (1 percent). Also, I have twenty-two reports in which the color was not given (25 percent).

If anything has been established, it is the fact this creature is physically huge and manlike in its locomotion. There the similarities end. Such a creature would have to have developed a means for dealing with cold weather. Humans deal with it by using our brains. We build houses. We have invented warm clothing. A bipedal creature without such intelligence would have only one other option. It would have to develop a body coating of hair and become very large. Most anthropologists agree that if such a creature exists, it is no surprise that it is physically huge in stature. If people were reporting something the size of a spider monkey, walking about in the forests of western Canada on two legs, there would be something wrong in an evolutionary sense. So it is really no surprise that the other biped, other than humans, on the North American continent, is apparently very large. According to my files, the most common height of a sasquatch is seven feet. I have seventeen reports of a seven-foot creature (20 percent). The second most common height reported is eight feet, of which I have thirteen reports (14 percent). Nine reports mention six-foot creatures (9 percent). Five reports mention five-foot creatures (5 percent). I have three reports of creatures standing between seven and a half and eight feet (3 percent). One report has the creature between eight and a half and nine feet tall (1 percent). Three reports mention nine-foot creatures (3 percent). One report has a ten-foot creature (1 percent) and one report has a twelve-foot creature (1 percent). I have fifteen reports in which the witness didn't know the height, but described it as very large (18 percent). In one report, the witness just said the creature was tall (1 percent). Another twenty reports had no indication of the creature's height (24 percent).

When more than one witness sees a crime being committed, in legal terms this is known as corroboration. Our legal system puts great value on this. However, the scientific community puts no value on it at all. I've heard it said that if the sasquatch story had been a murder case, we would have had a verdict and a new official species on the books by now. Most British Columbia reports in my files were single-witness sightings. I have forty-two reports of one person claiming to have seen a sasquatch (50 percent of the total). Twenty-six reports state two witnesses were present (32 percent).

Six reports had three people see the creature (6 percent). There are five reports with four witnesses (5 percent) and one report with five witnesses (1 percent). Five reports had more than one witness, though the exact number was not given (5 percent). One report had seven people all seeing the same thing (1 percent).

It would be very difficult for a man on trial to get away with it if seven witnesses were testifying they saw him do it, or five or four for that matter. It seems at times sasquatch must have the best lawyer in the continent working for them. These are just some of the statistics I've chosen from interviews I've had with people who claim to have seen sasquatch in British Columbia. We could go on forever with graphs and charts comparing everything from sounds the creature makes, to food it likes to eat. However, I am sure many of these statistics will change over the coming years as more information becomes available. None of this information is intended to give the reader a description of the sasquatch's habits or characteristics. The material simply show some details of what people have been reporting to me since 1979.