

# Section 11

## Conclusion

### The key findings of this report are as follows:

- The rates of participation in outdoor recreation activities in SEQ remain high compared to 1997 and 2001 data;
- There were some statistically significant changes in the participation rates between the 2001 SEQORDS and the 2007 SEQORDS. There were decreases in walking or nature study, riding motorised and non-motorised watercraft, and driving 2WD vehicles. There were increases in driving other vehicles;
- The number of activity-events in some outdoor recreation activities continues to rise. Increases were noted in bicycle riding, horse riding and camping. There were decreases noted in walking or nature study, picnicking, water activities and driving 2WD vehicles;
- Choice of activity is influenced by factors such as time, location, age and gender. In 2007 *'nowhere to go'*, *'family responsibilities'* and *'health'* are growing issues that influence further participation;
- The majority of people who would like to participate more reported *'time'* to be the largest constraint but increasingly the *'lack of places'* in which to recreate, *'family responsibilities'* and *'health reasons'* are becoming an issue;
- Participants prefer to engage in outdoor recreation activities in as natural a setting as possible, given constraints of *'time'* and other commitments. Comparison of 2007 results with the results of the 2001 and 1997 SEQORDS indicates a continued or increased preference for more natural settings in all activities (except horse riding);
- Amongst non-participants, there exists a strong interest in becoming involved in outdoor recreation activities. The two largest constraints cited were lack of *'time'* due to other commitments and lack of *'equipment'*;
- The reported incidence of *'time'* pressures combined with the growing issue of lack of places and the continued current usage and preference for more natural settings means that more locally accessible, more natural areas are increasingly utilised for outdoor recreation;
- The decrease in activity-events in some outdoor recreation activities may result from increasing societal constraints outlined in this study as well as a decline in the quality of outdoor recreation experience due to crowding and accessibility issues; and
- Participants continue to prefer to engage in outdoor recreation activities for leisurely reasons, rather than for competitive or goal-focused reasons.

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## Conclusion cont.

The findings of the 2007 study, as well as the previous 2001 and 1997 SEQORDS confirm the current and probable future magnitude and diversity of outdoor recreation use in SEQ. It is clear that outdoor recreation is a significant component of the lifestyle of the majority of people living in SEQ. The problems that we have as communities, governments and interest groups, in satisfying the demand for outdoor recreation, will only intensify as the population continues to grow and as land is made unavailable for outdoor recreation through land use change. If we accept that outdoor recreation contributes significantly to a person's quality of life, we must acknowledge a corresponding concern that individuals are constrained in

their participation. This concern is particularly pertinent in the case of constraints such as 'costs' and the lack of suitable sites, which are factors that are influenced by local and regional planning.

The predicted population increases in SEQ (of approximately 50,000 people per year, or an extra million people by the year 2027)<sup>15</sup> means that experiences of crowding and conflict due to incompatible recreation use of an area, already reported by participants of the focus groups in the 2001 study, will become exacerbated. It is not implausible to conclude that the problems identified in 2001 are now being experienced

by participants in the 2007 study as evidenced in the decrease in participation rates and frequency of participation of some activities. Further research is needed to explore these factors.

The findings confirm the wide diversity of outdoor recreation participation in terms of activities, settings and motivations. People undertake outdoor recreation activities in a wide range of settings from wild, natural places that have no motorised access and few people; through rural areas where the natural landscape has been at least partially modified; to highly modified open space areas on the margins of cities that retain some remnants of their natural condition but where solitude



<sup>15</sup> Statistics provided in SEQ Regional Plan - Part B: Growth management: <http://www.oum.qld.gov.au/?id=466> (last updated June 30th 2005)

is unlikely. Some individuals will use all of these settings at different times for different reasons.

Attempting to satisfy all of this diversity – that is, each and every combination or permutation of all of these factors – is the great challenge for outdoor recreation planning and management.

Each combination of outdoor recreation activity and setting requires a place with particular attributes (eg. size, terrain, distance from residence, facilities, plants and animals). To meet the demand for outdoor recreation now, and in the future, areas with these attributes need to be identified, protected from land use decisions that may make them unavailable for recreation, secured for outdoor recreation

use and managed to ensure continued quality, quantity and diversity. To achieve this, outdoor recreation must - like agriculture, mining, conserving nature, forestry, water catchment management, maintenance of indigenous cultures, industrial development or residential development – be recognised as a significant and legitimate land use.

This recognition needs to be expressed through land use decision-making, local regional planning and service delivery across all levels of government and between the community and government. The recommendations of this report reflect this need.

# Section 12

## List of References

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SEQ Regional Plan (2005) <http://www.oum.qld.gov.au/?id=2>

# Section 13

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Glossary

#### Median

The median is the number in the middle of a set of numbers; that is, half the numbers have values that are greater than the median and half have values that are less. If there is an even number of numbers in the set, then we calculate the average of the two numbers in the middle (see the second example following).

#### Examples

Median {1,2,3,4,5} equals 3

Median {2,4,6,8,10,75} equals 7, the average of 6 and 8

#### Mean (Average)

The mean of a set of numbers is the average. It is calculated by adding up each element in the set, then dividing this sum by the number of the elements.

#### Examples

Mean {1,2,3,4,5} equals 3

[Calculated by adding 1+2+3+4+5 (=15), then dividing by 5]

Mean {2,4,6,8,10,75} equals 17.5

[Calculated by adding 2+4+6+8+10+75 (=105), then dividing by 6]

As can be seen in the second example, the last value of 75 has the effect of inflating the mean. When results have a few extreme values, it is sometimes better to use the median to provide a better indication of what the majority of the population is doing. However, if you want to make sure the extremes have an effect, then the mean is more appropriate.

#### Significance

In statistical terms, a result reaches significance if we can say that the probability of it occurring by

chance is very small. In this report, probability levels of .05 and .005 were selected. Moderate significance occurred when  $p < .05$ , which means that the probability of the result occurring by chance was less than five in one hundred. Strong significance occurred when  $p < .005$ , which means that the probability of the result occurring by chance was less than five in one thousand.

#### Chi-squared test

The Chi-squared test is used to test whether differences or changes in results are statistically significant or not. It is used particularly with discrete, rather than continuous variables. The chi-squared test compares the actual range of variables with an expected range of variables in order to determine the likelihood that the actual range might have occurred by chance. If the likelihood is less than .05 (i.e. less than five chances in a hundred), then the chi-squared test has established that the result is statistically significant.

#### Fisher exact test

The Fisher exact test is a statistical significance test used in the analysis of categorical data where sample sizes are small. The Fisher test is, as its name states, exact, and it can therefore be used regardless of the sample characteristics. It becomes difficult to calculate with large samples or well-balanced tables, but fortunately these are exactly the conditions where the chi-square test is appropriate.

#### Confidence Interval

A confidence interval is a designated range of numbers that applies to any result that emerges from data

based on a sample population. Since we can never say with any certainty that the sample population exactly matches the actual population, we can never be sure that the sample result is exactly the same as the figure that would result if we tested the entire population. However, given a particular sample size, and a particular result, we can calculate a range within which we are 95% sure the actual range will fall.

For example, given a sample population of 2000, and a result of 60%, we can be 95% sure that the actual result will fall within the range of 57.9% and 62.1%. This range {57.9,62.1} is called the confidence interval.

#### Subjective

In this study, the term “subjective” is used to describe an individual perception that may or may not be shared by other individuals.

#### Normative

The term “normative” denotes the adoption of a standard interpretation of a phrase that is otherwise open to individual and subjective interpretation. Specifically, in this study, the term is used to describe the standard interpretations of the phrases *totally natural*, *very natural*, and *somewhat natural* that are provided in Table 2 (Section 2.2). It is suggested in this study that participants were using subjective interpretations of these setting classifications, which may have differed slightly from the normative interpretations that were provided for participants’ use.

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## Appendices cont.

### Appendix B: Landscape Classification

The Landscape Classification Scheme is presented below.

PHYSICAL	Wild-natural-remote 1	2	3
<b>Prevalence and permanence of recreation impacts</b>	No impact on natural condition.	Minimal evidence of recreation impacts. Impacts which have occurred recover quickly (e.g. temporary loss of local native vegetation, scuffing of leaf litter, etc. in small areas which recover to pre-impact condition seasonally).	Temporary to minor recreation impacts evident (e.g. temporary loss of local native vegetation, scuffing of leaf litter, minor soil disturbance, etc.) Impacts not permanent. However, recovery to pre-impact levels unlikely.
<b>Viewscape (360°)</b>	0% of visual landscape modified from natural condition.	<1% of visual landscape modified from natural condition.	1-5% of visual landscape modified. Some structures may be evident.
<b>Indicative appearance (360°)</b>	A totally natural site or landscape that has not been affected by modern technological use. A wild, natural, remote area.	An almost totally natural site or landscape with very few modifications. Modifications are temporary, small/minor and very dispersed.	A very natural site or landscape. Modifications are semi-permanent, small/minor and restricted to a few dispersed nodes. Natural elements dominate away from nodes.
<b>Prevalence and durability of impacts from non-recreation land uses</b>	Totally natural landscape. No history of modern technological land use.	Predominantly natural landscape with some evidence of past modern, technological land use limited to a few isolated small sites that are regenerating. None of these land uses are active.	Predominantly natural landscape with evidence of past modern, technological land use limited to some small sites that are regenerating. None of these land uses are active.
<b>Naturalness of overstorey</b>	100% of natural vegetation intact.	97-100% of natural vegetation intact. <3% regenerating.	90-97% of natural vegetation intact. <7% regenerating.
<b>Naturalness of understorey</b>	100% of natural vegetation intact.	97-100% of natural vegetation intact. <3% regenerating.	90-97% of natural vegetation intact. <7% regenerating.
<b>Water quality</b>	Completely natural aquatic ecosystem.	No detectable effect/change in water quality or aquatic ecosystem.	Short term and relatively minor changes to natural stream dynamics or marine ecosystem and/or water chemistry (e.g. increased turbidity, nutrient load or sediment load). Aquatic ecosystem is substantially natural.

4	5	6
Moderate recreation impacts evident in heavily used areas. Some permanent loss of local native vegetation (e.g. herbs and forbs), loss of leaf litter, soil disturbance evident. Impacts persist at nodes and along walking tracks. Sensitive local native fauna may be displaced as a result of use. Behaviour of other local native fauna is occasionally modified. Native fauna population changes are noticeable.	Physical changes as a result of recreation use are obvious and widespread with little chance of recovery. Some altering of vegetation characteristics/ structure. A significant proportion of the local native fauna displaced. Local native fauna behaviour and population changes are obtrusive.	Physical changes as a result of recreation use are obvious, widespread and permanent – little chance of recovery. Vegetation characteristics and floral structure altered. Native fauna behaviour and population changes are obtrusive. The natural condition is unlikely to recover.
5-10% of visual landscape modified. Some structures are evident.	10-25% of visual landscape modified. Structures are evident.	25-50% of visual landscape modified. Structures are plainly evident.
A very natural appearing site or landscape. Modifications are permanent, small/minor and restricted to a few dispersed nodes. Natural elements dominate outside these nodes. Built structures are very rare, unobtrusive and rustic (e.g. graded walking tracks, narrow infrequently used vehicle tracks, timber picnic tables).	A somewhat natural appearing site or landscape. Modifications may be permanent, moderately large and obvious. Large blocks of native vegetation interspersed with small areas of cleared land. Built structures are dispersed but readily apparent (e.g. walking tracks with hardened surfaces, well maintained unsealed roads, timber picnic areas, unobtrusive facilities).	A somewhat natural appearing site or landscape. Natural elements just dominate over other elements in the landscape. For example, rural areas with large areas of remnant native vegetation separated by grassland. Built structures may be obvious and quite common (e.g. roads are sealed, picnic areas paved and facilities are in harmony with surroundings).
Regenerating natural landscape with obvious evidence of past land use (e.g. regenerating mineral exploration, selective logging, grazing, flower harvesting). Some of these land uses may be still active (covering up to 5% of the area).	Regenerating natural landscape with obvious evidence of past and present land use. Current land uses (e.g. small scale mineral exploration, quarrying, flower harvesting, apiculture) currently active in a small proportion (5-20%) of the landscape.	Part natural landscape. Land uses (e.g. mineral exploration, quarrying, flower harvesting, apiculture) currently active in a large proportion (20-50%) of the landscape.
85-90% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.	70-85% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.	50-70% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.
85-90% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.	70-85% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.	50-70% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.
Short term and relatively minor changes to natural stream dynamics or marine ecosystem and/or water chemistry (e.g. increased turbidity, nutrient load or sediment load). Aquatic ecosystem is substantially natural.	Long term and/or permanent changes to natural stream dynamics or marine ecosystem and/or water chemistry (e.g. increased turbidity, nutrient load or sediment load). Aquatic ecosystem is substantially modified.	Long term and/or permanent changes to natural stream dynamics or marine ecosystem and/or water chemistry (e.g. increased turbidity, nutrient load or sediment load). Aquatic ecosystem is substantially modified.

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### Appendix B: Landscape Classification

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7	8	9 Urban-commercial-industrial
Physical changes as a result of recreation use are obvious, widespread and permanent. Vegetation characteristics and floral structure completely altered. Native fauna dominated by one or two species. Fauna behaviour may be intimidating. Some species may display signs of aggressiveness. The natural condition exists only in very small remnant areas.	Physical changes as a result of recreation use are obvious, widespread and permanent. Vegetation characteristics and floral structure completely altered. Native fauna dominated by one or two species. Introduced species common. Fauna behaviour interfering. Some species may display signs of aggressiveness. The natural condition exists only in very small remnant areas.	Physical changes as a result of recreation use are obvious, widespread and permanent. Vegetation characteristics and floral structure completely altered. Introduced species compete with native fauna. Some species may display signs of aggressiveness. The natural condition is non-existent.
50-75% of visual landscape modified. Structures are clearly evident in landscape but do not dominate.	76-99% of visual landscape modified. Structures may or may not dominate the visual landscape.	100% of visual landscape modified. Structures dominate the visual landscape.
Managed parkland with small to large areas of open space. Built structures and other modifications to the natural landscape dominate. Natural elements exist as scattered remnants, some of which may be quite large.	Managed urban parkland with large areas of open space/playing fields. Built structures and other modifications to the natural landscape dominate. Natural elements exist as small scattered remnants.	Managed urban parkland with playing fields. Built structures and other modifications to the natural landscape dominate. Natural elements are more-or-less non-existent.
A wide range of land uses that modify the natural landscape are active. Impacts are widespread, pervasive and permanent. Part of the natural landscape remains but most of this is modified to some extent.	A wide range of land uses that modify the natural landscape are active. Impacts are widespread, pervasive and permanent. Very small areas of the natural landscape remains but most are obviously modified.	Impacts are widespread, pervasive and permanent. Land use has completely changed the natural landscape.
25-50% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.	10-25% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.	<10% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.
25-50% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.	10-25% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.	<10% intact or regenerating. Remainder cleared or non-endemic species.
Permanent changes to natural stream dynamics or marine ecosystem, structures and/or water chemistry (e.g. increased turbidity, nutrient load, channelisation or sediment load). Aquatic ecosystem is substantially modified.	Permanent changes to natural stream dynamics or marine ecosystem, structures and/or water chemistry (e.g. increased turbidity, nutrient load, channelisation or sediment load). Aquatic ecosystem is substantially modified.	Permanent changes to natural stream dynamics or marine ecosystem, structures and water chemistry (e.g. increased turbidity, nutrient load, channelisation or sediment load). Aquatic ecosystem is completely modified.

<b>SOCIAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Evidence of use by other people (e.g. sights, sounds and smells):</b>	Non-existent. No evidence present.	Short term and relatively minor evidence at nodes and along main routes. Nodes small, low impact and dispersed. No evidence (sights, sounds, smells) elsewhere.	Minor permanent evidence at nodes and along main routes. Nodes small, low impact and dispersed. Negligible evidence (sights, sounds, smells) elsewhere.
<b>Sense of isolation and opportunity for solitude:</b>	Total	High	Moderate
<b>Interparty* encounters while at nodes and destinations</b>	Non-existent. Chance encounters with others are rare and usually avoidable.	Low. Users are most often alone and should be surprised to have to share locations with others.	Low to moderate. Frequent opportunities for solitude. Contact with others should be expected; however, it may be avoided.
<b>Interparty* encounters while travelling</b>	Very few. <1 group per day.	Low. <5 groups per day.	Low to moderate. 5-10 groups per day.
<b>Dependence upon outdoor skills</b>	Total	Very high	High
<b>Density/ha PAOT**</b>	<1	1-2	3-5

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\* A group constitutes, on average, 4 people or the equivalent of one car

\*\* Persons at one time

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## Appendices cont.

### Appendix B: Landscape Classification (cont.)

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4	5	6
Substantial permanent evidence at nodes and along main routes. Nodes may be moderate in size and concentrate activities and people. Some evidence (sights, sounds, smells) elsewhere.	Readily apparent evidence of use (i.e. sights, sounds, and smells) pervades use of nodes, main routes and their surrounds. Nodes may be extensive with heavy concentrations of people and activities.	
Moderate to low	Low	Very low
Moderate to high. Frequent opportunities for solitude. Contact with others should be expected and usually cannot be avoided.	High. Infrequent opportunities for solitude during the day. Frequent contact should be expected and unlikely to be avoided.	Very high. Almost no opportunity for solitude during the day. Frequent and unavoidable contacts should be expected.
Moderate to high. 10-20 groups per day.	High. 20-50 groups per day.	Very high. >50 groups per day.
Moderate	Moderate to low	Low
5-10	10-60	60-150

\* A group constitutes, on average, 4 people or the equivalent of one car

\*\* Persons at one time

7	8	9
Clearly apparent evidence of other people at nodes, along main routes and their surrounds except in relatively small remnant areas. Open areas may be extensive with heavy concentrations of people and activities.	Widespread, all-encompassing and permanent.	Widespread, all-encompassing and permanent.
Infrequent and usually short opportunities for solitude during daylight hours.	Rare opportunities for solitude.	No or very rare opportunities for solitude.
No opportunity for solitude during the day. Frequent and unavoidable contacts should be expected.	Continuous and unavoidable contacts should be expected.	Continuous and unavoidable contacts should be expected.
Usually constant.	Always constant.	Always constant.
Very low.	No specialised outdoor skills required.	No specialised outdoor skills required.
150-250	>250	Unlimited.

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## Appendices cont.

### Appendix B: Landscape Classification (cont.)

MANAGEMENT	1	2	3
<b>Access:</b>	No motorised access whatsoever. No tracks or roads. Some unmarked trails may exist.	Trails exist. Some formed and maintained trails may exist. Some evidence of vehicle tracks may exist but these are regenerating.	Rough, unsurfaced and infrequently maintained vehicle roads may exist. Formed trails present. Some unformed tracks may be present.
<b>Evidence of management personnel:</b>	Infrequent, usually only to monitor resource conditions.	Minimum management presence – only as necessary to achieve minimum management obligations.	Minimum management presence. Infrequent construction and maintenance activity. Infrequent patrols by enforcement staff.
<b>Presence and extent of signage</b>	None	Unlikely; however, signs may be present for resource protection – few and dispersed.	Minimum road and track names, regulatory notices and directional signage.
<b>Rules, regulations and law enforcement</b>	Communicated off site. Users not confronted by management.	Communicated off site. Infrequent patrol for sustainability monitoring and life preservation. Users mostly unaware of management.	Predominantly communicated off site. Minimum patrol for sustainability monitoring and life preservation. Users occasionally aware of management.
<b>Presence of management and visitor infrastructure</b>	None	Only constructed where no other alternative can be found (e.g. communication towers). Structures are inconspicuous and widely dispersed.	Only constructed where no other alternative can be found (e.g. communication towers). Structures are unobtrusive and dispersed.

4	5	6
Well maintained roads and tracks. Gravel roads following natural features with some steep grades and tight corners. Some formed tracks may be present.	Unsealed roads with engineered and modified alignments. Mostly one lane; however, some two lane sections may exist. Some narrow sealed roads may be present. Formed tracks present.	Most roads and tracks are sealed and regularly maintained. Two lane roads are common.
Some management presence. Occasional construction and maintenance activity. Occasional patrol by enforcement staff.	Management presence active. Common construction and maintenance activity. Regular patrol by enforcement staff.	
Regulatory and directional signs located at key points. Minimum interpretation signage.	Interpretation, regulatory or advisory notices, boundary, and directional signs sufficient to orientate and inform all users.	
Some on-site communication. Signage and supervision as required for safety and sustainability. Users occasionally aware of management	A strong and visible management presence. Frequent on-site communication. Users commonly aware of management.	
Structures are small but apparent. However, they are dispersed and blend into natural background.	Structures are readily apparent and can be quite large, but blend into natural background.	

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## Appendices cont.

### Appendix B: Landscape Classification (cont.)

	7	8	9
	Roads and tracks are usually sealed. Some use of paving may be present. Unsealed roads and tracks are maintained at a high standard. Two lane roads are common.	All roads, tracks, and paths are sealed or paved. Motorised access available in all places.	All roads, tracks, and paths are sealed or paved. Motorised access available in all places.
	Management presence active. Regular construction and maintenance activity. Frequent and regular patrol by enforcement staff.	Management and enforcement personnel are obvious and permanent.	Management and enforcement personnel are obvious and permanent.
	Interpretation signs and regulatory notices common. Boundary and directional signs at all intersections and along roads and tracks. Advertising signs may be present.	Interpretation signs and regulatory notices frequently encountered. Boundary and directional signs at all intersections and along roads and tracks. Advertising signs present.	Unlimited.
	A strong and visible management presence. Frequent and regular on-site communication. Users commonly aware of management, rules and regulations.	Frequent and regular education, reinforcement or enforcement.	Constant education, reinforcement or enforcement.
	Built structures are large and readily apparent. They may be designed to blend into the surroundings. However, some may stand out. Some infrastructure may be provided as a focus for recreational activity.	Built structures are readily apparent and often designed to stand out. Infrastructure is usually provided in all public spaces and may be the focus of recreational activity.	Large, obvious and attention grabbing. Built structures dominate all senses. Unavoidable.

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## **Appendix C: Recommendations from 2001 SEQORDS**

### **Recommendations for future related research:**

1. That the cycle of future outdoor recreation demand studies in SEQ be increased to 5-7 years, to allow identification and confirmation of any trends.
2. That the research methodology be modified to ensure that data relating to landscape settings can be confidently interpreted.
3. That the methodology developed for the South East and Central Queensland Outdoor Recreation Demand Studies be endorsed as the framework for defining outdoor recreation activities and settings for future regional and sub-regional planning and the preferred approach for local government recreation planning within SEQ.

(Refer to Section 6: Methodology)

4. That, in view of relatively high participation rates in outdoor recreation, the significance of outdoor recreation on the quality of life of SEQ residents and the liveability of the region be identified and analysed.

(Refer to Tables 37, 38 and 39 and the associated text in Sections 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 and to Sections 11.2 and 11.4).

### **Recommendations for planning and management for outdoor recreation:**

1. That state government agencies responsible for recreation services and local governments note the magnitude and diversity of the demand for outdoor recreation as indicated by the data and key findings and that this information be used to inform work on Priority Actions 5.4, 5.5, 5.8, 5.10, 5.11 and 11.8 in the 2021 SEQ Regional Framework for Growth Management.

(Refer to Table 1 in Section 2.1, Table 2 in Section 2.2, Tables 15 and 16 in Section 8.2, Table 27 in Section 9.1, and to Section 11.1.1).

2. That the data and findings relating to setting preference and the factors limiting participation in the 2001 SEQORDS be used to inform work on Priority Actions 5.4, 5.5, 5.8, 5.10, 5.11 and 11.8 in the 2021 SEQ Regional Framework for Growth Management.

(Refer to Table 20 in Section 8.3, Table 24, Figure 13 and Table 25 in Sections 8.5, Table 30 in Section 9.2 and Table 31 in Section 9.3 and to Sections 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4).

3. That state government agencies responsible for recreation services and local governments note the general preference for outdoor recreation within more natural rather than less natural settings and the variable understanding of the three recreation settings used in the survey.

(Refer to Table 2 in Section 2.2, Tables 34, 35 and 36 and the associated text in Section 10.1 and Sections 10.3, 11.2.1, 11.2.2 and 11.4.2).

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## Appendices cont.

### **Appendix C: Recommendations from 2001 SEQORDS (cont.)**

4. That state government agencies responsible for recreation services and local governments use the information referred to in Recommendation 3 above to help satisfy current and future demand for outdoor recreation by identifying areas with appropriate attributes and securing and making those areas available for outdoor recreation as per Priority Actions 5.4, 5.5, 5.8, 5.10, 5.11 and 11.8 in the 2021 SEQ Regional Framework for Growth Management.

(Refer to Tables 34, 35 and 36 and the text associated with these tables and Sections 10.3, 11.2.1, 11.2.2 and 11.4.2).

5. That the Moreton Bay Waterways and Catchment Partnership recognises the high levels of both current and latent demand for outdoor recreation water activities requiring primary contact with water (eg. swimming in places other than constructed swimming pools, body surfing, snorkelling and SCUBA diving) as a significant issue in planning the integrated management of the waterways of SEQ.

(Refer to Table 12 and the text associated in Section 8.1 and Tables 37 and 38 and the text associated in Sections 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 and to Table 41 and the associated text in Section 11.2)

6. That the existing demand for outdoor recreation be used to help predict likely future outdoor recreation demand up to and including 2021, in line with the regional planning time horizon of the 2021 SEQ Regional Framework for Growth Management.

## Appendix D: Questionnaire SEQORDS 2007

The following questionnaire is the actual script used in the telephone interview. The bold coded text (A-N and 171-179) are the questions that each interviewee responded to. These questions (A-N and 171-179) are used as headings to tabulate the raw data.

### INTRODUCTION

*My name is \_\_\_\_\_ I'm calling on behalf of Griffith University.*

*Today we are conducting a survey on outdoor recreation to help the Queensland Government and your local council to plan for and manage outdoor recreation activities such as picnicking, bushwalking, camping, swimming, 4-wheel driving, mountain bike riding, horse riding and boating. The results will be used by your local and state Government to improve outdoor recreation opportunities in SEQ.*

*Could I speak to the person within your household, 18 years or older, who is having the next birthday?*

*The survey will take about 10 minutes and all information will remain confidential.*

### QUOTAS

*Age: "To make sure we have a good representation of all the population, in which of the following age groups do you fall? Is it.... 15-24 years 25-39 years 40-54 years 55-64 years 65 and over?"*

*Postcode: "For an accurate idea of the geographic spread of respondents, could you tell me your postcode."*

### DESCRIBE SETTINGS

*"To get started, the purpose of this is to look at people's use of the natural environment. It's about activities you might do in a natural environment, away from the city and within 4 hours drive from home:*

- Its NOT about areas where there's not much natural vegetation left*
- Its NOT about areas easily accessible by car or boat*
- And it's NOT about areas where buildings or built structures dominate, or there are people in large numbers.*

*It's about the use of NATURAL settings in the last 12 months, remembering the 3 settings, and again being within 4 hours drive from home, and I'm going to describe to you 3 natural settings - these are important because we'll refer to them a number of times....*

- *The first is a 'somewhat natural landscape' which is a natural landscape that is close to suburbs or cleared farmland, which is accessible by conventional vehicles or vessels, has buildings highly visible, and where many other people are usually present.*
- *The second setting is a 'very natural landscape' which is a natural landscape AWAY from suburbs and cleared farmland, which may be difficult to access by vehicles or vessels, has few built structures visible, and where few other people are usually present.*
- *The third setting is a 'totally natural landscape' which is a natural landscape far away from suburbs and cleared farmland, which has NO access by vehicles or vessels, has NO built structures visible, and with little or no evidence of other people.*

*If you undertook an outdoor recreation activity in any place which does NOT match one of these three landscape descriptions, then please identify that place to us as an "Other setting" in your responses to us.*

*"The first activity we will look at is picnicking..."*

# Section 13

## Appendices cont.

### Appendix D: Questionnaire SEQORDS 2007 cont.

#### QUESTION SERIES

The Question Series A to N (below) is repeated for each activity from the Activity List.

#### A – Participation-1

*“Have you participated in <2nd-appearance> in a natural environment within the last 12 months? Remember the 3 settings just described, and it would have been within 4 hours drive of your home?”*

YES participated > B  
NO did not participate > J

#### B – Frequency-1

*“How many times have you participated in <2nd-appearance> during the last 12 months?”*

#### C – Setting-1

*“Thinking of the 3 settings we described...”*

If ONCE: *–did you go <2nd-appearance> in...*

If MULTIPLE: *–what percentage of the times you went <2nd-appearance> were you in...*

*\* a somewhat natural,*

*\* a very natural,*

*\* or a totally natural landscape ?*

*\* (or ‘Other’ landscape)*

#### D – Style-1

(NOT asked for picnicking, camping and walking)

*“Which of the following best describes the MAIN way you participated in this activity ... was it in a leisurely way, a goal-focused way, or competitively?”*

#### Activity List

- picnicking;
- walking or nature study, which includes activities like bird watching, landscape painting or photography;
- camping;
- bicycle riding;
- horse riding;
- abseiling/rock-climbing;
- water activities, including swimming, surfing, snorkelling and scuba diving – but in creeks, rivers, lakes, dams or the sea, rather than in constructed swimming pools;
- riding non-motorised watercraft - for example canoe, kayak, sailboat, row boat;
- riding on motorised watercraft - for example speedboat or jet ski;
- driving 2WD vehicles on unsealed roads or tracks;
- driving 4WD vehicles on unsealed roads or tracks;
- driving other motorised vehicles - for example trail bikes, quads or trikes - on unsealed roads or tracks.

[For activities 1 - 3 (picnicking, walking and camping) questions D, I and N are not asked]

*Leisurely* – when sightseeing, exploring, unwinding, escaping or relaxing, experiencing peace and quiet – but may still involve hard physical exertion. *Goal-focused* – involves improving fitness, skills improvement, testing equipment, challenge or conquering nature. *Competitively* – where aiming for: maximum distance, minimum time, fastest, most accurate, most difficult or training for competition]

#### E – Prevented-2

*“Is <2nd-appearance> something you’d be particularly interested in doing more often, but for some reason are prevented from doing so?”*

YES, prevented > F  
NO, not prevented > Next Activity

#### F – Main Problem-2

*“What would you say is the main thing preventing you from doing this activity more often?”*

**G – Secondary-2**

Record secondary reason(s) if any

**H – Setting-2**

*“Assuming you were able to go <2nd-appearance> more often, which of the following settings would you prefer to do this in? Would it be in:*

- \* a somewhat natural,*
- \* a very natural,*
- \* or a totally natural landscape ?*
- \* (or ‘Other’ landscape)*

**I – Style-2**

(NOT asked for picnicking, camping and walking)

*“Which of the following best describes the way in which you would undertake this activity...? Would it be in a leisurely way, a goal-focused way, or competitively?”*

» Next Activity

**J – Prevented-3**

*“Are you particularly interested in <2nd-appearance>, but for some reason have been prevented from doing so?”*

YES > K

NO > Next Activity

**K – Main Problem-3**

*“What is the main thing preventing you from participating?”*

**L - Secondary-3**

Record SECONDARY factor(s) if any.

**M – Setting-3**

*“Assuming you were able to go <2nd-appearance> more often, which of the following would be your preferred setting for doing this activity... Would it be in:*

- \* a somewhat natural,*
- \* a very natural,*
- \* or a totally natural landscape?*
- \* (or ‘Other’ landscape)”*

**N – Style-3**

(NOT asked for picnicking, camping and walking)

*“Which of the following best describes the way you would undertake this activity? Would it be in a leisurely way, a goal-focused way, or competitively?”*

» Next Activity

**AFTER COMPLETING ALL 12 ACTIVITIES****171 Other Activity?**

*“Lastly, is there any other nature-based activity you’ve participated in within the last 12 months that have been within 4 hours drive from home?”*

YES, other activity > 172

NO other > 173

**172 Other Activity Noted**

Note other activity(s).

**173 If Active Participant**

IF respondent participated in any 1 or more of all above activities?

ONE or more activities » 174

NO activity » 179

**174 Focus Group?**

*“The Queensland Government is keen to find out more about people’s nature-based activities... if you were randomly selected, would you be willing to participate in a follow-up focus group session?”*

NO, wouldn’t participate > 179

YES, focus group OK > 175

**175 Focus Name**

Record name

**176 Focus Address**

Record address

**178 Focus Phone**

Record phone number(s)

**179 Gender**

Record gender

**180 END**

*“Thanks for helping us with this study...etc*

*(If you are interested the results will be available...)”*

**END CALL**

# Section 13

## Appendices cont.

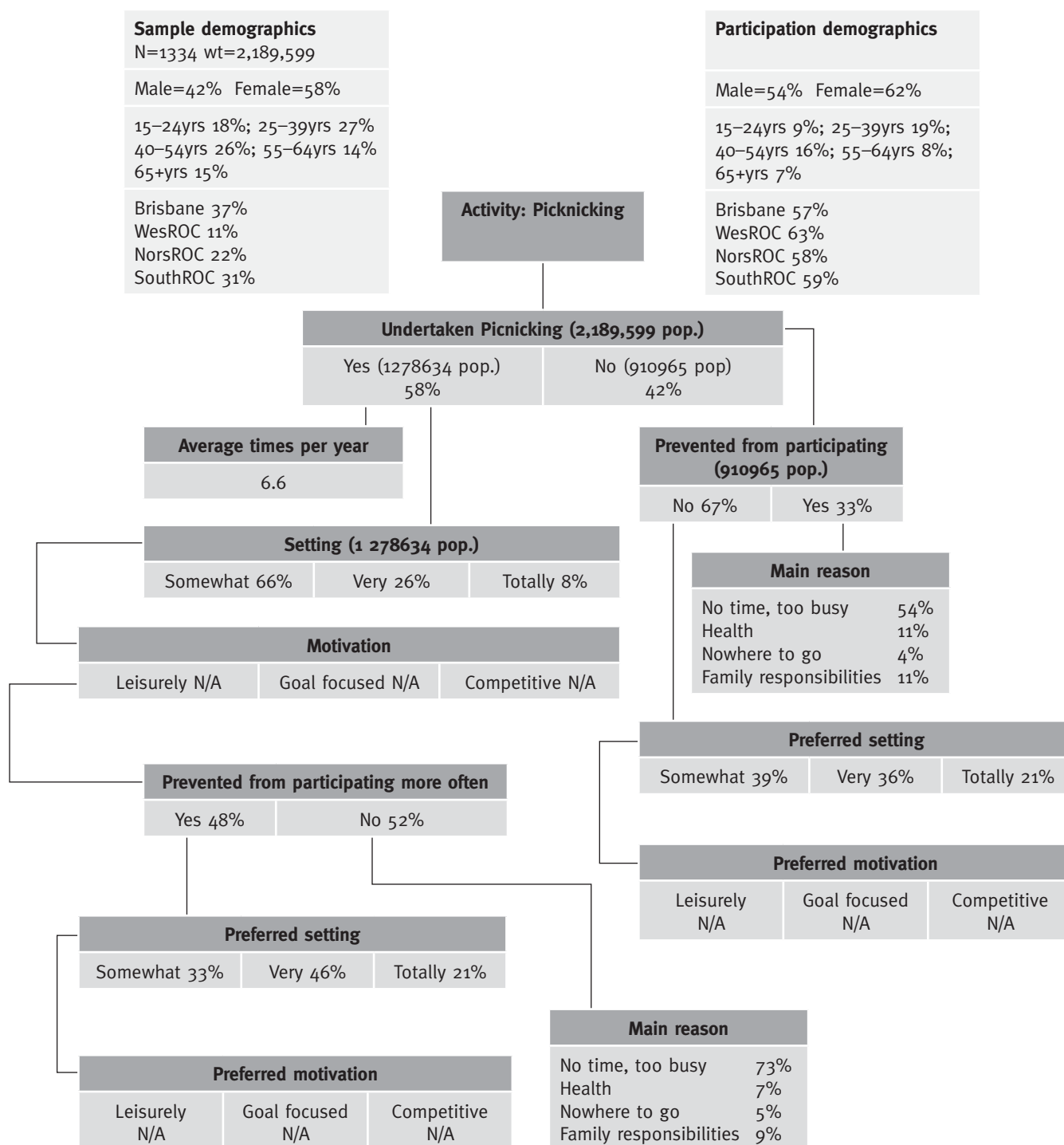
### Appendix E: Other activities

The following activities were mentioned by participants as alternative outdoor recreation activities in which they participated.

Activity	Number of participants
Ballooning	1
Beach walking	2
Bird watching	1
Bush cooking	1
Bush walking	11
Conservation activities	9
Cross country running	8
Driving in country	16
Exercise (not running)	4
Fishing	122
Gardening	3
Golf	12
Hang gliding	2
Hunting	11
Kite Flying	1
Kite Surfing	1
Mountain climbing	1
Mustering	1
Observing nature	2
Orienteering	3
Paint Ball	2
Prospecting	1
Skate Boarding	1
Sky diving	5
Snow activities	2
Star watching	2
Surfing (board and body)	1
Walking Dog	3

As discussed in Section 10.1.1 (Incidence of Participation: Key Trends), a number of the activities in this list fall into the category of walking or nature study. These activities include beach walking; bird watching; bush walking; observing nature; star watching; walking; and whale watching.

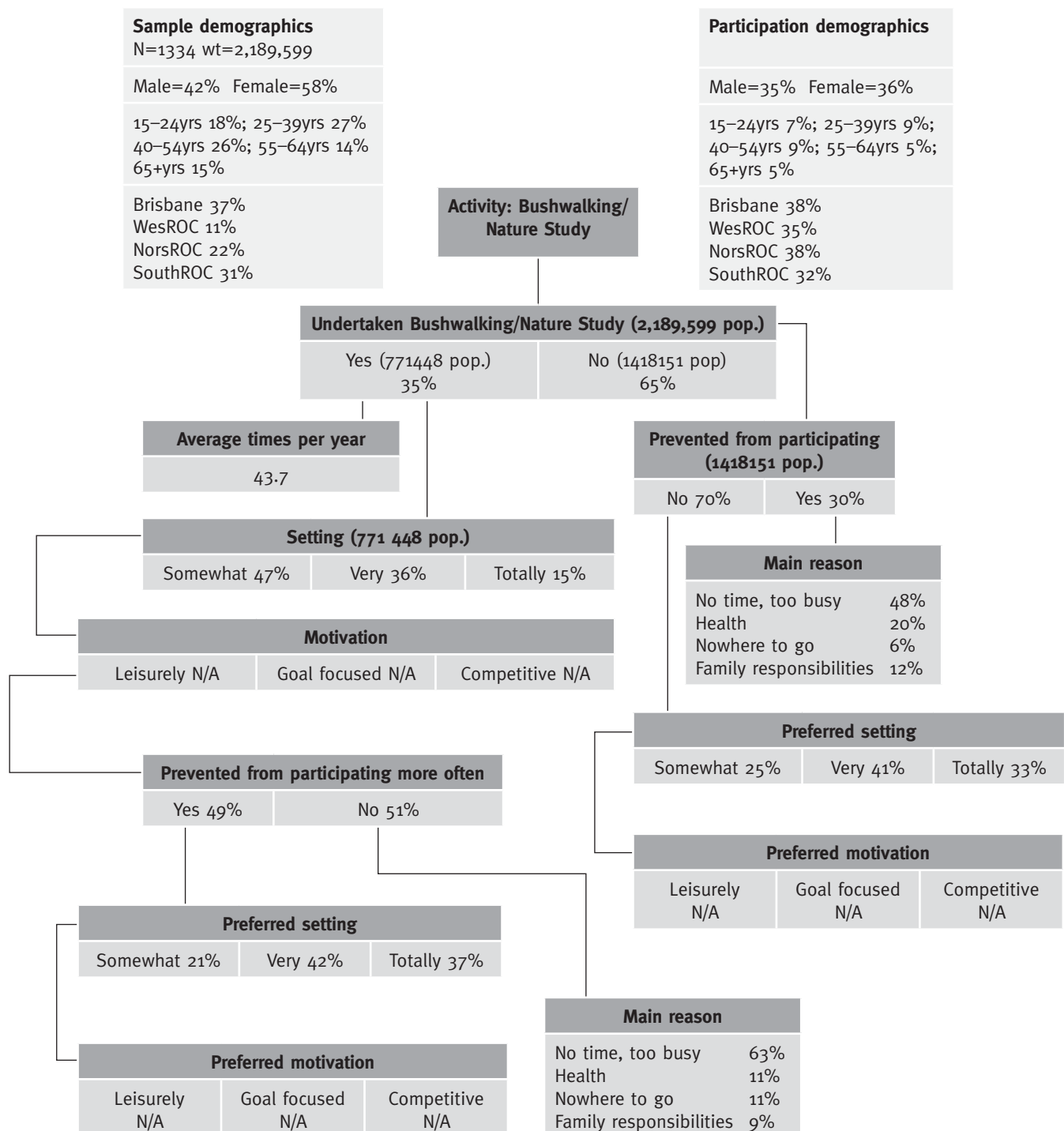
## Appendix F: Current and latent participation data summary tables



# Section 13

## Appendices cont.

**Appendix F: Current and latent participation data summary tables (cont.)**



<b>Sample demographics</b>
N=1334 wt=2,189,599
Male=42% Female=58%
15-24yrs 18%; 25-39yrs 27%
40-54yrs 26%; 55-64yrs 14%
65+yrs 15%
Brisbane 37%
WesROC 11%
NorsROC 22%
SouthROC 31%

<b>Participation demographics</b>
Male=33% Female=28%
15-24yrs 9%; 25-39yrs 10%;
40-54yrs 8%; 55-64yrs 3%;
65+yrs 1%
Brisbane 28%
WesROC 32%
NorsROC 37%
SouthROC 29%

**Activity: Camping**

<b>Undertaken Camping (2,189,599 pop.)</b>
Yes (6664000 pop.) 30%
No (1523199 pop.) 70%

<b>Average times per year</b>
3.7

<b>Prevented from participating (1523199 pop.)</b>
No 69%
Yes 31%

<b>Setting (6664000 pop.)</b>
Somewhat 33%
Very 45%
Totally 20%

<b>Main reason</b>
No time, too busy 36%
Health 14%
Nowhere to go 4%
Family responsibilities 18%
No equipment 10%

<b>Motivation</b>
Leisurely N/A
Goal focused N/A
Competitive N/A

<b>Preferred setting</b>
Somewhat 25%
Very 43%
Totally 31%

<b>Prevented from participating more often</b>
Yes 64%
No 36%

<b>Preferred motivation</b>
Leisurely N/A
Goal focused N/A
Competitive N/A

<b>Preferred setting</b>
Somewhat 21%
Very 52%
Totally 28%

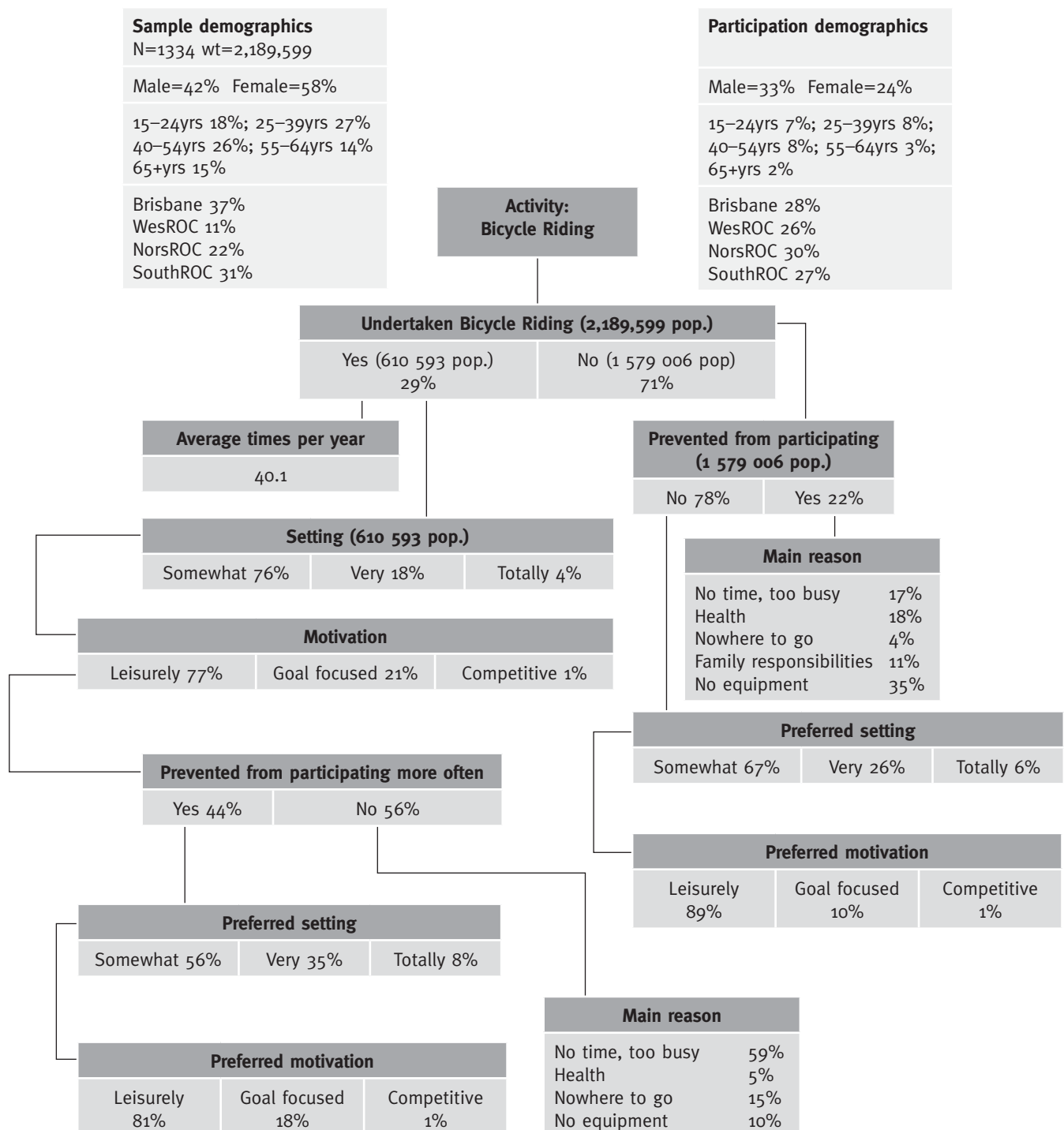
<b>Main reason</b>
No time, too busy 75%
Health 3%
Nowhere to go 3%
Family responsibilities 7%

<b>Preferred motivation</b>
Leisurely N/A
Goal focused N/A
Competitive N/A

# Section 13

## Appendices cont.

**Appendix F: Current and latent participation data summary tables (cont.)**



<b>Sample demographics</b>
N=1334 wt=2,189,599
Male=42% Female=58%
15-24yrs 18%; 25-39yrs 27%
40-54yrs 26%; 55-64yrs 14%
65+yrs 15%
Brisbane 37%
WesROC 11%
NorsROC 22%
SouthROC 31%

<b>Participation demographics</b>
Male=7% Female=8%
15-24yrs 2%; 25-39yrs 3%
40-54yrs 2%; 55-64yrs 1%
65+yrs <1%
Brisbane 6%
WesROC 9%
NorsROC 7%
SouthROC 9%

**Activity:  
Horse Riding**

<b>Undertaken Horse Riding (2,189,599 pop.)</b>
Yes (160 855 pop.) 7%
No (2 028 744 pop.) 93%

<b>Average times per year</b>
20.6

<b>Prevented from participating (2 028 744 pop.)</b>
No 83%
Yes 17%

<b>Setting (160 855 pop.)</b>
Somewhat 47%
Very 44%
Totally 8%

<b>Main reason</b>
No time, too busy 23%
Can't afford it 7%
Nowhere to go 9%
No equipment 21%
Health 17%

<b>Motivation</b>
Leisurely 92%
Goal focused 6%
Competitive 2%

<b>Preferred setting</b>
Somewhat 23%
Very 45%
Totally 26%

<b>Prevented from participating more often</b>
Yes 43%
No 57%

<b>Preferred motivation</b>
Leisurely 96%
Goal focused 2%
Competitive 1%

<b>Preferred setting</b>
Somewhat 19%
Very 38%
Totally 43%

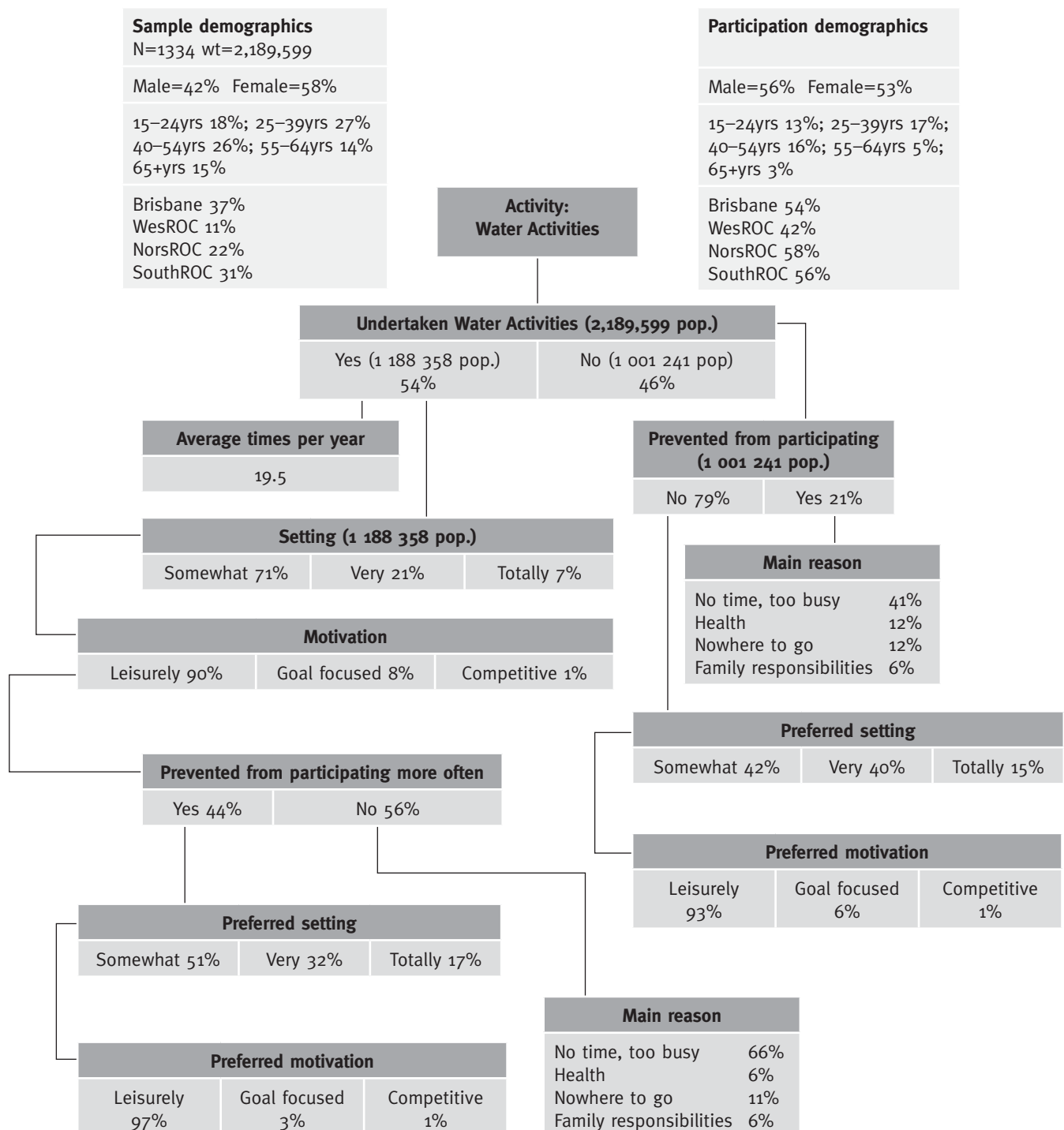
<b>Main reason</b>
No time, too busy 40%
Can't afford it 10%
Nowhere to go 26%
No equipment 17%

<b>Preferred motivation</b>
Leisurely 86%
Goal focused 7%
Competitive 7%

# Section 13

## Appendices cont.

### Appendix F: Current and latent participation data summary tables (cont.)



<b>Sample demographics</b>
N=1334 wt=2,189,599
Male=42% Female=58%
15-24yrs 18%; 25-39yrs 27%
40-54yrs 26%; 55-64yrs 14%
65+yrs 15%
Brisbane 37%
WesROC 11%
NorsROC 22%
SouthROC 31%

<b>Participation demographics</b>
Male=19% Female=12%
15-24yrs 3%; 25-39yrs 4%
40-54yrs 5%; 55-64yrs 2%
65+yrs 1%
Brisbane 14%
WesROC 20%
NorsROC 20%
SouthROC 12%

**Activity:  
Driving - 2WD**

**Undertaken Driving - 2WD (2,189,599 pop.)**

Yes (331 558 pop.) 15%	No (1 858 041 pop.) 85%
---------------------------	----------------------------

**Average times per year**

20.1
------

**Prevented from participating  
(1 858 041 pop.)**

No 92%	Yes 8%
--------	--------

**Setting (331 558 pop.)**

Somewhat 43%	Very 45%	Totally 14%
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**Main reason**

No time, too busy	26%
Can't afford it	4%
Nowhere to go	4%
No equipment	15%
Health	13%

**Motivation**

Leisurely 84%	Goal focused 15%	Competitive 1%
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**Preferred setting**

Somewhat 35%	Very 36%	Totally 27%
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**Prevented from participating more often**

Yes 29%	No 71%
---------	--------

**Preferred motivation**

Leisurely 93%	Goal focused 3%	Competitive 2%
---------------	-----------------	----------------

**Preferred setting**

Somewhat 32%	Very 54%	Totally 14%
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**Main reason**

No time, too busy	59%
Can't afford it	8%
Nowhere to go	12%
No equipment	10%

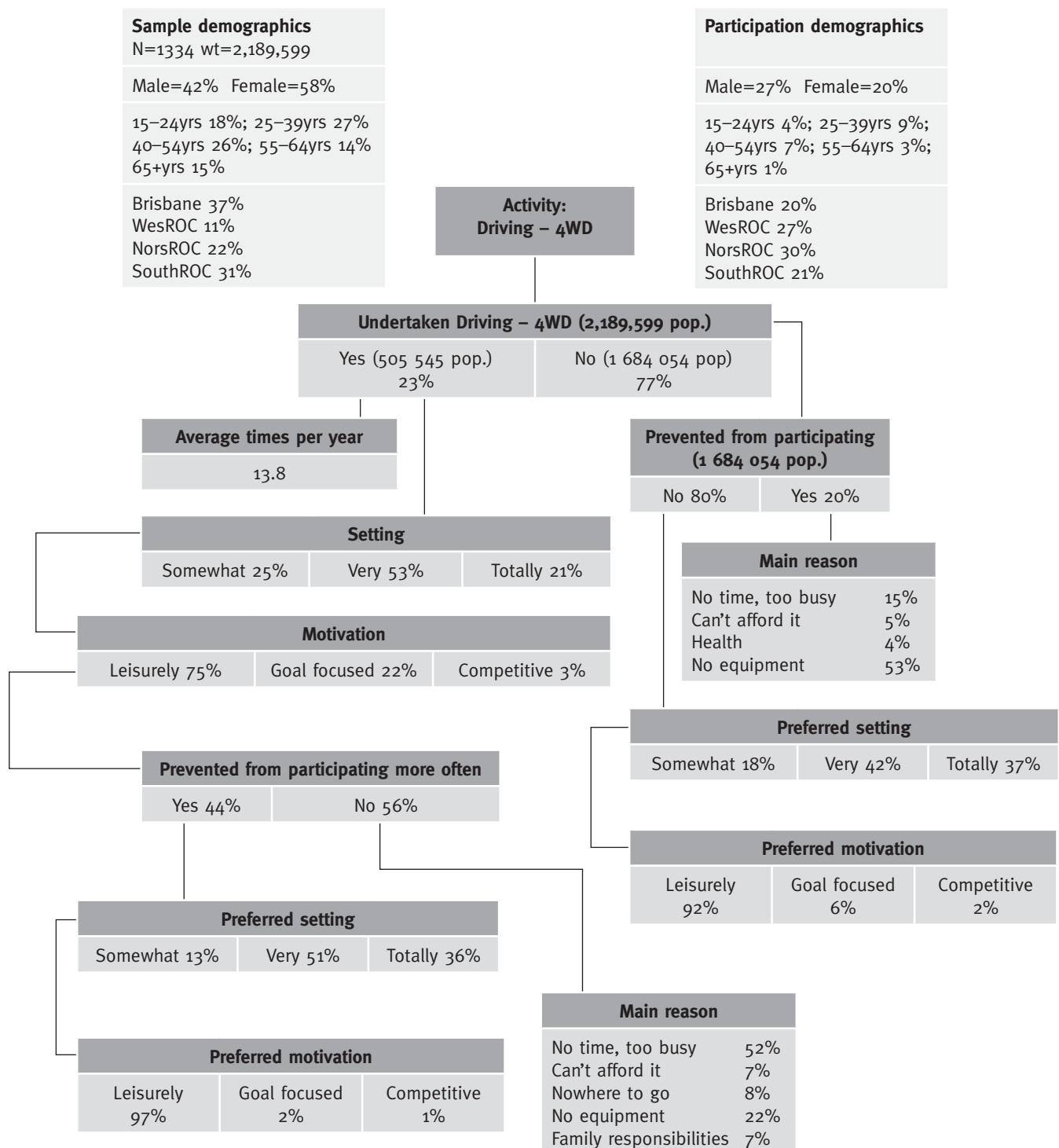
**Preferred motivation**

Leisurely 92%	Goal focused 8%	Competitive 0%
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# Section 13

## Appendices cont.

**Appendix F: Current and latent participation data summary tables (cont.)**



<b>Sample demographics</b>
N=1334 wt=2,189,599
Male=42% Female=58%
15-24yrs 18%; 25-39yrs 27%
40-54yrs 26%; 55-64yrs 14%
65+yrs 15%
Brisbane 37%
WesROC 11%
NorsROC 22%
SouthROC 31%

<b>Participation demographics</b>
Male=16% Female=7%
15-24yrs 4%; 25-39yrs 3%;
40-54yrs 2%; 55-64yrs 1%;
65+yrs <1%
Brisbane 7%
WesROC 14%
NorsROC 14%
SouthROC 12%

**Activity: Driving – Other Vehicles**

<b>Undertaken Driving – Other Vehicles (2,189,599 pop.)</b>
Yes (233 076 pop.) 11%
No (1 956 523 pop.) 89%

<b>Average times per year</b>
30.6

<b>Prevented from participating (1 956 523 pop.)</b>
No 89%
Yes 11%

<b>Setting (233 076 pop.)</b>
Somewhat 33%
Very 43%
Totally 24%

<b>Main reason</b>
No time, too busy 13%
Can't afford it 10%
Health 9%
No equipment 37%

<b>Motivation</b>
Leisurely 85%
Goal focused 11%
Competitive 4%

<b>Preferred setting</b>
Somewhat 26%
Very 51%
Totally 23%

<b>Prevented from participating more often</b>
Yes 46%
No 54%

<b>Preferred motivation</b>
Leisurely 93%
Goal focused 4%
Competitive 3%

<b>Preferred setting</b>
Somewhat 11%
Very 64%
Totally 26%

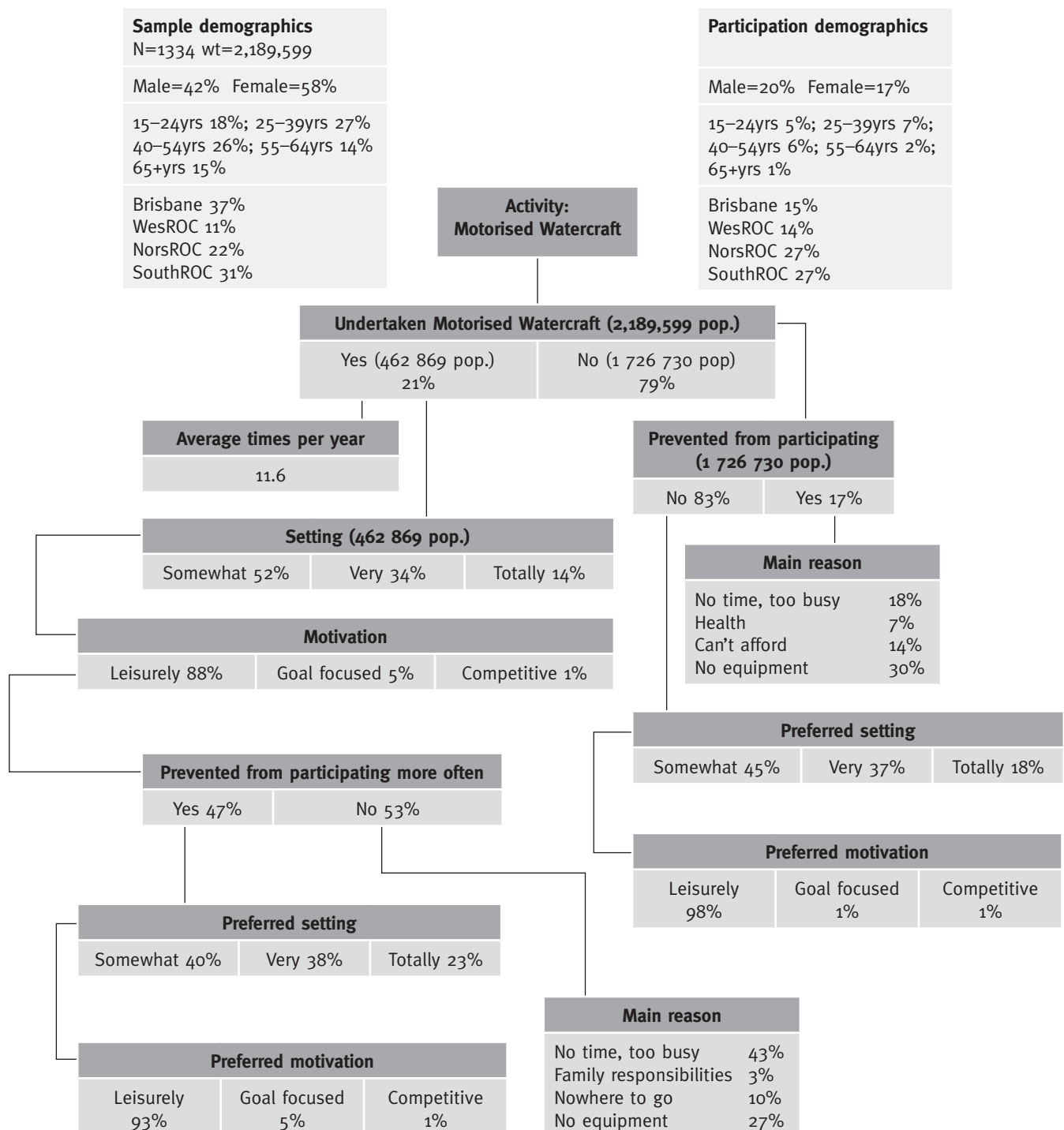
<b>Main reason</b>
No time, too busy 35%
Can't afford it 8%
Nowhere to go 38%
No equipment 15%

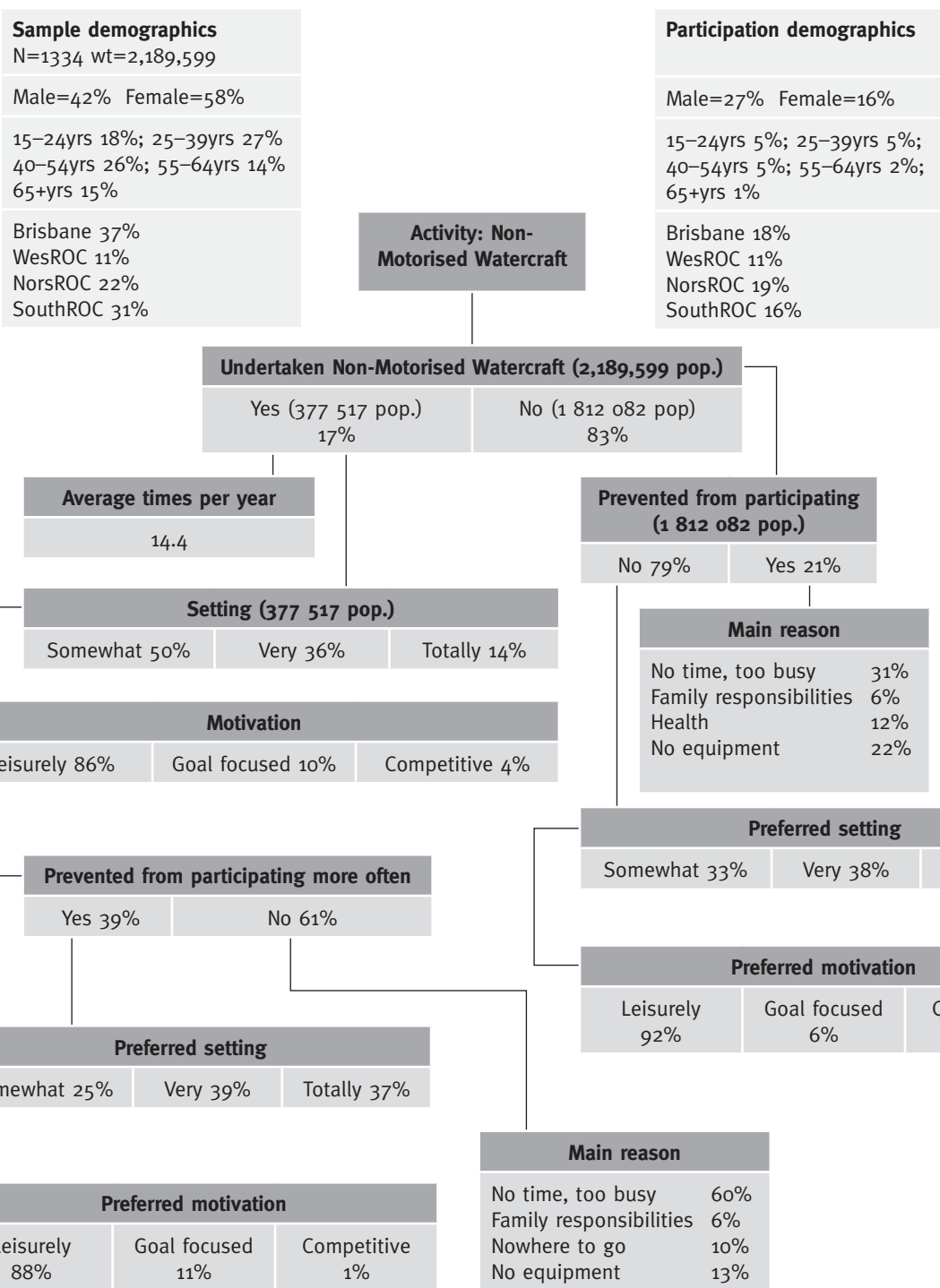
<b>Preferred motivation</b>
Leisurely 89%
Goal focused 8%
Competitive 3%

# Section 13

## Appendices cont.

**Appendix F: Current and latent participation data summary tables (cont.)**

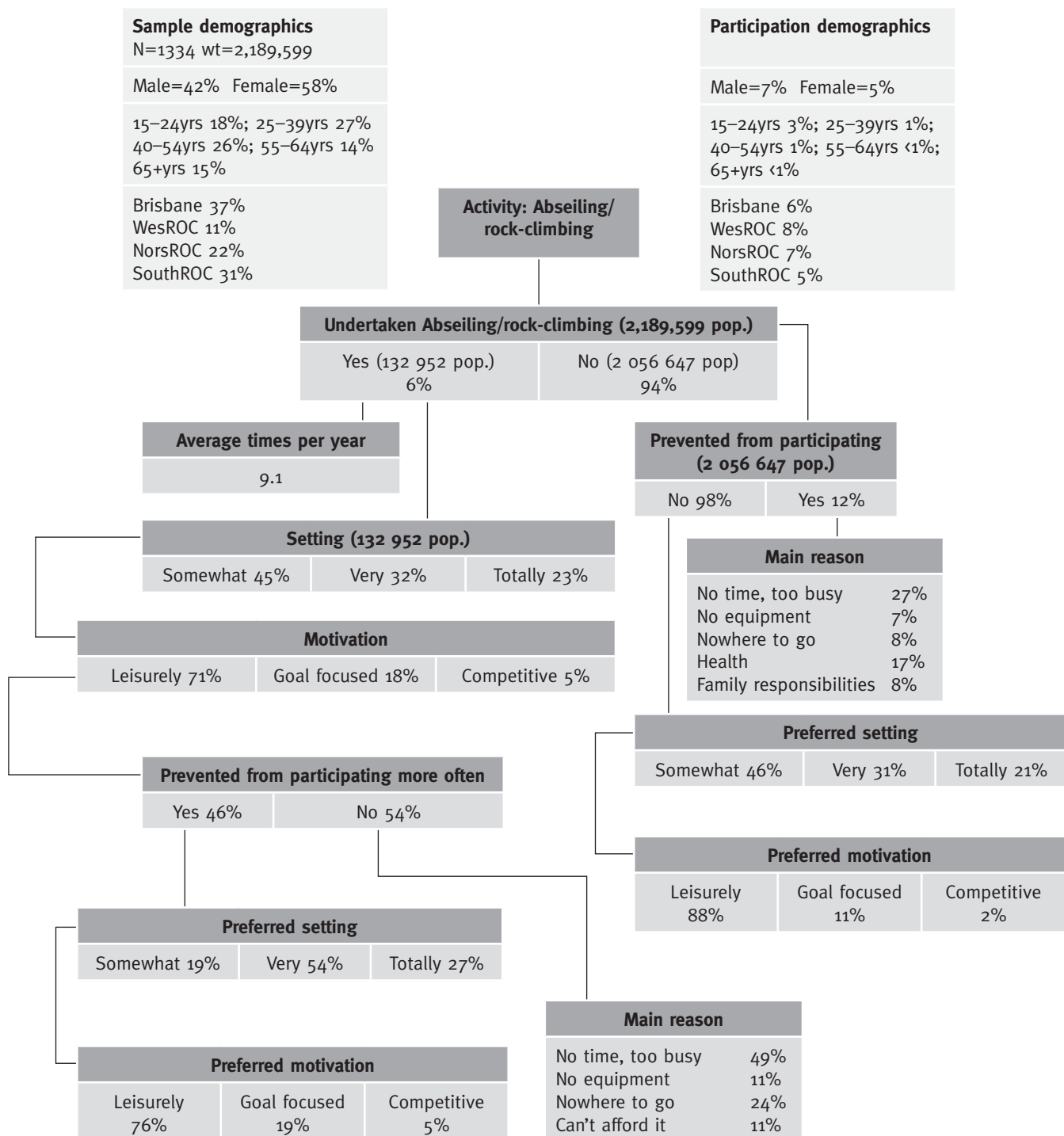




# Section 13

## Appendices cont.

### Appendix F: Current and latent participation data summary tables (cont.)



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