



Imagining the Outdoors



What we do

Horse riding; trail biking; caving; bushwalking; trail running; canoeing; sailing; mountain biking; slacklining; rockclimbing; orienteering; surfing; 4WDing; rogaining; camping; challenge ropes courses; expeditions; fishing; kayaking; snorkelling; off road triathlons; pioneering ...



Recreation

Education

Therapeutic

Developmental

Tourism

Skill development

Community engagement

Spiritual development





What We Share

- A desire to make a difference in people's lives
- A belief in the value of outdoor activities and experiences to ... bring joy, build learning, help us learn, encourage relationships ...
- A connection and respect for the outdoor environments in which participate
- A preference to deliver what we do, well



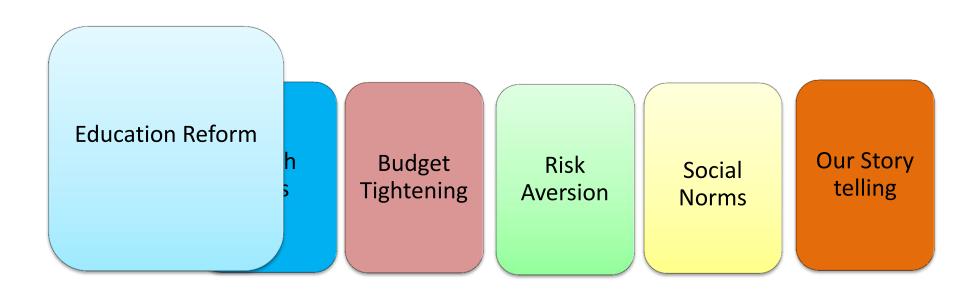
Education Reform Health Crisis Budget Tightening

Risk Aversion

Social Norms Our Story telling











Education Reform

Health Crisis

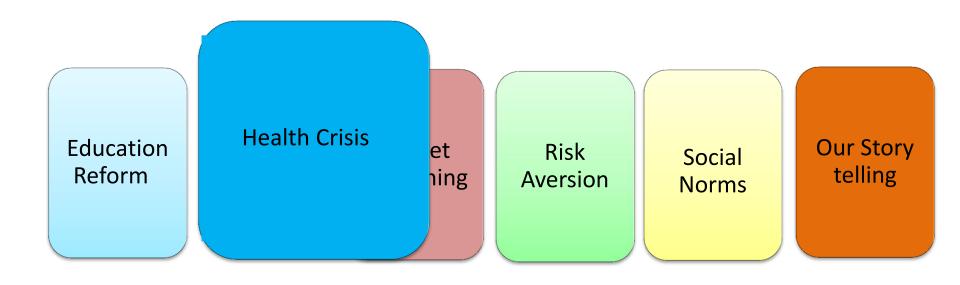
Budget Tightening sk sion

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Health Crisis

Our Health Pathway

- Obesity levels for six-year-olds have doubled in the past decade; for 15year-olds, they have trebled
- One in eight boys and one in 10 girls aged between 11 and 17 have a diagnosed mental health problem
- 97% of Australian kids aged 5-14 watch TV or videos during their leisure time
- In Australia, 70% of males and 56% of females over the age of 18 are overweight or obese (ABS data, 2011-2012)

Obesity cost hits \$58b a year

The obesity crisis is costing Australia a staggering \$58 billion a year, including almost \$6 billion in WA alone, with one in six people now obese and the number set to rise by almost another million by 2025, an alarming new report has warned.

Commissioned by Diabetes Australia, it also reveals a catastrophic flowon effect in rates of type 2 diabetes, which rose an alarming 137 per cent in the past three years solely due to

calls for cash grants to replace the use of junk food in sporting and school fundraisers. The report, by Access Economics, estimates that 17.5 per cent or 3.71 million Australians are now obese, including 290,000

children and teenagers aged five to 19. This was penalising the economy \$8.3 billion in direct financial costs and \$49.9 billion in lost wellbeing, or the years of healthy life lost through disability and premature death.

Obesity was blamed for an extra 242,000 Australians with type 2 disease, 422,274 with osteoarthritis and more than 30,000 with bowel. breast, uterine or kidney cancer, since 2005.

Diabetes Australia national president Gary Deed said the figures were tragic and showed previous estimates of the size and cost of the crisis had been greatly understated.

"The obesity epidemic in Australia is having a direct and catastrophic in-fluence on increasing the incidence of type 2 diabetes," he said. "We know that obesity and type 2 diabetes can be

damental changes in the way we live to arrest the escalating crisis.

Dr Deed said long-term planning on issues such as urban design and food labelling was urgently needed. The findings coincide with a major

obesity forum in Perth yesterday which called for measures including food regulation such as better labelling and a curb on the advertising and promotion of junk food.

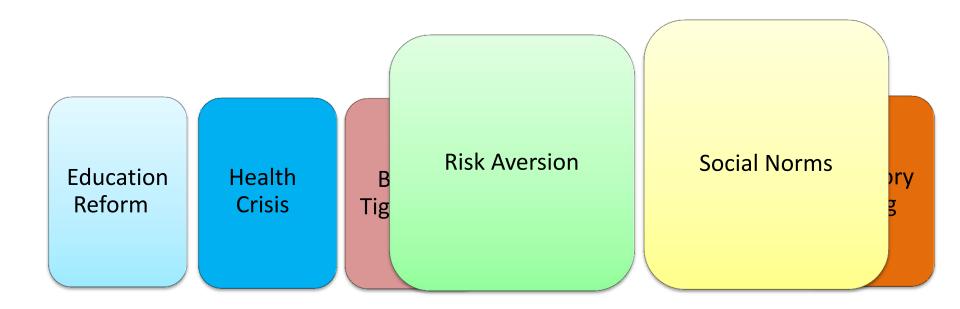
Organised by Curtin University and the Public Health Advocacy Instievery second Monday and including a lifestyle risk assessment in health checks for four-year-olds.

the magnitude of the obesity problem was glaringly apparent.

The forum also proposed giving school parent groups and sports clubs up to \$5000 a year to replace junk food

Cancer Council WA director of education and research Terry Slevin said the groups did not like selling junk food but needed the money.









Risk Aversion

Competing Values



Nature deficit disorder leads to "diminished use of the senses, attention disorders and higher rates of physical and emotional illnesses" (Louv, p.32)



We live in a 'bubble-wrap' society, one that is obsessed with reducing risk to the point of keeping us from doing a lot of things we want to do and/or need to do...

Unfortunately, the risk reduction and the restrictions are often a package deal.

Dale Cozort, Author

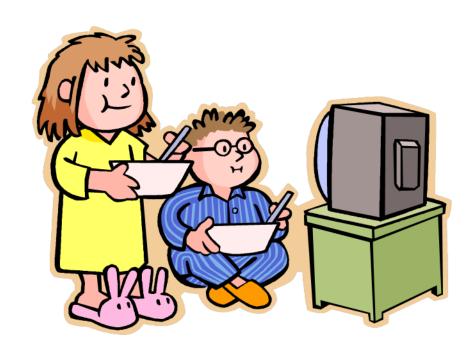




Social Norms

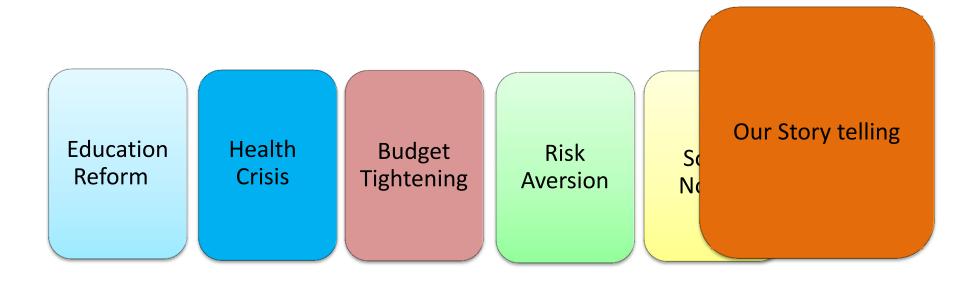
Why Outdoors?

 'Todays youth spend just 4 -7 minutes outside each day in unstructured outdoor play such as climbing trees, building forts, catching buts. Yet they spend more than 7 hours each day in front of a screen' (National Wildlife Federation, 2011)





1971, 80% of seven- and eightyear-olds walked to school, today fewer than 10% do so









Our 'Presence'

QORF 165 Members





• 137 website



 84 Facebook page



 33 Twitter account

- Less than 15% meet modern web conventions
- Less than 30% first page google search for their activity/s
- 40% have outdated or missing information on web
- 20% using facebook 'effectively'



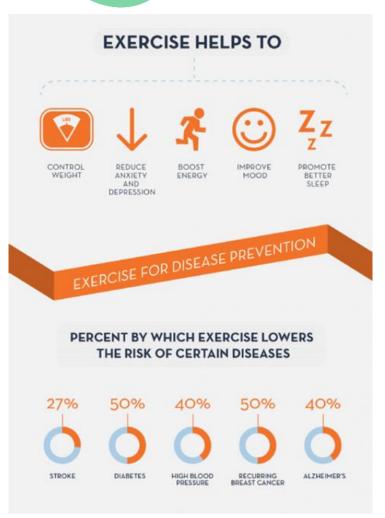
Opportunities ... or Our Strengths?







Health & Wellness



SEQ

- 1% drop in outdoor recreation participation:
- \$10 million annual increase in health costs

Australia

- If more people were physically active for 30 minutes a day:
 - \$1.5 billion annual health care savings



Some identified benefits of Outdoor Recreation

Global Health Benefit	Specific Benefit
Physical Health	Stress reduction; improved cardio functioning; reduction of obesity; increased muscular strength
Mental Health	Stress reduction; improved stress management; enhanced mood; reduced depression; improved sense of wellness
Personal Development	Enhanced sense of self; self confidence, self esteem etc; improved sense of independence & autonomy; greater awareness; awareness of new life priorities; learning; develop problem solving skills
Social Development	Better social networks; greater social support; greater sense of community; capacity for interdependence and cooperation; development of trust in others
Community Benefits	Economic benefit; greater altruism; more participative society; greater productivity
Environmental Benefit	Enhanced sense of responsibility for the environment; awareness of environment as part of self not just a playground



Building resilience



Some identified benefits of contact with Nature (from Maller et al, 2005)

Global Health Benefit	Specific
Physical	Stress reduction including lowering heart rate & blood pressure; Reduction in muscle tension; Increased levels of physical activities – reduction in heart disease risk factors & increase immune functioning.
Mental	Improved self awareness, esteem, concept, positively effected mood; reduction in negative feelings (anger, fear, frustration); better recovery from stress; alleviate symptoms of anxiety, depression; improved psychological health; restore concentration & attention
Spiritual	Feelings of peace, oneness, connection; reduced psychosis; reflection on personal values
Social	Sense of community, place, social ties; expanded social networks; enhanced social inclusion & cohesion; improved QOL & neighbourhood satisfaction





A good life





Connection & Community



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Biophilia





EE/ LOTC/ Outdoor Play ..

Research Results demonstrate:



- Students are more engaged
- Learning is deeper and retained longer
- Improved attendance and intrinsic motivation
- Reduced behavioural problems
- Builds confidence and leadership skills
- Enhanced learning outcomes

(e.g. Ballantyne, Packer & Everett, 2005; The English Council, 2013)



"Uncertainty is inherent in adventure, bringing the possibility of adverse outcome but a young person's development should not be stifled by the need to consider the worst consequence of risk, without estimating its likelihood and balancing this against the possible benefits. The concept of 'risk/ benefit assessment' should be our guiding light."

(Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, 2012)



Opportunities





Our Decisions

Where are we heading?

How can we get where we want to be?

How do we take opportunities?

 Can we find a shared path and build on our collective strengths?





Useful References

NOTE: All attributed photos are entries from the QORF 'It's better outdoors' Photography Competition, sponsored by QPWS/ NPRSR.

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