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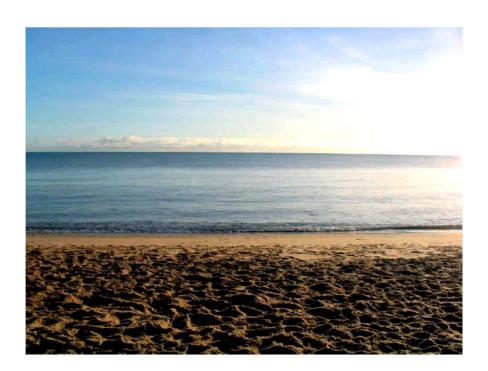


Beach Images: Meaning, Measurement and Management

Thesis submitted by

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B. Admin (Tourism)



In September 2005

For the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**

In the School of Business James Cook University Cairns

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ABSTRACT

The beach is a tourism phenomenon. Images of beaches are prolific in tourism literature, and have existed throughout the ages. The literature review in this thesis documents these historic and contemporary images. Yet, despite their significance, research on beach images is scarce. An opportunity to add to the tourism literature was identified from this research review. Consequently, the theme for this thesis is – the meaning, measurement and management of beach Three studies were structured on the basis of these three particular elements of beach images. The first study focused on the physical characteristics of beach images and the meaning derived from these physical elements. International visitors representing four global culture groups – North America (n = 78), Asia (n = 88), Europe (n = 108) and the United Kingdom (n = 143) – were asked to consider and sketch their favourite beach. The beach sketches obtained were predominantly of coastal, cove-like beaches, dominated by natural attributes. The spatial-geographic features included zones consistent with previous beach research but with emphasis on the shoreland (27.4%), beach (31.3%) and shallow water (30.0%). The culture groups differed in terms of their emphasis on attributes of their images. More specifically, the Asian visitors showed strong preferences for natural attributes such as mountains (n = 28) and all types of trees (n = 51), and two particular culture attributes – boats (n = 20) and umbrellas (n = 16), all of which were emphasised by their artistic rendering that resembled their culture's art and immediate surroundings. The United Kingdom showed preferences for the physical and spatial-geographic elements endemic to their beaches, such as bay/cove (n = 49), rocks (n = 49), and cliffs (n = 17). The beach sketch maps, while useful for examining the physical elements, were limited in identifying the social, psychological and physiological characteristics of beach images.

Consequently, the second study - working with the same four culture groups aimed to capture the cognitive, affective and conative characteristics, by using a questionnaire with largely open-ended questions. The level of familiarity that tourists had of their beaches was strong, with 84% of respondents having actually visited their favourite beach, and 44% having spent more than two days there. These results strengthened the forthcoming and more detailed questions in the study, since the characteristics of the beach images being described were of real beaches rather than 'idealistic' beaches. The subsequent image characteristics represented largely under-developed beaches (64.3%), with mainly nature attributes dominated by palm trees (17.1%), white sand (32.2%), clean/clear (25.7%) and blue water (20.0%). New dimensions were found - representing landscape-scenery and feelings-emotions. The feelings-emotions dimension represented 73.4% of the total culture attributes of favourite beaches described by respondents. Variations were found in the four culture groups. This implied that not one particular type of beach was prevalent to all culture groups, and, as such not all beach images are the same for these groups. The results pointed to the existence of various sub-groups and idiosyncratic beach images in all culture groups.

The final study examined images held by management and marketing organisations from five popular Australian beach tourism destinations located in the state of Queensland. The results indicated that each organisation selected and valued only the nature and culture attributes existing at their particular beach. Management problems/issues were directed primarily at maintaining the natural attributes of the beach. Socio-cultural management challenges were associated with the more developed beaches. The general level of agreement found between the promotional images, and to some extent, visitors' images, indicates that successful management requires an understanding of images from all of these points of view.

The research has provided new information on the images of beaches. In particular, the research revealed that combining measurement techniques could result in better understanding of images. The unique representations found in the different culture groups' images supports the concept of "imageability" of the beach. In other words, the beach produces a distinct and identifiable image in the minds of tourists. Consequently, the beach has a particular 'meaning' to tourists. It is culture that creates the meaning of the beach, but it is supplemented by the natural, social and psychological factors also found in beach images. The evidence from all three studies idealises the representation of the 'touristic paradise' as an organising framework that has permeated the tourist culture image of the beach. More over, evidence of this representation is presented in the feeling or emotion associated with beach images. Consequently, measurement of beach images requires attention to a combination of natural, physical,

psychological and socio-cultural characteristics and their respective measurement techniques.

It has been suggested that future images are built on past and present images, and that this is a dynamic and continuing process. Consequently, future beach image research is recommended in order to understand the current process of reengineering and re-inventing the images of beaches. In particular, research using different types of beaches in varied locations, as well as different beach and tourist types can be suggested. The ways in which beaches are presented, images and experiences are important to existing and future tourism globally, and the framework presented in this thesis may be a contribution to these assessments and meanings.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	
LIST OF FIGURES	14
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	15
1.1 Introduction	16
1.2 The General Research Problem	
1.3 The Existence of Beach Images	20
1.3 Beach Tourism Trends and Issues	
1.3.1 Changing Tourist Trends	25
1.3.2 Tourism Advertising and Image Promotion	28
1.3.3 Pollution & Other Environmental Degradation	30
1.3.4 Artificial Beaches	33
1.4 Chapter Summary	35
CHAPTER 2: BEACH IMAGES: MEANING	38
2.1 Defining Beaches, Beach Tourism and Culture	39
2.1.1 Introduction	
2.1.2 Defining the Beach – Specific Approach	39
2.1.3 Nature & Culture at the Beach	
2.1.4 Culture & the Beach	50
2.1.5 Tourist & Beach Culture	
2.1.6 Social Representations	
2.2 The Concept of Images	78
2.2.1 Development of Image Concepts	
2.2.2 Environmental Images	
2.2.3 Mental Maps and Images	
2.2.4 Tourist Destination Image	
2.3 Conceptualising Beach Images	
2.3.1 Introduction	
2.3.2 Image Concept Integration	
2.3.3 Beach Image Components	
2.4 Research Objectives	
2.5 Directions of the Research	. 118
CHAPTER 3: BEACH IMAGE MEASUREMENT - PHYSICAL CHARACTERIS	
3.1 Structure of the Research	
3.1.1 Introduction	
3.1.2 Aims of the study	
3.1.3 Methodological Structure	
3.2 Mental Map Methodology	
3.2.1 Mental Map Design	
3.2.2 Sample & Location	
3.2.3 Interviewing Procedure	
3.2.4 Method of Analysis.	. 135

3.3 Beach Sketch Maps	141
3.3.1 Physical Characteristics	
3.3.2 Other Expressions in Beach Sketch Maps	
3.3.3 Attributes of Nature and Culture	
3.4 Cross-Cultural Physical Characteristics	
3.4.1 Attributes of Nature & Culture	
3.4.2 Sketch Map Styles	
3.5 Discussion	
3.5.1 Physical Characteristics	
3.5.3 Cross-Cultural Physical Characteristics	
·	
CHAPTER 4: BEACH IMAGE MEASUREMENT - COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE	
CONATIVE CHARACTERISTICS	1/4
4.1 Structure of the Research	175
4.1.1 Introduction	175
4.1.2 Aims of the Study	
4.1.3 Methodological Structure	
4.2 Beach Tourism Questionnaire	
4.2.1 Questionnaire Design	
4.2.2 Interviewing Procedure, Sample & Location	
4.2.3 Methods of Analysis	
4.3 Characteristics of Beach Images	
4.3.1 Beach Types	
4.3.2 Familiarity of Beach	
4.3.4 Impressions, Feelings and Behaviour	
4.4 Discussion	
4.4.1 Cognitive, Affective & Conative Characteristics	
4.4.2 Attributes of Nature & Culture	
4.4.3 Cross-cultural Characteristics	
4.4.4 Comparison: Mental Maps & Questionnaire	231
4.4.5 Evaluation of the Beach Images Conceptual Framework	
CHAPTER 5: BEACH IMAGES: MANAGEMENT	
5.1 Introduction	227
5.2 Structure of the Research	
5.2.1 Background of the Study	
5.2.2 Aims of the Study	
5.2.2 Research Design & Procedure	
5.2.3 Sample and Procedure	
5.3 Beach Tourism Destinations	
5.3.1 Surfers Paradise, Gold Coast	
5.3.2 Four Mile Beach, Port Douglas	
5.3.3 Whitehaven Beach, Whitsundays	
5.3.4 Lake McKenzie, Fraser Island	

5.3.5 Cairns Esplanade Lagoon	
5.4.1 Beach Tourism Destination Attributes	
5.4.2 Best Features of Beach Tourism Destinations	
5.4.3 Beach Issues & Future Images	272
5.5 Discussion	
5.5.1 Manager's Beach Images	
5.5.2 Surfers Paradise Images	
5.5.3 Four Mile Beach Images	
5.5.4 Whitehaven Beach Images	
5.5.5 Lake McKenzie Images	
5.5.6 Esplanade Lagoon Images	
5.6.7 Management Implications	282
CHAPTER 6: BEACH IMAGES: CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	285
6.1 Introduction	286
6.2 Research Implications	
6.2.1 Beach Images: Meaning	287
6.2.2 Beach Images: Measurement	
6.2.3 Beach Images: Management	
6.3 Limitations and Research Directions	
6.4 Conclusion	300
REFERENCES	302
APPENDIX A: Beach Tourism Survey	
APPENDIX B: Beach Sketch Map Examples	
APPENDIX C: Crosstabulation & Chi Square of Descriptions & Culture Groups	

APPENCIX D: Beach Tourism Destination Survey

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Definitions of Environmental Images	83
Table 2: Lynch's Elements of City Images (Lynch, 1960, p. 47-48)	90
Table 3: Gartner's (1996) Eight Stages of Image Formation	. 101
Table 4: Destination Image Structural Characteristics	. 104
Table 5: Integrated Structure of the Studies	. 117
Table 6: Tourist Market Group Profile of Sample (n=417)	. 133
Table 7: Dimensions of Nature and Culture	. 138
Table 8: Coding Variables System for Beach Sketch Maps	. 140
Table 9: Beach Location (n=417)	. 142
Table 10: Map Beach Zones (n=417)	. 143
Table 11: Shape of Sketched Beach Maps (n=417)	. 144
Table 12: Map Beach View (N=417)	. 145
Table 13: Map Attributes of Nature (n=417)	. 149
Table 14: Map Attributes of Culture (n=417)	. 152
Table 15: Cross-tabulation & Chi Square of Map Items & Culture Groups (N =	480)
	. 156
Table 16: Questionnaire Items, Structure and Purpose	. 179
Table 17: Tourist Market Group Profile of Sample (N=480)	. 184
Table 18: Age Groups (N=480)	. 185
Table 19: Cross-tabulation of Beach Types and Culture Groups (n=480)	. 191
Table 20: Cross-tabulation & Chi Square of Time at Favourite Beach & Culture)
Group (n=480)	. 194

Table 21: Cross-tabulation & Chi Square of How Discovered Favourite Beach	
(N=480)	. 197
Table 22: Categories & Dimensions for Most Frequent Described Words	. 199
Table 23: Most Frequent Descriptive Words – Attributes of Nature (N=480)	201
Table 24: Most Frequent Descriptive Words – Attributes of Culture (N= 480)	202
Table 25: Pearson Chi Square for Cross-tabulation of Descriptive Words & Cul	lture
Groups (N= 480)	204
Table 26: Most Frequent Words used for Like the Most about Favourite Beach	
(N=480)	206
Table 27: Cross-tabulation & Chi Square of Culture Groups & Like the Most ab	out
Favourite Beach (n=480)	207
Table 28: Most Frequent Feelings at Favourite Beach (N=480)	209
Table 29: Cross-tabulation & Chi Square of Culture Groups & Feelings (n=480)210
Table 30: Most Frequent Reasons for Visiting Favourite Beach (n=480)	212
Table 31: Cross-tabulation & Chi Square of Culture Groups & Reasons for Visi	ting
Favourite Beach (n=480)	214
Table 32: Most Frequent Responses for Activities at Favourite Beach (n=480)	217
Table 33: Cross-tabulation & Chi Square of Culture Groups & Activities (n=480))
	219
Table 34: Main Visitor Types to Whitehaven Beach (Adapted from Ormsby &	
Shafer, 2000)	254
Table 35: Levels of Importance placed on Attributes of Nature	268
Table 36: Levels of Importance placed on Attributes of Culture	269
Table 37: Identification of Beach Problems or Issues	274

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Seagaia Ocean Dome	34
Figure 2: Adaptation of Gunn's (1988) Coastal Zones	43
Figure 3: Adaptation of Fisk's (1989) Beach Nature-Culture Concept	46
Figure 4: Beach Image Conceptual Framework	. 109
Figure 5: Thesis Chapter Flow Diagram	. 120
Figure 6: Representation of Beach Zone Divisions	. 163
Figure 7: Spatial Representation of Dominant Physical Characteristics	. 165
Figure 8: Sunlover Holidays "Gold Coast" Brochure 2005/2006	. 247
Figure 9: Sunlover Holidays "Tropical North" Brochure 2005/2006	. 250
Figure 10: Sunlover Holidays "Islands and Whitsundays" Brochure 2005/2006	. 252
Figure 11: Lake McKenzie, Fraser Island	. 257
Figure 12: Sunlover Holidays "Sunshine Coast - Fraser Coast" Brochure	
2005/2006	. 258
Figure 13: Cairns Esplanade Lagoon	. 261