

**Appendix 14**  
Water skiing and  
wakeboarding in the sea



## Appendix 14

### Water skiing and wakeboarding in the sea

**Table A14.1: Summary of sample confidence levels**

Responses	Spatial data	Questionnaire data
<30	Very low sample – interpret spatial data with great care	Very low sample – do not analyse questionnaire results
30 – 60	Low sample –interpret spatial data with care	Low sample –analyse questionnaire results with caution
60 -100	Medium sample – good spatial data	Medium sample – analyse questionnaire results with care
>100	Robust sample	Robust sample

This table summarises the confidence that can be placed in spatial data and questionnaire data as a result of the corresponding sample sizes. This is described in more detail below.

#### Definition

1. This category grouped together waterskiing and wakeboarding due to their similarity.

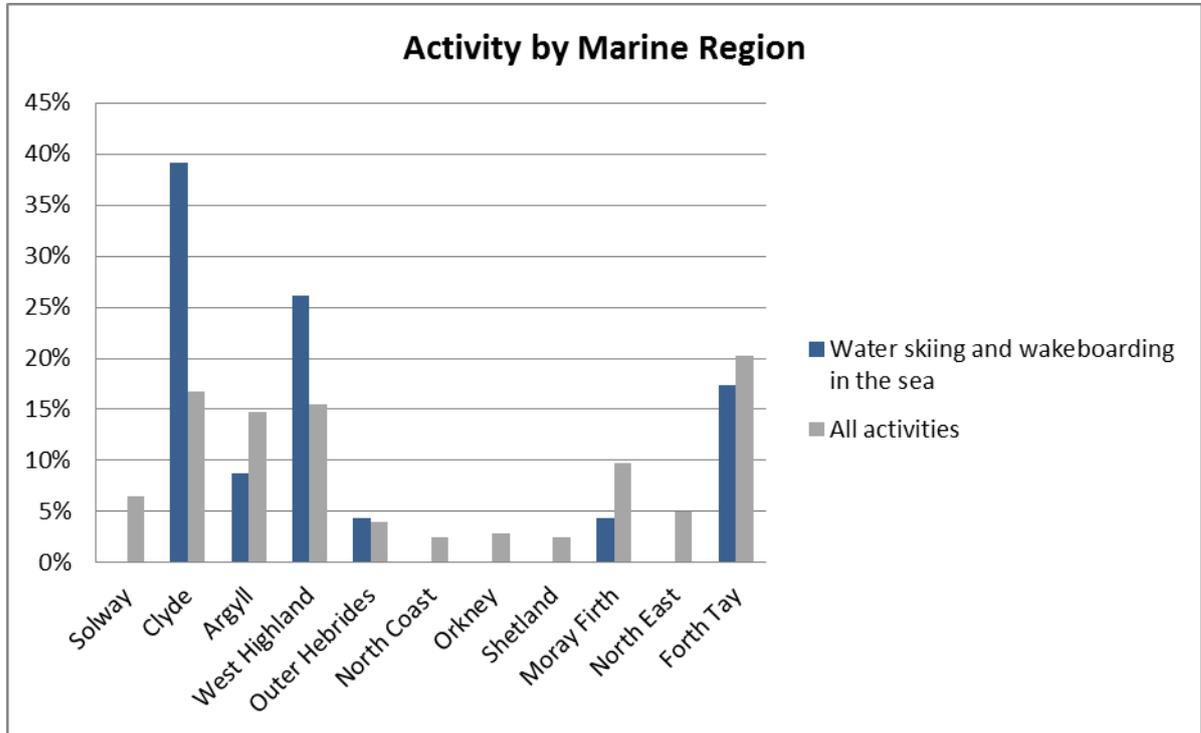
#### Sample sizes

2. The survey collected information on participation in recreation and tourism activities in two ways. Firstly, survey respondents were asked to list all the activities they had undertaken during the previous 12 months, completing a map for each. Secondly, they were asked to identify the one or two activities that they considered most import. They were asked a series of questions relating to their participation in these activities.
3. A total of **25** people provided spatial information on waterskiing and wakeboarding, representing around 1% of the total sample. Only **4** people identified waterskiing and wakeboarding as one of their most important activities, representing less than 1% of the total sample.
4. This is a very small sample, meaning that confidence in the analysis of responses is very low. Analysis of the responses would not produce statistically significant results. Reporting is, therefore, limited to presentation of spatial data.

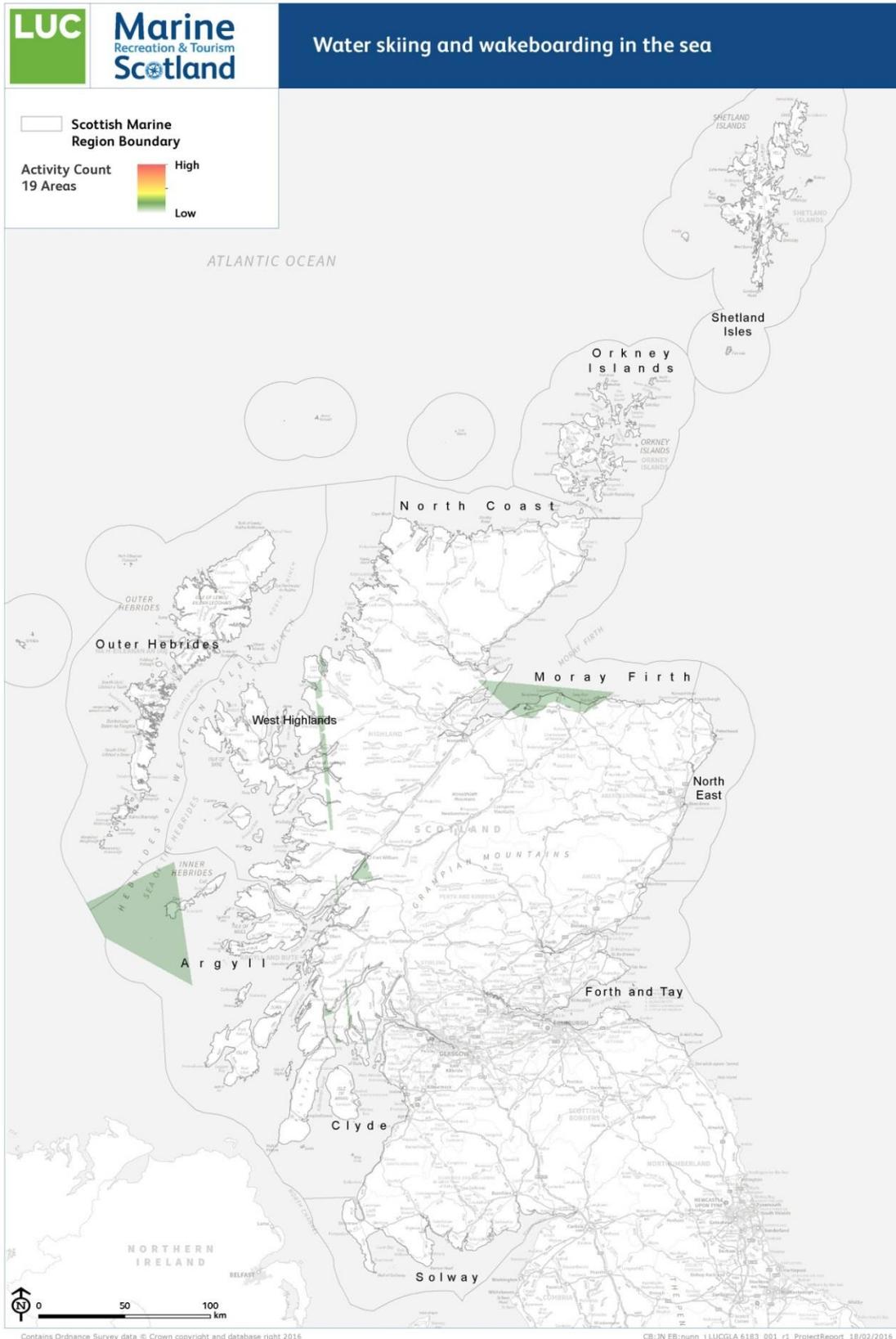
#### Spatial data

5. People completing the survey identified 19 locations where they had been windsurfing and kite surfing. This information has been used to generate a heat map showing the concentration of activity around the Scottish coast (see **Map A14.1**). The small number of respondents means this map is unlikely to provide a comprehensive picture of where people go waterskiing and wakeboarding around the Scottish coast. This map is available on Marine Scotland’s National Marine Plan Interactive (NMPi) website (<https://marinescotland.atkinsgeospatial.com/nmpi/>).

6. **Figure A14.1** shows the percentage distribution of waterskiing and wakeboarding across Marine Regions. It shows a concentration of activity within the Clyde and West Highland Marine Regions. Again, this is based on a limited number of responses and should be interpreted with caution as a result.

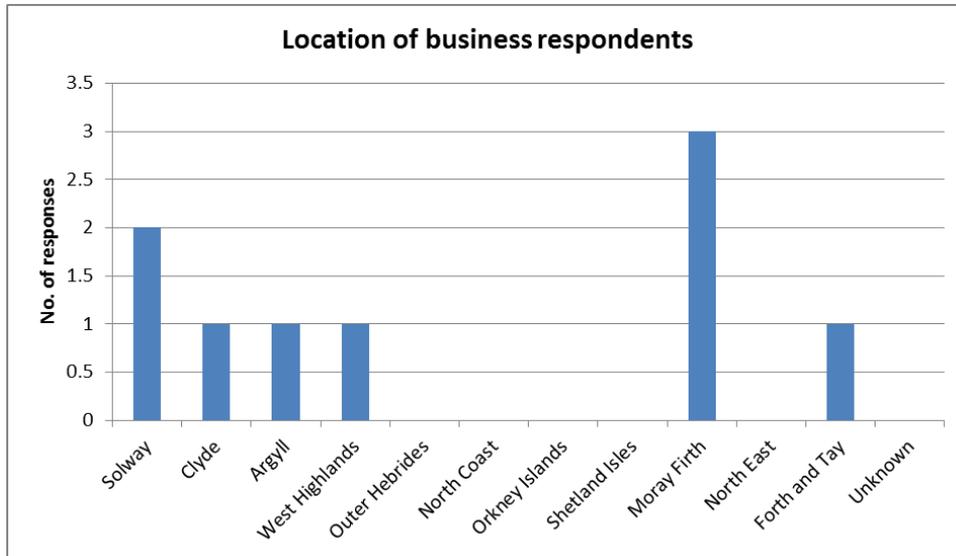


**Figure A14.1: Waterskiing and wakeboarding – spread of activity across Marine Regions (%)**



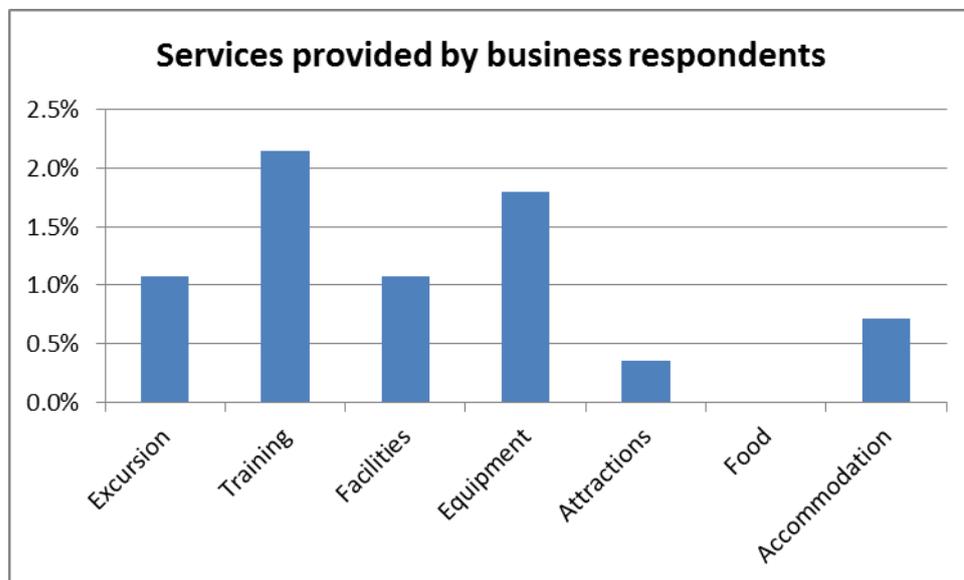
**Map A14.1: Waterskiing and Wakeboarding (25 responses)**

7. Just 9 of the 279 respondents in the business survey stated that their business serves water skiing and wakeboarding activity. **Figure A14.2** shows the distribution of the businesses across Marine Regions. This survey is based on a small sample and the results should, therefore, be treated with caution.



**Figure A14.2: Distribution of the businesses across Marine Regions**

8. Business respondents were asked to indicate the kinds of services they provide. **Figure A14.3** shows the services provided by businesses serving waterskiing and wakeboarding.



**Figure A14.3: Services provided by businesses serving waterskiing and wakeboarding**