

## Appendix 18

### Motor cruising at sea



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**Table A18.1: Summary of sample confidence levels**

Responses	Spatial data	Questionnaire data
<30	Very low sample – interpret spatial data with great care	<b>Very low sample – do not analyse questionnaire results</b>
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	<b>Robust sample</b>	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 focused solely on motorised cruising, reflecting the potential for different patterns of activity from sail powered cruising.

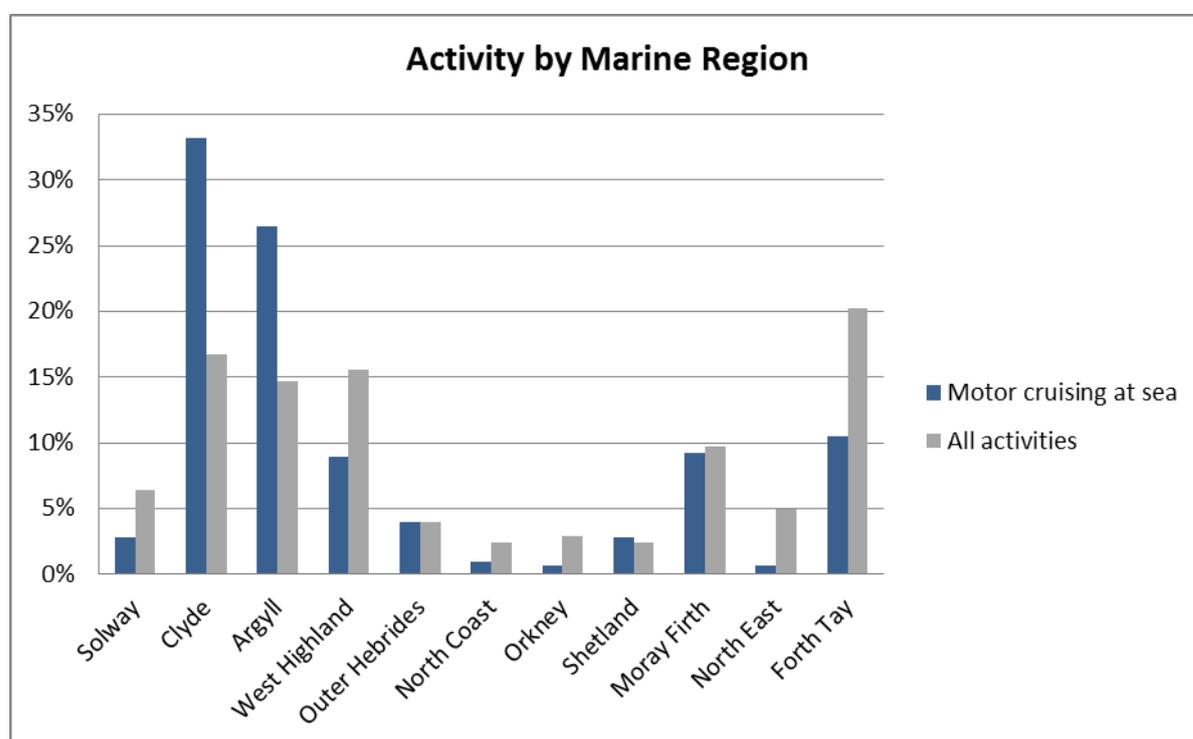
#### Sample sizes

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 **163** people provided spatial information on motor cruising, representing around 7% of the total sample. This is a relatively good sample, meaning that confidence in the analysis of spatial information is moderate to high. This does not mean the data are fully comprehensive, particularly in parts of Scotland where the host population and visitors are relatively low.
4. **25** people identified motor cruising as one of their most important activities, representing around 1% of the total sample. 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.
5. Around 15% of those who provided spatial data on motor cruising identified it as one of their most important activities.
6. Based on the sample of people who provided spatial information, around 60% of respondents lived within a mile of the Scottish coastline, 13% between one and five

miles and 23% more than five miles. The remaining 5% of respondents came from outside Scotland.

Spatial data

7. People completing the survey identified 325 routes they had followed when motor cruising. This information has been used to generate a heat map showing the concentration of activity around the Scottish coast (see **Map A18.1**). The map shows key concentrations of activity within the Firth of Clyde and around the coast of Argyll, particularly close to Oban and Mull. This map is available on Marine Scotland’s National Marine Plan Interactive (NMPi) website (<https://marinescotland.atkinsgeospatial.com/nmpi/>).
8. **Figure A18.1** shows the percentage distribution of motor cruising across Marine Regions. It shows a concentration of activity within the Clyde and Argyll Marine Regions.



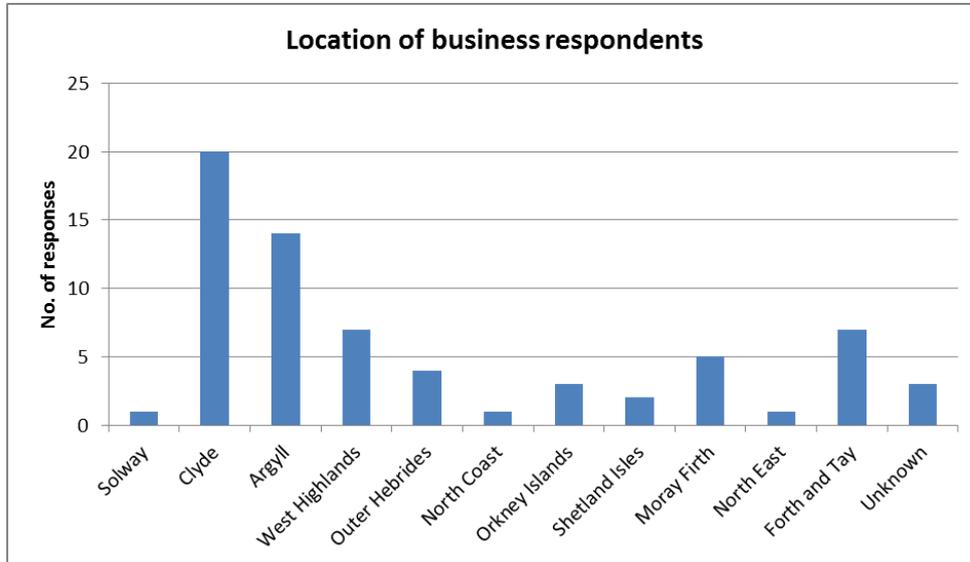
**Figure A18.1: Motor cruising – spread of activity across Marine Regions (%)**



**Map A18.1: Motor cruising (163 responses)**

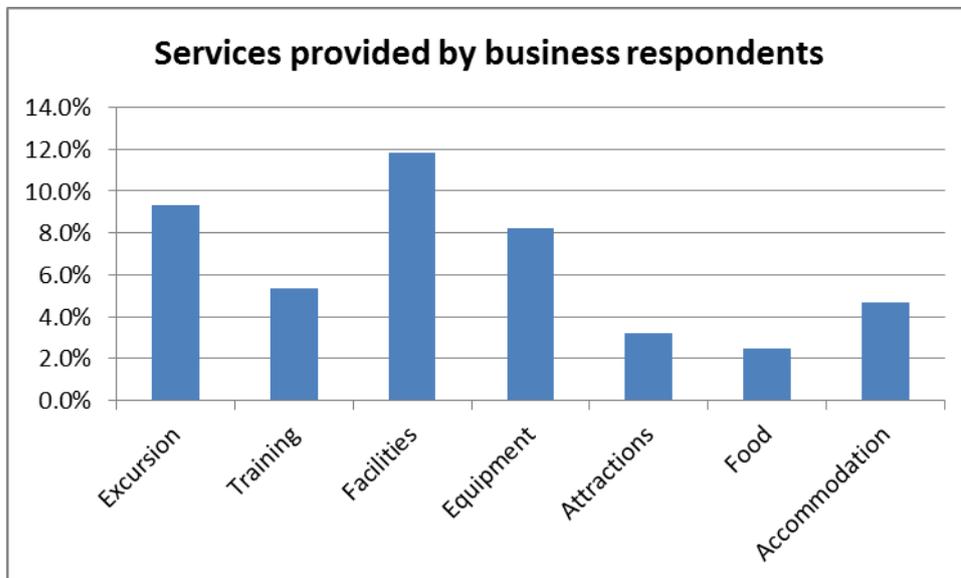
Business survey findings

- 68 of the 279 respondents in the business survey stated that their business serves motor cruising. **Figure A18.2** 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 A18.2: Distribution of the businesses across Marine Regions**

- Business respondents were asked to indicate the kinds of services they provide. **Figure A18.3** shows the services provided by businesses serving motor cruising.



**Figure A18.3: Services provided by businesses serving motor cruising**