Appendix 22

Sea angling from a private or chartered boat
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Table A22.1: Summary of sample confidence levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Spatial data</th>
<th>Questionnaire data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>Very low sample – interpret spatial data with great care</td>
<td>Very low sample – do not analyse questionnaire results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>Low sample – interpret spatial data with care</td>
<td>Low sample – analyse questionnaire results with caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 100</td>
<td>Medium sample – good spatial data</td>
<td>Medium sample – analyse questionnaire results with care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>Robust sample</td>
<td>Robust sample</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 on recreational sea angling from a private or chartered boat.

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 important. They were asked a series of questions relating to their participation in these activities.

3. A total of 353 people provided spatial information on sea angling from a boat, representing around 15% of the total sample. An additional nine clubs provided spatial information on sea angling from a boat. 114 people identified sea angling from a boat as one of their most important activities, representing around 5% of the total sample. These are good samples meaning that confidence in the analysis of responses is 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. Around a third of those who provided spatial data on sea angling from a boat identified it as one of their most important activities.

5. Based on the sample of people who provided spatial information, around 47% of respondents lived within a mile of the Scottish coastline, 19% between one and five miles and 21% more than five miles. The remaining 12% of respondents came from outside Scotland.
Spatial data

6. People completing the survey identified 408 areas they had been angling from a boat. This information has been used to generate a heat map showing the concentration of activity around the Scottish coast (see Map A22.1). Map A22.2 shows the spatial information provided by club survey responses. The maps show concentrations in Luce Bay and around the Mull of Galloway and in places along the Ayrshire and Argyll coasts. These maps are available on Marine Scotland’s National Marine Plan Interactive (NMPI) website (https://marinescotland.atkinsgeospatial.com/nmpi/).

7. Figure A22.1 shows the percentage distribution of angling from a boat across Marine Regions. It shows a concentration of activity in the Solway, Clyde and Argyll Marine Regions.

![Activity by Marine Region](image)

**Figure A22.1**: Percentage distribution of angling from a boat across Marine Regions
Map A22.1: Sea angling from a boat (353 individual responses)
Map A22.2: Sea angling from a boat (9 club responses)
Trip planning

8. Respondents were asked about the factors influencing their decision on where to go sea angling from a boat and about the sources of information they used to make that decision.

Factors influencing decisions on where to go

9. The most important factors influencing decisions on where to go sea angling from a boat include the suitability of the location for fishing and the availability of facilities. Factors of secondary importance include the possibility of seeing wildlife, the presence of attractive scenery, recommendations, the availability of suitable accommodation and other facilities such as pubs, restaurants and cafés.

![Factors influencing where to go](image)

**Figure A22.2: Sea angling from a boat – factors influencing where to go**

Sources of information

10. Recommendations from friends or relatives and people’s own knowledge of the Scottish coast are the most importance sources of information for people sea angling from a boat. Also important are websites and clubs and associations.
Characteristics of trip to the coast

**Transport to start point**

11. Car is by far the most common mode of transport to the start of people’s visit to the coast, with around 95% of respondents indicating they always travel that way, and a further 5% indicating they sometimes go by car. Around 45% of people indicate that they always or sometimes walk, while 40% sometimes use a ferry as part of their journey. Small numbers travel by bicycle, bus or train.

![Figure A22.3: Sea angling from a boat – sources of information](image1)

![Figure A22.4: Sea angling from a boat – transport](image2)
Monthly profile of activity

12. Sea angling from a boat is relatively seasonal, with the proportion of people fishing at least once a week rising from around 20% during January and December to just over 50% in July.

![Seasonality - Sea-angling from a boat](image)

Figure A22.5: Sea angling from a boat – seasonality

Trip length

13. People angling from a boat made an average of around 5 day trips, 2.8 short breaks and 1.8 longer breaks per year. This represents a similar number of day trips but a larger number of short and longer breaks than the average for the survey sample as a whole.

![Type and length of trip](image)

Figure A22.6: Sea angling from a boat – type and length of trip
14. The sample of 114 respondents accounts for a minimum of around 480 day trips, 255 short breaks and 160 longer breaks.

![Total number of trips taken by sample](image)

**Figure A22.7: Sea angling from a boat – number of trips**

**Accommodation used**

15. People provided information on the types of accommodation they typically use. For people going sea angling from a boat, static caravans are the most common form of accommodation, followed by staying with friends and family, hotels, bed and breakfast and self catering.

![Accommodation](image)

**Figure A22.8: Sea angling from a boat – accommodation**
**Improvements to make trip more enjoyable**

16. The most common area for improvement cited by people who participate in sea angling from a boat was parking and access.

![Improvements](image)

**Figure A22.9: Sea angling from a boat – improvements**

**Party**

17. Respondents were asked a number of questions about the people they are normally with when undertaking their chosen recreation or tourism activity.

**Who was with you?**

18. **Figure A22.10** suggests that people angling from a boat are more likely to be with friends or as part of an organised group than the survey sample as a whole. People were least frequently with members of a club, with friends / family or alone.

![Who was with you?](image)

**Figure A22.10: Sea angling from a boat – party**
Age groups and gender composition of party

19. Respondents were also asked about the age and gender composition of their party\(^{45}\). Figure A22.11 shows the party size for people angling from a boat tends to be very similar to survey sample as a whole. However, parties are more likely to include men between the ages of 16 and 65 than other activities.

![Average party composition and size*](image)

**Figure A22.11: Sea angling from a boat – party composition**

Spending

20. People completing the survey were asked to provide information on how much they spent during their last visit to the coast to go angling from a boat, and how much they typically spend each year.

**Spend per day during visit by category**

21. **Table A22.2** shows the maximum, mean and median daily spending against a series of headings. This analysis suggests a median spend of around £100 per day during trips to the coast involving angling from a boat. These figures exclude the 4 respondents who provided no information on their spending, but include the 3 respondent who stated that they spent nothing during their trip.

22. Maximum, mean and median spending under each of the categories was as follows:

\(^{45}\) *respondents were asked whether there were 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or more people in each age/gender category. For the purposes of analysis, returns of ‘5 or more’ have been taken to be ‘5’. As a result, the estimate of average party size is likely to be an underestimate.
### Table A22.2: Angling from a boat – max, mean and median spend per trip (£)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Max (£)</th>
<th>Mean (£)</th>
<th>Median (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petrol/diesel/LPG</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus/train fares</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car parking</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight accommodation</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating out</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and groceries</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance to local visitor attractions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooring or transit fees</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire of equipment</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps/guidebooks/leaflets</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts/souvenirs</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>655</strong></td>
<td><strong>132</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure A22.12: Sea angling from a boat – mean and median spending per day

Mean and median spend

- **Sea angling from a private or chartered boat Median**
- **Sea angling from a private or chartered boat Mean**
Spend per year by category

23. Respondents were also asked to record their annual spending on sea angling from a boat. Table A22.3 shows the maximum, mean and median annual spend for a number of categories. The range of spending was high so the median spend figure has been taken to provide an overall value for this activity. This suggests that the median figure for spending was £660. These figures exclude the 4 respondents who provided no information on their spending.

24. Maximum, mean and median spending under each of the categories was as follows:

Table A22.3: Sea angling from a boat – max, mean and median spend per year (£)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Max (£)</th>
<th>Mean (£)</th>
<th>Median (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>6200</strong></td>
<td><strong>1137</strong></td>
<td><strong>660</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure A22.13: Sea angling from a boat – mean and median spend per year
Clubs and codes of conduct

25. Respondents were asked about their membership of clubs and their awareness of codes of conduct.

Club membership

26. Of the 88 people who answered this question, just over half were a member of a local or national organisation. Listed organisations included the Scottish Federation of Sea Anglers, the Angling Trust and the Shetland Association of Sea Anglers.

Table A22.4: Sea angling from a boat – membership of local or national organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Do you belong to any clubs, associations or governing bodies relating to coastal recreation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local organisation</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National organisation</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Awareness of codes of conduct


Figure A22.14: Sea angling from a boat – codes of conduct
Socio-economic profile
Age and gender

28. **Figure A22.15** shows the age and gender profile of all those who indicated that they had been angling from a boat during the past 12 months. This is as distinct from those who included angling from a boat as one of their most important activities. Comparison with the whole survey sample suggests respondents were more likely to be male and with a higher proportion within the 45 to 65 age category.

29. **Figure A22.16** shows the age and gender profile of those who identified angling from a boat as one of their most important activities. This confirms the dominance of men, particularly in the 45 to 65 age group.

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**Figure A22.15**: Age and gender profile of all participating in sea angling from a boat

**Figure A22.16**: Age and gender profile of respondents identifying sea angling from a boat as a main activity
**Household income**

30. Analysis of respondents’ household income suggests around 70% of people who had been sea angling from a boat have incomes of £26,000 or more. This is slightly lower than for the survey sample as a whole, but indicates incomes higher than the Scottish household average (2014) of around £23,000.

![Figure A22.17: Sea angling from a boat – household income](figure)

**Business survey findings**

31. 64 of the 279 respondents in the business survey stated that their business serves angling from a boat. **Figure A22.18** 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 A22.18: Distribution of the businesses across Marine Regions](figure)
32. Business respondents were asked to indicate the kinds of services they provide. **Figure A22.19** shows the services provided by businesses serving sea angling from a boat.

![Graph showing services provided by business respondents.]

**Figure A22.19:** Services provided by businesses serving sea angling from a boat