Recreational Boater Activities

Northeast United States

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**1. INTRODUCTION**

The Northeast Recreational Boater Activities Layer depicts activity points plotted by participants in the 2012 Northeast Recreational Boater Survey, which was conducted by SeaPlan, the Northeast Regional Ocean Council (NROC), states’ coastal agencies, marine trade associations composed of many private industry representatives, and the First Coast Guard District. Boaters were able to identify locations where they partook in specific activities related to recreational boating, such as fishing, wildlife viewing, SCUBA diving, and swimming. The methodology for the 2012 Northeast Recreational Boater Survey follows a protocol similar to the 2010 Massachusetts Survey with modifications based on the lessons learned and recommendations suggested in the Massachusetts Survey Final Report.

The methodology consists of surveying a random sample of selected boat owners throughout the Northeast through a series of monthly online surveys. The surveying period lasted throughout the 2012 boating season (May 1 through October 31, 2012), which was identified by the advisory committee (consisting of NROC and representatives from the recreational boating industry).

The project team decided to use a random sample survey approach because it successfully gathered statistically robust economic and spatial data on recreational boating activity by Massachusetts registered boaters during the 2010 boating season. This was also the only approach that would allow for the calculation of statistically robust economic impact estimates for both the states and the region, which was identified as a priority (along with spatial data) by both NROC and the boating industry.

**Survey Sampling Methodology**

The sample for this survey came from seven databases, including the U.S. Coast Guard Documented Vessel Database and databases of state registered boaters from New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. Recreational boaters who owned vessels that met the following criteria were eligible for the survey:

* Registration: Currently registered with a state in the Northeast and/or registered as a documented vessel with the U.S. Coast Guard, with a hailing port in the Northeast
* Primary Use: Recreational use designation
* Length: At least 10 feet in length
* Saltwater (if specified; only Maine and New Hampshire required this information)
* Location: Located in a “coastal county”. The survey team defined “coastal counties” as those that border saltwater, or those that were highlighted by state coastal planners as likely containing large amount of saltwater boating activity.

Based on the 2010 Massachusetts Survey and budgetary considerations, the project team determined an overall sample size that would provide sufficient spatial and economic data for both each state, as well as the whole Northeast. Because of the, at times, large discrepancies between the number of eligible boats in some states, the team decided that certain states with fewer eligible boats should also have a supplemental sample of boats in addition to the pure random sample. To ensure the sample represented the total population of registered boats in the Northeast, the sampling method included considerations of state, geography and size class.

Of the 373,766 boats eligible for the survey, the base of randomly sampled boats included 50,000 boats from across all six states. In addition to this base, the survey team sampled 17,772 boats as a supplemental sample, including: 1,772 boats of 26 feet in length or more from across all six states to increase the number of large boats in the sample, and 16,000 additional boats to ensure each state had enough responses for the statistical analysis. These included 10,000 boats from Maine, 2,500 boats from Rhode Island, 2,000 boats from New Hampshire and 1,500 boats from Connecticut. This resulted in a total of 67,772 boaters invited to participate in the study.

Boater Recruitment and Response

In the survey invitation package, the survey team also sent invited boaters a questionnaire to verify eligibility to participate in the survey. Eligibility requirements consist of: boat is used in saltwater; boat is used for recreational purposes; and boaters have access to the internet with a working email address. 12,218 boaters responded to the invitation; however only 7,800 of these respondents were found to meet all of the above criteria. From this sample, 4,297 individual boaters completed at least one monthly survey.

Surveying Process

The study consisted of six monthly surveys and one end of season survey. The online monthly surveys gathered spatial and economic data on recreational boating activity that occurred during the previous month. The online survey had two parts: 1) a survey with questions about general boating activity during the previous month, and the boater’s last trip of the month (specifically focusing on spending), and 2) a mapping application developed by Ecotrust where boaters plotted their boating route and identified any areas where they participated in activities, such as fishing, diving, wildlife viewing, swimming and relaxing at anchor. For certain activities, such as fishing and wildlife viewing, boaters could also specify the species of fish that they were targeting or the type of wildlife they were viewing. The end of season survey gathered a variety of information that could not be gathered in the monthly surveys. The end of season survey contained questions about yearly boating-related expenditures (e.g., dockage, storage, taxes, yearly maintenance), feedback on the survey itself, and general boating-related questions (e.g. whether boaters have taken a boating safety course).

To develop this activity layer, activity points were plotted in WGS 1984 in the Ecotrust mapping application and were imported into Excel, then ArcMap using a data frame in that coordinate system. To exclude points that occurred on land or beyond northeastern waters beyond the continental shelf, we clipped this layer using a northeast ocean data layer.

**2. PURPOSE**

This dataset can be used by coastal planners in ocean planning activities will fill a specific need identified by NROC to develop a better understanding of how and where humans use the ocean in the Northeast to inform regional ocean planning and minimize ocean use conflicts. This effort also fulfilled a recommendation from the 2010 Massachusetts Survey to expand the survey’s geographic range to the Northeast Region, allowing for the capture of interstate traffic between states in the Northeast. Furthermore, this dataset can also be used by the boating industry to show the importance of recreational boating to the region and to inform business planning.

**3. SOURCES AND AUTHORITIES**

* 2012 Northeast Recreational Boater Survey, SeaPlan 2013
* NOAA Medium Resolution Shoreline Dataset

**4. DATABASE DESIGN AND CONTENT**

Native storage format: ArcGIS File Geodatabase – simple feature class

Feature Types:

Activity points

Data Dictionary:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Line | Name  | Definition | Type | Size |
| 1 | OBJECTID | Uniquely identifies a feature | OBJECTID | \* |
| 2 | Shape | Geometric representation of the feature | geometry | \* |
| 3 | stateRegistration | Identifies the state in which the survey participant’s boat is registered | text | 2 |
| 4 | sampleType | Identifies the sample type the activity falls under (for statistical analysis purposes) | text | 50 |
| 5 | vesselSize | Identifies the size (in feet) of the vessel | text | 16 |
| 6 | fishing | “1” indicates that boater fished at this location | short | \* |
| 7 | viewing | “1” indicates that boater viewed wildlife at this location | short | \* |
| 8 | diving | “1” indicates that boater participated in SCUBA at this location | short | \* |
| 9 | swimming | “1” indicates that boater swam at this location | short | \* |
| 10 | relaxing | “1” indicates that boater relaxed at this location | short | \* |
| 11 | other | “1” indicates that boater engaged in another activity not described above at this location | short | \* |
| 12 | fishStrBass | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for striped bass at this location | short | \* |
| 13 | fishBluefish | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for bluefish at this location | short | \* |
| 14 | fishFlounder | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for flounder at this location | short | \* |
| 15 | fishAtlCod | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for Atlantic cod at this location | short | \* |
| 16 | fishHaddock | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for haddock at this location | short | \* |
| 17 | fishMackerel | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for mackerel at this location | short | \* |
| 18 | fishScup | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for scup at this location | short | \* |
| 19 | fishTautog | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for tautog at this location | short | \* |
| 20 | fishTuna | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for tuna at this location | short | \* |
| 21 | fishShark | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for shark at this location | short | \* |
| 22 | fishBillfish | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for billfish at this location | short | \* |
| 23 | fishWahoo | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing for wahoo at this location | short | \* |
| 24 | viewWhales | “1” indicates that the boater was viewing large whales at this location | short | \* |
| 25 | viewDolPorp | “1” indicates that the boater was viewing dolphins or porpoise at this location | short | \* |
| 26 | viewSeals | “1” indicates that the boater was viewing seals at this location | short | \* |
| 27 | viewBirds | “1” indicates that the boater was viewing birds at this location | short | \* |
| 28 | diveExplore | “1” indicates that the boater was exploring while SCUBA diving at this location | short | \* |
| 29 | diveWrecks | “1” indicates that the boater was SCUBA diving at submerged wrecks at this location | short | \* |
| 30 | diveFishing | “1” indicates that the boater was fishing while SCUBA diving at this location | short | \* |

Feature Class Name: RecreationalBoaterActivities

Total Number of Unique Features: 4635

Dataset Status: Complete

**5. SPATIAL REPRESENTATION**

Geometry Type: vector point

Reference System: GCS\_North\_American\_1983
Horizontal Datum: North American Datum 1983
Ellipsoid: Geodetic Reference System 1980

XY Resolution:  XY Scale is 1000000000.0000001
Tolerance: 0.0000000089831528411952117

Geographic extent: -74.22 to -66.83, 39.45 to 45.11

IS0 19115 Topic Category: environment, oceans, biota, economy, transportation

Place Names: Place Names:

Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Fundy, Cape Cod Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, Gulf of Maine, Georges Bank, Long Island Sound, Massachusetts Bay, Nantucket Shoals, Northwest Atlantic, Rhode Island Sound

Recommended Cartographic Properties:

(Using ArcGIS ArcMap nomenclature)

Pie chart symbol, no leader line, no outlines:

Fishing: 100-100-66

Viewing: 287-100-66

Diving: 213-100-66

Swimming: 194-100-100

Relaxing: 0-100-66

Other: 40-100-90

Scale range for optimal visualization: 6,000 to 8,000,000

**6. DATA PROCESSING**

Processing environment: ArcGIS 10.05, Windows 7 Ultimate SP5, Intel Xeon CPU

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Process Steps Description |
| 1 | Activity points from mapping application imported into ArcMap |
| 2 | Routes occurring over land were eliminated using NOAA Medium Resolution Shoreline dataset and the ERASE tool |
| 3 | month, surveyType, state and vesselSize attributes added and filled-in through queries of survey field and field calculator operations |

**7. QUALITY PROCESS**

Attribute Accuracy: The boater activity points are derived from a mapping tool used by boaters to plot their routes. This application restricted the scale at which users could draw their routes, reducing the amount of error that could occur from plotting routes at too small a scale. Clipping this layer with a regional ocean shapefile derived from the NOAA medium resolution shoreline dataset excluded points drawn over land, in freshwater, or outside of northeastern waters.

Logical Consistency: None

Completeness: Points occurring over land, freshwater areas, or outside northeastern waters were excluded.

Positional Accuracy: The positional accuracy of the points is dependent on the individual reporting points through the mapping tool.

Timeliness: This dataset represents data collected from May through October of 2012.

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