

DESIRED OUTCOMES

Everybody is satisfied with their participation in leisure and recreation activities. They have sufficient time to do what they want to do and can access an adequate range of opportunities for leisure and recreation.

Leisure and Recreation

INTRODUCTION

Leisure and recreation are both crucial components of a balanced and healthy lifestyle. Leisure time is a time when people can do what they want to do, away from work and other commitments.

Recreation and leisure provide people with a sense of identity. Involvement in leisure-time activities adds meaning to individual and community life and contributes to people's overall quality of life. Recreation can encourage personal growth and self-expression and provide increased learning opportunities, satisfying needs not met in people's non-leisure time.

For many people, participation in leisure and recreation improves their physical and mental health. Recreation often involves a physical activity or sport. Research clearly shows increased physical activity can lead to fewer health problems and higher productivity at work, especially when combined with a balanced diet and a healthy lifestyle.

The benefits for mental health are equally important. Several studies have demonstrated links between regular physical activity and a reduction in the symptoms of mild or moderate depression, stress and anxiety. Passive leisure also has benefits for mental health, by providing an outlet for the mind. It may provide physical rest, tension release and opportunities to enjoy nature and escape from the daily routine.

Participation in leisure and recreation activities can also have social benefits. It creates opportunities for socialisation and contributes to social cohesion by allowing people to connect and network with others. It can also contribute to family bonding when families do things together in their leisure time.

INDICATORS

Three indicators are used in this chapter. They are: satisfaction with leisure time, participation in physical activity and participation in cultural and arts activities. Together, these indicators present a picture of how people feel about their leisure time and also what they do in their leisure time.

The first indicator is satisfaction with leisure time. This measures how people feel about both the quantity and quality of leisure time available to them.

The second indicator measures people’s participation in physical activity. It gives us a sense of how active New Zealanders are. Moderate physical activity can improve a number of health outcomes.

The final indicator measures people’s involvement in cultural and arts activities. Cultural activities contribute to individual growth and provide opportunities for social cohesion and passing on cultural traditions.

Satisfaction with leisure time

DEFINITION

The proportion of people aged 15 years and over who are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with their leisure time as reported in the Quality of Life Survey.

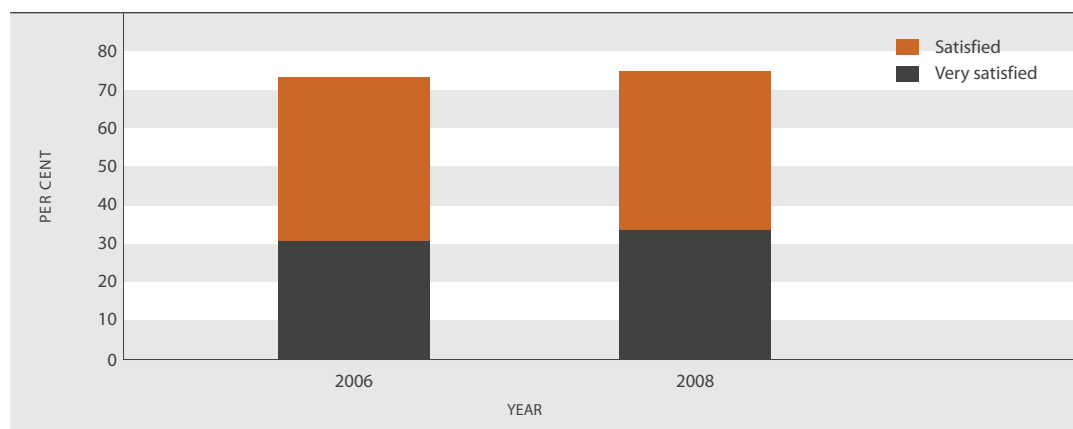
RELEVANCE

Leisure time is a crucial component of a balanced and healthy lifestyle. It is a time when people can do what they want to, separate from work and other commitments.

CURRENT LEVEL AND TRENDS

In 2008, three-quarters of New Zealanders (75 per cent) were satisfied overall with their leisure time. Of these, 41 per cent were satisfied and 34 per cent were very satisfied. These results are very similar to those in 2006, when 73 per cent of New Zealanders were satisfied with their leisure time (42 per cent satisfied and 31 per cent very satisfied).

Figure L1.1 **Satisfaction with leisure time, 2006 and 2008**

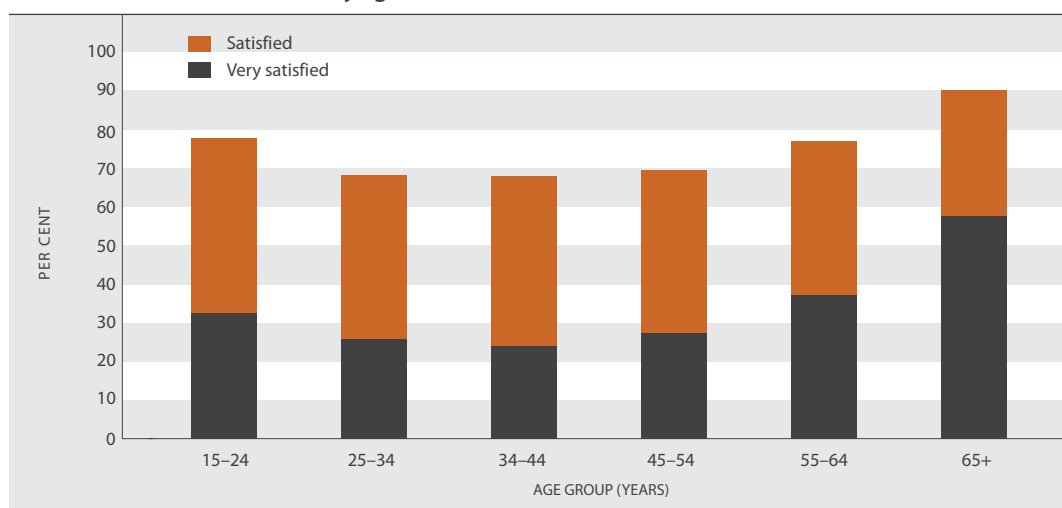


Source: Quality of Life Survey 2006; Quality of Life Survey 2008

AGE DIFFERENCES

While the majority of New Zealanders were satisfied with their leisure time, those aged 25–34 years (68 per cent), 35–44 years (68 per cent) and 45–54 years (70 per cent) were less satisfied overall. These age groups tend to have larger work and family commitments than other groups, which may impinge on the time available for leisure. In comparison, those aged 15–24 years and those aged 55–64 years were more likely to report being satisfied with their leisure time, with total satisfaction levels of 78 per cent and 77 per cent respectively. People aged 65 years and over reported the highest levels of overall satisfaction with their leisure time (90 per cent).

Figure L1.2 Satisfaction with leisure time, by age, 2008



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2008

SEX DIFFERENCES

There was little difference between males and females in reported satisfaction with leisure time. Seventy-four per cent of men and 76 per cent of women reported they were satisfied or very satisfied with their leisure time.

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES

Most New Zealanders, regardless of their ethnicity, were satisfied with their leisure time. In 2008, the European ethnic group (76 per cent), Māori (75 per cent) and Pacific peoples (74 per cent) had similar levels of satisfaction with their leisure time, while people of Asian ethnicity had lower levels of satisfaction (70 per cent).

HOUSEHOLD TYPE DIFFERENCES

People who live in households with children aged under 18 years had lower levels of satisfaction with their leisure time (68 per cent) than people in households without children of that age (80 per cent).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

In 2008, satisfaction with leisure time was highest for people with an annual personal income of \$30,000 or less (79 per cent). This reflects the high proportion of people aged 65 years and over and 15-24 years in this income range. People with personal incomes in all income groups above \$30,000 had similar levels of satisfaction with their leisure time (between 73 per cent and 70 per cent).

People employed full-time had lower levels of satisfaction with their leisure time (69 per cent) than people employed part-time (80 per cent), those who were unemployed (77 per cent) or those not in the labour force (85 per cent).

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

People who live in Porirua had the highest percentage of people satisfied with their leisure time (80 per cent), while people from Waitakere (70 per cent) and Hamilton (69 per cent) had the lowest levels of satisfaction with their leisure time.

Participation in physical activity

DEFINITION

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who met physical activity guidelines (ie were physically active for at least 30 minutes a day on five or more days over the last week), as measured by the 2002/2003 and 2006/2007 New Zealand Health Surveys.

RELEVANCE

Participation in physical activity is a source of enjoyment and has positive benefits for people's physical and mental health. It can also contribute to personal growth and development and is a good way to meet new people.

CURRENT LEVEL AND TRENDS

In 2006/2007, 51 per cent of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over met physical activity guidelines, reporting they had been physically active for at least 30 minutes a day on five or more days over the last week. In 2002/2003, the proportion was 53 per cent. However, the change between 2002/2003 and 2006/2007 was not statistically significant. The rates used in this section have been adjusted for age.

SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES

Males were significantly more likely than females to meet physical activity guidelines. In 2006/2007, 54 per cent of males reported being physically active for at least 30 minutes a day on five or more days in the last week, compared to 47 per cent of females.

Activity levels tend to decline with age. In 2006/2007, the proportion of the population who met physical activity guidelines was highest for age groups under 35 years and lowest for age groups over 65 years. Only for those aged 75 years and over were the proportions significantly lower than the rate for all ages.

Between 2002/2003 and 2006/2007, men in the 35–44 years and 45–54 years age groups recorded a decline in the proportion who met physical activity guidelines, as did women aged 55–64 years.

Table L2.1 **Proportion (%) of the population aged 15 years and over who met physical activity guidelines in the last week, by age and sex, 2002/2003 and 2006/2007**

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	2002/2003	2006/2007	2002/2003	2006/2007	2002/2003	2006/2007
15–24	63.6	63.4	47.0	47.0	55.3	55.2
25–34	53.2	57.5	51.0	48.7	52.0	52.9
35–44	57.9	52.5	47.7	49.6	52.6	51.0
45–54	59.9	51.6	50.4	51.9	55.1	51.8
55–64	54.8	50.2	57.7	50.3	56.2	50.2
65–74	51.5	51.3	46.3	43.5	48.7	47.2
75+	36.1	40.6	29.8	26.3	32.6	32.4
Total	56.2	54.0	48.4	47.3	52.1	50.5

Source: Ministry of Health, Public Health Intelligence

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES

Asians aged 15 years and over were significantly less likely than the general population in that age group to have met physical activity guidelines in the previous week. In 2006/2007, the age-standardised rate for Asians was 40 per cent while the rate for all New Zealanders aged 15 years and over was 51 per cent. In each ethnic group other than Pacific peoples, males were significantly more likely than females to have met physical activity guidelines. These patterns were similar in 2002/2003.

Table L2.2 **Proportion (%) of the population aged 15 years and over who met physical activity guidelines in the last week, by ethnic group and sex, 2002/2003 and 2006/2007**

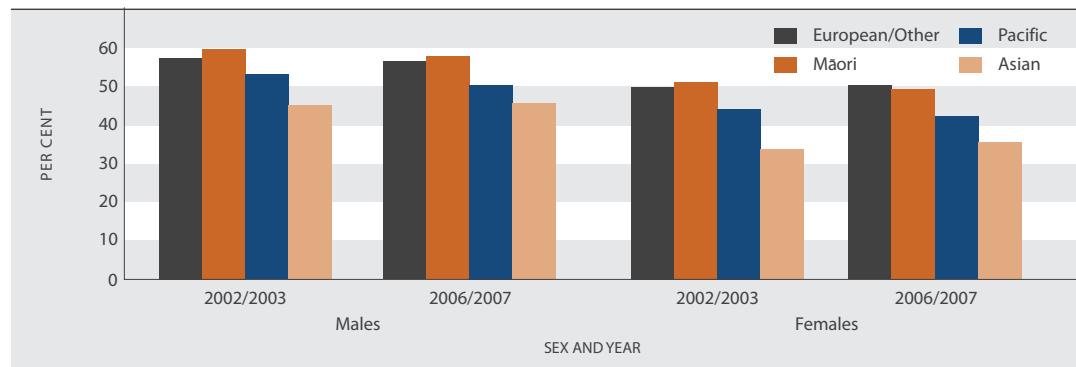
Ethnic group	Males		Females		Total	
	2002/2003	2006/2007	2002/2003	2006/2007	2002/2003	2006/2007
European/Other	57.4	56.6	49.9	50.3	53.5	53.3
Māori	59.7	57.9	51.2	49.4	55.2	53.4
Pacific peoples	53.2	50.4	44.2	42.3	48.5	46.1
Asian	45.3	45.8	33.8	35.6	39.1	40.4
Total	56.7	54.9	48.6	47.9	52.5	51.3

Source: Ministry of Health, Public Health Intelligence

Notes: (1) People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported (2) Age-standardised using WHO world population

Between 2002/2003 and 2006/2007, there were no significant increases in the rate at which the population aged 15 years and over met physical activity guidelines for any ethnic group.

Figure L2.1 **Proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who met physical activity guidelines in the last week, by ethnic group and sex, 2002/2003 and 2006/2007**



Source: Ministry of Health

Notes: (1) People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported (2) Age-standardised using WHO world population

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

In 2006/2007, there was no association between physical activity and the level of neighbourhood deprivation (as measured by NZDep2006 quintiles).

Participation in cultural and arts activities

DEFINITION

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who had experienced one or more of the cultural activities included in the 2002 Cultural Experiences Survey.

Respondents were asked to report on activities they experienced over either a 12-month period (for goods and services accessed or experienced relatively infrequently) or a four-week recall period (for activities experienced on a more regular basis).

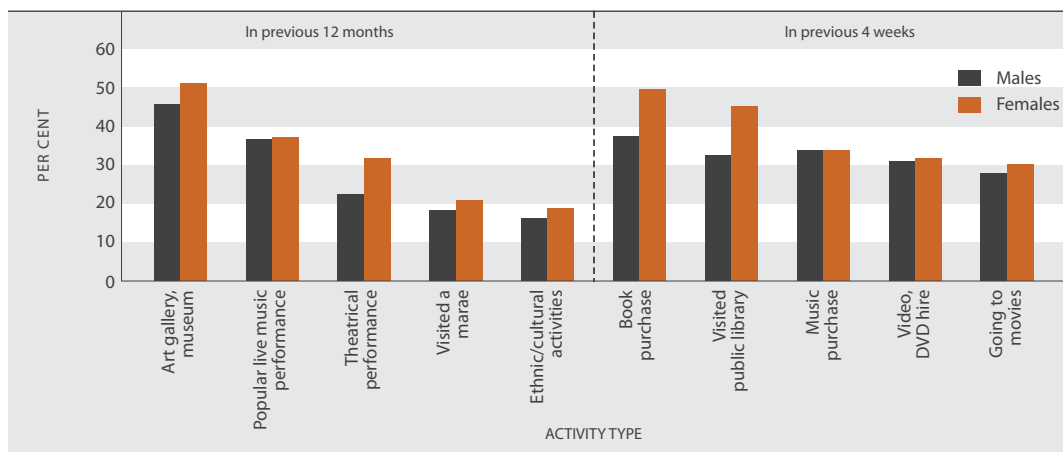
RELEVANCE

Cultural activities are an integral part of leisure and recreation. People participate in cultural activities for a wide variety of reasons: for enjoyment and entertainment, for personal growth and development, as a means of expression, to learn new skills, to meet new people and to pass on cultural traditions.

CURRENT LEVEL

Ninety-three per cent or 2.6 million people aged 15 years and over experienced one or more of the cultural activities included in the 2002 Cultural Experiences Survey. The most popular activities (those undertaken in the four weeks before the survey) were purchasing books (43 per cent) and visiting a public library (39 per cent). Of the less popular activities (those experienced over the past year) the most preferred were visiting an art gallery or museum (48 per cent) and attending a popular live music performance (37 per cent). A lack of time and cost were the main barriers to experiencing cultural activities more often, or at all.

Figure L3.1 **Proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who experienced cultural activities, by activity type and sex, 2002**



Source: Statistics New Zealand (2002a)

AGE DIFFERENCES Younger people were more likely to experience at least one of the cultural activities than people in older age groups. In 2002, 98 per cent of 15–24 year olds and 96 per cent of 25–44 year olds took part in one or more of the surveyed activities. Participation was lowest among people aged 65 years and over (81 per cent). Popular activities among younger people included hiring a video or DVD (53 per cent) and purchasing music (49 per cent). Older people (65 years and over) were more likely to visit a public library than other age groups, with 46 per cent reporting this activity.

SEX DIFFERENCES Women were slightly more likely to experience one or more of the cultural activities included in the survey than men (95 per cent compared with 92 per cent). More women than men purchased a book, visited a library and went to a theatrical performance. There was no difference in the proportion of men and women who purchased music.

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES Māori were more likely to have participated in at least one of the cultural activities included in the survey than European or Pacific peoples (Māori 97 per cent, European 93 per cent, Pacific peoples 92 per cent). Popular activities experienced by Māori included visiting a marae (69 per cent) and attending a popular live music performance (40 per cent). European New Zealanders were more likely to report visiting an art gallery or museum than other groups (51 per cent), while Pacific peoples had the highest rate of participation in community-based ethnic or cultural activities (39 per cent).

Table L3.1 **Proportion (%) of the population aged 15 years and over who had participated in cultural activities, by activity type and ethnic group, 2002**

	Māori	Pacific peoples	European
In the previous 12 months			
Art gallery/museum	42	27	51
Popular live music performance	40	27	39
Theatrical performance	18	19	30
Visited a marae	69	22	14
Ethnic/cultural activities	20	39	14
In the previous four weeks			
Book purchase	40	29	45
Visited public library	34	31	39
Music purchase	32	33	34
Video/DVD hire	39	26	31
Going to movies	23	21	30
Any cultural activity	97	92	93

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2002a)

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES In 2002, 94 per cent of people living in urban areas experienced one or more of the cultural activities included in the survey, compared to 93 per cent of people living in secondary urban areas and 91 per cent of those living in minor urban and rural areas. The Wellington Regional Council area had the highest proportion of people who experienced at least one of the surveyed activities (97 per cent), while Taranaki had the lowest level of participation (87 per cent).