

Sport and Recreation Profile: Fishing

Findings from the 2007/08
Active New Zealand Survey



INTRODUCTION

Content

This sport and recreation profile presents information about participation in fishing among New Zealand adults aged 16 years and over. It is compiled from information collected through the 2007/08 Active NZ Survey and includes:

- participation levels;
- profile of participants;
- participation patterns; and
- volunteering levels.

Methodology

Definition of Fishing

In the 2007/08 Active NZ Survey, participants reported whether they had participated in marine/saltwater fishing or freshwater fishing as separate activities. In this profile, marine/saltwater fishing and freshwater fishing have been combined to represent overall fishing participation levels (i.e. participated in marine/saltwater and/or freshwater fishing).

Sample

A total of 4,443 adults aged 16 years and over participated in the 2007/08 Active NZ Survey. Among the participants, 809 (554 men; 255 women) reported fishing at least once during the 12 months preceding the interview. The 4,443 interviews (which were completed over a 12-month period beginning in March 2007) were stratified by month and by the 17 regional sports trust catchment areas.

The Survey

The Active NZ Survey (an interviewer-administered, face-to-face self-report survey) consisted of two data collection tools:

1. a sport and recreation survey; and
2. a seven-day physical activity recall diary.

The sport and recreation survey was used to collect information about participation levels in various sport and recreation activities. Participants reported the sport and recreation activities they participated in over three different timeframes: during the 12 months, four weeks and seven days preceding the interview. Participants reported a range of other sport and recreation information including where they participated in activities, participation in volunteering, instruction to improve performance and involvement in clubs and centres.

The seven-day physical activity recall diary assessed the frequency, intensity and duration of sport and recreation activities participated in during the seven days preceding the interview. The following information was collected for each day of the previous week:

1. the specific activities participated in (e.g. fishing);
2. the day on which the activity was undertaken (e.g. went fishing on Monday and Saturday);
3. the total time spent participating in each specific sport and recreation activity (e.g. 120 minutes spent fishing on Monday);
4. the amount of time spent at a moderate intensity (e.g. of the 120 minutes spent fishing on Monday, 30 minutes was spent at a moderate intensity); and
5. the amount of time spent at a vigorous intensity (e.g. of the 120 minutes spent fishing on Monday, 15 minutes was spent at a vigorous intensity).

The information from the diary was used to determine the time spent and the intensity at which adults participated in fishing during any one week.

Ethnic Groupings

In the 2007/08 Active NZ Survey, participants were able to identify with multiple ethnicities. Consequently, the same person could be represented in different ethnic groups (e.g. Māori and NZ European). Therefore, when the percentages for each ethnic group are summed they do not equal 100 percent. Ethnic-specific findings should only be compared with estimates for the total New Zealand population as comparisons between ethnic groups (e.g. Māori versus Pacific) are not valid.

Socioeconomic Position

The NZiDep tool was used to measure the socioeconomic position of participants. The tool consists of eight questions which assess different domains of socioeconomic status. Based on the number of deprivation indicators reported, participants were grouped into one of five groups ranging from the least (Quintile 1) to the most (Quintile 5) disadvantaged socioeconomic group. The five groups were:

- Quintile 1* – no deprivation characteristics;
- Quintile 2* – one deprivation characteristic was reported;
- Quintile 3* – two deprivation characteristics were reported;
- Quintile 4* – three or four deprivation characteristics were reported; and
- Quintile 5* – five or more deprivation characteristics were reported.

Further information about the Active NZ Survey methodology is available at www.sparc.org.nz/activenzsurvey.

Information Reported

All findings relate to the New Zealand adult population aged 16 years and over. They are based on responses from at least 100 participants and have a relative standard error of less than 25 percent unless stated otherwise. All estimates have been weighted to correct for differences between the sample population and the general New Zealand population. Percent estimates (e.g. 50%) with 95 percent confidence intervals (e.g. 95% CI: 45-55) have also been age-standardised to the 2006 New Zealand adult population. Estimates without 95% percent confidence intervals represent proportions within the sport-specific population (i.e. adults who participated in the activity), and have not been age-standardised.

Confidence intervals (CI) have been used to indicate if significant differences exist between different groups (e.g. men versus women) in the population. Findings are generally considered significantly different if there is no overlap between the confidence intervals of the percentage estimates being compared.

The Active NZ Survey is a nationally representative survey of all New Zealand adults. The findings in this profile are not directly comparable with other sources of information about fishing. This is because methodological differences (e.g. the way data is collected, the definitions used) contribute to differences in findings between different data sources.

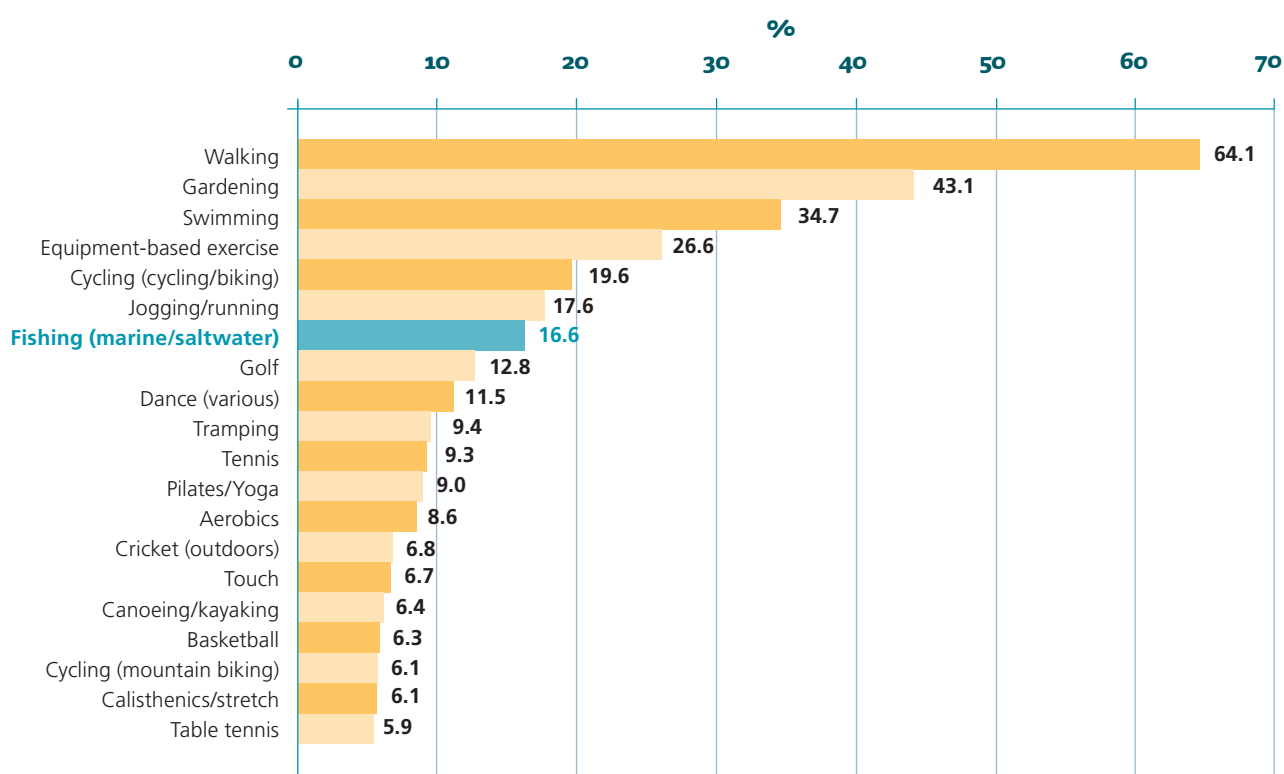
FINDINGS

Participation Levels

2007/08 Participation Levels

Over 12 months, 19.5 percent (95% CI: 17.7–21.2) of all New Zealand adults aged 16 years and over (633,768 people) had participated in fishing at least once, 16.6 percent (95% CI: 15.0–18.3) had participated in marine/saltwater fishing and 5.7 percent (95% CI: 4.6–6.8) had participated in freshwater fishing. Figure 1 presents 20 sport and recreation activities with the highest participation levels among all New Zealand adults¹. Marine/saltwater fishing had the seventh highest participation rate among various sport and recreation activities while freshwater fishing was ranked 21st equal (with rugby union).

Figure 1: Sport and recreation activities with the highest participation levels



¹ Figure 1 is based on information presented in the document titled 'Sport and Recreation Participation Levels' which is available at www.sparc.org.nz/activenzsurvey.

Profile of Participants

Demographic Profile

Table 1 presents demographic information about fishing participation. For example, among all men in New Zealand 30.0 percent had participated in fishing at least once over 12 months.

Table 1 shows women (compared with men) and adults who identified as Pacific or Asian (compared with all New Zealand adults) were significantly less likely to have participated in fishing. Participation in fishing did not differ significantly by socioeconomic position.

Table 1: Proportion of all New Zealand adults (aged 16 years and over) who participated in fishing at least once over 12 months

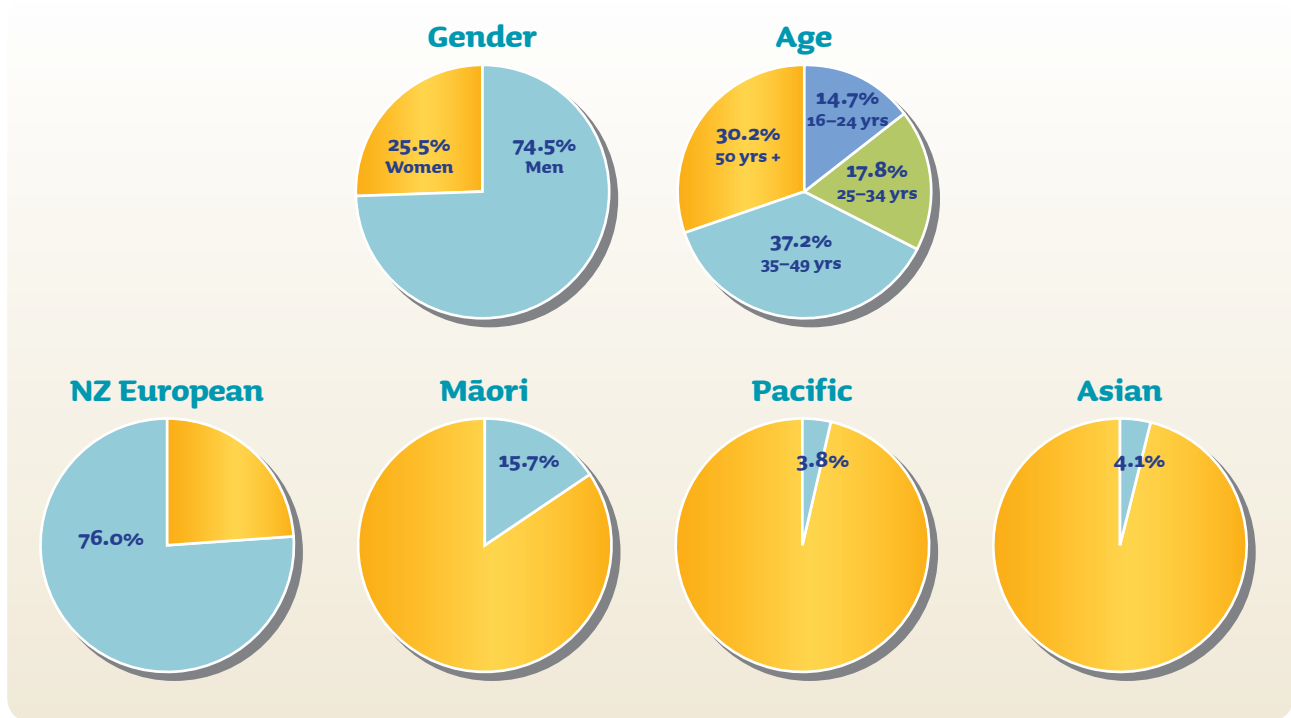
	Percentage (95% CI)	Population ²
Total Population	19.5 (17.7–21.2)	633,768
Gender		
Men	30.0 (27.3–32.7)	472,246
Women	9.7 (8.0–11.5)	161,522
Age Group		
16–24 years	17.0 (12.9–21.1)	93,306
25–34 years	20.7 (17.0–24.5)	112,904
35–49 years	24.9 (21.9–28.0)	235,959
≥ 50 years	15.5 (13.2–17.8)	191,600
Ethnic Group		
Māori	24.6 (20.9–28.4)	99,227
Pacific	10.9 (6.2–15.6)	23,808
NZ European	21.7 (19.6–23.8)	481,951
Asian	7.8 (4.2–11.5)	25,683
Socioeconomic Position		
Quintile 1	20.5 (18.3–22.6)	414,416
Quintile 2	19.1 (15.6–22.6)	121,804
Quintile 3	14.8 (10.3–19.2)	42,592
Quintile 4	16.7 (11.9–21.6)	40,426
Quintile 5	15.9 (9.1–22.6)	14,530

² The column indicates the number of New Zealand adults who participated in fishing. For example, 472,246 men participated in fishing at least once over 12 months.

Figure 2 presents information about people who participated in fishing at least once over 12 months. For example, among adults who participated in fishing 74.5 percent were men and 25.5 percent were women. A large proportion of adults who participated in fishing were:

- men;
- aged 35 years and over; and
- self-identified as New Zealand European or Māori.

Figure 2: Demographic profile of adults who participated in fishing



Participation in Other Sport and Recreation Activities

On average, adults who participated in fishing at least once over 12 months took part in seven different sport and recreation activities over 12 months (the national average was 4.6). Irrespective of gender, adults who participated in fishing also participated in walking, gardening, swimming, cycling, equipment-based exercise and jogging/running. In addition, men also participated in golf and hunting (i.e. general hunting, deerstalking and/or pig hunting).

Physical Activity Levels

As part of New Zealand's physical activity guidelines adults are recommended to participate in at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity³ physical activity on most, if not on all, days of the week. To meet this guideline, participation in at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on five or more days of the week was required.

When compared to the proportion of all New Zealand adults who achieved this guideline (48.2%; 95% CI: 46.3–50.1), a similar proportion of adults who participated in fishing achieved the guideline (53.2%; 95% CI: 49.3–57.1).

3 Moderate-intensity physical activity was defined as activity that causes a slight, but noticeable, increase in breathing and heart rate.

Participation Patterns

Organised Competition and Event Participation⁴

Among adults who participated in fishing at least once over 12 months, 13.5 percent (85,406 people) had participated in an organised fishing competition or event.

Instruction

Among adults who participated in fishing at least once over 12 months, 5.9 percent (37,204 people) had received instruction from a coach, instructor, trainer or teacher to help improve their fishing performance.

Participation Setting

During any one month, 7.5 percent (95% CI: 6.2–8.7) of all New Zealand adults (242,534 people) participated in fishing at least once.

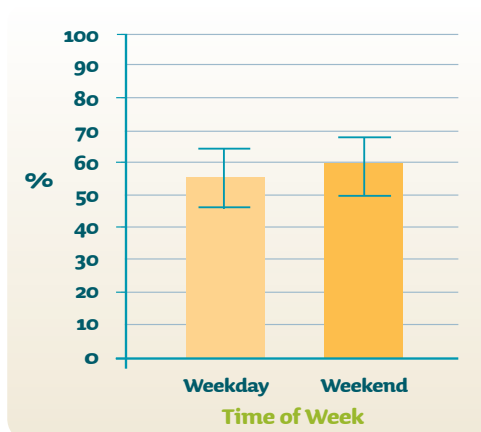
People can belong to different types of clubs or centres in order to participate in sport and recreation. The clubs/centres examined in this survey included: sport and physical activity clubs, social clubs, fitness centres and some other type of club/centre. Among adults who participated in fishing during any one month:

- 8.4 percent⁵ (20,434 people) belonged to any type of club or centre in order to participate in fishing;
- 3.8 percent⁵ (9,281 people) were members of a social club in order to participate in fishing; and
- 3.1 percent⁵ (7,406 people) were members of a sport or physical activity club in order to participate in fishing.

Time Spent Participating

During any one week, 2.5 percent (95% CI: 1.8–3.2) of all New Zealand adults (81,054 people) participated in fishing at least once. On average, adults participated in fishing on two days out of seven, for an average of 198 minutes on any one day. The average time spent fishing per week was 323 minutes. Participation levels on weekdays did not differ significantly to the weekend participation level (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Adult participation in fishing, by time of week



⁴ Examples of organised competition and events included one-off events as well as organised club competitions.

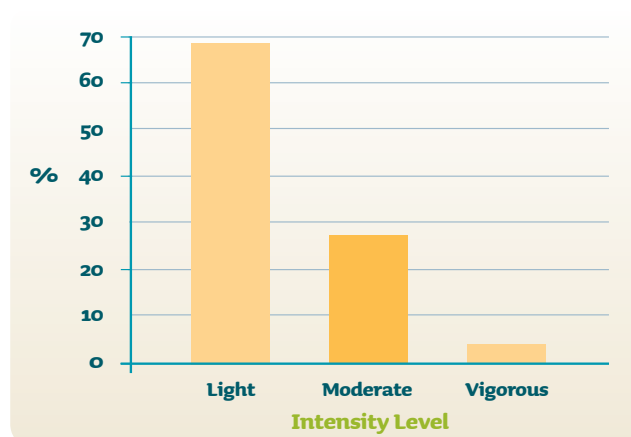
⁵ Finding associated with a relative standard error greater than 25 percent.

Intensity of Participation

Individuals participate in sport and recreation activities at varying levels of intensity (i.e. light intensity, moderate intensity⁶, vigorous intensity⁷). During any one week, 25.4 percent (95% CI: 16.9–33.9) of all New Zealand adults who participated in fishing (20,463 people) achieved more than 2.5 hours of moderate-to-vigorous-intensity physical activity through participation in fishing alone.

Figure 4 displays the proportion of total fishing time per week that was undertaken at each level of intensity. During any one week, 27.9 percent of fishing time was spent participating at moderate intensity and 3.6 percent was spent at vigorous intensity. The remaining 68.5 percent of the time was spent participating at light intensity.

Figure 4: Adult participation in fishing, by intensity level



Volunteering Levels

Among all New Zealand adults, 0.2 percent (95% CI: 0.2-0.3; 7,570 people) volunteered for fishing. Among adults who went fishing at least once over 12 months, 30.8 percent (195,330 people) volunteered for at least one sport or recreation activity and 1.2 percent⁸ (7,570 people) volunteered for fishing.

6 Moderate intensity physical activity was defined as activity that causes a slight, but noticeable, increase in breathing and heart rate.

7 Vigorous intensity physical activity was defined as activity that makes you 'huff or puff'.

8 Finding associated with relative standard error greater than 25 percent.



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