

**ACTIVE NEW ZEALAND
SURVEY SERIES**

Te Rangahau Korikori o Aotearoa

**Sport & Active
Recreation Profile**

NETBALL

**FINDINGS FROM THE 2013/14
ACTIVE NEW ZEALAND SURVEY**



Introduction

Content

This sport profile presents information about participation in netball among New Zealand adults aged 16 years and over. It is primarily compiled from information collected through the 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey¹ and includes:

- participation levels
- participant profile
 - demographic profile
 - history of participation in the sport
 - participation in other sport and recreation activities
- participation patterns
 - seasonal participation
 - frequency of participation
 - location of participation
- ways participants take part
 - different ways that participants take part
 - participation with other participants
 - payment types
 - membership of a club or centre
 - coaching and use of instructional resources
- motivations for and barriers to participation
- participation trends since 1997/98.

Definition of Netball

The 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey asked respondents to report what activities they had taken part in. Indoor netball and outdoor netball were recorded as separate activities. These are each reported separately, but have also been combined to represent overall netball participation levels.

Methodology

The survey

The Active New Zealand Survey consisted of two parts:

- The first part (the **Main Survey**) was a 30-minute in-home interview, with answers recorded on laptop computers; this was completed by all 6,448 adults.
- The second part (the **Follow-up Survey**) was a further 10-minute interview which people could complete at home straight after the Main Survey or at a later time by phone; this was completed by 6,195 adults.

Sample

A total of 6,448 adults aged 16 years and over took part in the 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey. The 6,448 interviews were completed over a 12-month period from April 2013 to March 2014 to capture participation in seasonal sports and activities.

As not everyone selected for interviews took part, some groups (based on gender, age and ethnicity) were under- or over-represented in the survey responses. To account for this, the responses are adjusted, or weighted, using information on the make-up of the New Zealand population from the 2013 Census. This weighted data is reported in this sport profile.

¹ The trend section also draws upon the 1997/98 New Zealand Sport and Physical Activity Survey and the 2007/08 Active New Zealand Survey.

Citation

Sport New Zealand. (2015). *Sport and Active Recreation Profile: Netball – Findings from the 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey*. Wellington: Sport New Zealand. This document is available on the Sport New Zealand website: www.sportnz.org.nz.

Among the survey respondents, 336 reported participating in netball at least once during the 12 months preceding the interview. The numbers of netball participants that answered each question vary according to their frequency of participation in the sport, and/or if they took part in the **Follow-up Survey**. Table 1 shows the unweighted bases for these survey respondents.

Table 1: Unweighted survey bases of adults who played netball

Survey base	Netball	Indoor netball	Outdoor netball	Report content
Main Survey All participants	336	190	202	Participation levels Demographic profile Participation in other sport and recreation activities Seasonal participation Frequency of participation
Main Survey Participants (over a month)	315	179	185	Location of participation Different ways participants take part Participation with other participants Payment types Membership of a club or centre Motivations for participation
Follow-up Survey Participants (over a month)	304	174	176	History of participation Coaching and use of instructional resources

Information reported

All findings relate to the New Zealand adult population aged 16 years and over. Each specific sport profile is based on responses from at least 100 sport participants and has a relative error of less than 20% unless stated otherwise.

More information about the analysis and statistical significance of findings is outlined in Appendix 1.

The results in this report are subject to rounding error. In some cases, percentages that should sum to 100% sum to just under or over 100%. In other cases, the estimated number of participants by sub-group (eg, men and women) may not add up to all participants.

Key Points to Note

Definitions of sport and key variables

For this report, sport is defined broadly and is inclusive of the different ways people participate, from casual participation through to organised competition, and includes active recreation like going for a mountain bike ride.

Some response categories in charts and tables may be abbreviated. See Appendix 1 for more information on definitions of key variables.

Ethnic groupings

In the 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey, respondents were able to identify with multiple ethnicities. Consequently, the same person could be represented in different ethnic groups. In this report, so that percentages add to 100% and respondents are in a mutually exclusive group, we report on groups of respondents that identified with a single ethnicity only (eg, Māori only), and those that identified with two or more ethnicities (eg, Māori and a Pacific ethnic group). This approach enables comparisons to be made between ethnic groups (eg, Māori only compared with Pacific only).

It should be noted that 'Pacific only' means one ethnic group only (eg, Tongan only, or Samoan only, and not a mix; a respondent identifying as Tongan **and** Samoan will be grouped with two or more ethnicities). Likewise 'Asian only' and 'Other Ethnicity only' means those respondents identified only one ethnicity that corresponds to these broad groups.

Socioeconomic background

The New Zealand Index of Socioeconomic Deprivation (NZDep) was used as a proxy measure of the socioeconomic background of participants. Results are shown for three deprivation bands: low (ie, the least deprived), medium and high (ie, the most deprived). See Appendix 1 for more information.

Trend analysis

The information shown in this section may differ slightly from corresponding results earlier in the report (ie, in the participation levels section) because the information has been analysed using a different approach. The approach taken for the trend analysis controls for differences in the structure of the New Zealand population over the three time points analysed. See Appendix 1 for more information.

A Quick look at Participants

Who

- Compared with all adults, more women, younger adults (ie, those aged 16 to 39 years) and those of Māori or Pacific only ethnicity, and fewer of Other Ethnicity or Asian only ethnicity, played netball.
- Just under 6 out of 10 adult netball players had taken up the activity as adults, either between the ages of 18 and 34 (42%) or when aged over 35 years (16%). Outdoor netballers tend to have started their sport at younger ages – 42% started when they were less than 13 years old compared with 16% of indoor netballers.
- Netball players took part in many activities (7.1 on average), with the most common being indoor netball, outdoor netball and walking.

When

- Around 7 out of 10 netball players (71%) took part in the sport on one to two days a week.
- May through August were the most popular months for netball, although higher proportions of indoor netballers than outdoor netballers participated in the months of September through March.

Where

- Almost all participants (97%) played netball at one or more man-made facilities. Indoor netballers most commonly played at an *indoor sports facility or complex* (76%), while outdoor netballers most commonly played at an *outdoor sports facility* (83%).
- Over half of netball players (55%) were a *member of some type of club, gym or centre* for the purpose of playing the sport over the last 12 months. *Membership of a sport club* was more common among outdoor netballers (58%) than indoor netballers (31%).

How

- Over half (55%) played netball in *regular club competitions*, with 32% taking part on a *casual basis*, and 23% taking part in *short-term, organised*



competitions. A higher proportion of outdoor netballers had played in *regular club competitions* (64%) than indoor netballers (46%), while indoor netballers appear more likely to have played in *short-term, organised competitions* (29%) compared with outdoor netballers (12%).

- One-third of netballers (33%) paid to participate in the sport on a *per visit, entry or hire basis*, with similar proportions that paid *by way of membership at a sport or physical activity club* (26%), or *by way of entry costs for a competition or event as an individual or team member* (23%).

Why

- Adults played netball primarily for enjoyment or the fun of it (84%), followed by social reasons (74%) and fitness and health reasons (72%).

Findings

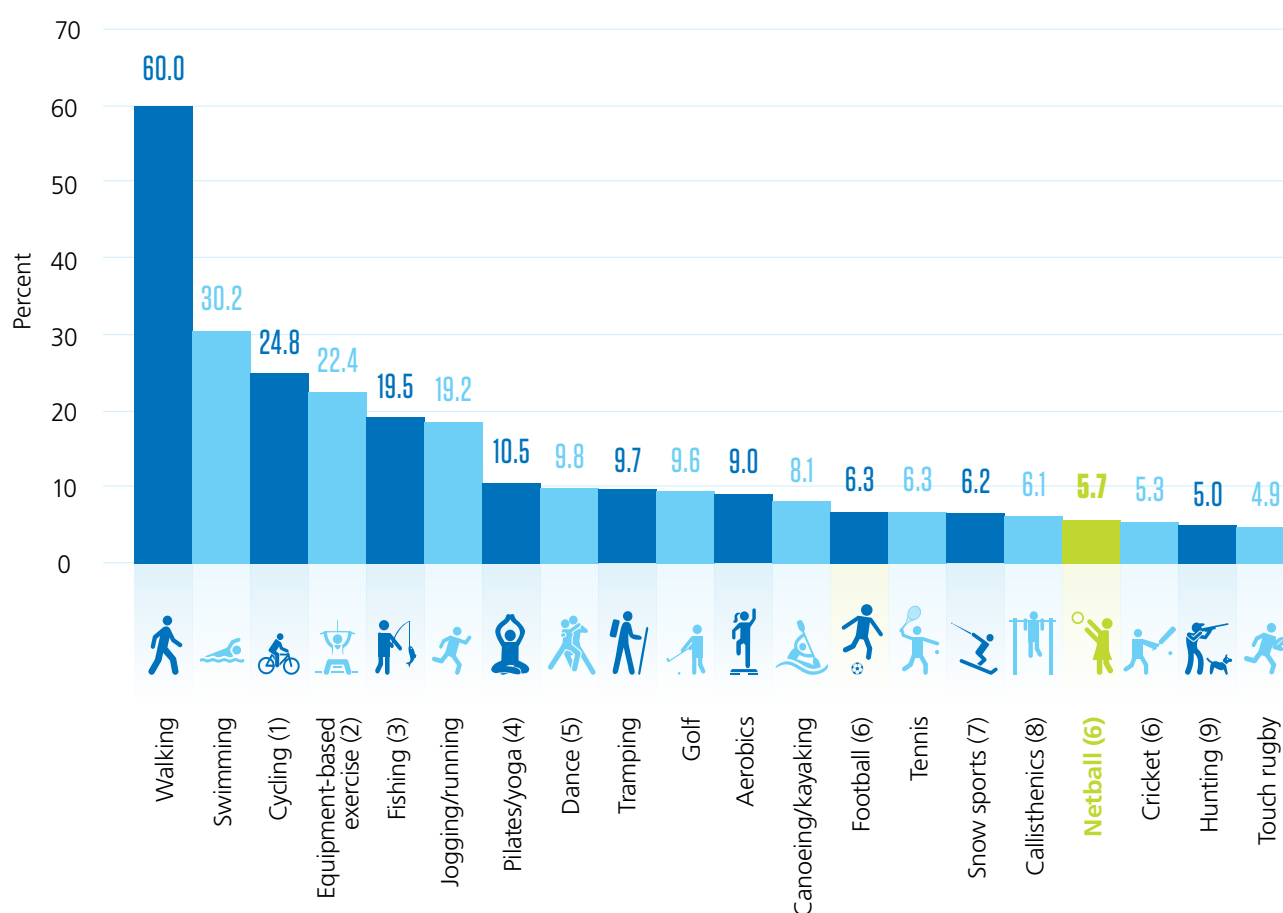
Participation levels

2013/14 participation levels

Over 12 months, almost 1 in 10 (5.7%) of all New Zealand adults aged 16 years and over (around 187,000 people) played netball at least once. This includes 3.3% (around 111,000) that played indoor netball, and 3.1% (around 101,000) that played outdoor netball. Very few (0.8%) adults (around 25,000) played both indoor netball and outdoor netball in the past 12 months. Among the various sport and recreation activities, netball had the 17th highest participation rate.

Figure 1 presents 20 sport and recreation activities with the highest participation levels among all New Zealand adults²

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



Notes:

- (1) Cycling includes mountain biking and cycling.
- (2) Equipment-based exercise includes the use of exercise equipment (eg, exercycles, treadmills, weights) at home or at the gym.
- (3) Fishing includes freshwater and marine fishing.
- (4) Pilates/yoga includes both at home or at the gym/class.
- (5) Dance includes several dance genres (eg, ballet, hip-hop, ballroom, modern, tap). It does not include club/rave/disco.
- (6) Includes both indoor and outdoor versions of the activity.
- (7) Snow sports includes skiing and snowboarding.
- (8) Callisthenics includes callisthenic exercise classes, exercises at home or at the gym.
- (9) Hunting includes hunting and deerstalking/pig hunting.

² Figure 1 is based on information presented in the document titled *Sport and Active Recreation in the Lives of New Zealand Adults*, which is available at www.srknowledge.org.nz/researchseries/active-new-zealand-20132014/. Participation is irrespective of intensity, duration and frequency.

Profile of Participants

Demographic profile

Note: The information below should be used with some caution (statistical tests to identify differences have not been calculated).

Table 2 presents demographic information about participation in netball. For example, among all women in New Zealand, just under 1 in 10 (8.1%) played netball at least once over 12 months.

Higher proportions of adults aged 16 to 24, Māori only and Pacific only, and those that study played netball. Lower proportions of older age groups (55 years and over), Asian only, and those that are retired played netball.

Large numbers of netball participants were women, New Zealand European only, lived in major urban areas, and worked (either full-time or part-time).

Table 2: Proportion of all New Zealand adults (aged 16 years and over) who played netball at least once over 12 months

	Netball (All)		Indoor netball		Outdoor netball	
	%	Estimated number	%	Estimated number	%	Estimated number
All adults (age 16+)	5.7	187,000	3.3	111,000	3.1	101,000
Gender						
Male	3.0	48,000	2.3	37,000	0.8	13,000
Female	8.1	139,000	4.3	74,000	5.1	88,000
Age group						
16-24 years	16.5	87,000	9.5	50,000	9.0	48,000
25-39 years	7.7	61,000	5.3	42,000	3.6	29,000
40-54 years	3.8	34,000	2.0	18,000	2.2	20,000
55-69 years	0.6	4,000	0.2	1,000	0.5	4,000
70+ years	0.2	1,000	0.0	0	0.2	1,000
Ethnicity						
NZ European	5.2	112,000	3.0	65,000	2.7	59,000
Māori	12.8	23,000	8.7	15,000	7.7	14,000
Asian	1.2	4,000	0.2	1,000	1.0	3,000
Pacific	13.6	19,000	10.5	15,000	5.2	7,000
Other Ethnicity	2.8	7,000	1.6	4,000	1.6	4,000
Two or more ethnic groups	8.6	23,000	4.4	12,000	5.4	15,000
Deprivation						
Low	4.6	50,000	2.2	24,000	2.9	31,000
Medium	5.8	65,000	3.9	44,000	2.9	33,000
High	6.5	72,000	3.9	44,000	3.3	37,000
Location^a						
Major urban	5.6	131,000	3.7	85,000	2.6	61,000
Secondary urban	5.6	14,000	2.9	7,000	3.6	9,000
Minor urban	6.5	17,000	3.2	8,000	4.7	12,000
Rural	5.4	26,000	2.1	10,000	4.1	20,000
Occupation						
Full-time or part-time work	5.4	98,000	3.6	64,000	2.5	46,000
Studying	14.6	40,000	8.3	23,000	8.0	22,000
Retired	0.3	2,000	0.0	0	0.3	2,000
At home looking after children	6.6	23,000	3.0	10,000	5.1	18,000
At home not looking after children	3.3	5,000	1.7	3,000	1.9	3,000
Other	8.8	19,000	4.9	11,000	5.2	11,000

^a See Appendix 1 for more information.



Figure 2 (over page) presents demographic information about adults who played netball, while the table beside presents demographic information for indoor netballers and outdoor netballers specifically, and for all New Zealand adults. For example, among all people who played netball (see chart), 74.4% were women; however, 87.1% of those who played outdoor netball were women compared with 52.0% of all New Zealand adults (aged 16 years or over) being women (see table). Compared with all New Zealand adults³, the profile of netball participants overall has:

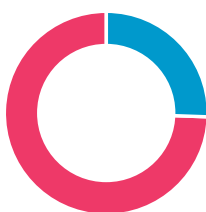
- more women, and fewer men
- more younger adults (ie, aged 16 to 39 years) and fewer older adults (ie, aged 40 years or older)
- more Māori only and Pacific only ethnic groups, and fewer Asian only and Other Ethnicity only groups
- a similar socioeconomic background split
- a similar geographic (ie, location) split
- more adults that are studying, and fewer retired people.

The profiles of both indoor netballers and outdoor netballers are similar to this.

Comparing the profile of indoor netballers with that of outdoor netballers shows that a higher proportion of indoor netballers were men, and higher proportions of outdoor netballers were aged 70 years or over or retired.

³ Confidence intervals (at the 95% level) have been used to indicate if significant differences exist between sport participants and all adults.

Figure 2: Demographic profile of adults who played football



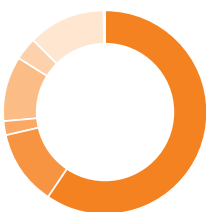
Gender

- Men (25.6%)
- Women (74.4%)



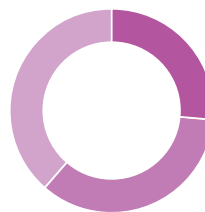
Age group

- 16-24 (46.4%)
- 25-39 (32.6%)
- 40-54 (18.3%)
- 55-69 (2.3%)
- 70+ (0.0%)



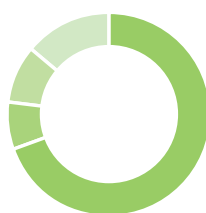
Ethnicity

- NZ European (59.6%)
- Māori (12.1%)
- Asian (2.1%)
- Pacific (10.2%)
- Other Ethnicity (3.7%)
- 2+ groups (12.4%)



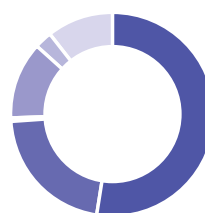
Deprivation

- Low (26.6%)
- Medium (34.8%)
- High (38.6%)



Location

- Major urban (69.7%)
- Secondary urban (7.3%)
- Minor urban (9.2%)
- Rural (13.8%)



Occupation

- In work (52.5%)
- Study (21.4%)
- Retired (0.8%)
- Home children (12.1%)
- Home no children (2.8%)
- Other (10.4%)

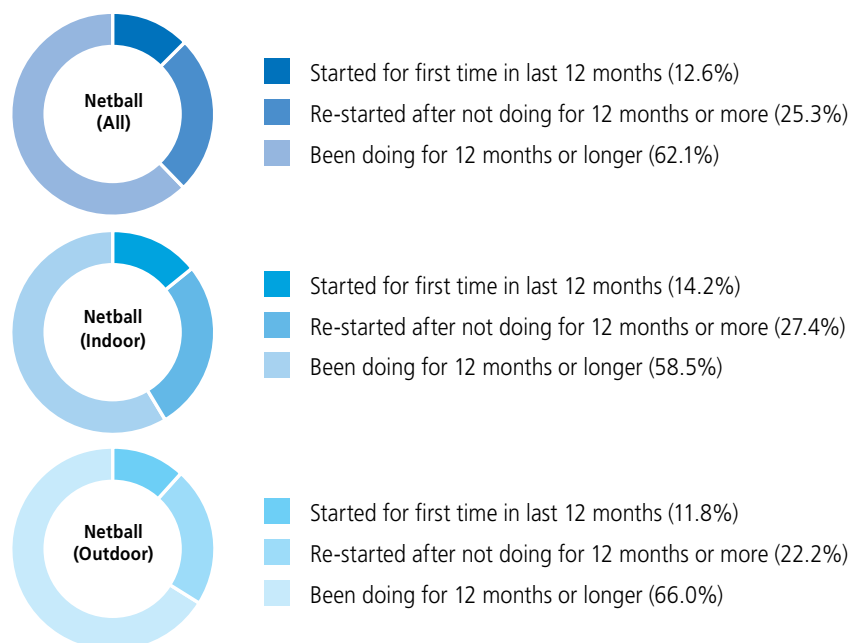
	Indoor netball	Outdoor netball	All of New Zealand
	%	%	%
Gender			
Male	33.6	12.9	48.0
Female	66.4	87.1	52.0
Age group			
16-24 years	45.1	47.1	15.9
25-39 years	37.4	28.2	23.8
40-54 years	16.4	20.2	27.6
55-69 years	1.1	3.7	20.9
70+ years	0.0	0.8	11.8
Ethnicity			
NZ European	58.2	57.9	64.8
Māori	13.8	13.3	5.3
Asian	0.5	3.3	10.0
Pacific	13.3	7.2	4.2
Other Ethnicity	3.6	3.9	7.5
Two or more ethnic groups	10.6	14.4	8.1
Deprivation			
Low	21.4	30.6	32.4
Medium	39.3	32.5	33.9
High	39.3	36.9	33.7
Location			
Major urban	76.9	59.9	70.2
Secondary urban	6.4	8.6	7.3
Minor urban	7.7	12.3	8.0
Rural	9.1	19.3	14.5
Occupation			
Full-time or part-time work	57.9	45.2	54.4
Studying	20.6	21.8	8.3
Retired	0.0	1.5	15.4
At home looking after children	9.3	17.3	10.4
At home not looking after children	2.4	3.0	4.8
Other	9.7	11.2	6.6

History of participation in the sport

Note: The information in this section of the report should be used with some caution (some sample sizes are small and statistical testing has not occurred).

Just over 6 out of 10 netball participants (62.1%) in the past 12 months have taken part in the sport for a year or longer. Over 1 in 10 (12.6%) started for the first time in the last year, and almost 3 out of 10 (25.3%) re-started after not participating for a year or more (see Figure 3). The take-up profile is similar for both indoor and outdoor netball.

Figure 3: Take-up of netball in the past 12 months



Almost 6 out of 10 netball participants (56.8%) have taken part for five years or less, with 2 out of 10 (20.0%) who have participated for 6-10 years. Similar proportions who have taken part for 11 to 15 years (8.0%), 16 to 25 years (7.4%) and for over 25 years (7.6%, see Figure 4).

The following information suggests that many indoor netballers (65.3%) were relatively new to the sport, as they have taken part in the sport for five years or less. Few indoor netballers (4.3%) were long-term participants (ie, participants for over 25 years). Outdoor netballers' history of participation tends to be more diverse, with a lower proportion having taken part in the sport for five years or less (49.3%) and a higher proportion having taken part for over 25 years (10.9%) compared with indoor netballers.

Figure 4: Length of time taken part in sport

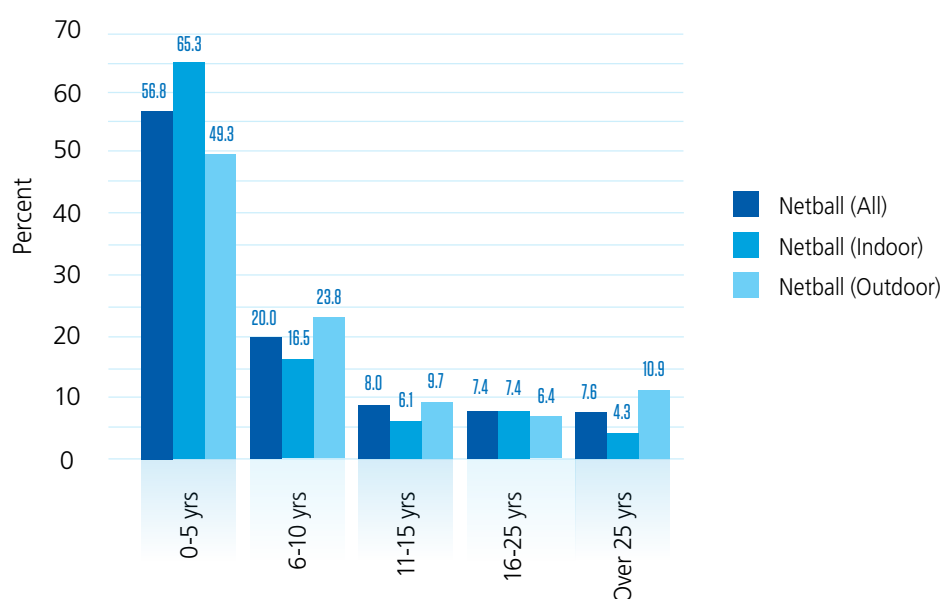
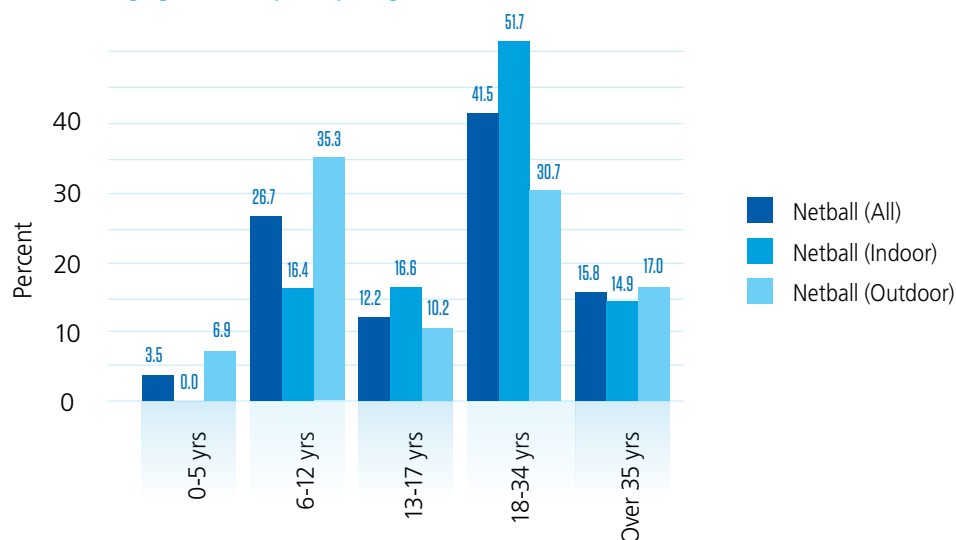


Figure 5 shows the estimated age at which netball participants started in the sport. The most common starting age was between 18 and 34 years old (41.5%), followed by almost 3 out of 10 (26.7%) who started between the ages of 6 and 12 years.

The following figure suggests that higher proportions of outdoor netballers started taking part in the sport when they were aged less than 13 years (42.2%) compared with indoor netballers (16.4%). Just over 5 out of 10 indoor netballers (51.7%) started taking part when they were between the ages of 18 and 34 years, indicating the sport attracts a reasonable proportion of new participants of these ages.

Figure 5: Estimated starting age of those participating in netball



Participation in other sport and recreation activities

On average, adults who played netball at least once over 12 months took part in 7.1 different sport and recreation activities over 12 months (the national average⁴ is 4.0). Indoor netballers and outdoor netballers had taken part in 7.1 and 7.6 activities over 12 months, respectively.

Table 3 shows the top 10 sport and active recreation activities undertaken by netball participants, and the proportions who took part in them. Around 6 out of 10 netball participants (59.2%) played indoor netball, and over 5 out of 10 each played outdoor netball (54.1%) or went walking (52.7%).

Indoor netballers most commonly went walking, jogging/running and/or swimming, while just over 2 out of 10 (22.4%) also played outdoor netball. Outdoor netballers most commonly went walking, swimming and/or jogging/running, with over 2 out of 10 (24.6%) also playing indoor netball.

Table 3: Ten most common sport and active recreation activities that netball players take part in

Netball participants		Indoor netballers		Outdoor netballers	
Other activity	%	Other activity	%	Other activity	%
Netball (indoor)	59.2	Walking	47.9	Walking	55.8
Netball (outdoor)	54.1	Jogging/running	40.1	Swimming	50.1
Walking	52.7	Swimming	39.3	Jogging/running	42.9
Jogging/running	42.1	Aerobics	25.9	Cycling/biking	26.0
Swimming	42.0	Touch rugby /football	25.6	Aerobics	25.4
Aerobics	24.1	Cycling/biking	23.5	Netball (indoor)	24.6
Cycling/biking	24.0	Netball (outdoor)	22.4	Exercising at home	18.9
Touch rugby /football	20.7	Gym (using equipment)	20.0	Touch rugby /football	17.6
Gym (using equipment)	18.4	Basketball (indoor)	17.6	Gym (using equipment)	16.0
Exercising at home	15.7	Table tennis	14.8	Canoeing/kayaking	15.4

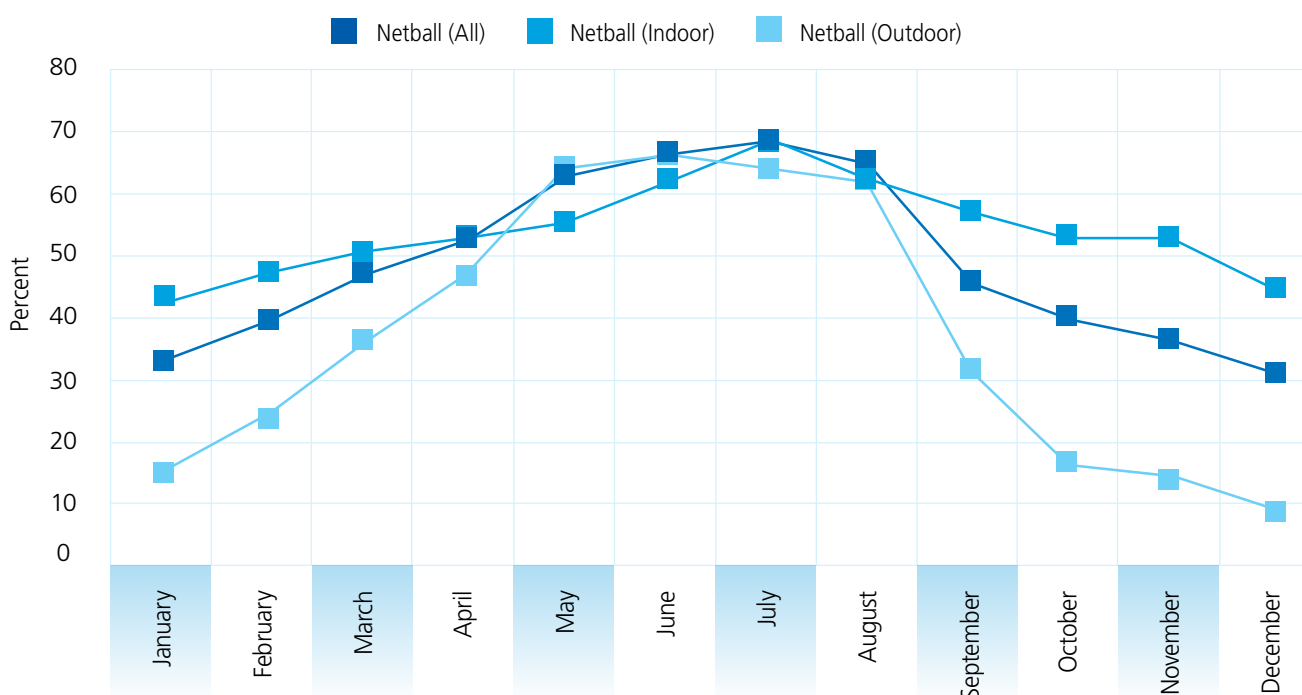
⁴ The national average is calculated for all adults, including those who did not take part in any activities.

Participation Patterns in the Sport

Seasonal participation

Overall, adults most commonly played netball during the months of May through August, with April and September as shoulder months (see Figure 6). The information following suggests that indoor netball appeared to be more of a year-round sport than outdoor netball, with higher proportions of indoor netballers than outdoor netballers taking part in the months of September through March.

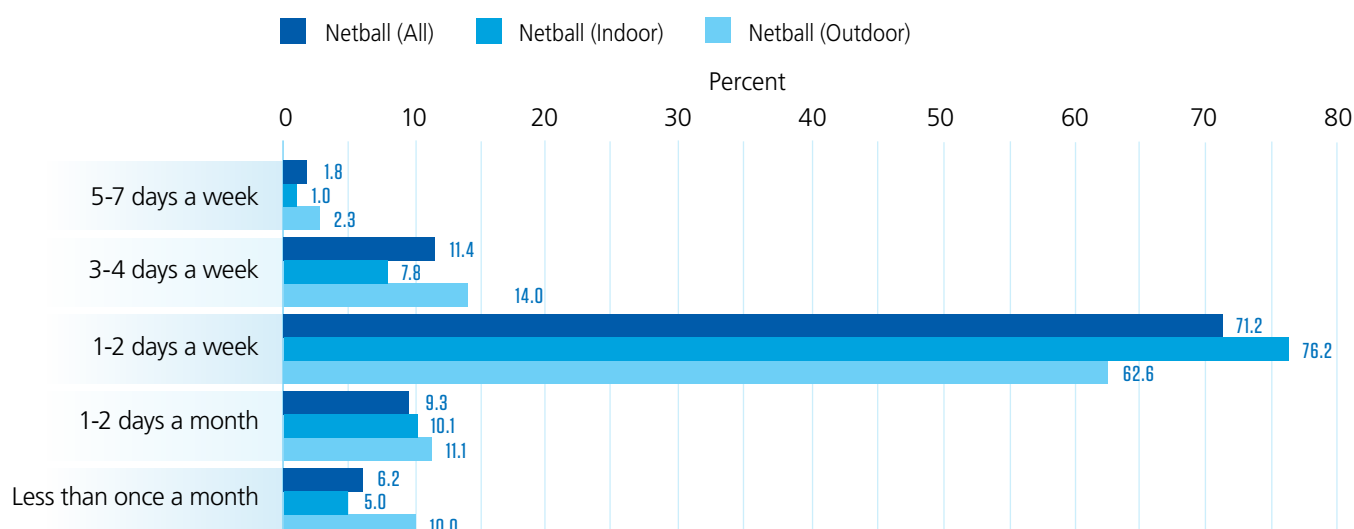
Figure 6: Seasonal participation in netball



Frequency of participation

For netball overall, just over 7 out of 10 participants (71.2%) played on one to two days per week, with similar proportions who played netball on three to four days per week (11.4%) and on one to two days per month (9.3%, see Figure 7). The figure below suggests a higher proportion of indoor netballers took part in the sport on one to two days a week (76.2%) compared with outdoor netballers (62.6%).

Figure 7: Frequency of participation in netball

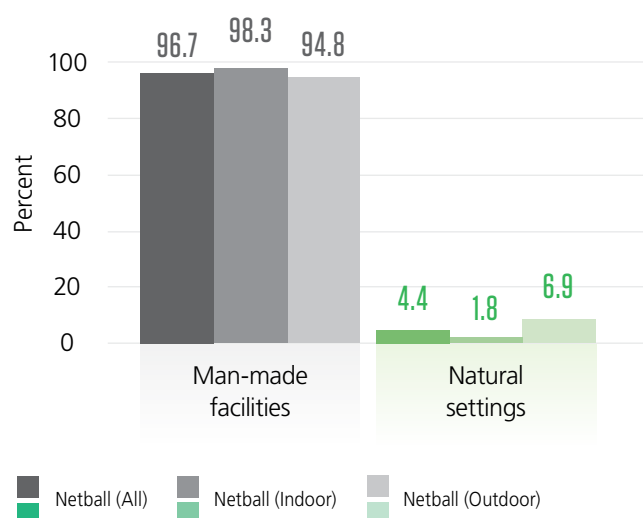


Location of participation

Note: The information below should be used with some caution (some sample sizes are small and statistical tests to identify differences have not been calculated).

Almost all netball participants (96.7%) played the sport at one or more man-made facilities, with similar proportions playing at an *indoor sports facility or complex* (49.4%) and/or at an *outdoor sports facility* (44.2%). Typically, the type of facility reflected the particular sport: indoor netballers most commonly played at an *indoor sports facility or complex* (76.0%), while outdoor netballers most commonly played at an *outdoor sports facility* (82.9%). However, the following information also suggests that over 1 in 10 indoor netballers also played at an *indoor facility not used mainly for sport or recreation* (13.0%) and/or at a *gym or fitness centre* (10.9%). Just over 1 in 10 outdoor netballers also played at an *indoor sports facility or complex* (12.3%, see Figure 8 and the table below it).

Figure 8: Type of location in which adults participate in netball



	Netball (All)	Indoor netball	Outdoor netball
Man-made facilities	%	%	%
At an indoor sports facility or complex	49.4	76.0	12.3
At an outdoor sports facility	44.2	2.0	82.9
At an indoor facility not used mainly for sport or recreation	8.5	13.0	1.4
At a gym or fitness centre	7.7	10.9	2.2
Indoors or outside at a home	1.8	0.0	3.5
Indoors or outside at a marae	0.1	0.1	0.1
Outside on a path, cycleway or walkway in a town or city	0.1	0.0	0.1
Natural settings	%	%	%
Outdoors at a park in a town or city	4.4	1.7	6.9
In the bush or a forest	0.4	0.6	0.0
On an off-road bike trail or walking track	0.3	0.5	0.0
In the countryside or over farmland	0.1	0.1	0.0

Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer.

Ways Participants Take Part in the Sport

Note: The information in this section of the report (covering different ways of participation, through to payment types and membership) should be used with some caution (statistical tests to identify differences have not been calculated).

Different ways that participants take part

Over 5 out of 10 netball participants (54.5%) took part in *regular club competitions*, with just over 3 out of 10 (31.6%) playing on a *casual basis*, and over 2 out of 10 (22.7%) taking part in *short-term, organised competitions* (see Figure 9).

The following information suggests that a higher proportion of outdoor netballers played in *regular club competitions* (63.8%) compared with indoor netballers (46.3%). This was also the main way each had participated in with similar proportions. Indoor netballers appeared more likely to have taken part in *short-term, organised competitions* (28.5%) than outdoor netballers (12.0%, see table below Figure 9).

Figure 9: Ways in which netball participants take part



Sub-sports	Indoor netball		Outdoor netball	
	All %	Main %	All %	Main %
Casually, on their own or with others	29.3	26.9	32.4	23.1
In regular club competitions	46.3	44.1	63.8	62.4
In short-term, organised competitions	28.5	23.6	12.0	10.3
In a one-off or series of events	1.5	0.5	3.3	1.8
In other ways	6.6	3.0	5.0	1.9

Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer.

Participation with other participants

Similar proportions of netballers participated in netball in a *group arranged by the people who took part in the sport* (36.6%) or in a *sports team that was part of a sports club* (34.6%, see Table 4). The following information suggests that higher proportions of indoor netballers participated in a *group arranged by the people who took part in the sport* (42.6%), as part of a *work-related sports team* (25.4%) or *another type of sports team* (11.0%). Outdoor netballers appear more likely to have played in a *sports team that was part of a sports club* (50.9%).

Table 4: Participation with other participant groups

	Netball (ALL)	Indoor netball	Outdoor netball
	%	%	%
A group arranged by the people who take part in the activity	36.6	42.6	26.0
A sports team that is part of a sports club	34.6	19.6	50.9
A work-related sports team	17.7	25.4	5.5
Another type of sports team (like a church team)	7.9	11.0	4.0
An organised group set up by an organisation (eg, local council)	1.0	0.0	1.9
Other type of group	1.6	1.4	1.4
None	11.8	9.4	14.4

Payment types

Table 5 shows that over 3 out of 10 netball participants (33.3%) paid to participate in the sport on a *per visit, entry or hire* basis, with almost 3 out of 10 (26.4%) that paid *by way of membership at a sport or physical activity club* and over 2 out of 10 (22.9%) that paid *by way of entry costs for a competition or event as an individual or team member*. Just under 2 out of 10 (18.6%) played netball for free.

The following information suggests that paying to participate on a *per visit, entry or hire* basis was more common among indoor netballers (52.0%). Paid *membership at a sport or physical activity club* was more common among outdoor netballers (42.7%), and a higher proportion of outdoor netballers participated in the sport for free (24.7%).

Table 5: Payment types when taking part in netball

	Netball (ALL)	Indoor netball	Outdoor netball
	%	%	%
Paid per visit, entry or hire	33.3	52.0	6.2
Paid by way of membership at a sport or physical activity club	26.4	10.1	42.7
Paid entry costs for a competition or event (as an individual or team member)	22.9	21.3	23.3
Could do the activity without paying – it was free	18.6	11.6	24.7
Paid for a concession card	2.3	2.8	1.4
Paid by way of membership at a gym, swimming pool or recreation centre	2.0	0.3	3.4
Paid using a community discount card that gives cheaper entry costs	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other payment type	1.6	2.6	0.2

Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer.

Membership of a club or centre

Over the previous 12 months, over 5 out of 10 netball participants (54.6%) were a *member of some type of club, gym or centre* for the purpose of playing the sport, and were most commonly a *member of a sport or physical activity club* (43.6%, see Table 6). *Membership of a sport club* was most common among outdoor netballers (57.5%), while indoor netballers were most commonly not a *member of any type of gym or centre* for the purpose of doing the sport (55.0%).

Table 6: Membership of a club, gym or centre to play netball

	Netball (All)	Indoor netball	Outdoor netball
	%	%	%
Member of ANY club/gym/centre	54.6	45.0	63.1
Member of sport or physical activity club	43.6	30.5	57.5
Member of gym or fitness centre	3.5	4.3	1.7
Member of community leisure or recreation centre	8.9	11.6	3.9
Member of other type of club	0.5	0.8	0.1
Not a member of any club/gym/centre	45.4	55.0	36.9

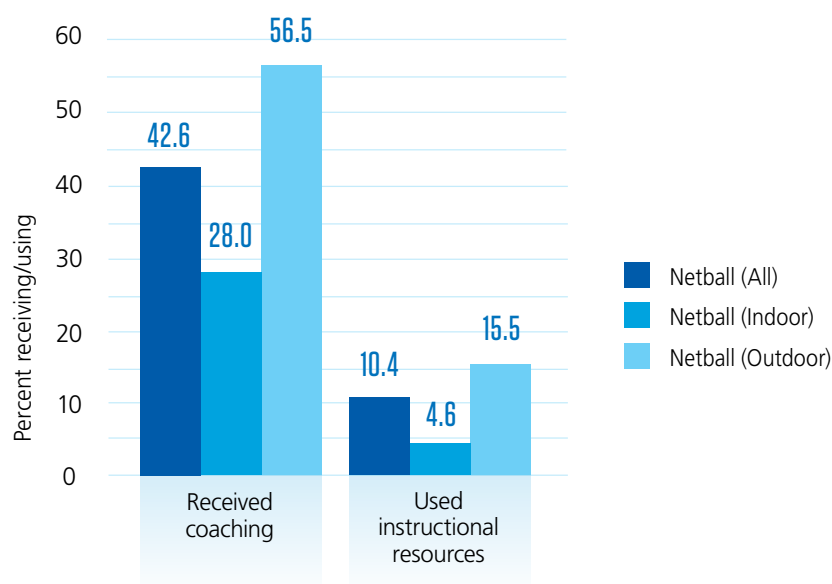
Note: Respondents could report being a member of each of the four types of club.

Coaching and use of instructional resources

Figure 10 shows that over 4 out of 10 netball participants (42.6%) received instruction or coaching for the sport to help improve their performance in the past 12 months, while 1 in 10 (10.4%) used instructional resources (online or other books or videos).

The following information suggests that higher proportions of outdoor netballers received coaching or instruction (56.5%) or used instructional resources (15.5%) compared with indoor netballers (28.0% and 4.6%, respectively).

Figure 10: Receipt of coaching and use of instructional resources by netball players



Motivations for and Barriers to Participation

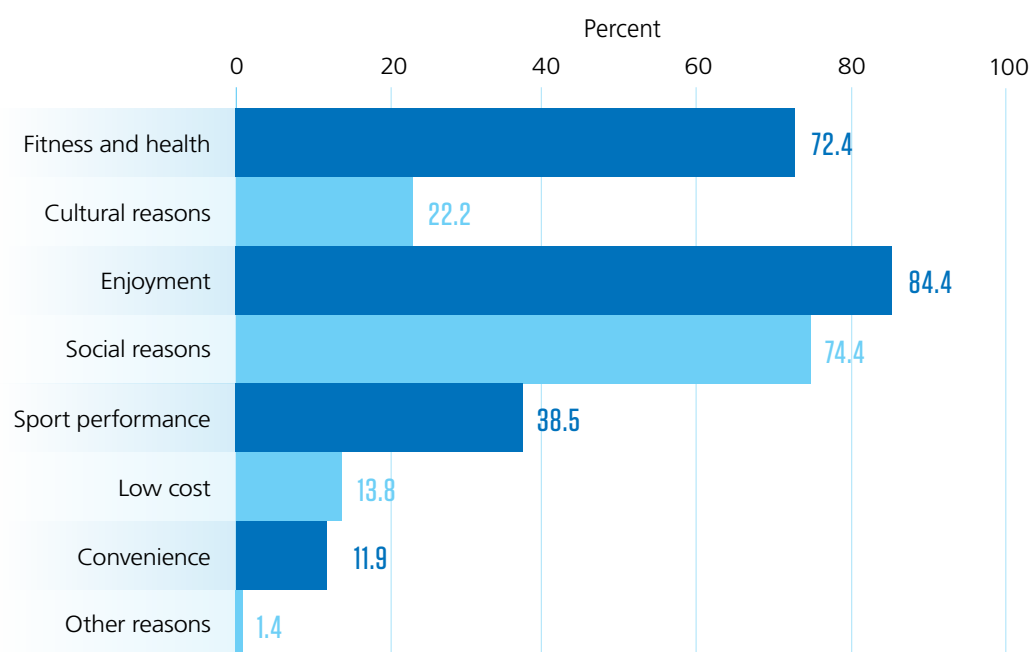
Reasons for taking part

Note: The information below should be used with some caution (some sample sizes are small and statistical tests to identify differences have not been calculated).

Over 8 out of 10 of all netball participants (84.4%) took part in the sport for the enjoyment or the fun of it, followed by similar proportions (over 7 out of 10 each) participating for social reasons such as to meet with friends or be part of a club (74.4%), and for fitness and health reasons (72.4%); just under 4 out of 10 (38.5%) took part for sport performance reasons (see Figure 11).

The reasons for participating were similar for both indoor netballers and outdoor netballers.

Figure 11: Reasons for participating in netball



Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer.

Sub-sports	Indoor netball	Outdoor netball
	%	%
Fitness and health	74.8	71.0
Cultural reasons	19.6	25.4
Enjoyment	83.8	84.7
Social reasons	75.2	69.6
Sport performance	34.7	40.9
Low cost	13.9	12.2
Convenience	10.8	12.0
Other reasons	2.3	0.0

Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer. See Appendix 1 for more detail about what each group of reasons encompasses.

Interest in trying new activities and barriers to trying

Figure 12 shows that, among all adults, almost 5 out of 10 (46.8%) want to try a new sport or activity. Most commonly this includes just under 3 out of 10 (28.0%) that want to try a new recreational activity. Almost 1 in 10 (6.3%) want to try a team-based sport (including netball, but also see below for how activities have been grouped) and over 1 in 10 (12.5%) want to try some type of 'other' sport. Figure 13 shows that 6 out of 10 (59.8%) of those wanting to try a new sport or activity would most like to try a new recreational activity, over 1 in 10 (13.5%) would most like to try a new team-based sport and almost 3 out of 10 (26.7%) would most like to try a type of 'other' sport.

Figure 12: Proportion of all adults wanting to try any new sport or activity, and type of sport/activity

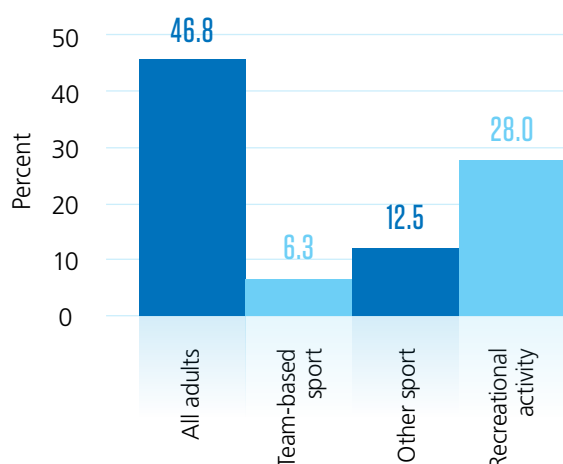
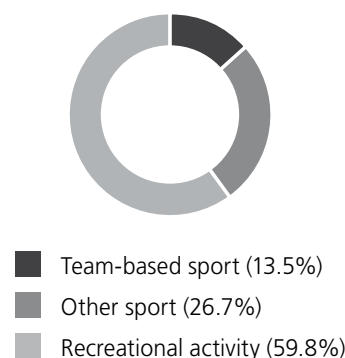


Figure 13: Of those wanting to try a new sport or activity – type of activity would most like to try



Notes:

Team-based sport includes such sports as netball, rugby, football, basketball, cricket, touch rugby and volleyball.

Other sport includes such sports as tennis, golf, martial arts, badminton, bowls and motorsports.

Recreational activity includes walking, fishing, swimming, cycling, jogging/running, dance, canoeing/kayaking; it excludes gardening and 'non-active activity'.

The main barrier to adults trying a new team-based sport (including netball) was a lack of time, identified by over 5 out of 10 adults (54.8%). This was followed by similar proportions identifying barriers such as poor health/disability/injury (13.6%), not knowing where to go or who to contact to do the sport (10.5%) and/or not having anyone to do the sport with (10.5%, see Table 7).

For those adults interested in trying each type of new activity, cost appeared to be a less prominent barrier to trying a new team-based sport than it was to trying a new type of 'other' sport or a new recreational activity.

Table 7: Barriers to trying team-based sports

All adults who would most like to try a new team-based sport	
	%
Lack of time	54.8
Poor health/disability/injury	13.6
Don't know where to go or who to contact to do the activity	10.5
Don't have anyone to do the activity with	10.5
Too costly/can't afford it	8.4
I already do a lot of sport and recreation activities	8.0
Having to commit to playing for a whole season/programme	6.4

Notes:

Only barriers identified by more than 5% of respondents are listed. Respondents could provide more than one answer.

Interest in doing more of existing activities and barriers to doing more

Figure 14 shows that, among existing participants, over 4 out of 10 (42.7%) were interested in doing more of a sport or activity that they currently participated in. This includes over 3 out of 10 (33.1%) that were interested in doing more of a recreational activity, while fewer than 1 in 10 each of those participating in a team-based sport (including netball) or a type of 'other' sport would like to do more of that sport (3.7% and 5.9%, respectively). Figure 15 shows that just under 8 out of 10 (77.6%) of those wanting to do more of an existing sport or activity would most like to do more of an existing recreational activity, just under 1 in 10 (8.6%) would most like to do more of an existing team-based sport and over 1 in 10 (13.8%) would most like to do more of an existing type of 'other' sport.

Figure 14: Proportion of all adults wanting to do more of an existing sport or activity, and type of sport/activity

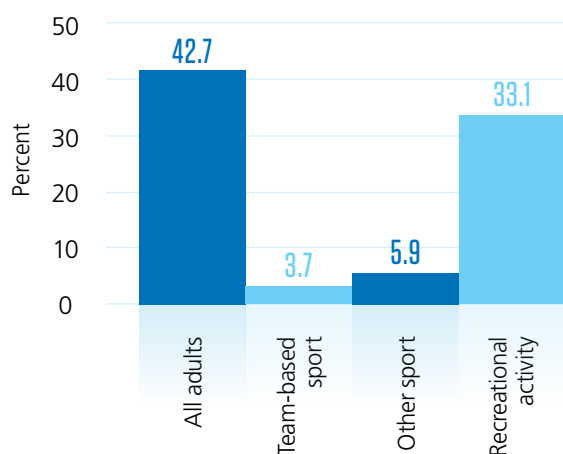
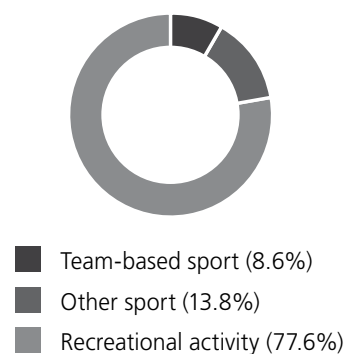


Figure 15: Of those wanting to do more of an existing sport or activity – type of activity would most like to do more of



Notes:

Team-based sport includes such sports as netball, rugby, football, basketball, cricket, touch rugby and volleyball.

Other sport includes such sports as tennis, golf, martial arts, badminton, bowls and motorsports.

Recreational activity includes walking, fishing, swimming, cycling, jogging/running, dance, canoeing/kayaking; it excludes gardening and 'non-active activity'.

The main barrier to participants doing more of an existing team-based sport was a lack of time, identified by almost 7 out of 10 participants (65.7%), followed by 1 in 10 (9.3%) indicating they did not have anyone to do the sport with (see Table 8).

For those participants interested in doing more of each type of existing sport or activity, cost appeared to be less of a barrier to those interested in doing more of a team-based sport than it was to those interested in doing either a type of 'other' sport or a recreational activity.

Table 8: Barriers to doing more team-based sports

Participants who would like to do more of a team-based sport	
	%
Lack of time	65.7
Don't have anyone to do the activity with	9.3
Access	7.3
I already do a lot of sport and recreation activities	6.6
Too costly/can't afford it	5.2

Notes:

Only barriers identified by more than 5% of respondents are listed.

Respondents could provide more than one answer.

Trends in Participation: 1997/98 to 2013/14

Figure 16 presents insights into participation trends in netball (both indoor and outdoor) between 1997/98 and 2013/14.

Note: The results shown in Figure 16 may differ from corresponding results earlier in this report, and previous trend reporting, because they have been analysed using a different approach. Due to the constraints of the 1997/98 Survey a different approach (from that used earlier in the report) has also been taken to reporting sub-populations. See Appendix 1 for more information.

Overall, there has been a decrease in participation in netball among all adults, by 1.2 percentage points, between 1997/98 and 2013/14. This downward trend has been largest among women netball participants (by 2.3 percentage points).

Participation rates have decreased between 1997/98 and 2013/14 across each age group, although for adults aged 35 to 49 years and 65 years or over participation has been slightly higher since 2007/08. The largest decrease (by 2.8 percentage points) has been among adults aged 25 to 34 years.

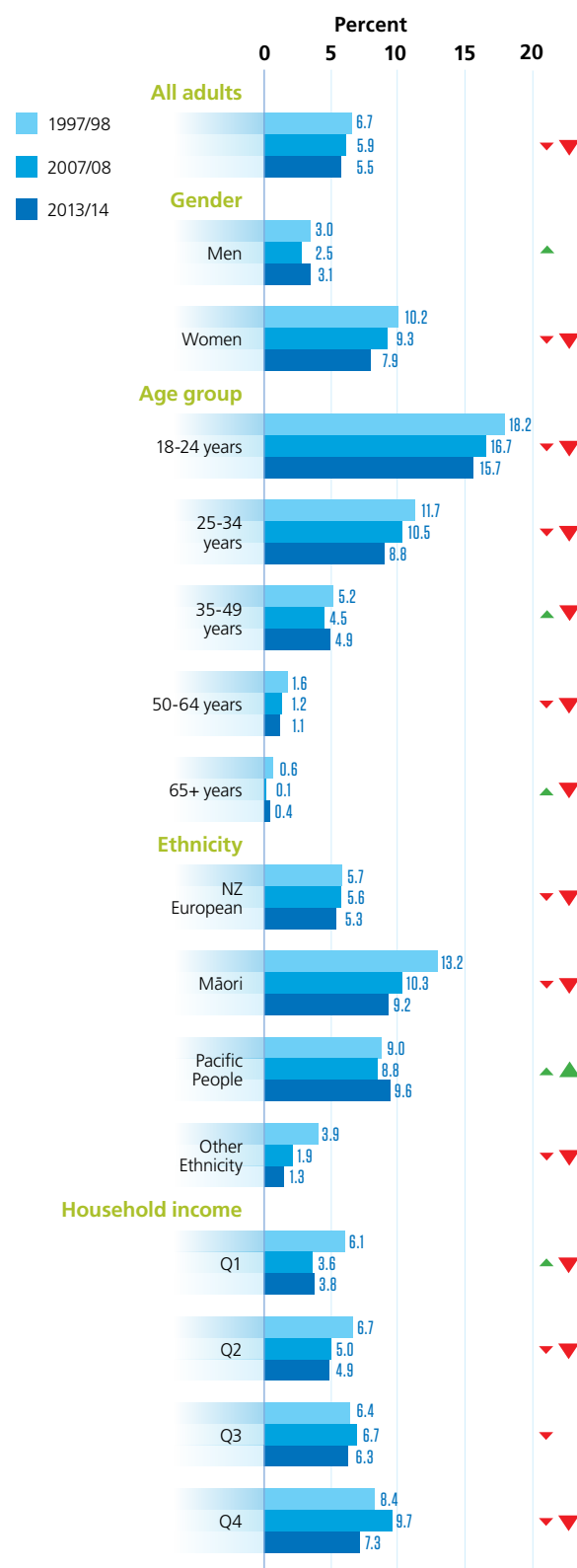
Trends in participation are mixed for different ethnic groups. Participation has only increased among Pacific People (by a small 0.6 percentage points) since 1997/98. It has decreased for each of the other ethnic groups, with the largest decrease being among Māori (by 4.0 percentage points).

Netball participation rates are generally lower in 2013/14 than in 1997/98 for most household income groups. Participation among adults in the Q3 group has remained consistent between 2013/14 and 1997/98, although it is lower than in 2007/08, while for those in the lowest (Q1) group, participation is slightly higher in 2013/14 than in 2007/08, even though it is 2.2 percentage points lower than in 1997/98.

Key:

- ▲ Significant increase between 2007/08 and 2013/14
- ▼ Significant decrease between 2007/08 and 2013/14
- ▲ Significant increase between 1997/98 and 2013/14
- ▼ Significant decrease between 1997/98 and 2013/14
- Blank or none indicates no significant difference exists.

Figure 16: Trends in participation: Netball (indoor and outdoor combined)



APPENDIX 1

Notes on Analysis and Statistical Significance

Statistically significant results

Figures from sample surveys like the Active New Zealand Survey (ANZS) are subject to variation that arises from using a randomly drawn sample rather than surveying the total population of interest. It should be noted that analyses to determine whether results in this report are statistically significant have typically **not been calculated**.

Trend analysis

The results in the trend section have been analysed using an approach (the adjusted means from a logistic regression) for comparing results from surveys carried out in different years. The model applied used only the first order interactions of year (1997/98, 2007/08, 2013/14) with each of gender, age group, ethnicity, and household income (quartiles and refused). There were no interactions between the 'controlling' explanatory variables (eg, gender and age group). The participation rates were then estimated in the usual way using the replicated weights to produce sample errors on the predicted participation rate. The participation of each individual is then predicted by assuming all the people came from 2013. The participation rate is then estimated. The difference in these two rates and the sample error on the difference determine whether the difference is significant.

Ethnicity – Survey respondents were able to identify themselves with more than one ethnic group (eg, Māori and Pacific). For the purposes of the trend analysis, respondents may be placed in more than one group if a mix of ethnicities has been identified. Also, Asian only ethnicities were not separately identified in earlier surveys. Consequently, the results for an ethnic group cannot be compared with another ethnic group; they can only be compared with results for all adults.

Household income – Household income groups are divided into four quartiles, with the lowest quartile (Q1) representing people with the lowest household incomes, and Q4 being those people with the highest incomes. Some people did not identify their household incomes, and are excluded from these groups and the reporting of findings.

Notes on Definitions of Key Variables

New Zealand Index of Socioeconomic Deprivation (NZDep)

NZDep is an index of socioeconomic deprivation that combines nine variables (household income, including eligibility for means-tested benefits, household ownership, family structure, employment, qualifications, number of bedrooms per household, access to a telephone and access to a car).

The Index is applied to each meshblock (the geographical units used at the first stage of ANZS sample selection). NZDep2006 has been used for the purpose of this reporting, as NZDep2013 was not available at the time of sample selection.

The Index is a scale from 1 to 10. Each point on the scale includes 10% of the New Zealand population. The lower the number the less deprivation; the higher the number the more deprivation.

For the purpose of this report, adults have been grouped into three deprivation bands: low (1-3), medium (4-7) and high (8-10) deprivation.

Location

The definitions of the locations used by Statistics New Zealand are:

- Main urban – minimum population of 30,000 and over
- Secondary urban – populations of 10,000 to 29,999
- Minor urban – populations of 1,000 to 9,999, effectively smaller towns
- Rural – remaining areas (eg, townships, crossroad villages), with populations below 1,000.

Main reasons for participating

Those who answered questions about why they participated in different sports/activities were prompted using a showcard with a range of possible reasons. For each activity, respondents could choose more than one of the prompted reasons and/or provide other reasons. Specific reasons were grouped under more generic headings on the showcard; these are reported on in this report. The following table shows the reasons that appeared on the showcard.

Generic reason	Specific reason
Fitness and health	To keep fit (not just to lose weight)
	To lose weight/get toned
	To relieve stress
	To help with an injury
	To help with a disability
	It provides me with a physical challenge
Cultural reasons	It's a way I can connect with my culture
	To support my friends and family to take part
Enjoyment	Just to enjoy it/It's fun to do
Social reasons	To meet with friends
	To meet new people
	To be part of a club
	To be part of a team
Sport performance	To train/improve performance
	To take part in competition
Low cost	It doesn't cost much to do
Convenience	I don't need to join a club
	I don't need to join a gym
	I can take part when the time suits me
	I can easily get to places close by to do the activity



Further information

Further information about the Active New Zealand Survey methodology and/or other reports are available from: www.srknowledge.org.nz/researchseries/active-new-zealand-20132014/



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