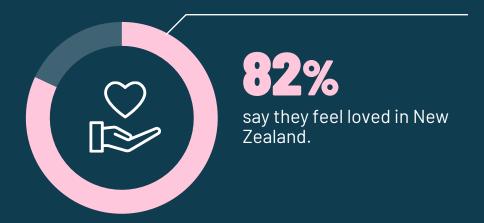


### **Love life in numbers: New Zealand**

say they're happy with

their romantic/sex life.





of those who are married/partnered are satisfied with their relationship.



of people who are married/partnered are happy with their romantic/sex life vs. 46% of single people.

## How satisfied are you with feeling loved?

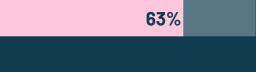
Higher-income people

90%

Middle-income people

**81**%

Lower-income people





### **Love Life Satisfaction Index**

The Love Life Satisfaction Index\* brings together how people feel about love, romance and relationships in a single indicator.

It brings together how satisfied people are with the love in their life, their sex lives and their relationship with their partner.

Countries in LATAM and Asia are most satisfied with their "love lives".
Colombians top the table for being the most happy generally about their love life and the most satisfied with their sex lives in particular.

Thailand ranks second on the index and Thais are the most satisfied with their partners.

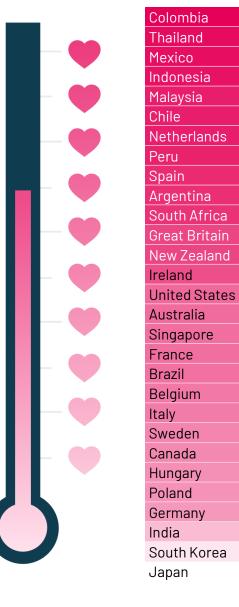
Japan and South Korea have the lowest level of satisfaction among the countries surveyed for this report.

Brazil is outlier in Latin America, being the only country from the region in the bottom half of the table.

Meanwhile the Netherlands and Spain are the only European countries to make it into the top ten, while much of the region is, relatively speaking, lacking satisfaction with their love lives compared to the rest of the world.

New Zealand sits in the middle of the love life satisfaction rankings, 12th equal with Great Britain and pleasingly ahead of our Australian cousins.



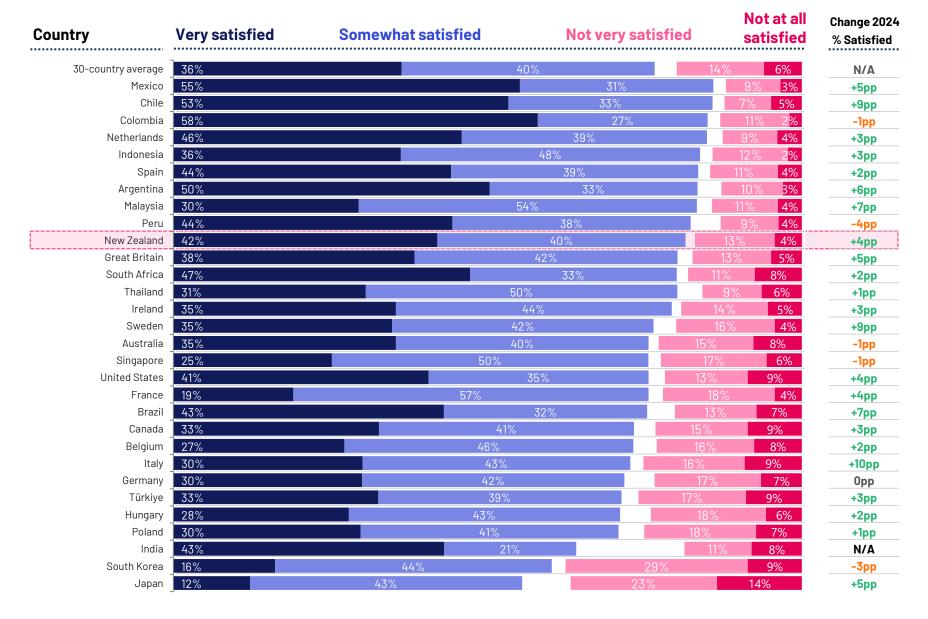




<sup>\*</sup>The index is an average of the three questions asked on love, romance and relationships. The score is out of 100.

Overall, how satisfied are you with each of the following aspects of your life:

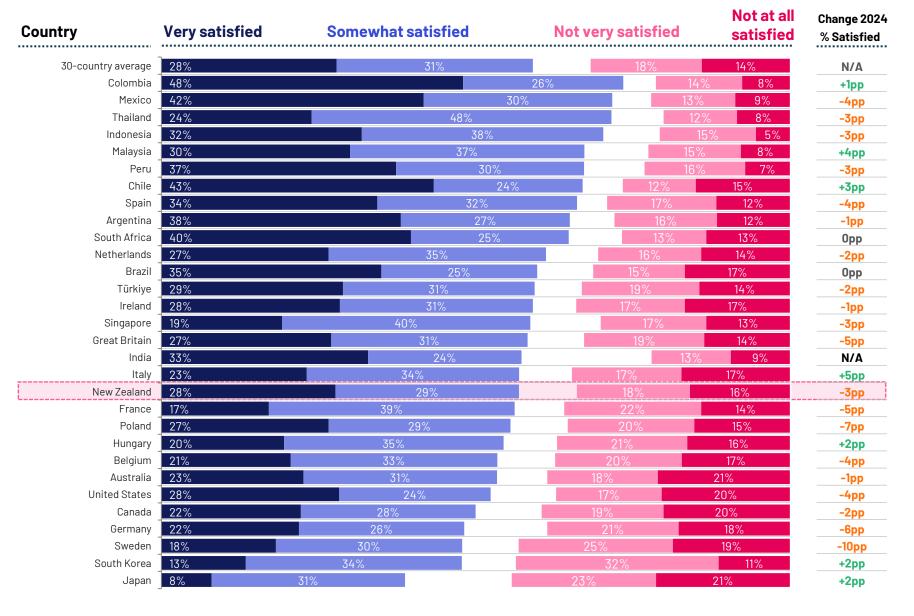
Feeling loved





Overall, how satisfied are you with each of the following aspects of your life:

My romantic/sex life

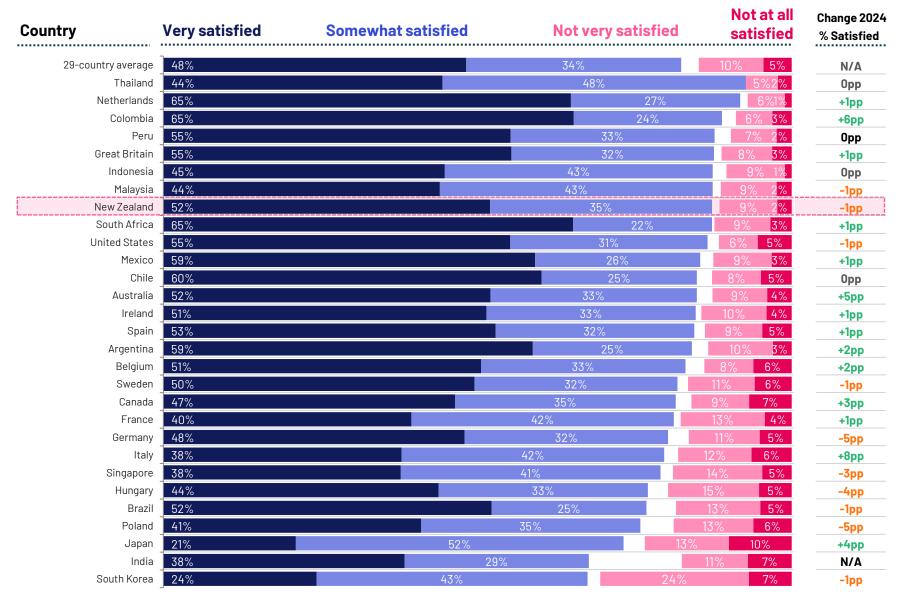




Overall, how satisfied are you with each of the following aspects of your life:

My relationship with my partner/spouse\*

\*Asked only of those who are married or partnered



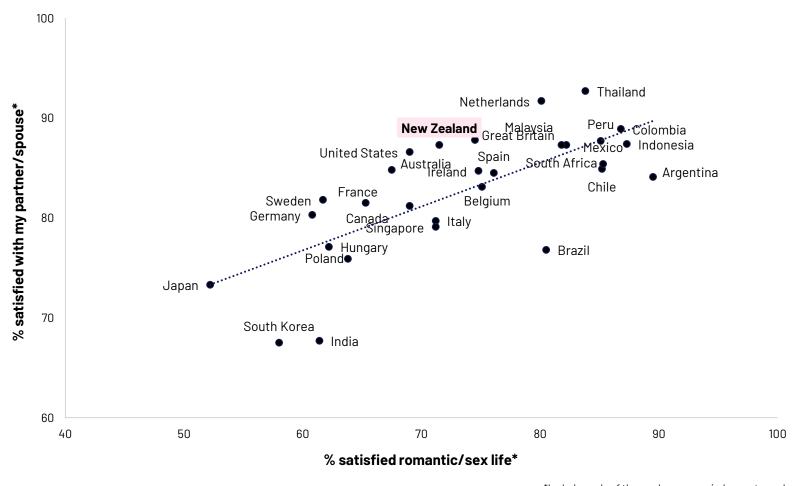


# Happiness with sex life and partner are correlated

People in countries that are more satisfied with their relationship with their partner are more likely to be happy with their romantic/sex life.

However, there are countries that are outliers. In Brazil, South Korea and India people are less satisfied with their partner compared to their level of satisfaction with their romantic/sex life overall.

#### % satisfied with their partner vs % satisfied with their romantic/sex life



\*Includes only of those who are married or partnered

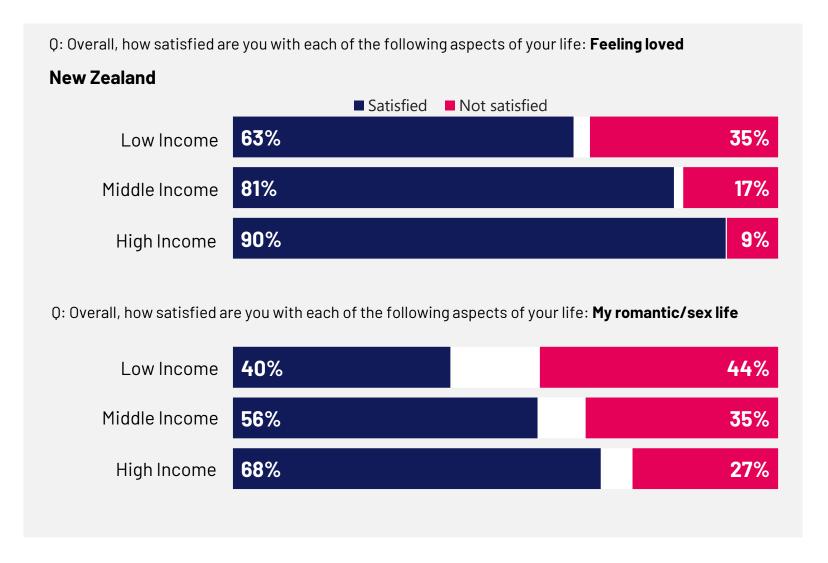


# Money does bring love life happiness

Like other countries, those on a higher income are more likely to feel loved and be happier with their romantic/sex lives.

Ninety per cent of high-income earners in New Zealand say they are satisfied with the love in their life compared to 81% of those on a middle income and 63% on a low income.

The same is true when it comes to their romantic/sex life. Sixty-eight of people with a high income are satisfied with their sex life compared to only 40% of low-income earners.

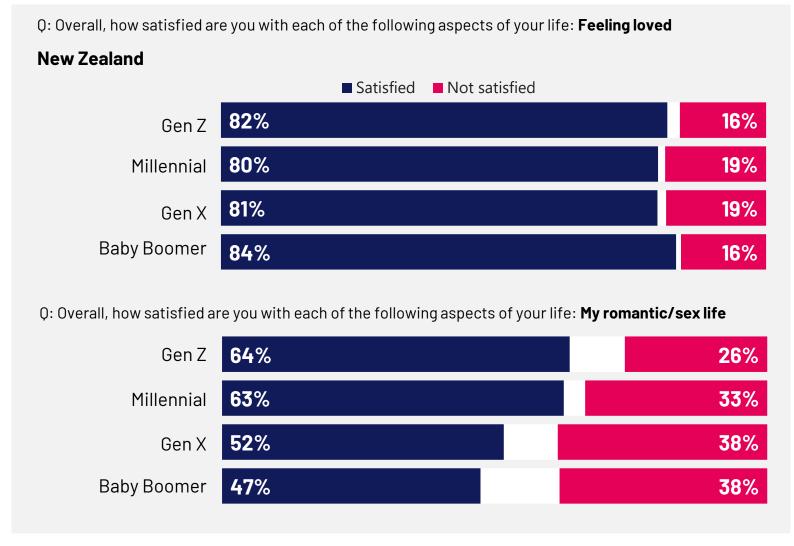




# Little difference in satisfaction across generations

A lot is made of differences across age groups and generations, but when it comes to feeling loved, there is not much between them. Over four in five Baby Boomers are satisfied with the love in their life.

Gen Z and Millennials are slightly happier with their romantic/sex lives in New Zealand. Meanwhile, approximately half of Gen X and Baby Boomers report they are satisfied.







### Methodology

These are the results of a 30-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, December 20, 2024, and Friday, January 3, 2025. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 23,765 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Republic of Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, South Africa, Türkiye, and the United States, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

The sample consists of approximately 2,000 individuals in Japan, 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South

Korea, Sweden, Thailand, and Türkiye. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online.

Samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Türkiye are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population.

India's sample represents a large subset of its urban population — social economic classes A, B and C in metros and tier 1-3 town classes across all four zones.

The data is weighted so that the composition of each country's sample best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data. "The Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries and markets in which the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total result.

When percentages do not sum up to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be +/-1 percentage point more/less than the actual result, this may be

due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of "don't know" or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll where N=1,000 being accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of where N=500 being accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.

The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.



## For more information

#### **Jamie Stinson**

Content Director Ipsos Knowledge Centre

Jamie.Stinson@ipsos.com

