



Are Older Adults' Leisure Patterns Consistent with the Active Ageing Model? The Influence of the Ageist Stereotypes

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More and more studies indicate that leisure plays a fundamental role in active ageing. Our study describes the current leisure patterns of older adults, comparing them with other age groups. Consequently, 445 adults, stratified by age (young, middle-aged and older adults), were selected and subsequently administered a set of tests. The results indicate that older people claim having more time for their leisure activities; however, the diversity of activities performed is lower, showing a negative gradient based on age. The leisure patterns of older people reflect a predominance of passive leisure, little cultural leisure time and moderate levels of social and physical leisure activities. Older people's leisure seems to be influenced by ageist stereotypes and attribution biases. Our findings imply that these results could be used to design and implement programs aimed at promoting leisure styles that contribute to increase active ageing.

Keywords: Leisure, older adults, active ageing, ageism, attributions.

Introduction

The increase in the number of older people worldwide is a phenomenon widely recorded in international reports (United Nations, 2017). However, the demographic ageing of the population does not present a homogeneous distribution, with Europe being highlighted as the oldest continent; Spain, in this context, stands out as one of the oldest countries in the world (Eurostat, 2018), with Galicia – region located northwest of this country – as one of the Spanish communities with the highest ageing rates (Abellán *et al.*, 2017).

In this ageing context, in scientific contexts as well as socio-political perspectives, there has been a growing concern in the last two decades about how to achieve 'good ageing'.

This article has been theoretically framed within the ‘active ageing’ paradigm. This concept seeks a more holistic approach: rather than a healthy ageing, proposing (in addition to health as an area of care) social participation, security and lifelong learning. More and more studies indicate that the participation of older people in leisure activities plays a fundamental role for active ageing, increasing the chances of social integration and with important benefits in physical, mental health and quality of life (Eriksson Sörman *et al.*, 2014; Fernández-Mayoralas *et al.*, 2015; Alonso-Sánchez, 2017; Ryu and Heo, 2018). However, ageist attitudes can condition leisure patterns, negatively affecting active ageing (Cornwell *et al.*, 2008; Cerquera *et al.*, 2012; Lucas-Matheu, 2013; North and Fiske, 2013; Emile *et al.*, 2014; Nunes *et al.*, 2018).

In this research we have set out to describe the current leisure patterns of older adults, comparing them with other age groups and analysing whether these coincide with the attributions that others grant them. More specifically, we have considered the following secondary objectives to: 1) Determine the time and participation in different leisure activities in the different age groups; 2) Compare the attribution on the use of leisure time that a person perceives about themselves (self-attribution) with those attributed to an older person (hetero-attribution) in each of the age groups; 3) Identify reliable high participation predictors for the types of leisure studied (cultural, passive, social and physical).

We begin the article by briefly reviewing the active ageing construct and its relationship to leisure. Below we describe the methodology employed as well as the empirical results of the study. We conclude with a discussion section, including the implications of the results for future social policies in relation to the promotion of leisure for old people.

Leisure patterns and active ageing

In 2002 the WHO coined the term ‘active ageing’ and defined it as ‘the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age’ (WHO, 2002: 79). Three strategic lines for the promotion of active ageing emerged from the definition itself: health, participation and security; a new strategic line, called ‘lifelong learning’, was added in 2015 (Kalache *et al.*, 2015). Essentially, the insistence on the use of the word ‘active’ was due to a desire to express not only the ability to remain physically active, but also the idea that older adults should be involved in their own lives, as well as in social, political, economic, and educational matters. The emergence of this term and its widespread expansion in gerontological studies implies a change of perspective in the image of old age and ageing, switching from a negative vision centred on passivity or inactivity to a more positive image in which activity and the older adult as an autonomous and independent individual are prioritised (Marhánková, 2011).

The confusion and lack of operationalisation of the definition and components of ‘active ageing’ has led to multiple interpretations; it is sometimes limited to labour, an approach criticised by different authors (Foster and Walker, 2015; Walker and Zaidi, 2016). A broad, multidimensional model is currently being proposed, integrated by several different elements (Pinazo *et al.*, 2010; Perales *et al.*, 2014). Marsillas *et al.* (2017) argue that active ageing is a high-level construct composed of two broad categories of variables: status variables, which include elements related to health; and process variables, which represent different dimensions comprising both productive and leisure activities.

Higher levels of active ageing are related to more time spent on leisure activities and greater social participation (Punyakaew *et al.*, 2019). Participation, a pillar of active ageing, goes beyond work activity, integrating different areas and different activities of social, cultural, civic, or routine type of daily life (Fernández-Mayoralas *et al.*, 2015). From this perspective, leisure expands the possibilities of integration and social participation, allowing to face the loneliness, frustration, or boredom of not knowing what to do, and interpersonal relationships, personal self-development, or optimism (Kim *et al.*, 2017). Numerous studies endorse the benefits of older people's participation in leisure activities, both for specific aspects of physical or mental health and for more general purposes, such as satisfaction with life, personal well-being, or quality of life (Eriksson Sörman *et al.*, 2014; Fernández-Mayoralas *et al.*, 2015; Alonso-Sánchez, 2017; Ryu and Heo, 2018).

Our relationship with time is one of the aspects that changes in a great way as we age. Loss of professional activity or lower family burdens related to childcare, among other factors, explains why older people are more likely to have a lot of free time (Genoe *et al.*, 2019), although sometimes this can bring on other challenges including caring for older relatives, or grandchildren, etc. Free time is understood as a measurable and quantifiable temporary space, available to individuals once their obligations (e.g. physiological, family) have been fulfilled. The amount of free time is different for each person and different factors influence it, including age and gender. Older people in general have more free time, but women have less – for these women, even in the retirement stage, free time often remains shorter. This is either because they do not experience work changes (they never had work outside the home) and/or because they continue with a greater role in domestic work and family care (Yerkes *et al.*, 2020).

This increased availability of free time in the group of older adults is not always associated with a positive and pleasant experience of it, since it may generate uncertainties regarding how to use it. However, free time is a requirement for leisure; only the pleasant, self-servicing, and autonomous experience of that free time makes it leisure (Cuenca, 2009). However, the use of free time may be affected by stereotypes towards ageing, which include assumptions and generalisations that prescribe how older people should behave (Lucas-Matheu, 2013; Emile *et al.*, 2014; Dionigi, 2015; Nunes *et al.*, 2018).

To turn such free time into a positive experience (transforming it into enjoyment) is one of the greatest challenges for active ageing; within this framework, the principles of activity, independence, autonomy, and participation are the key aspects that should guide the organisation of leisure time in older adults. Their satisfaction and quality of life may vary depending on how they use their leisure time (Lee and Yeong, 2012; Cha, 2018).

Method

To determine the sample size, the program for epidemiological analysis from tabulated data (EPIDAT, version 4.1) was used, for a population size of 2.118.586 (inhabitants of Galicia ageing between eighteen and eighty-five years). With an expected proportion of 75 per cent a minimum absolute accuracy of 1 per cent and a maximum of 4 per cent, and a 95 per cent confidence level, the population size was 451 participants. However, considering the possibility of rejections and invalid questionnaires, an additional 5 per cent was recruited, leaving the sample at 478. Finally, 455 participants were considered for the study, taking into account the negative ones (fifteen) and erroneous or incomplete questionnaires (eight).

The selection of the participants began with a random, multi-stage cluster sampling. First, it was stratified by province, and selected for each stratum (habitat size); a sample proportional to the distribution of the population aged eighteen to eighty-five years; after that, the selection of the municipalities where the field study would be carried out was decided. Finally, in each municipality the census sections were selected to adjust the distribution to sampling points around seven participants (range five to nine). For the primary sampling units (provinces) the procedure was randomised, for the secondary ones (municipalities) and for the last units (individuals) it was mixed (random and intentional), setting quotas by age and gender, according to the distribution of the population. The response rate was 97 per cent.

The 'young' category (from eighteen to thirty-five) represented 33 per cent of the total with 145 participants; the 'middle-aged' category (from thirty-six to sixty-four years) represented 35 per cent with 154 participants; the 'older adults' category (sixty-five years or older) represented 33 per cent with 146 participants.

Regarding gender, 42 per cent were men and 58 per cent women, the latter being the majority in all age groups.

Instruments

Data collection was carried out by administering an integrated set of tests, evaluating leisure time uses, knowledge and stereotypes about old age and ageing, and satisfaction with own ageing. It also included several questions related to participants' socio-demographic data and other issues related to ageing. These instruments for assessment included the tools described below.

Questionnaire on the Use of Time in Leisure Activities

It was adapted from the original tool used by the Center for Research on Social Reality in its study on the use of time in Spain (CIRES, 1996), in which they gather information on the number of hours participants devote to different leisure activities on a weekly basis. Each participant had to answer how much time he/she devoted to different leisure activities and how long he/she thought older adults spent on these activities.

The Facts on Ageing Quiz-1 (FAQ-1; Palmore, 1998)

This questionnaire evaluates knowledge and attitudinal biases towards old age and ageing. It comprises twenty-five questions concerning physical, psychological, and social aspects related to ageing, as well as different stereotypes. Participants must choose the right answer among four alternatives through a multiple-choice format. The FAQ-1 is designed to measure knowledge; however, by means of a correction algorithm, it also determines positive and negative attitudinal biases, as well as the net attitudinal tendency. Total scores range from 0 to 25: the higher the score, the greater the knowledge about ageing and the health of older people. Internal consistency (Cronbach alpha) ranges from 0.45 to 0.66 (Pett *et al.*, 2003; Williams *et al.*, 2007). In this study, Cronbach's alpha was 0.62.

Attitudes Towards Own Ageing Subscale (AHPE-PGCMS)

It is comprised of items from the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Moral Scale (Lawton, 1975). This scale was used in previous studies (Liang and Bollen, 1983; Levy *et al.*, 2002) as a tool to measure perceptions regarding 'good ageing'. It is composed of five items, the first four with dichotomous response format, while the fifth item offers three response options. Scores range from 0 to 5: the higher the score the better the perception of ageing. Test-retest reliability ranged from 0.91 after five weeks to 0.75 after three months (Liang and Bollen, 1983). In the present study the Cronbach alpha was 0.73, which indicates an adequate value of reliability of the scale used.

Socio-demographic data and issues regarding ageing

This section collected information on age, gender, marital status, employment status, political choice, religious beliefs and practice, cohabitation, and care of older people, as well as self-perceived knowledge about old age and ageing.

Procedure

The fieldwork was carried out by a research team with university training and having a socio-health profile, who were specifically trained to carry out this study.

All participants were provided with the same set of instruments, although the questionnaires were administered individually. In their administration, APA Ethical Guidelines for Research with Human Participants (Baltes *et al.*, 1981) were taken into consideration, so all subjects were informed of the characteristics of the research, and their consent and collaboration were requested, asking for their sincerity, and informing that all the information collected would be treated confidentially. Refusal to participate was below 3 per cent.

Design

This is a transversal, descriptive study designed to be implemented by means of surveys. As dependent variables, we have used the attributes being assessed on the questionnaires described in the previous section, and as an independent variable we structured the participants by age, determining three age groups: young (18-35); middle age (36-64); and older adults (65-85).

Data Analysis

To analyse the data, univariate and multivariate statistical techniques were used. For the univariate descriptive analysis, we used central trend and dispersion statistics (means and typical deviations), frequency analysis, percentages, and analytical contrasts, using chi-square for categorical variables. After using the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* test to verify the assumption of normality, which was not met, we decided to perform the contrasts for continuous variables using nonparametric tests: The *Kruskal-Wallis H* test (for k independent variable groups) and the *Mann-Whiney U* test (for two independent groups) were

used to perform *post hoc* contrasts where necessary; and the Wilcoxon signed-rank test (for two related groups) was implemented to detect significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

On the other hand, on the basis of classifying the different leisure activities, a theoretical categorisation was carried out that has been confirmed by an empirical procedure, using a factorial analysis (extraction method: analysis of main components).

Finally, binary logistic regression was used to identify the reliable predictors of each of the leisure category (physical, cultural, social, and passive), which were used as dependent variables. As predictor variables they were used for each model: age, gender, marital status, employment status, political choice, religious beliefs and practice, cohabitation, and care of older people, as well as scores on the Ageing Knowledge scale (*The Facts on Ageing Quiz-1*) and on the scale of attitudes towards the ageing itself (*Attitudes Towards Own Ageing Subscale*).

Results

Demographic and social attributes of the sample

As shown in Table 1, no statistically significant associations between the variable stratification by age group and the variables gender and level of self-perceived knowledge about ageing were detected. On the other hand, a statistically significant association was found between the age stratification variable and the socio-demographic and classification variables described below, some predictable or expected due to participants belonging to each age group, such as level of education ($X^2=184.85$, $p=.000$), marital status ($X^2=322.83$, $p=.000$) or employment status ($X^2=408.10$, $p=.000$). Older adults have a lower level of education, are married, or widowed to a greater extent, and their employment situation is defined by not studying or working and by being retired.

Statistically significant association was also found in relation to living with older adults ($X^2=11.72$, $p=.020$); taking care of older adults ($X^2=19.72$, $p=.001$); political choice ($X^2=33.45$, $p=.000$), religious beliefs ($X^2=112.36$, $p=.000$) and religious practices ($X^2=87.71$, $p=.000$). Older people relay being ideologically right-wing more than other age groups, as well as having more religious beliefs and practicing their religion more often. In addition, the older age group reported having been involved in the care of an older adult the most, and together with the middle-aged group, they have also lived with people aged sixty-five or older most often.

Time and participation in different leisure activities according to age group

The total amount of time devoted to the fifteen leisure activities studied – the sum of weekly hours – is significantly higher in the older adults' group ($X^2=19.05$, $p=.000$), which reflects the fact that they devote a significant part of their time to leisure: more specifically, 42 per cent of their hours per week, as opposed to 30 per cent for the middle-aged group. On average, older adults spend 9.98 hours per day in leisure activities (2.75 hours more than the middle-aged group and 0.84 hours more than the young). This total time is distributed unevenly in different activities regarding the different age groups studied.

Regarding self-attribution, of the fifteen activities analysed, those in which they declare investing more time are: 'watching television and/or listening to the radio' (18.92 hours) and 'resting, doing nothing' (16.33 hours). At a certain distance, with a weekly

Table 1 Socio-demographic data and issues regarding ageing by age group

	Age 18-35 (n=145)	Age 36-64 (n=154)	Age >65 (n=146)	χ^2	Sig.
Sex					
Male	40.00%	46.80%	40.40%	1.77	0,412
Female	60.00%	53.20%	59.60%		
Level of Education					
Elementary	11.70%	44.20%	87.70%	184.85	0.000
Secondary	39.30%	37.00%	9.60%		
Higher	49.00%	18.80%	2.70%		
Marital Status					
Single	87.60%	13.60%	9.60%	322.83	0.000
Married	11.00%	72.70%	53.40%		
Divorced	0.70%	11.70%	3.40%		
Widowed	0.70%	1.90%	33.60%		
Has cohabitated with someone over 65	65.50%	79.20%	78.80%	11.72	0.020
Has taken care of someone over 65	40.00%	50.60%	63.70%	19.72	0.001
Employment status					
Studies. does not work	34.50%	1.90%	0.00%	408.1	0.000
Works. does not study	29.00%	66.20%	7.50%		
Works and studies	30.30%	13.60%	0.00%		
Neither Works nor studies	6.20%	18.20%	43.20%		
Retired	0.00%	0.00%	49.30%		
Political Choice					
Right-wing	9.10%	18.20%	34.50%	33.45	0.000
Center	34.70%	38.60%	38.90%		
Left-wing	56.20%	43.20%	26.50%		
Has religious beliefs	36.60%	68.20%	95.20%	112.36	0.000
Practices their religion	16.30%	29.30%	71.70%	87.71	0.000
Self-perceived knowledge regarding ageing					
Low	17.20%	15.60%	13.70%	5.73	0.220
Medium	71.00%	75.30%	68.50%		
High	11.70%	9.10%	17.80%		

occupation of between five and eight hours, ‘taking a walk’ and ‘taking a nap’ (see Table 2) stand out, which would define a basically sedentary or low physical activity leisure pattern.

If we compare this data with the other two age groups, some similarities are perceived, although differences prevail. Thus, ‘watching television and/or listening to the radio’ and ‘resting without doing anything’ continue to be the activities to which all the groups refer to devoting the most time, although the average number of hours invested in them decreases. On the contrary, different activities occupy most of the time of young and middle-aged participants: ‘going to bars and/or restaurants’, ‘going to listen to music’,

Table 2 Self-referred weekly hours devoted to different leisure activities by age group (test H de Kruskal-Wallis and post-hoc contrasts using the Mann-Whiney U statistic)

	Total Average (Sx)	Age 18-35 Average(Sx)	Age 36-64 Average (Sx)	Age >65 Average(Sx)	χ^2	Sig	Post Hoc U	p	Groups*
Taking a nap	3.35 (4.01)	2.18 (2.71)	2.07 (2.87)	5.87 (4.87)	76.71	0	5426 5536.5	0 0	c>a c>b
Resting without doing anything	9.37 (15.80)	6.79 (6.66)	5.22 (6.14)	16.33(24.65)	31.55	0	8101.5 7189.5	0.001 0	c>a c>b
Taking a walk	5.51 (5.71)	3.65 (3.06)	4.40 (5.05)	8.52 (7.08)	60.4	0	5480.5 6351.5	0 0	c>a c>b
Watching TV or listening to the radio	13.63 (12.33)	10.10 (7.57)	11.96 (9.94)	18.92(16.15)	31.45	0	6730.5 8144.5	0 0	c>a c>b
Going for drinks	2.26 (2.71)	4.45 (6.25)	1.93 (2.75)	0.86 (2.94)	95.27	0	4284 7323	0 0	a>c b>c
Going to restaurants and/or bars	5.25 (8.73)	6.28 (7.99)	5.15 (8.75)	4.34 (9.36)	51.97	0	5684 8430	0 0	a>c b>c
Going to the cinema or the theater	0.86 (2.14)	1.53 (2.69)	0.72 (1.92)	0.34 (1.49)	46.23	0	6620.5 9307	0 0.001	a>c b>c
Going to listen to music	3.24 (5.43)	5.67 (6.82)	2.67 (4.73)	1.41 (3.25)	88.92	0	4350.5 8141	0 0	a>c b>c
Dancing	1.35 (2.72)	2.28 (3.12)	0.73 (1.95)	1.10 (2.78)	46.11	0	7322.5 10759	0 0.404	a>c -
Reading	3.31 (5.06)	4.11 (5.04)	3.11 (4.68)	2.74 (5.41)	18.62	0	7632.5 9862	0 0.064	a>c -
Sexual Intercourse	2.55 (2.87)	3.38 (2.86)	3.44 (3.24)	0.85 (1.40)	117.9	0	3707 3876.5	0 0	a>c b>c
Speaking on the phone	4.81 (6.39)	5.66 (8.57)	5.03 (5.70)	3.74 (3.97)	5.22	0.074	9329 9636	0.078 0.051	- -

Religious practices	0.81 (1.59)	0.16 (0.53)	0.50 (1.12)	1.80 (2.16)	127.9	0	3937.5	0	c>a
							5818.5	0	c>b
Practicing sports	3.07 (4.46)	5.03 (5.43)	2.26 (3.40)	1.96 (3.68)	65.48	0	5362	0	a>c
							9830.5	0.05	b>c
Shopping	2.30 (2.51)	2.43 (2.66)	2.33 (2.34)	2.17 (2.53)	1.53	0.465	9822	0.279	-
							10456	0.287	-
Total time of leisure (in hours)	61.36 (35.98)	63.96(31.65)	50.62(25.04)	69.84(45.61)	19.05	0	10077	0.833	-
							7452.5	0	c>b

*a: Age 18-35; b: Age 36-64; c: Age>65

'talking on the phone' or 'doing sports'; in comparison with older participants, the activities of 'taking a walk' or 'taking a nap' are not present in this ranking.

It is important to emphasise that statistically significant differences were found in relation to the time spent by the three age groups in thirteen of the fifteen leisure activities proposed (see Table 2); this implies differential and singular leisure patterns according to the participants' age. Only the time invested in 'talking on the phone' and 'shopping' did not reflect statistically significant differences.

On the other hand, Table 2 also shows that older people reported spending more time than other groups on five activities, resulting in the following statistically significant differences: 'Resting without doing anything' ($X^2=31.45$, $p=.000$), 'resting without doing anything' ($X^2=31.55$, $p=.000$), 'taking a walk' ($X^2=60.40$, $p=.000$), 'taking a nap' ($X^2=76.71$, $p=.000$) and 'religious practices' ($X^2=5127.90$, $p=.000$). These analyses reflect the existence of statistically significant differences between the group of older adults and the group of young people in relation to the number of weekly hours they devote to the following activities: 'Taking a nap' ($U=5426.00$, $p=.000$), 'resting without doing anything' ($U=8101.50$, $p=.001$), 'taking walks' ($U=5480.50$, $p=.000$), 'watching television and/or listening to the radio' ($U=6730.50$, $p=.000$) and 'religious practices' ($U=3937.50$, $p=.000$). Similarly, statistically significant differences were found between the older adults and middle-aged groups regarding 'taking a nap' ($U=5536.50$, $p=.000$), 'resting without doing anything' ($U=7189.50$, $p=.001$), 'taking a walk' ($U=6351.50$, $p=.000$), 'watching television and/or listening to the radio' ($U=8144$, $p=.000$) and 'religious practices' ($U=5818.50$, $p=.000$).

With regards to the remaining leisure activities, it is the group of young people who claim to devote the greatest number of weekly hours to them, with the only exception of the amount of time spent on having 'sexual intercourse', in which it is the middle-aged group that refers to investing the most time ($X^2=117.90$, $p=.000$); subsequent analyses indicate that these differences occur between the middle-aged group and that of older adults ($U=3876.50$, $p=.000$).

Therefore, there are certain activities to which older people seem to devote more time to (taking a nap, resting without doing anything, walking, watching television/radio and religious practices), and others that seem to be performed more often by young people (having drinks, going to the cinema or theatre, going to listen to music, dancing or doing sports).

Leaving aside the number of hours that participants devote to the different proposed activities, if we analyse the percentage of individuals per group who say they engage in some of them (see Figure 1), we observe that older people prefer to participate in the following leisure activities in greater proportion than other groups, in this order: 'taking a walk', 'resting without doing anything', 'taking a nap' and 'religious practices'.

Regarding the middle-aged group, the activities that they engage in the most are 'shopping' and 'talking on the phone'. In their part, young people are more likely to engage in 'practising sports', 'sexual intercourse', 'reading', 'going dancing', 'listening to music', 'going to the cinema/theatre', 'going to restaurants or bars', 'going for drinks' and 'watching television/listening to the radio'; although the latter is the activity most performed by all groups, with no statistically significant differences detected.

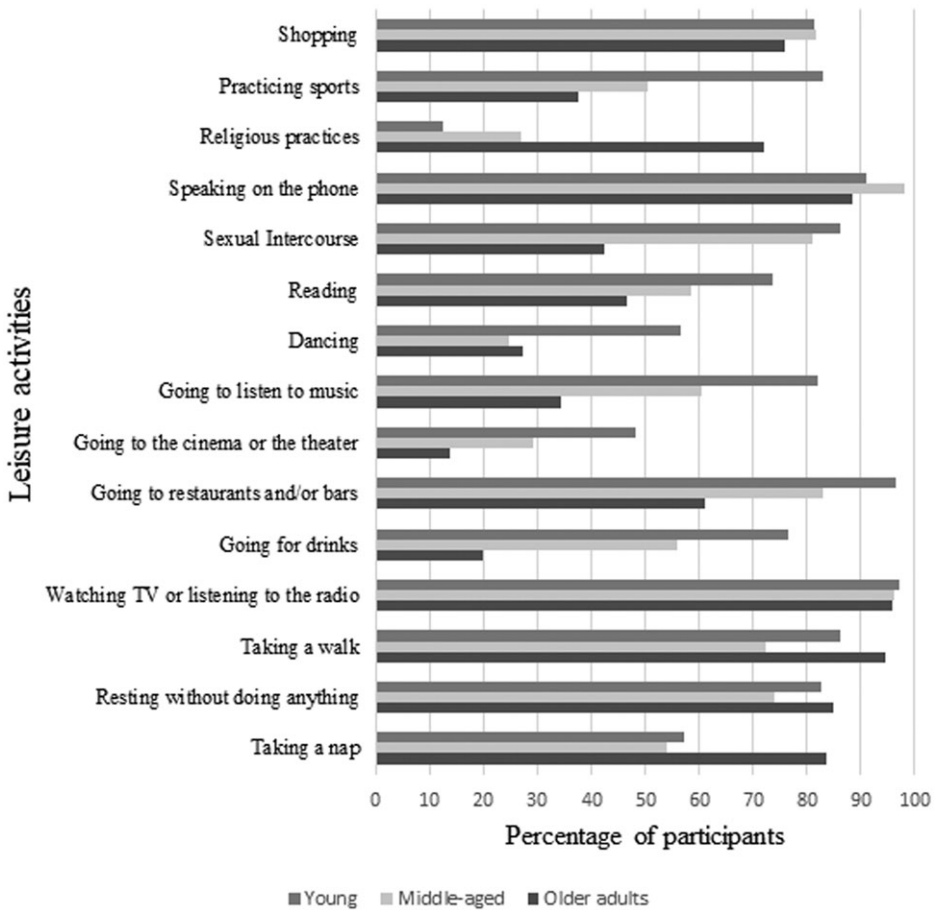


Figure 1. Percentage of participants per age group that claim to engage in different leisure activities

Use of time in different leisure categories. Self-attributions and hetero-attributions

From a literature review and a factorial analysis, the fifteen leisure activities were grouped into four modalities that explained 51.80 per cent of the variance. The categories have been called physical leisure, passive leisure, social leisure, and cultural leisure, which we briefly define: (i) Physical leisure: activities that require some kind of physical activity for its execution: for example, sport, walking, dancing; ii) Passive leisure: for example, activities of low involvement and personal demand, turning individuals into mere spectators or consumers (watching TV or listening to the radio, napping, resting, etc.); (iii) Social leisure: for example, those activities that involve some kind of social interaction (talking on the phone, religious practices, etc.); and iv) Cultural leisure: for example, activities with a priority purpose of creating and /or spreading different cultural manifestations (going to film, theatre, reading books, etc.).

Thus, after grouping the activities and contrasting them using the *Kruskal-Wallis H test*, differences are again manifested between the three age groups (see Table 3) in

Table 3 Self-attributions regarding the number of hours devoted to different leisure categories by age group (weighted averages and contrasts by Kruskal-Wallis H test and post-hoc with Mann-Whiney U statistic)

	Self-attributions					Post Hoc		
	Age 18-35 Average (Sx)	Age 36-64 Average (Sx)	Age>65 Average (Sx)	χ^2	Sig	<i>U</i>	p	Groups*
Cultural leisure	3.77 (3.00)	2.17 (2.43)	1.50 (2.34)	77.22	0	4573	0	c<a
						8264.5	0	c<b
Social leisure	3.71 (3.17)	2.99 (2.57)	2.58 (2.39)	29.51	0	6810	0	c<a
						9201.5	0.007	c<b
Passive leisure	6.36 (4.03)	6.42 (4.60)	13.70 (12.01)	64.94	0	5559.5	0	c>a
						6020	0	c>b
Physical leisure	3.57 (2.06)	2.71 (2.15)	3.02 (2.21)	17.99	0	7232	0	a>b

*a: Age 18-35; b: Age 36-64; c: Age>65

cultural leisure ($\chi^2=72.22$, $p=.000$), social ($\chi^2=29.51$, $p=.000$), passive ($\chi^2=64.94$, $p=.000$) and physical leisure ($\chi^2=17.99$, $p=.000$). Two-way post-hoc contrasts using the *Mann-Whitney U* statistic showed that older adults spend more hours on passive leisure than younger people ($U=5559.50$, $p=.000$) and middle-aged adults ($U=6010.00$, $p=.000$). On the other hand, older people devote fewer hours to cultural ($U=4573.00$, $p=.000$) and social ($U=6810.00$, $p=.000$) leisure activities than younger people; similarly, older people invest less time in cultural ($U=8264.50$, $p=.000$) and social ($U=9201.50$, $p=.007$) leisure activities than middle-aged participants. Finally, in relation to physical leisure, no differences are identified between older adults and the other age groups, but there were significant differences found between young and middle-aged participants ($U=7232.00$, $p=.000$).

To have a thorough and accurate study of the time devoted to different leisure categories, an analysis was carried out based on gender and level of studies, through the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test. In relation to the gender variable, the analyses revealed the absence of statistically significant differences in all kinds of leisure. These differences were also not found when we segmented the sample according to the three age groups studied. On the contrary, statistically significant differences were detected depending on the variable level of studies for the different leisure modalities: physical ($\chi^2=16.07$, $p=.000$), cultural ($\chi^2=80.95$, $p=.000$), social ($\chi^2=10.16$, $p=.006$) and passive ($\chi^2=8.04$, $p=.018$). When the sample was segmented by age group, there were statistically significant differences for middle-aged groups – in the categories of cultural leisure ($\chi^2=19.32$, $p=.000$) and social ($\chi^2=8.87$, $p=.012$) – and for the group of older adults – in three leisure categories: physical ($\chi^2=6.60$, $p=.037$), cultural ($\chi^2=7.18$, $p=.028$), and passive ($\chi^2=10.43$, $p=.005$). However, these differences were not found in the youth group.

In order to identify the self-attributions of each group, we have compared these with the hetero attributions assigned to older adults in relation to the time spent on different types of leisure. Thus, the differences in the average weekly hours attributed to oneself (self-attributions) and to an older adult (hetero attributions) in the four categories studied were all statistically significant for the young group; there were statistically significant differences in three of the categories for the middle-aged group; and in two of the categories for older adults (see Table 4). A gradient based on age was observed, so that as age progresses, the differences between self-attributions and hetero attributions are reduced.

Besides this, in the modalities of cultural, social, and physical leisure the groups of young people attain higher scores in self-attributions; however, these are lower than hetero attributions regarding passive leisure. A similar pattern is observed for the middle-aged group. On the contrary, in the group of older adults the pattern regarding cultural, social, and physical leisure activities is reversed, meaning that hetero-attributions achieve higher scores than self-attributions; the differences between the weighted averages of self-attributions and hetero-attributions with respect to passive leisure are also less marked, where all the groups attribute fewer hours to themselves than to an older adult.

Predictors associated with different leisure categories

Finally, in order to deepen our understanding of the relationship between the high participation (scores above the 75th percentile) in the different types of leisure activities analysed and socio-demographic data, knowledge and level of satisfaction with ageing,

Table 4 Attributions regarding the use of time (in weekly hours) that a person perceives about oneself (self-attributions) and about an older person (heteroattributions) depending on the age group (contrast by Wilcoxon test)

		Young (aged 18-35)			Middle-aged (aged 36-64)			Older adults (aged 65 or older)		
		Average(Sx)	z	p	Average(Sx)	z	p	Average(Sx)	z	p
Leisure	Cultural									
	Self	3.77(2.8)	7.57	0	2.18 (2.4)	-5.37	0	1.52(2.3)	-1.5	0.135
	Hetero	1.61 (1.7)			1.07(1.5)			1.75(2.2)		
Social	Self	3.73(3.2)	3.57	0	3.01(2.5)	-1.96	0.05	2.52(2.3)	-2.07	0.038
	Hetero	2.84(2.2)			2.55(2.0)			2.86(2.19)		
Passive	Self	6.43(4.0)	7.95	0	6.29(4.5)	10.07	0	13.71(12.1)	-5.07	0
	Hetero	13.4(11.3)			15.76(10.3)			17.50(13.8)		
Physical	Self	3.61 (2.0)	4.48	0	2.66 (2)	-0.66	0.508	2.98(2.2)	-0.45	0.651
	Hetero	2.66 (1.9)			2.84(2.3)			3.13(2.6)		

Table 5 Final logistic regression model with reliable predictors and quantifying coefficients of high participation in different types of leisure in older adults

Sample/Predictors	B	S.E.	Wald	Sig.	gl	OR	I.C. 95%
Cultural Leisure							
Level of Education	0.86	0.42	4.23	0.04	1	2.36	(1.042-5.334)
Sex	-0.87	0.42	4.28	0.039	1	0.41	(.181-.955)
Passive Leisure							
Satisfaction with Own Ageing	-0.42	0.15	8.01	0.005	1	0.65	(.487-.877)
Knowledge Regarding Ageing	-0.16	0.08	4.06	0.044	1	0.85	(.730-.996)
Social Leisure							
Political views	0.62	0.3	4.34	0.037	1	1.85	(1.037-3.309)
Physical Leisure							
Age	-0.08	0.03	5.41	0.02	1	0.93	(.870-.988)

four binary logistic regression equations were adjusted (Enter method). The group of participants aged sixty-five and over was selected as a study group to quantify the importance of the existing relationship between each of the covariates referred to above with the different leisure modalities (see Table 5). The *Hosmer and Lemeshow test* indicated a good level of adjustment of the four models, not detecting significant differences between the estimated and observed values for: Cultural Leisure ($p=.247$), explaining 7.3 per cent of the variance (statistical Nagelkerke); Passive Leisure ($p=.145$), explaining 16 per cent; Social Leisure ($p=.619$), the variance explained by the model was 9.9 per cent; and Physical Leisure ($p=.681$), explaining 11 per cent of the variance.

Regarding reliable predictors for each of the four leisure modalities, they were: having a high level of education ($p<.05$) and being male ($p<.05$) for Cultural Leisure; a low level of knowledge regarding ageing ($p<.05$) and low satisfaction with ageing ($p<.05$) for Passive Leisure; left-wing political ideology ($p<.05$) for Social Leisure; and age ($p<.05$) for Physical Leisure, indicating that at a higher age fewer hours are devoted to activities related to physical leisure.

Discussion

This study has attempted to address leisure in older adults by comparing their activities with those of other age groups. There is not a large amount of research that opts for this comparative approach, since it is more common to find studies that focus on some of the groups: for example, only in young people (Felez-Nobrega *et al.*, 2020), or only in older adults (Yamashita *et al.*, 2019), etc. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that the study of leisure activities must be seen from an evolutionary perspective covering the entire life cycle, reflecting the particular reality of each age group as well (Monteagudo and Cuenca, 2012). Although leisure is a relevant factor for people's well-being throughout the life cycle, it plays a more relevant role in the final stage (Bardo, 2017). The analysis of the total amount of time self-attributed to the leisure activities studied reflects that it is older adults who invest the most time in them, delivering statistically significant data consistent with what was reported in Sancho's study (2006). Along similar lines, the report by Rodríguez

et al. (2012) confirms this trend, with people over the age of sixty-five being the most involved in leisure activities. The increase in the time devoted to leisure activities after retirement is related to the greater free time available because of the decrease in work and family obligations (Kleiber and Linde, 2014; Genoe *et al.*, 2019) and it correlates positively with life satisfaction (Cha, 2018). Therefore, it is not surprising that free time in this stage is of vital importance being, for almost half of the older population, the main activity in a working day (Díaz, 2012).

However, the most important aspect analysed in this study is related to the ways in which said leisure time is filled. Therefore, if we analyse the activities mostly practised by the participants, we observe that four stand out from the others, with a percentage of realisation ranging from 80 to 95 per cent. Such activities are, in descending order: 'watch TV and/or listen to the radio', 'talk on the phone', 'walk' and 'rest without doing anything'. In addition, two of these, the first and the last, are the ones to which the groups spend the most hours, being the group of people who add the most time. This reflects a greater investment of hours in passive leisure than in active. We understand by active leisure that type of leisure that requires some effort or involvement not only physical but also intellectual or social interaction; on the contrary, a passive leisure practice would require little physical or other involvement. Applied to the taxonomy used in this research, active leisure would include the categories of physical, social, and cultural leisure while passive leisure would be the equivalent of the one given the same name. Active leisure, in addition to its obvious health benefits, as Madrigal (2000: 4) says, 'is an effective remedy to alleviate loneliness', in the face of passive leisure that 'acts in the opposite direction'.

It should be noted that, just as we observe that the group of older adults is the one that spends the least time practicing sports, it is, however, the one that invests, as we mentioned, the most time in walking; a physical activity that is indicated to their age and also increases the possibilities of contact and social interaction, relevant factors for the active ageing of older adults (WHO, 2010; Chang *et al.*, 2014).

Two seemingly contradictory conclusions are derived from the results of the comparative analysis of the leisure patterns in older adults as opposed to those shown by the other age groups: 1) their leisure practices are quite like those of the population as a whole and 2) differences are manifested according to age.

From a qualitative perspective, older adults' leisure is characterised by predominantly passive leisure activities, little cultural leisure time and a slightly higher participation in social and physical leisure activities. This pattern is remarkably similar to the other two age groups studied. Yet, older adults spend significantly more hours per week on passive leisure and less social and cultural leisure than young people and adults; and without differences in the number of hours dedicated to physical leisure. These conclusions are partially concordant with those collected in different studies. Acosta *et al.* (2014) conclude that leisure activities that are essentially social and that are regularly carried out outside the home are the first to significantly reduce their frequency as we age. The work of Lardiés-Bosque *et al.* (2013) confirms the tendency to watch television as an activity practiced with greater frequency by older adults, as opposed to going to the cinema or the theatre (less than half) and physical activity, which are practiced less frequently.

Summarising, older people refer having more time for their leisure activities, although the diversity of activities they engage in decreases with age. This means that young people seem to present leisure patterns integrating a greater variety of activities than middle-aged people and these, in turn, participate in more varied leisure activities than older adults.

Different studies (Sancho, 2006; Díaz, 2012; Cuenca *et al.*, 2013; Lardiés-Bosque *et al.*, 2013; Cha, 2018; Punyakaew *et al.*, 2019) confirm the trend reflected in this research, defined by a highly widespread practice among older people consisting of watching television and/or listening to the radio, which together with other activities (e.g. resting, napping) also practised with high frequency indicates a pattern showing a high predominance of passive and static forms of leisure in older adults.

The dichotomy between active and passive leisure and the empirical verification of a predominance of passive forms of leisure in older adults, in which they assume the role of spectators rather than becoming actors, raises the question whether leisure really constitutes a valuable, satisfactory experience of personal development for older adults. In other words, these findings further illuminate the debate concerning whether only active leisure activities are important and profitable for active ageing or, on the contrary, participation in any type of leisure activity, regardless of the degree of personal involvement, promotes active ageing. Some authors argue that a sole focus on active practices is not what affects perceived subjective well-being (Cuenca *et al.*, 2013), but rather, it is the quality of practices and the personal attitude that really makes a difference. For leisure activities to become a satisfactory experience, reaching the consideration of what Stebbins (2008) termed 'serious leisure', participants are required to get involved, committing themselves in such a way with the activity they carry out that leads them to improve their performance and to establish a special relationship between the person and the activity (Romero *et al.*, 2017). Participating in leisure activities is important for active ageing, contributing to increasing satisfaction with life and generally improving our quality of life; this impact will be reinforced if these experiences become significant and valuable for the person (Cuenca-Amigo and San Salvador, 2016).

On the other hand, if we analyse the self-attributions of each group and their attributions to others regarding the type of leisure activities and the time that older adults devote to them, we observe the possible influence of certain attribution biases and ageist stereotypes. Thus, both young people and the middle-aged group perceive older adults as a group that invests less time than they do in cultural and social leisure activities and much more in forms of passive leisure, which may be explained by ego-favourable attributions – self-enhancement biases – in such a way that the group attributes more positive or less negative characteristics to itself than to other groups – that is, group favouritism (Brown *et al.*, 1988). Said perception is shared by the group of older adults, who make attributions regarding their age group in a remarkably similar way to the other age groups, although with certain nuances – since older adults indicate that other older adults devote more time than themselves to all studied forms of leisure (social, cultural, passive and physical leisure), which seems to indicate a form of ageist self-stereotyping (Ayalon and Tesch-Römer, 2017). Stereotypes regarding ageing are progressively internalised and applied to oneself (Nascimento-Schulze, 2017). In other words, they become a self-fulfilling prophecy: the very fact that you are in a group subject to certain forms of stereotyping seems to contribute to reinforce the presence of these behaviours. Thus, for example, among the most common stereotypes applied to older adults there is the idea that older people have no sexual activity or that this is much lower, erroneously considering this stage of life as practically asexual (Cerquera *et al.*, 2012; Lucas-Matheu, 2013); that they are not physically active (Emile *et al.*, 2014); that they tend to get progressively isolated from others (Nunes *et al.*, 2018); that they lack social networks (Cornwell *et al.*, 2008); or that they share uniform traits (North and Fiske, 2013). An example of older adults' diversity is

the so-called generation of 'woofs', which currently represents the paradigm of active and satisfactory ageing (Moreno Toledo *et al.*, 2014), challenging the widespread image of old age as decay and fragility. Nevertheless, there seems to be a certain consistency among the different age groups studied in self-attributing fewer weekly hours to passive leisure activities, which are often assessed as less valuable for the individual, a trend that may also be affected by self-enhancing biases designed to preserve their self-esteem (Alicke and Sedikides, 2009).

Finally, to have a deeper degree as for the relationship between the different types of leisure, reliable predictors were sought. Regression analyses show that having a high level of education and being male accounts for Cultural Leisure; low level of knowledge about ageing and low satisfaction with ageing for Passive Leisure; the left-wing political ideology for Social Leisure; and the age for Physical Leisure, indicating that the older the age the fewer hours are devoted to activities related to physical leisure.

Our results are partially consistent with those studies that indicate that older people who participate in active leisure have higher levels of happiness and well-being (Yamashita *et al.*, 2019). In a similar line, various studies found an association between satisfaction with subjective life/well-being and time spent on social and cultural leisure (Becchetti *et al.*, 2012; Age UK, 2017). Conversely, high involvement in passive leisure activities, such as spending many hours watching television, negatively correlates with subjective well-being (Frey *et al.*, 2007).

In light of the data from this study, we consider it necessary to make a series of reflections, which should be considered in the orientation of future social policies with the intention of contributing, from leisure, to achieving an active ageing of the population.

Firstly, in contrast to other studies, we have not found gender differences in leisure patterns: however, scientific literature has shown that gender uniquely limits the leisure of men and women (Yerkes *et al.*, 2020), with leisure determined by gender social relations (Henderson and Gibson, 2013). However, we have found that older people have significantly lower levels of instruction than other age groups, and that this variable seems to influence leisure styles. Therefore, both issues – gender and level of instruction – should be considered in policies and programs aimed at promoting leisure for older people, trying to reduce existing gender inequalities in economic, sociocultural or division of labour issues, as contemplated in previous studies (Zanjari *et al.*, 2019; Fritzell *et al.*, 2020). For example, it is argued that women have less leisure and lower quality because their total workload is higher, and they have more responsibility for caring for others (Henderson and Gibson, 2013).

Secondly, the leisure styles of older people seem to be influenced by cultural stereotypes, so it is necessary to promote actions to improve knowledge about ageing and eradicate the ageist stereotypes and self-stereotypes (Ayalon and Tesch-Römer, 2017).

Thirdly, social participation policies should pay attention to the sociocultural context and types of models applied. Molina *et al.* (2018) find differences in the rates of social participation between the northern European countries and those of the Mediterranean (Spain and Italy), suggesting as an explanation the different models of social policies implemented.

We understand that current social policies in the sociopolitical framework of Active Ageing could be oriented based on the data presented, developing policies that contribute through leisure to increase their levels of life satisfaction and quality of life. For this, it is necessary to implement initiatives that make possible a greater promotion of physical,

social, and cultural leisure activities, paying special attention to the reduction of inequalities and the functional diversity of individuals.

This materialises in measures, among others, that are directed to ‘teach to age’ in line with the paradigm of active ageing, in improving knowledge about ageing and helping to eradicate stereotypes of older age, compensate for inequalities suffered by the rural environment in relation to the offer of leisure activities, services and equipment for this purpose, elimination of barriers that make it impossible or hinder the social participation of dependent old people, or promoting educational, strategies that promote a more equitable distribution between men and women of household tasks and involvement in family care.

This study has allowed us to describe the leisure patterns in older adults and to establish a comparison with other age groups, as well as to analyse their attributions in this respect – this is one of the main strengths of the study, as there are not too many investigations that opt for this comparative approach. We believe that the data obtained can be useful in designing policies and implementing programs aimed at promoting leisure styles that contribute to promoting active ageing. However, the research suffers from some limitations, among which we can mention the design used, the adjustment in the stratification of the sample by age and the research methodology.

However, research suffers from some limitations, including the design and research methodology used. Regarding the type of design, this research has chosen a cross-cutting study. To analyse the true effect of age on leisure patterns, a longitudinal design should be selected, which would allow us to study leisure practices throughout the life cycle of individuals, allowing us to capture the particular reality of each age group. Regarding the study methodology, this research opted for a quantitative model: however, to complete its analysis, a qualitative approach would possibly have been useful. Additionally, as for the sample, while its size is appropriate for the reference population, the percentage weight of the youth group is overrepresented; this mismatch is due to the intention to achieve more balanced groups in terms of size and to make the results of statistical analyses more reliable.

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