



HAL
open science

Leisure Activities and Motivational Profiles in Adaptation to Nursing Homes*

Emin Altintas, Alain Guerrien, Bruno Vivicorsi, Evelyne Clément, Robert J.
Vallerand

► **To cite this version:**

Emin Altintas, Alain Guerrien, Bruno Vivicorsi, Evelyne Clément, Robert J. Vallerand. Leisure Activities and Motivational Profiles in Adaptation to Nursing Homes*. Canadian Journal on Aging / Revue canadienne du vieillissement, 2018. hal-02004932

HAL Id: hal-02004932

<https://cyu.hal.science/hal-02004932v1>

Submitted on 2 Feb 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Canadian Journal on Aging / La Revue canadienne du vieillissement**Date of delivery:** 12-06-2018**Journal and vol/article ref:** **cjg** S0714980818000156**Number of pages (not including this page):** 12

page 1 of 2

This proof is sent to you on behalf of Cambridge University Press.

Authors are strongly advised to read these proofs thoroughly because any errors missed may appear in the final published paper. This will be your ONLY chance to correct your proof. Once published, either online or in print, no further changes can be made.

Here is a proof of your article for publication in *Canadian Journal on Aging*. Please print out the file and check the proofs carefully, make any corrections necessary on a hardcopy, and answer queries on the e proofs.

You may choose one of the following options for returning your proofs.

Send a PDF of the corrected proofs to Louise O'Donald at lbodonald@earthlink.net within 48 hours. You can either: 1) add your corrections using Adobe Illustrator or 2) print out and mark the proofs clearly and scan the corrected proofs into a PDF.

If the corrections can be explained clearly in a text message, you can list the corrections in an email, citing page number, paragraph number, and line number.

You should have received a copyright transfer request from the Editor, Paul Stolee. If you have not already done so, please complete and send the original signed copyright transfer form by express mail to: Paul Stolee, PhD, School of Public Health and Health Systems, University of Waterloo, 200 University Avenue West Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1; Telephone: (519) 888-4567; Fax: (519) 888-4362; email: <mailto:cjarcv@uwaterloo.ca>

You are responsible for correcting your proofs. Errors not found may appear in the published journal.

The proof is sent to you for correction of typographical errors only. Revision of the substance of the text is not permitted, unless discussed with the editor of the journal.

Please answer carefully any queries raised from the typesetter.

A new copy of a figure must be provided if correction of anything other than a typographical error introduced by the typesetter is required. Please provide this in eps or tiff format to the production editor and print it out to send with the faxed proof.

To order reprints or offprints of your article or a printed copy of the issue, please visit the Cambridge University Reprint Order Center online at: www.sheridan.com/cup/eoc

Canadian Journal on Aging / La Revue canadienne du vieillissement

Thank you in advance.

Regards,

Jonathan Geffner
Production Editor

Please note:

- The proof is sent to you for correction of typographical errors only. Revision of the substance of the text is not permitted, unless discussed with the editor of the journal. Only **one** set of corrections are permitted.
- Please answer carefully any author queries.
- Corrections which do NOT follow journal style will not be accepted.
- A new copy of a figure must be provided if correction of anything other than a typographical error introduced by the typesetter is required.
- If you have problems with the file please contact jgeffner@cambridge.org

Please note that this pdf is for proof checking purposes only. It should not be distributed to third parties and may not represent the final published version.

Important: you must return any forms included with your proof.

Please do not reply to this email

NOTE - for further information about **Journals Production** please consult our **FAQs** at http://journals.cambridge.org/production_faqs

Author Queries

QA	The distinction between surnames can be ambiguous, therefore to ensure accurate tagging for indexing purposes online (eg for PubMed entries), please check that the highlighted surnames have been correctly identified, that all names are in the correct order and spelt correctly.
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Leisure Activities and Motivational Profiles in Adaptation to Nursing Homes*

QA Emin Altintas,¹ Alain Guerrien,¹ Bruno Vivicorsi,² Evelyne Clement,³ and Robert J. Vallerand⁴

RÉSUMÉ

Cette recherche étudie les liens entre motivation, participation aux activités de loisirs et adaptation de personnes âgées au centre d'hébergement dans lequel elles vivent. En accord avec la *théorie de l'autodétermination*, nous avons testé l'hypothèse que les profils les plus autodéterminés présenteront la meilleure adaptation, la plus grande participation aux activités de loisirs et la meilleure satisfaction de vie. Les participants ont rempli des questionnaires évaluant la motivation, la participation aux activités de loisirs ainsi que l'adaptation au centre d'hébergement. Une analyse des profils latents révèle que les *profils hautement autodéterminés* (score élevé de motivation autodéterminée et faible score de motivation non-autodéterminée) et les *profils additifs* (motivation autodéterminée et non autodéterminée élevées) ne diffèrent pas significativement alors que les participants aux *profils modérés* et aux *profils faiblement autodéterminés* présentent les scores les plus bas d'adaptation au centre d'hébergement, de participation aux activités de loisirs et de satisfaction de vie.

ABSTRACT

Based on *self-determination theory*, this study examined the relationship between leisure activities, motivation, and adjustment to institutional living by older adults who live in nursing homes. We hypothesized that motivational profiles with higher levels of self-determined motivation represent the optimal profiles regarding participation in leisure activities, adaptation to nursing home living, and satisfaction with life. Participants completed questionnaires assessing motivation, leisure activity participation, life satisfaction, and adjustment to the nursing home. Results showed a relationship between the latter three factors. A latent profile analysis based on the different forms of motivation indicated four distinct profiles. Although no differences were found between the *high self-determined profile* (high self-determined motivation and low non-self-determined motivation) and the *additive profile* (high self-determined motivation and non-self-determined motivation), participants with a moderate profile and a low self-determined profile reported the lowest levels in leisure activity participation, adjustment to the nursing home, and satisfaction with life.

¹ Univ. Lille, EA 4072 – PSITEC – Psychologie : Interactions, Temps, Emotions, Cognition, F-59000 Lille, France

² Université de Rouen Normandie, Laboratoire CRFDP, Centre de Recherches sur les Fonctionnements et Dysfonctionnements Psychologiques, EA 7475, France

³ Université de Cergy-Pontoise - Laboratoire Paragraphe (EA 349), France

⁴ Laboratoire de Recherche sur le Comportement Social (LRCS), Université du Québec du Montréal, Canada

* We thank the residents and staff for their cooperation and participation.

Manuscript received: / manuscrit reçu : 03/03/16

Manuscript accepted: / manuscrit accepté : 01/10/16

Mots-clés : vieillissement, adaptation aux centres d'hébergement pour personnes âgées, personnes âgées, analyse de profils latents, activités de loisirs, profils motivationnels

Keywords: aging, adaptation to nursing homes, older people, latent profile analysis, leisure activities, motivational profiles

La correspondance et les demandes de tirés-à-part doivent être adressées à : / Correspondence and requests for offprints should be sent to:

Emin Altintas
Université de Lille PSITEC Lab EA 4072
BP 60149 Domaine du Pont de Bois
59653 Villeneuve d'Ascq cedex France
<emin.altintas@univ-lille3.fr>

With population aging comes an increase in age-related conditions, including chronic diseases, behavioural or cognitive disturbances, and autonomy deficits. For these

reasons, a growing number of older persons must leave their own homes to go to nursing homes (Gaugler, Mittelman, Hepburn, & Newcomer, 2009). A nursing

home is a type of residential care designed for older people with physical or cognitive autonomy deficits and having difficulties in activities of daily living (e.g., food preparation, housekeeping, laundry, taking medication). Nursing homes are intended to provide a safe environment and continuous nursing care. The risk of long-term care placement increases after 65 years of age (Gassoumis, Fike, Rahman, Enguidanos, Wilber, 2013). Leaving their own homes to live in a nursing home is a major life event for many older people, which can result in negative behavioural and psychological consequences (Nakanishi, Hattori, Nakashima, & Sawamura, 2012). The person must accept the loss of familiar surroundings and adjust to the new environment.

Regarding this change of living and, consequently, the change in the way of life, the decision is more often a necessity than a choice (Castle, 2003; Rioux, 2008; Sury, Burns, & Brody, 2013), and the individual must develop a new network to best adapt to the foreign environment and the new lifestyle (Vercauteren & Chapeleau, 1995). Adjustment to a new environment involves developing new behaviours that meet the demands of the environment as well as developing new skills, including qualities such as problem solving or managing anxiety (Bizzini, 2004; Freeman & Roy, 2005). Thus, adjustment can be viewed as a dynamic process that involves the use of strategies to adaptively acclimate to the nursing home (Roy & Andrews, 1991; 2009). Therefore, coping with these events is based on internal processes that modulate the dynamic relationship between individuals and their environment (Castonguay & Ferron, 1999), which may underlie actions and behaviours and thus promote adaptation (Altintas, Majchrzak, Leconte, & Guerrien, 2010).

The purpose of this research was to provide a better understanding of the mechanisms involved in the adjustment to a nursing home in light of the participation in leisure activities and motivation for leisure. Based on *self-determination theory* (Deci & Ryan, 1985; 2000), with this study we examined the relationship between leisure activities, motivational profile, adjustment to the institution, and satisfaction with life in older adults who live in nursing homes.

Adaptive Function of Leisure Activities

Among factors that play a role in the adjustment to a nursing home, leisure activities appear to be crucial. The adaptive function of leisure activities in older persons has been repeatedly emphasized (Fitzsimmons, & Buettner, 2002; Sylvester, Voelkl, Ellis, 2001). It is important for older persons to participate in leisure activities; this participation requires organization of the activities according to participants' expectations and needs. The participation of older persons in leisure activities

is associated with a better social integration of the individual into the group with opportunities for socializing, engagement in activities (Genoe & Dupuis, 2014; Kelly, Steinkamp, & Kelly, 1987), better life satisfaction (Kelly et al., 1987), less depression (Dupuis & Smale, 1995; Cheng, Chow, Yu, & Chan, 2012), better well-being (Dupuis & Smale, 1995; Tak, Kedia, Tongumpun, & Hong, 2015), successful aging (Rowe & Kahn, 1997), and better adjustment to life events or transitions, such as impairment of health, retirement, and arrival at a nursing home (Duke, Leventhal, Brownlee, & Leventhal, 2002; Silverstein & Parker, 2002). Participation in leisure activities promotes greater satisfaction in living in a nursing home and thus better adaptation for older persons (McGuinn & Mosher-Ashley, 2001).

Leisure activities, under the supervision and organization of a recreation professional, correspond to freely chosen activities in an institutional setting. The activities are organized according to the desires of the older persons and adapted to their abilities. These activities must provide participants with entertainment, relaxation, vitality, and stimulation (Kelly, 1996). In nursing homes, leisure activities fit into a support process in which the primary purpose is to improve the fulfillment of daily life with satisfaction and enjoyment (Leitner & Leitner, 2012). Thus, a wide range of activities must be offered in order to improve feelings of control and autonomy, engagement in activities, and self-determined motivation for leisure activities, which leads to a positive impact on the person's adjustment (Genoe & Dupuis, 2014; Altintas et al., 2010; Coleman & Iso-Ahola, 1993, Iso-Ahola, 1999; Losier, Bourque, & Vallerand, 1993).

Self-Determination Theory

Self-determination theory (SDT) is a macro theory of human motivation and optimal functioning (Deci & Ryan, 1985; 2002). We briefly present and define the different forms of motivation that underlie this study's theoretical framework.

SDT (Deci & Ryan, 1985; 2002; Vansteenkiste, Niemiec, & Soenens, 2010) defines three main types of motivation based on the reasons and goals that arise when a person is engaged in an action: intrinsic motivation (IM), extrinsic motivation (EM), and amotivation (AM). *IM* refers to doing something because of the pleasure one can obtain from the task itself or from the sense of satisfaction in completing or working on it. *EM* refers to doing something for instrumental reasons (obtain rewards, avoid punishments or culpability).

Four forms of EM are distinguished: self-determined forms (*integrated regulation* and *regulation through identification*) and non-self-determined forms (*introjected regulation of behaviour* and *externally regulated behaviour*). Self-determined EM entails personal endorsement and

1 a feeling of choice, although the reason to perform the
2 task is neither satisfaction nor to seek fun but merely to
3 attain an external outcome. *Integrated regulation* occurs
4 when regulation is fully integrated in the self and con-
5 gruent with one's values and needs (participation in
6 leisure activities due to external motivations, and this
7 is consistent with one's values, needs, e.g., to achieve a
8 social relation). *Regulation through identification* involves
9 consciously valuing a behaviour as personally impor-
10 tant so that its regulation is identified as personal cau-
11 sation, and achieving a goal benefits the person (e.g.,
12 participation in leisure activities due to external motiva-
13 tions; this is important for adaptation to a nursing home).
14 In contrast, non-self-determined EM depicts both behav-
15 iours as performed because of an internal or external
16 pressure to do so: *introjected regulation* refers to doing
17 something to maintain high self-esteem, pride, avoid
18 guilt, or avoid anxiety (e.g., participation in leisure activ-
19 ities due to an internalized, pressuring voice), and *exter-
20 nal regulation* pertains to a behaviour that is performed
21 because of an external demand or possible reward (e.g.,
22 participation in leisure activities due to competition
23 between a recognized search and external reinforcement).
24

25 Finally, AM is a lack of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.
26 That is, AM involves a relative lack of motivation;
27 a person perceives no reason to initiate or continue an
28 activity (Vallerand & Fortier, 1998).

29 These different types of motivation are organized on a
30 continuum according to their relative self-determination
31 in relation to internalization of level values, goals, beliefs,
32 or social norms. The self-determination continuum refers
33 to the perceived locus of causality, which may be internal
34 (the behaviour is perceived to be voluntary and issued by
35 choice), or external (the behaviour is perceived to be
36 induced by external pressures). IM is associated with
37 an internal locus of causality and represents the highest
38 level of self-determination. On a relatively lower level,
39 self-determined forms of extrinsic motivation also cor-
40 respond to an internal locus of causality, whereas the
41 non-self-determined forms correspond to an external
42 locus of causality. The end of the self-determined con-
43 tinuum is represented by AM (Deci & Ryan, 1985; 2008;
44 Ryan & Connell, 1989).
45

46 **Motivational Profiles and Outcomes**

47 Recent research used motivational profiles to investi-
48 gate behavioural (e.g., leisure participation), cognitive
49 (e.g., depression), and affective (e.g., emotion) outcomes
50 and demonstrated the interest of an approach based on
51 profile analysis (Boiché, Sarrazin, Grouzet, Pelletier, &
52 Chanal, 2008; Gillet, Vallerand, & Rosnet, 2009; Ratelle,
53 Guay, Vallerand, Larose, & Sénécal, 2007; Stephan,
54 Boiché, & Le Scanff, 2010). According to the authors,
55 such an approach would be more informative than
56

1 the motivational orientation expressed by the self-
2 determination index (SDI, Vallerand & Bissonnette,
3 1992). The SDI score is calculated by weighting each
4 type of motivation to reflect motivational orientation.
5 High SDI scores indicate a high level of self-determined
6 motivation, and low SDI scores indicate a low level
7 of self-determined motivation. This score ignores the
8 different forms of motivation.
9

10 However, profile analysis allows the identification of the
11 different motivational profiles present in a sample and,
12 on the basis of intra-group comparisons, enables the
13 study of the relationships between different motivational
14 profiles and the associated consequences (Ratelle et al.,
15 2007). Motivational profiles have been successfully used
16 in the SDT approach in different life contexts such as
17 sports (Gillet et al., 2009; Vlachopoulos, Karageorghis, &
18 Terry, 2000), education (Boiché et al., 2008; Ratelle et al.,
19 2007; Vansteenkiste, Sierens, Soenens, Luyckx, & Lens,
20 2009), work (Gillet, Berjot, & Paty, 2010), and aging
21 (Altintas & Guerrien, 2014; Stephan et al., 2010). Overall,
22 the literature reported that non-self-determined profiles
23 were related to negative outcomes in different life con-
24 texts (lesser athletic or academic performance, greater
25 distraction, surrender of activity or burnout, and lesser
26 engagement in physical activity), whereas the self-
27 determined profiles were related to positive conse-
28 quences (better athletic or academic performance, more
29 pleasure and persistence in activities, and better engage-
30 ment in physical activity).
31

32 For an activity, individuals may present different moti-
33 vational profiles that are more or less self-determined.
34 These profiles are determined by the combination of
35 the aforementioned different forms of motivation. If a
36 person presents high levels of self-determined motiva-
37 tion (IM; self-determined EM: EM with regulation
38 through identification) associated with low levels of
39 non-self-determined motivation (non-self-determined
40 EM: EM with external regulation), the motivational
41 profile will be qualified as self-determined. In contrast,
42 a person with low levels of self-determined motivation
43 and high levels of non-self-determined motivation
44 will be qualified as a non-self-determined profile. Any
45 combinations of the different forms of motivation are
46 possible to determine a motivational profile (e.g., a
47 profile with low levels of self-determined motivation
48 and non-self-determined motivation, or a profile with
49 high levels of self-determined motivation and non-
50 self-determined motivation).
51

52 Various studies based on SDT showed a link between
53 self-determined profiles and psychological adaptation
54 in various areas of life and well-being (Deci, Connell, &
55 Ryan, 1989; Deci et al., 2001; Grouzet, Vallerand, Thill, &
56 Provencher, 2004; Ratelle, Vallerand, Chantal, &
Provencher, 2004; Vallerand & O'Connor, 1989).

Concerning research on aging, Stephan et al. (2010) found a relationship between the motivational profile and physical activity behaviours among older women. Three distinct motivational profiles were reported (high combined, high introjected, and moderate introjected). The profile presenting the higher level of self-determined motivation (high-combined profile) drove a better level of engagement in physical activities than the other two introjected profiles. The self-determined forms of motivation presented a benefit in terms of behavioural consequences (e.g., higher participation level in physical activity in later life). Recently, Altintas and Guerrien (2014) investigated the relationship between motivational profiles and their affective consequences in older persons. A profile analysis revealed three motivational profiles among participants: (1) moderate motivation profile (with moderate levels of self-determined motivation, non-self-determined motivation, and amotivation); (2) additive profile or high-high motivation profile (with high levels of self-determined and non-self-determined motivation with low levels of amotivation); and (3) self-determined motivation profile or high-low motivation profile (with high levels of self-determined motivation, low levels of non-self-determined motivation, and amotivation). Results revealed that both the self-determined motivation profiles and the profiles with high levels of self-determined and non-self-determined motivations reported the highest levels of psychological well-being. These two studies on aging demonstrated the interest of using motivational profiles in the theoretical framework of SDT to better understand the underlying processes of adaptation in older age. However, few studies on motivational profiles and the adaptation of older persons to their nursing homes have been published to date.

Present Research

The purpose of this research was to provide a better understanding of the mechanisms involved in the adaptation to a nursing home by using a motivational profile approach. Self-determined and additive motivation profiles in later life are related to well-being (Altintas & Guerrien, 2014). Moreover, leisure participation and motivation for leisure predict better adaptation and life satisfaction in nursing homes (Altintas et al., 2010). On this basis, we expected to highlight the relationships between motivational profiles, leisure activities, adaptation to the nursing home, and satisfaction with life. We hypothesized that the motivational profiles with higher levels of self-determined motivation than non-self-determined motivation would represent the optimal profiles in terms of participation to leisure activities and adaptation to living in nursing home. In this study, the adaptation of the older persons was assessed by the adjustment to a nursing home,

the satisfaction with life, and a behavioural dimension (leisure activities participation).

Methods

Participants and Procedure

Data were collected from several nursing homes in the north of France with older people who had physical or cognitive autonomy deficits, and difficulties in activities of daily living (e.g., food preparation, housekeeping, laundry, taking medication). Continuous nursing services were offered, and freelance medical services were possible. A sample of 113 French participants living in nursing homes participated in this research: 93 women, 20 men (M age = 84.11 years, SD = 6.93 years, age range = 65–99 years).

The participants lived in nursing homes for an average of 41.70 months (SD = 40.63). After authorization was obtained from the nursing homes' authorities prior to the investigation, each participant completed a written consent. After the presentation of the objective of the study and the oral presentation of the instructions, the researcher invited the participants to individually and anonymously complete the different questionnaires that assessed motivation, participation in leisure activities, life satisfaction, and adjustment to the nursing home. In addition, global cognitive efficiency was evaluated by the staff of the nursing homes (nurses or physicians) and was used in this study as a Mini-Mental State Examination control variable (MMSE: M = 25.69, SD = 3.42). The participants were included in the sample when the MMSE score was higher than 21 (Folstein, Folstein, & McHugh, 1975), thus excluding older persons with severe cognitive impairment.

The voluntary participants responded individually and anonymously, generally in two sessions. The average completion time was between 75 and 90 minutes. Each participant was individually debriefed and thanked for his or her participation. Data collection occurred in nursing homes beginning in 2011 and ending sometime in 2013. Moreover, the education level was measured with the criteria proposed by Kalafat, Hugonot-Diener, and Poitrenaud (2003); 44 participants had a professional certificate or no diploma, and 30 participants had a certificate of elementary education. Furthermore, 29 participants had a high school education, and 10 participants were university graduates.

Measures

Adaptation to the Nursing Home

Adaptation to the nursing home was assessed by the EAPAR (Echelle d'Adaptation de la Personne Agée à sa Résidence) to determine the level of adjustment of individuals to their environment. This scale was developed

1 and validated with French-speaking Canadian older
2 persons by Castonguay and Ferron (1999). Adjustment
3 was measured using 17 self-reported items that refer to
4 the three following spheres of adaptation: the personal
5 sphere (5 items, e.g., "My habits of life harmonize
6 well with the functioning of the residence"), the social
7 and interpersonal sphere (7 items, e.g., "I take pleasure
8 in participating in the activities of the residence with
9 other residents"), and the global well-being sphere
10 (5 items, e.g., "I have less desire to live than before my
11 arrival at the residence"). Items were rated on a dichot-
12 omous basis (yes or no). The scores on the 17 items
13 were combined into an overall adaptation score for the
14 nursing home. In this study, the internal consistency of
15 the scale was satisfactory ($\alpha = 0.68$).

17 *Motivation in the Elderly*

18 The Elderly Motivation Scale (EMS; Vallerand &
19 O'Connor, 1989; 1991) was developed to assess the
20 motivation of French-speaking Canadian older persons
21 in six different life contexts: health, biological needs, rela-
22 tionship with others, leisure activities, information, and
23 religion. The EMS is a 72-item scale that assesses intrinsic
24 motivation, two forms of extrinsic motivation (self-
25 determined EM and non-self-determined EM) and amo-
26 tivation (AM). The items were rated on a 7-point Likert
27 scale ranging from 1 ("Does not correspond at all") to 7
28 ("Corresponds exactly"). The 72 items allowed the attain-
29 ment of four scores, one for each type of motivation (IM,
30 self-determined EM, non-self-determined EM, and AM).
31 In addition, an SDI was computed by weighting each
32 type of motivation according to the continuum of self-
33 determination determined by the SDT (Deci & Ryan,
34 2000). This study involved all subscales of the EMS
35 except the subscale concerning religion. Because of cul-
36 tural reasons, we removed the religion subscale from this
37 study. Notably, in the pre-test phase, most participants
38 refused to respond. Our French cohort described this sub-
39 scale as intrusive and inappropriate. The internal consis-
40 tencies of the subscales were between 0.79 and 0.89.

42 *Satisfaction with Life*

43 The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS; Diener, Emmons,
44 Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) was developed to assess a global
45 judgement of satisfaction with one's life. This scale con-
46 tains 5 items rated on a 7-point Likert scale ranging
47 from 1 ("Strongly disagree") to 7 ("Strongly agree").
48 The French-Canadian version of the scale was created by
49 Blais, Vallerand, Pelletier, & Brière (1989). The internal
50 consistency was satisfactory ($\alpha = 0.76$) in this study.

52 *Leisure Activities*

53 The Nottingham Leisure Questionnaire (NLQ;
54 Drummond, Parker, Gladman, & Logan, 2001) assesses
55 the leisure activities in which the person engages. This
56 scale contains 30 items that correspond to 30 different

leisure activities (such as watching TV, singing, dancing,
2 and walking) and one "other" category that allows
3 the addition of an activity that is not presented in the
4 NLQ. The scale permitted the evaluation of the leisure
5 activity with one question: "How often do you do the
6 following?" Items were rated on a 3-point Likert scale
7 from 0 (never), through 1 (occasionally), to 2 (regularly).
8 The scale allowed the computation of two scores: the
9 number and variety of activities, and their frequency.
10 In this study, the 30 items were translated into French
11 by two bilingual French scholars. Two other bilingual
12 scholars retranslated each French-translated version
13 back into English. All the discrepancies were discussed
14 in the delineation of the final French form of the NLQ.
15 The internal consistency of the French form was satis-
16 factory ($\alpha = 0.76$).

18 *Statistical Analyses*

19 We conducted the statistical analyses with Latent Gold
20 4.5 and SPSS software. First of all, preliminary analysis
21 for this study explored means and correlations between
22 variables. Thereafter, we implemented a latent profile
23 analysis to identify the number of valid profiles (Lanza
24 et al., 2003). These procedures allowed us to detect the
25 valid number of motivational profiles on all subscales
26 of the EMS (except the subscale concerning religion)
27 and to identify groups of participants who would
28 differ on the motivational profile. Latent Gold 4.5
29 software was used to determine the number of profiles
30 in the sample with the best fit and their composition.
31 Two to six profile solutions were tested (Vermunt &
32 Magidson, 2002).

34 A one-way MANOVA was conducted with the motiva-
35 tional profile groups as the independent variable and the
36 four dimensions of the motivation in a later life context as
37 the dependent variables. In addition, ANOVA tests and
38 Tukey's HSD post hoc test were used to compare the dif-
39 ferent profiles on each dependent variable: adaptation to
40 a nursing home, satisfaction with life, and the behav-
41 ioural dimension (participation in leisure activities).

43 **Results**

44 *Preliminary Analyses*

45 The results for means, standard deviations, and correla-
46 tions for all the variables used in the study are presented
47 in Table 1. As shown in Table 1, only age negatively
48 correlated with the frequency of activities ($r = -0.23$,
49 $p < 0.05$); that is, the practice of leisure activities decreases
50 with the increase in age. Significant correlations were
51 found between the different variables of this study.
52 Specifically, three significant results are noted. First,
53 the leisure variable (number of activities and frequency
54 of activities) was correlated positively and significantly
55 with adaptation to nursing home ($r = 0.47$, $p < 0.01$ and
56

Table 1: Descriptive statistics and correlations for all variables

Variables	M	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Age	84.11	6.93										
Elderly Motivation Scale												
2. IM	69.25	16.40	-0.02									
3. EM – self-determined	76.87	16.43	-0.05	0.69**								
4. EM – non-self-determined	43.12	19.01	0.08	-0.16	0.03							
5. AM	24.48	14.53	0.13	-0.04	-0.19	0.21						
6. Self-Determination Index	123.29	62.89	-0.11	0.76**	0.70**	-0.47**	-0.61**					
Variables in Study												
7. Number of activity	11.71	4.37	-0.19	0.46**	0.57**	0.13	-0.20	0.45**				
8. Frequency of activity	17.77	7.11	-0.23*	0.44**	0.53**	0.12	-0.21	0.43**	0.93**			
9. Life satisfaction	23.27	6.48	0.02	0.32**	0.16	0.11	-0.09	0.21	0.32**	0.32**		
10. Adaptation to nursing home	11.03	2.45	-0.04	0.43**	0.50*	-0.10	-0.36**	0.55**	0.47**	0.42**	0.26*	
11. MMSE	25.69	3.42	-0.16	0.28**	0.35**	0.04	-0.36**	0.40**	0.41**	0.39**	0.11	0.25*

Note: $n = 113$; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. $M =$ mean; $SD =$ standard deviation; $AM =$ amotivation; $EM =$ extrinsic motivation; $EMS =$ Elderly Motivation Scale; $IM =$ intrinsic motivation; $MMSE =$ Mini-Mental State Examination.

$r = 0.42$, $p < 0.01$, with number of activities and frequency of activities respectively) and life satisfaction ($r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$ and $r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$, with number of activities and frequency of activities respectively).

The higher the practice and frequency of activities, the higher the adaptation to nursing home and life satisfaction. Second, a strong correlation was found between the two measures of leisure (number of activities and frequency of activities) and the two forms of self-determined motivation. The number of activities performed was positively and significantly correlated with IM ($r = 0.46$, $p < .01$) and self-determined EM ($r = 0.57$, $p < 0.01$). Similarly, frequency of activities and self-determined motivations were positively correlated ($r = 0.44$, $p < .01$ and $r = 0.53$, $p < 0.01$ with IM and self-determined EM respectively). We found no significant correlations regarding the two other non-self-determined motivations (non-self-determined EM and AM). Finally, regarding the adaptation to nursing home and satisfaction with life, IM was positively and significantly correlated with adaptation ($r = 0.43$, $p < .01$) and satisfaction with life ($r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$). Self-determined EM was also correlated with adaptation ($r = 0.50$, $p < 0.05$); no other significant correlations were found with satisfaction with life. Similarly, AM was negatively and significantly correlated with adaptation to nursing home ($r = -0.36$, $p < 0.01$); nevertheless, we observed no significant correlation between AM and satisfaction with life. Lastly, non-self-determined EM was not significantly correlated with adaptation or satisfaction with life.

Motivational Profiles

On the basis of the four forms of motivation (IM, self-determined EM, non-self-determined EM, and amotivation), we conducted a latent profile analysis to determine the number of profiles in the sample with

the best fit and their composition. The identification of these profiles let us determine the optimal number of motivational profiles and their relations with the other variables of this study. We used the recommendations of Lanza, Collins, Lemmon, and Schafer (2007) to test the models and used the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC, Akaike, 1987), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC, Schwarz, 1978), and Entropy values to determine the best model fit. The lower values of AIC and BIC associated with a higher value of Entropy indicate the best model fit.

To determine the optimal number of profiles and their composition, latent profile analysis, as described in the literature (Lanza, Flaherty, and Collins, 2003), was conducted on the four dimensions of the Elderly Motivation Scale: (1) IM; (2) EM, self-determined; (3) EM, non-self-determined; and (4) AM. The statistical results and the extant literature tend to support that the most suitable solution is a four-profile solution (Table 3).

The means of the EMS subscales for each profile are reported in Table 2 and presented in Figure 1. *Profile 1* corresponded to 34.51 per cent of the sample ($n = 39$, high self-determined profile), characterized by high levels of IM and self-determined EM and low levels of non-self-determined EM and amotivation. *Profile 2* corresponded to 31.87 per cent of the sample ($n = 36$, additive profile), characterized by high levels of IM, self-determined EM, non-self-determined EM, and a low level of amotivation. *Profile 3* represented 16.81 per cent of the sample ($n = 19$, low self-determined profile), characterized by moderate levels of IM and self-determined EM and low levels of non-self-determined EM and amotivation. Finally, *Profile 4*, represented 16.81 per cent of the sample ($n = 19$, moderate profile), characterized by moderate levels of IM, self-determined EM, non-self-determined EM, and amotivation.

Table 2: Means and standard deviations for the study variables as a function of profiles

Profiles	Profile 1 (n = 39)		Profile 2 (n = 36)		Profile 3 (n = 19)		Profile 4 (n = 19)		F	p	η^2
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Age	83.56 _a	7.01	84.14 _a	8.05	85.11 _a	6.52	84.16 _a	4.97	0.13	0.94	0.00
Elderly Motivation Scale											
IM	83.74 _c	7.94	70.78 _b	12.67	54.37 _c	11.20	51.47 _c	8.71	43.05	0.01	0.62
EM – self-determined	87.44 _a	8.34	83.64 _a	9.57	67.11 _c	8.81	52.11 _d	14.02	47.74	0.01	0.64
EM – non-self-determined	29.95 _a	8.57	64.31 _b	12.71	26.21 _a	10.16	46.89 _c	9.30	60.57	0.01	0.69
AM	20.77 _a	13.30	27.31 _a	16.43	18.05 _a	6.53	33.16 _b	14.30	4.21	0.01	0.14
Self-Determination Index	183.44 _a	34.38	106.27 _b	47.81	113.53 _b	34.58	41.84 _c	30.92	49.15	0.01	0.65
Variables in Study											
Number of activity	13.82 _a	3.03	12.22 _a	4.52	10.26 _b	4.43	7.84 _c	3.45	9.23	0.01	0.26
Frequency of activity	21.26 _a	5.62	19.11 _a	6.98	14.53 _b	6.57	11.31 _b	5.05	8.87	0.01	0.25
Life satisfaction	24.97 _a	5.80	24.81 _a	5.46	19.79 _b	5.67	20.31 _a	8.18	4.74	0.01	0.15
Adaptation to nursing home	11.74 _a	2.51	11.47 _a	2.09	10.79 _a	2.25	8.95 _b	2.07	7.74	0.01	0.23
MMSE	26.44 _a	2.56	25.80 _a	2.82	25.32 _a	2.86	24.28 _a	3.51	2.23	0.09	0.07

Note: n = 113. For each dependent variable, means with different subscripts indicate a significant difference at p < .05 using Tukey's HSD (honest significant difference) post hoc test. SD = standard deviation.

In addition to the profile check, we conducted a one-way MANOVA with motivational profile groups as the independent variable and the four dimensions of the motivation as the dependent variables. MANOVA results showed significant differences between the four groups on the motivational dimensions ($F(10,30) = 15.18, p < 0.001$). This latter result confirmed that the number of profile was valid in the sample (see Figure 1). No difference between the four motivational profiles was found for the age and education level of the participants, but differences were found for the SDI (Table 2).

Finally, the relationships between motivational profiles and the study variables (participation in leisure activities, number and frequency of activities, satisfaction with life, and adaptation to nursing home) were tested using an ANOVA and Tukey's post hoc test. The results showed a significant association between the motivational profiles and study variables (Table 2). First, the means of number and frequency of activities, satisfaction with life, and adaptation to nursing home of the high self-determined profile and additive profile were significantly higher than those of the moderate and low self-determined profiles. However, the moderate profile

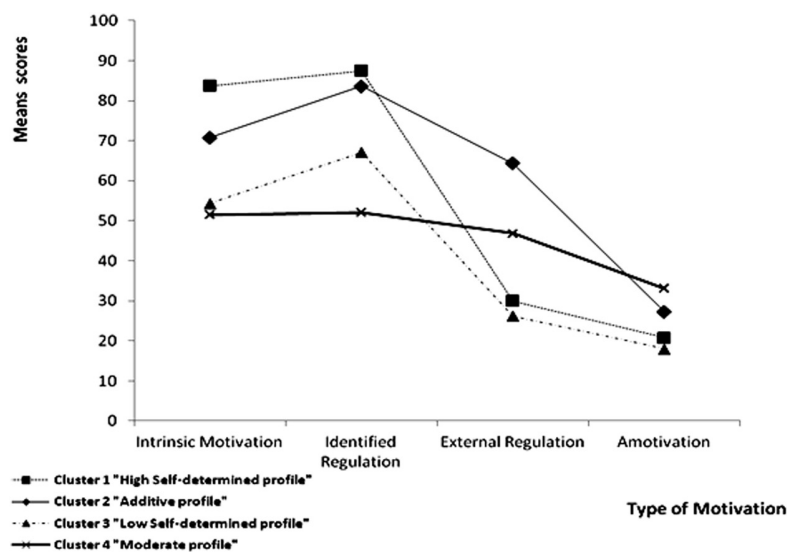


Figure 1: Elderly Motivation Scale (EMS) scores for each motivational profile

Table 3: Latent profiles analyses model fit indexes for the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-cluster solutions

Cluster Solution	LL	BIC (LL)	AIC (LL)	AIC3 (LL)	Entropy	n_{par}	L ²	p value
2-cluster	-1600.32	4146.12	3600.64	3800.64	0.7857	200	2135.02	0.01
3-cluster	-1591.08	4151.28	3592.16	3797.16	0.7194	205	2116.54	0.01
4-cluster	-1582.76	4158.27	3585.51	3795.51	0.8037	210	2099.90	0.01
5-cluster	-1576.91	4170.20	3583.82	3798.82	0.7521	215	2088.20	0.01
6-cluster	-1567.82	4175.67	3575.64	3795.64	0.8003	220	2070.02	0.01

Note: AIC = Akaike Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion; LL = log-likelihood; n_{par} = number of parameters.

and low self-determined profile presented different levels for these variables. The levels of the low self-determined profile were higher than the levels of the moderate profile. Clearly, older people living in nursing homes with a high level of IM and self-determined EM and a low level of amotivation tend to have better participation in activities, satisfaction with life, and better adaptation to the nursing home. Second, no significant differences were found between the high self-determined profile and the additive profile on the number and the frequency of leisure activities, satisfaction with life, or adaptation to the nursing home. These two profiles differed only on the non-self-determined EM dimension. This result regarding the role of external reinforcement in nursing homes adjustment will be discussed in a later section. Third, the low self-determined profile has clearly a lower level of the number and frequency of activities and satisfaction with life or adaptation to nursing home than the high self-determined and the additive profiles.

Discussion

We designed this study to provide a better understanding of the mechanisms that underlie the older person's adaptation to a nursing home. More specifically, our objective was to identify the different motivational profiles among older persons who live in nursing homes and then characterize these profiles based on the following dimensions: adaptation to nursing home, satisfaction with life, and participation in leisure activities. We hypothesized that motivational profiles with higher levels of self-determined motivation than non-self-determined motivation would represent the optimal profiles in terms of participation in leisure activities, adaptation to nursing home living, and satisfaction with life. High self-determined and additive motivational profiles appeared as the optimal profiles and led to a number of implications.

Latent profile analysis allowed us to identify four motivational profiles: high self-determined, additive, low self-determined, and moderate. The results showed that these motivational profiles did not differ on biological characteristics (age or gender). In contrast, we identified differences in behavioural and affective dimensions (participation in leisure activities, adaptation to nursing

home, and satisfaction with life). First, participants with the moderate profile reported the lowest levels on the SDI for participation in leisure activities, adjustment to nursing home, and satisfaction with life. Second, participants with the low self-determined profile reported higher levels in these three outcomes than those with the moderate profile, and lower levels for these same outcomes than those with the high self-determined and additive profiles. Third, despite higher levels on the SDI, no difference was found between the high self-determined profile and the additive profile regarding the levels of participation in leisure activities, adjustment to nursing home, or satisfaction with life. Clearly, these two profiles were associated with similar positive outcomes and represent the optimal profiles in terms of adaptation to the nursing home. The only difference between the high self-determined profile and the additive profile in this study is the level of non-self-determined EM. In the former case, this level is low, whereas it is high in the additive profile. This interesting finding led us to note that non-self-determined EM does not have a negative impact on adaptation to the environment when simultaneously associated with a high level of self-determined motivation. Similar profiles and positive associated outcomes were reported in the SDT literature (Altintas & Guerrien, 2014; Boiché et al., 2008, Gillet et al., 2009; Ratelle et al., 2007).

As Lepper & Henderlong (2000) suggested, one might interpret our results as a support to the aforementioned literature: When self-determined motivation is high, non-self-determined motivation may act in synergy to lead to positive outcomes. This result is particularly informative on the debate regarding the adaptive value of non-self-determined motivation (e.g., extrinsic motivation) and external rewards (Lepper, Corpus, & Iyengar, 2005). In addition, researchers found significant differences between the two self-determined profiles (high and low), which differed on the levels of self-determined motivations (IM and self-determined EM) and on the SDI. This point demonstrates the importance of the consequences of different forms of motivation on behavioural and affective outcomes in later life; it also demonstrates that levels

of each form of motivations are important for these same outcomes.

Concerning the engagement in leisure activities, adaptation to nursing home and satisfaction with life, this study is aligned with previous research because it shows a significant relationship between these latter variables and self-determined motivation. Notably, the engagement in leisure (measured by the frequency and the number of activities) is positively correlated with the satisfaction with life as well as to the two forms of self-determined motivations (IM and self-determined EM). The relationship between participation in leisure activities and self-determined motivation was reported in past research (Altintas et al., 2010; Coleman & Iso-Ahola, 1993; Iso-Ahola, 1999; Losier et al., 1993; Vallerand & O'Connor, 1991). However, this research extends those findings by showing a relationship for older persons between engagement in leisure activities, self-determined behaviours towards daily activities, and both psychological and environmental adjustment to the nursing home. In many cases, living in nursing homes presents poor intrinsic value. Also, all leisure activities proposed in nursing homes are not intrinsically motivated. In practical terms, self-determined motivation highly related with engagement to leisure activities and adaptation to nursing homes is not regularly present. The initial level of interest is often poor. Promoting internalization of tasks and motivation is necessary to enhance engagement and adaptation in older people. For this purpose, the use of extrinsic incentives seems judicious (Lepper & Henderlong, 2000). These extrinsic rewards encourage the development of the level of interest, and they should promote the intrinsic value of living in nursing homes and participating in leisure activities.

To enhance self-determined motivation, it is also possible to promote perceptions of autonomy and personal control (Lepper & Henderlong, 2000). According to SDT (Deci & Ryan, 1985, 2002), people actively attempt – through their interaction with the environment – to satisfy three basic needs: autonomy (the need to be perceived as the origin of one's own behaviour), competence (the need to feel effective and have the opportunity to exercise one's capacities), and relatedness (the need to feel connected to others, to love and care, and to be loved and cared for). The satisfaction of these psychological needs determines the motivational profile or levels of IM, EM, and AM. The basic need of autonomy requires giving more control (Alaphillipe, 2009) or to create an autonomy-supportive climate (Trouilloud, Sarrazin, Bressoux, & Bois, 2006). For older patients in nursing homes, previous results show that residents who were given freedom to make choices – to be able to arrange their room and the responsibility of caring for a plant – present a better well-being, a better

health status, and much more activity, compared to results from residents that depend on staff decisions or who were in a no-control condition (Langer & Rodin, 1976). Furthermore, an environment that supports the basic psychological needs of autonomy, competence, and relatedness creates a climate facilitating self-determination, control, and power to provide opportunities for older people to engage in actions that can maintain or improve their capacity and autonomy (Philippe & Vallerand, 2008; Vézina & Pelletier, 2009). Supporting autonomy by proposing leisure activities can reduce negative effects of stress on health more easily when perceived control and autonomy are high (Chou & Chi, 2001; Craike & Coleman, 2005).

To summarize, this study provides strong support for SDT's predictions regarding the relationship between human motivation and optimal functioning when the cognitive efficiency is equal among the four profiles (Deci & Ryan, 2002). Clearly, the self-determined and additive motivational profiles will represent the optimal profiles in terms of leisure activities and adaptation to the nursing home.

STARTA number of study limitations should be noted. One limitation concerns the small size of the sample. Such a low number is due to the difficulty in assessing older people in nursing homes because of the large number of variables tested in the research as well as the length of some of the scales used. Thus, regarding their representativeness for the general older population, these findings should be interpreted with caution. A second limitation is the recruitment from different nursing homes without testing the actual self-determined environment of each institution. In fact, past research conducted in the SDT's framework have shown that the level of autonomy provided in the nursing homes impacts psychological adaptation through its effect on people's subjective perceptions of autonomy and self-determined motivation (e.g., Philippe & Vallerand, 2008). Finally, another limitation concerns certain variables such as the quality of interpersonal relationships, which appeared to be a crucial factor that leads to the experience of well-being (Molix & Nichols, 2013). Similarly, Custers, Westerhof, Kuin, Gerritsen, & Riksen-Walraven (2012) reported that for nursing home residents, the quality of interpersonal relationships is the most important need that must be satisfied.

Notwithstanding these limitations, this study has a number of strengths, which provide certain insights for future research. First, it would be necessary to similarly reproduce this research with a larger sample to extend these findings to older residents who live in nursing homes. Second, due to the differences that may exist between the different nursing homes in terms of the actual autonomy provided and the quality

of interpersonal relationships, future research is needed to control these variables. Finally, concerning leisure participation, it would be necessary to investigate the relationship between the types of activities that are provided in the residence, the “hobbies” of the resident, and 2and is of interest to that individual.

To conclude, this study is the first to assess the relationship between motivational profiles, participation in leisure activities, and adjustment to the nursing home in older people living in a nursing home. These findings may contribute to a better understanding of the mechanisms that underlie a suitable adjustment to collective structures such as nursing homes. Moreover, in the clinical field, this study highlights the importance of identifying the motivational profiles of the residents if one wants to improve the well-being of older adults by promoting an adaptive and stimulating environment.

References

- Akaike, H. (1987). Factor analysis and AIC. *Psychometrika*, *52*, 712317–712332.
- Alaphillipe, D. (2009). Contrôle et personnes âgées. In Y. Paquet (Ed.), *Psychologie du contrôle. Théories et applications* (pp. 67–87). Bruxelles, BEL: De Boeck Université.
- Altintas, E., & Guerrien, A. (2014). Profil motivationnel et bien-être psychologique dans l’âge avancé. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science/Revue canadienne des sciences du comportement*, *46*(2), 95–106.
- Altintas, E., Majchrzak, G., Leconte, C., & Guerrien, A. (2010). Adaptation des aînés à la résidence pour personnes âgées: activité de loisirs et autodétermination. *Canadian Journal on Aging/La Revue canadienne du vieillissement*, *29*(4), 557–565.
- Bizzini, L. (2004). Adaptations et âge avancé. In J. Richard & E. Mateev-Dirkx (Eds.), *Psychogérontologie* (2nd éd.) (pp. 91–109). Paris, FRA: Masson.
- Blais, M. R., Vallerand, R. J., Pelletier, L. G., & Brière, N. M. (1989). L’Échelle de satisfaction de vie: Validation canadienne-française du “Satisfaction with Life Scale”. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science/Revue canadienne des sciences du comportement*, *21*(2), 210–223.
- Boiché, J. C. S., Sarrazin, P. G., Grouzet, F. M. E., Pelletier, L. G., & Chanal, J. P. (2008). Students’ motivational profiles and achievement outcomes in physical education: A self-determination perspective. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *100*, 688–701.
- Castle, N. G. (2003). Searching for and selecting a nursing facility. *Medical Care Research and Review*, *60*(2), 223–247.
- Castonguay, G., & Ferron, S. (1999). Elaboration et validation d’un instrument évaluant le degré d’adaptation de la personne âgée à sa résidence. *Canadian Journal on Aging/La Revue canadienne du vieillissement*, *18*(3), 363–375.
- Cheng, S. T., Chow, P. K., Yu, E. C., & Chan, A. C. (2012). Leisure activities alleviate depressive symptoms in nursing home residents with very mild or mild dementia. *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, *20*(10), 904–908.
- Chou, K. L., & Chi, I. (2001). Stressful life events and depressive symptoms: Social support and sense of control as mediators or moderators? *The International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, *5*(2), 155–171.
- Coleman, D., & Iso-Ahola, S. E. (1993). Leisure and health: The role of social support and self-determination. *Journal of Leisure Research*, *25*, 111–128.
- Craike, M., & Coleman, D. J. (2005). Buffering effect of leisure self-determination on the mental health of older adults. *Leisure/Loisir*, *29*(2), 301–328.
- Custers, A. F. J., Westerhof, G. J., Kuin, Y., Gerritsen, D. L., & Riksen-Walraven, J. M. A. (2012). Relatedness, autonomy, and competence in the caring relationship: The perspective of nursing home residents. *Journal of Aging Studies*, *26*, 319–326.
- Deci, E. L., Connell, J. P., & Ryan, R. M. (1989). Self-determination in a work organization. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, *74*(4), 580–590.
- Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1985). *Intrinsic motivation and self-determination in human behavior*. New York, NY: Plenum.
- Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (2000). The “What” and “Why” of goal pursuits: Human needs and the self-determination of behavior. *Psychological Inquiry*, *11*(4), 227–268.
- Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (2002). *Handbook of self-determination research*. Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press.
- Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (2008). Facilitating optimal motivation and psychological well-being across life’s domains. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie canadienne*, *49*(1), 24–34.
- Deci, E. L., Ryan, R. M., Gagné, M., Leone, D. R., Usunov, J., & Kornazheva, B. P. (2001). Need satisfaction, motivation, and well-being in the work organizations of a former Eastern bloc country. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *27*, 930–942.
- Diener, E., Emmons, R. A., Larsen, R. J., & Griffin, S. (1985). The satisfaction with life scale. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, *49*, 71–76.
- Drummond, A. E. R., Parker, C. J., Gladman, J. R. F., & Logan, P. A. (2001). Development and validation of the Nottingham Leisure Questionnaire (NLQ). *Clinical Rehabilitation*, *15*(6), 647–656.
- Duke, J., Leventhal, H., Brownlee, S., & Leventhal, E. A. (2002). Giving up and replacing activities in response to illness. *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences & Social Sciences*, *57*(4), 367–376.
- Dupuis, S. L., & Smale, B. J. A. (1995). An examination of relationship between psychological well-being and

- 1 depression and leisure participation among older adults.
2 *Loisir et Société/Society and Leisure*, 18(1), 67–92.
- 3
4 Fitzsimmons, S., & Buettner, L. (2002). Therapeutic recreation
5 interventions for need-driven dementia-compromised
6 behaviors in community-dwelling elders. *American Journal*
7 *of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias*, 17(6), 367–381.
- 8 Folstein, M. F., Folstein, S. E., & McHugh, P. R. (1975).
9 "Mini-mental state": A practical method for grading
10 the cognitive state of patients for the clinician. *Journal of*
11 *Psychiatric Research*, 12(3), 189–198.
- 12 Freeman, S. M., & Roy, C. (2005). Cognitive behavior ther-
13 apy and the Roy adaptation model: Integrating CBT into
14 nursing practice. In S. M. Freeman & A. Freeman (Eds.),
15 *Cognitive behavior therapy in nursing practice* (pp. 3–27).
16 New York, NY: Springer.
- 17 Gassoumis, Z. D., Fike, K. T., Rahman, A. N., Enguidanos, S. M., &
18 Wilber, K. H. (2013). Who transitions to the community
19 from nursing homes? Comparing patterns and predictors
20 for short-stay and long-stay residents. *Home Health Care*
21 *Services Quarterly*, 32(2), 75–91.
- 22 Gaugler, J. E., Mittelman, M. S., Hepburn, K., & Newcomer, R.
23 (2009). Predictors of change in caregiver burden and
24 depressive symptoms following nursing home admission.
25 *Psychology and Aging*, 24(2), 385–396.
- 26 Genoe, M. R., & Dupuis, S. L. (2014). The role of leisure within
27 the dementia context. *Dementia*, 13(1), 33–58.
- 28 Gillet, N., Berjot, S., & Paty, E. (2010). Profils motivationnels et
29 ajustement au travail: vers une approche intra-individuelle
30 de la motivation. *Le Travail Humain*, 73(2), 141–162.
- 31
32 Gillet, N., Vallerand, R. J., & Rosnet, E. (2009). Motivational
33 clusters and performance in a real-life setting. *Motivation*
34 *and Emotion*, 33, 49–62.
- 35 Grouzet, F. M. E., Vallerand, R. J., Thill, E. E., & Provencher, P. J.
36 (2004). From environmental factors to outcomes: A test of
37 motivational causal sequence. *Motivation and Emotion*, 28,
38 31–46.
- 39 Iso-Ahola, S. E. (1999). Motivational foundations of leisure.
40 In E. L. Jackson & T. L. Burton (Eds.), *Leisure studies:*
41 *Prospects for the twenty-first century* (pp. 69–79). State
42 College, PA: Venture.
- 43 Kalafat, M., Hugonot-Diener, L., & Poitrenaud, J. (2003).
44 Standardisation et étalonnage français du "Mini Mental
45 Test" (MMS), version GRECO. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*,
46 13(2), 209–236.
- 47 Kelly, J. R., Steinkamp, M. W., & Kelly, J. R. (1987). Later life
48 satisfaction: Does leisure contribute? *Leisure Sciences*,
49 9(3), 189–200.
- 50 Kelly, J. R. (1996). *Leisure* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- 51
52 Langer, E. J., & Rodin, J. (1976). The effects of choice and
53 enhanced personal responsibility for the aged: A field
54 experiment in an institutional setting. *Journal of Personality*
55 *and Social Psychology*, 34(2), 191–198.
- 56 Lanza, S. T., Collins, L. M., Lemmon, D. R., & Schafer, J. L.
(2007). PROC LCA: A SAS procedure for latent class
analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling*, 14(4), 671–694.
- Lanza, S. T., Flaherty, B. P., & Collins, L. M. (2003). Latent
class and latent transition analysis. In J. A. Schinka &
W. E. Velicer (Eds.), *Handbook of psychology: Research*
methods in psychology (pp. 663–685). New York, NY: Wiley.
- Leitner, M. J., & Leitner, S. F. (2012). *Leisure in later life* (4th ed.).
Urbana, IL: Sagamore.
- Lepper, M. R., Corpus, J. H., & Iyengar, S. S. (2005). Intrinsic
and extrinsic motivational orientations in the classroom:
Age differences and academic correlates. *Journal of Edu-*
cational Psychology, 97(2), 184–196.
- Lepper, M. R., & Henderlong, J. (2000). Turning "play" into
"work" and "work" into "play": 25 years of research on
intrinsic versus extrinsic motivation. In C. Sansone &
J. M. Harackiewicz (Eds.), *Intrinsic and extrinsic moti-*
vation: The search for optimal motivation and performance
(pp. 257–307). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- Losier, G., Bourque, A., & Vallerand, R. J. (1993). A moti-
vational model of leisure participation in the elderly.
Journal of Psychology, 127(2), 107–124.
- McGuinn, K. K., & Mosher-Ashley, P. M. (2001). Participation
in recreational activities and its effects on perception
of life satisfaction in residential settings. *Activities,*
Adaptation & Aging, 25(1), 77–86.
- Molix, L. A., & Nichols, C. P. (2013). Satisfaction of basic
psychological needs as a mediator of the relationship
between community esteem and wellbeing. *International*
Journal of Wellbeing, 3(1), 20–34.
- Nakanishi, M., Hattori, K., Nakashima, T., & Sawamura, K.
(2012). Priority for elderly persons with behavioral and
psychological symptoms of dementia on waiting lists for
placement in nursing homes in Japan: Do nursing homes
change priorities based on their own guidelines? *Journal of*
the American Medical Directors Association, 13(2), 794–799.
- Philippe, F. L., & Vallerand, R. J. (2008). Actual environments
do affect motivation and psychological adjustment:
A test of self-determination theory in a natural setting.
Motivation and Emotion, 32, 81–89.
- Ratelle, C. F., Guay, F., Vallerand, R. J., Larose, S., & Sénécal, C.
(2007). Autonomous, controlled, and amotivated types of
academic motivation: A person-oriented analysis. *Journal*
of Educational Psychology, 99(4), 734–746.
- Ratelle, C. F., Vallerand, R. J., Chantal, Y., & Provencher, P. J.
(2004). Cognitive adaptation and mental health: A motiva-
tional analysis. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 34(4),
459–476.
- Rioux, L. (2008). L'appropriation territoriale de la chambre.
Un outil d'évaluation de l'adaptation de la personne âgée
en maison de retraite. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural*
Science / Revue canadienne des sciences du comportement,
22(4), 407–414.

- 1 Rowe, J., & Kahn, R. (1997). Successful ageing. *The Gerontologist*,
2 37(4), 433–440.
- 3 Roy, C., & Andrews, H. A. (1991). *The Roy adaptation model:
4 The definitive statement*. Norwalk, CT: Appleton & Lange.
- 5 Roy, C., & Andrews, H. A. (2009). *The Roy adaptation model
6 (3rd ed.)*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall Health.
- 7 Ryan, R. M., & Connell, J. P. (1989). Perceived locus of causal-
8 ity and internalization: Examining reasons for acting in
9 two domains. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*,
10 57(5), 749–761.
- 11 Schwarz, G. (1978). Estimating the dimension of a model.
12 *Annals of Statistics*, 6(2), 461–464.
- 13 Silverstein, M., & Parker, M. G. (2002). Leisure activities and
14 quality of life among the oldest old in Sweden. *Research
15 on Aging*, 24(5), 528–547.
- 16 Sylvester, C., Voelkl, J., & Ellis, G. (2001). *Therapeutic recreation
17 programming: Theory and practice*. State College, PA: Venture.
- 18 Stephan, Y., Boiché, J., & Le Scanff, C. (2010). Motivation
19 and physical activity behaviors among older women:
20 A self-determination perspective. *Psychology of Women
21 Quarterly*, 34, 339–348.
- 22 Sury, L., Burns, K., & Brody, H. (2013). Moving in: Adjustment
23 of people living with dementia going into a nursing home
24 and their families. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 25(6),
25 867–876.
- 26 Tak, S. H., Kedia, S., Tongumpun, T. M., & Hong, S. H. (2015).
27 Activity engagement: Perspective from nursing home resi-
28 dents with dementia. *Educational Gerontology*, 41(3), 182–192.
- 29 Trouilloud, D., Sarrazin, P., Bressoux, P. & Bois, J. (2006).
30 Relation between teachers' early expectations and stu-
31 dents' later perceived competence in physical education
32 classes: Autonomy-supportive climate as a moderator.
33 *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 98(1), 75–86.
- 34 Vallerand, R. J., & Bissonnette, R. (1992). Intrinsic, extrinsic,
35 and amotivational styles as predictors of behavior: A pro-
36 spective study. *Journal of Personality*, 60, 599–620.
- 37 Vallerand, R. J., & Fortier, M. S. (1998). Measures of intrinsic
38 and extrinsic motivation in sport and physical activity:
39 A review and critique. In J. L. Duda (Ed.), *Advancements
40 in sport and exercise psychology measurement* (pp. 81–101).
41 Morgantown, WV: Fitness Information Technology.
- 42 Vallerand, R. J., & O'Connor, B. P. (1989). Motivation in the
43 elderly: A theoretical framework and some promising
44 findings. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie canadienne*, 30(3),
45 538–550.
- 46 Vallerand, R. J., & O'Connor, B. P. (1991). Construction et
47 validation de l'échelle de motivation pour les personnes
48 âgées (EMPA). *Journal international de psychologie*, 26,
49 219–240.
- 50 Vansteenkiste, M., Niemiec, C., & Soenens, B. (2010).
51 The development of the five mini-theories of self-
52 determination theory: An historical overview, emerging
53 trends, and future directions. In T. Urdan & S. Karabenick
54 (Eds.), *Advances in motivation and achievement* (Vol. 16),
55 *The decade ahead* (pp. 105–166). Bingley, ENG: Emerald.
- 56 Vansteenkiste, M., Sierens, E., Soenens, B., Luyckx, K., &
Lens, W. (2009). Motivational profiles from a self-
determination theory perspective: The quality of moti-
vation matters. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 101(3),
671–688.
- Vermunt, J. K., & Magidson, J. (2002). Latent class cluster
analysis. In J. A. Hagenaars & A. L. McCutcheon (Eds.),
Applied latent class analysis (pp. 89–106). Cambridge, ENG:
Cambridge University Press.
- Vercauteren, R., & Chapeleau, J. (1995). *Evaluer la qualité de
vie en maison de retraite*. Ramonville Saint-Agne, FRA:
Editions Erès.
- Vézina, A., & Pelletier, D. (2009). Le maintien du pouvoir
chez la personne âgée hébergée souffrant de déficits
cognitifs. *Service Social*, 55(1), 97–110.
- Vlachopoulos, S. P., Karageorghis, C. I., & Terry, P. C. (2000).
Motivation profiles in sport: A self-determination per-
spective. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 71(4),
387–397.