

XXVII SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

# EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY

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FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

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INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY  
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(Kruskal-Wallis test:  $\chi^2(2) = 21.12, p < .01$ ). In addition, we observed a significant association with age, but we did not find any gender differences. To summarize, the results of our study are analogous to TEC adaptations conducted in other countries: the test has certain qualities, but it seems to be too easy for the large majority of school-aged children and it should be investigated whether it is more suitable for testing preschool children.

**Keywords:** TEC, test adaptation, emotional competence, children, elementary school students.

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LEISURE TIME IN ADOLESCENCE: BEHAVIOURAL PATTERNS AND  
ADOLESCENTS' GROUPS

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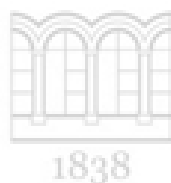
Spare time is a significant social context that may promote adolescents' positive development and prevent risk behaviour. This research is aimed to identify patterns of adolescents' behaviour during spare time and groups of adolescents clustered by similar preferences related to their leisure activities and interests. The sample consisted of 1349 first and third grade secondary school students (56% female, 51% first grade) from 10 different cities in Serbia. The questionnaire was distributed to students in schools and included groups of closed-type questions, mainly with 5-point scale, related to: hobbies, different themes/shows in media, listening to music, going out, attending cultural and sports events, activities on Internet and social network usage. The Principal axis factoring with Varimax rotation was applied on 49 items and based on the extracted factors a Hierarchical cluster analysis (Ward's method) was conducted consequently. The KMO and Bartlett's test of sphericity verified the sampling adequacy ( $KMO = .822, \chi^2(1176) = 18712, p = .001$ ). The ten factors solution explaining 54.5% of variance was chosen (according to eigenvalues, scree-plot and interpretability) including following factors: IT, Pop culture, Reflective & Complex music, Intense & rebellious music, Science and culture, Politics, Going out, Sports, Films and TV shows, Online communication. Obtained factor composite scores were generated and used in following cluster analysis, which revealed 5 groups of adolescents. The first Up to date cluster (13%) includes adolescents interested in science, culture and politics who prefer Reflective & Complex music. In the second cluster (21%) are adolescents prone to Mainstream culture following pop culture and watching films and TV shows. Sport fans are in the third cluster (25%). IT "nerds" is the fourth group (11%) which practices IT and listens to Intense & Rebellious music. The fifth and the largest group of adolescents (30%) are Typical adolescents, who do and like everything young people prefer, but nothing in particular. They follow pop culture, more than politics or science, prefer pop music than other genres, go out, watch films and series, and spend time on online communication. Similar to previous studies, fun, unstructured and passive activities are the most prominent in the leisure time of adolescents. The results are discussed in the light of possible consequences on adolescents' development and wellbeing.

**Keywords:** leisure time, adolescents, behavioural patterns, clusters

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