



Universität
Zürich^{UZH}

Zentrum für Gerontologie

Technology and Ageing in private and non-private places: Internetnutzung und Autonomie in Privathaushalten und Alterspflegeeinrichtungen

Ageing & Living in Place

Chancen und Risiken im Angesicht moderner Technik(en) und Technologien

Olten, CH

1. Februar 2019

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Agenda

- 1. Internetnutzung im Alter**
- 2. Subjektiv erlebte Vorteile der Nutzung**
- 3. Zusammenhang zur Selbständigkeit**
- 4. Gefühl der Ausgeschlossenheit**



Mediatisierung

(Krotz, 2014)



Umweltbedingte Stimulation



Umweltbed. Zwang

Potenziale, Ressourcen



Barrieren, Hemmnisse

Digitale Inklusion



Digitale Exklusion

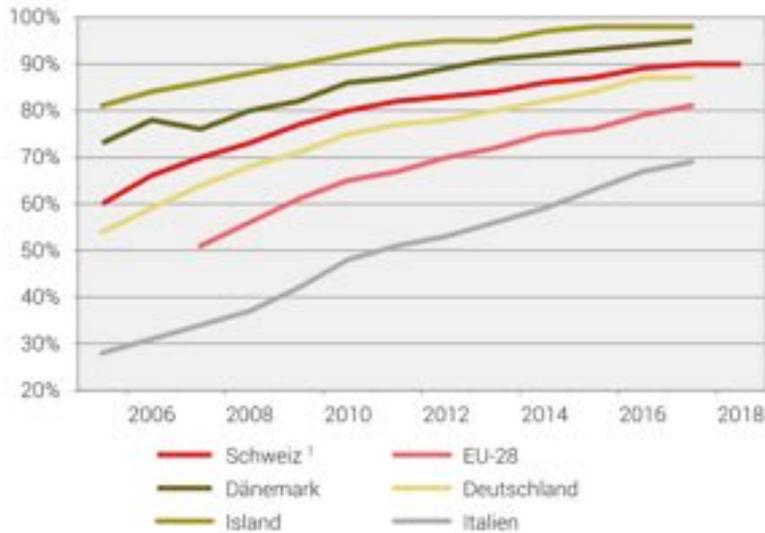
Ältere Menschen

Demographischer
Wandel



Internetnutzung mindestens 1 Mal pro Woche, internationaler Vergleich 2005–2018

In % der Bevölkerung im Alter von 16-74 Jahren

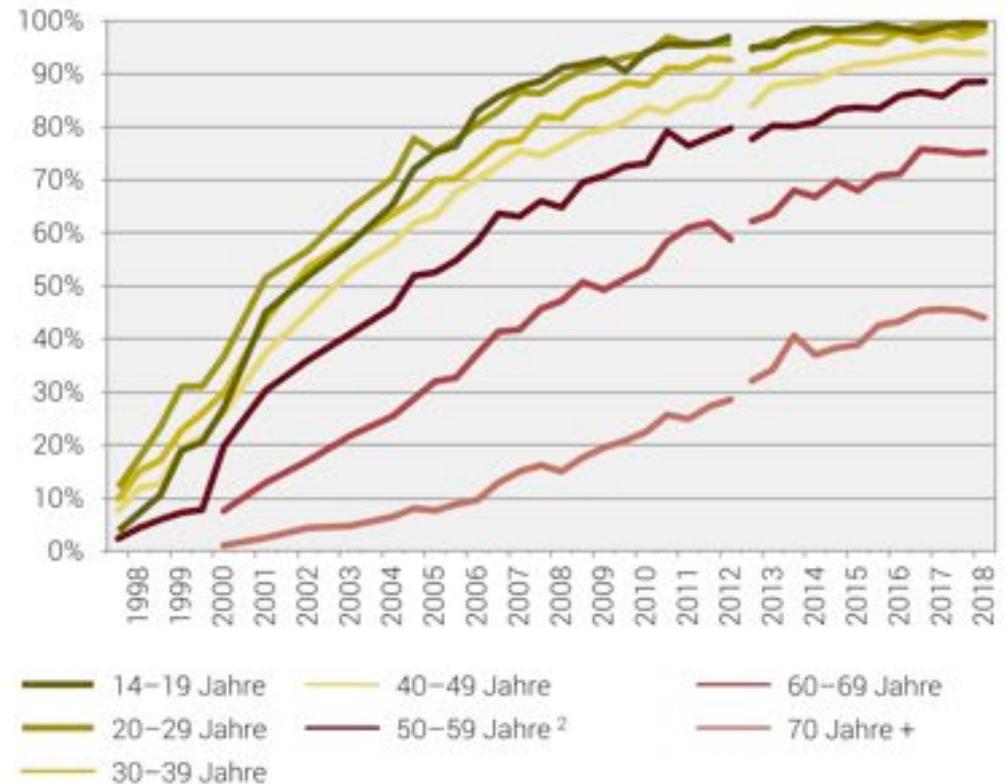


Quellen: Eurostat, ¹MANet: Net-Matrix-Base

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Internetnutzung in der Schweiz nach Alter, 1997–2018¹

Regelmässige Nutzerinnen und Nutzer (ENK), in % der Personen ab 14 Jahren



¹ Aus methodischen Gründen können die Ergebnisse ab Herbst 2012 nicht mit älteren Studien verglichen werden. Ein Vergleich mit den kommenden Jahren ist dagegen möglich

² ab 50 Jahren in den Jahren 1997–1999

Quelle: MANet: Net-Matrix-Base

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Ausgangsstudie 2010

- **N = 1150**
- Ab 65 Jahren
- Gesamtschweiz
- Telefonische Befragung
- (Erhebung 2009)
- *Schelling & Seifert 2010*



Fortsetzungsstudie 2015

- **N = 1037**
- Ab 65 Jahren
- Gesamtschweiz
- Telefonische Befragung
- (Erhebung 2014)
- *Seifert & Schelling 2015*



Vergleich der Erhebungen (gewichtete Daten (Alter, Bildung, Sprache))

Onliner (**weiterer Nutzerkreis**)

2010

37.8 %

2015

55.7 %

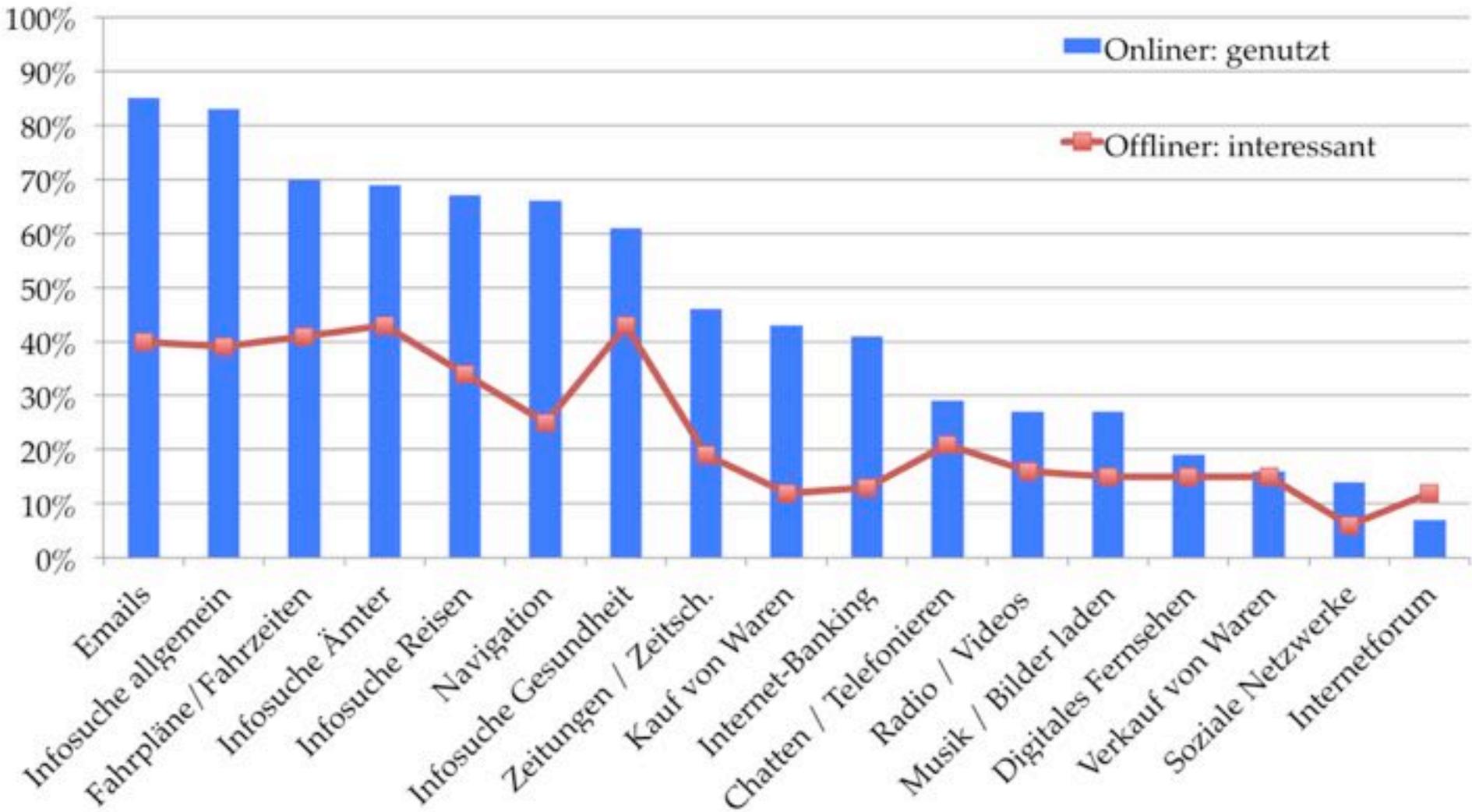
Onliner (**engerer Nutzerkreis**)

29.5 %

45.8 %

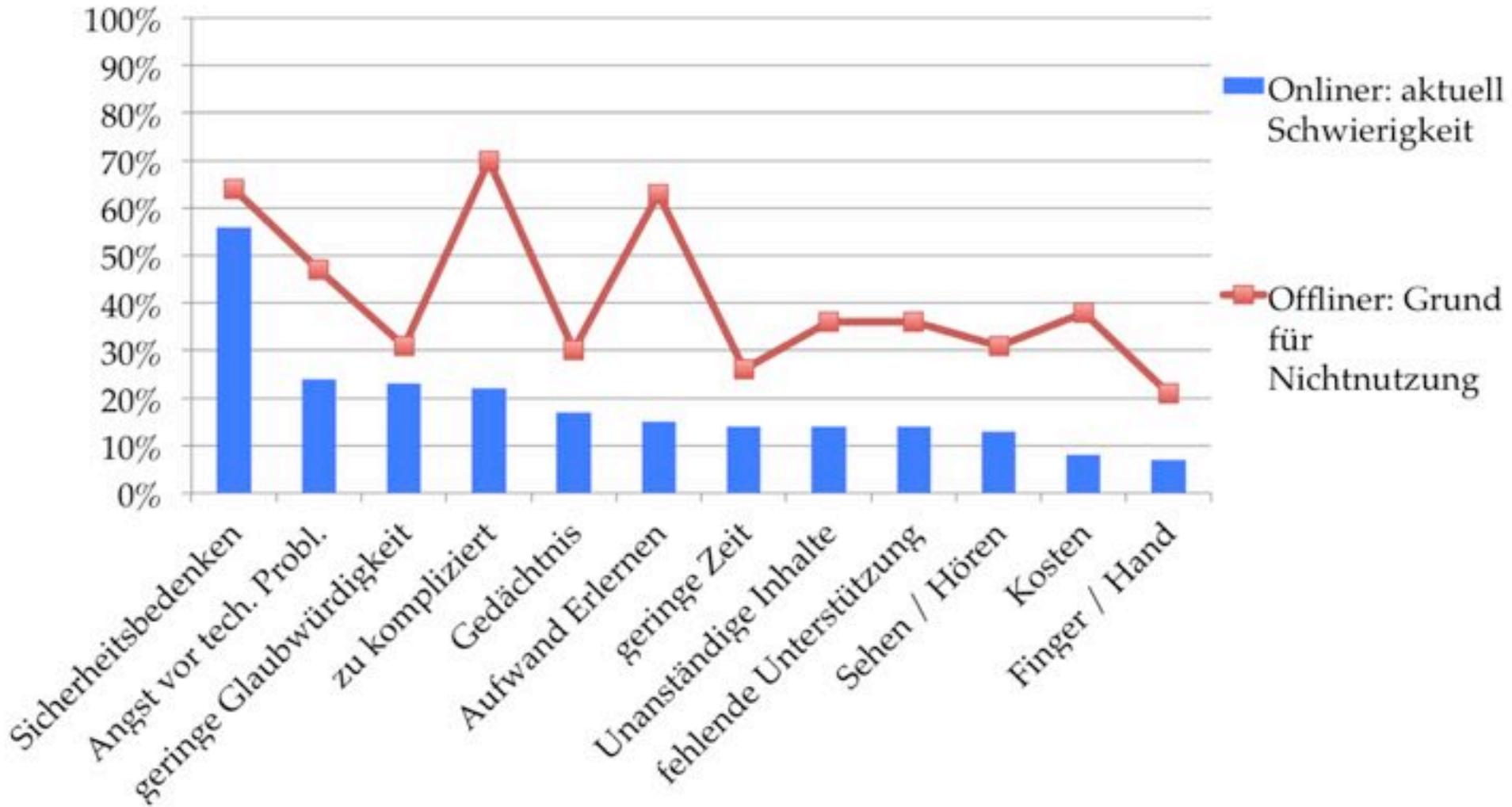


Internetanwendungen





Schwierigkeiten und Hindernisse



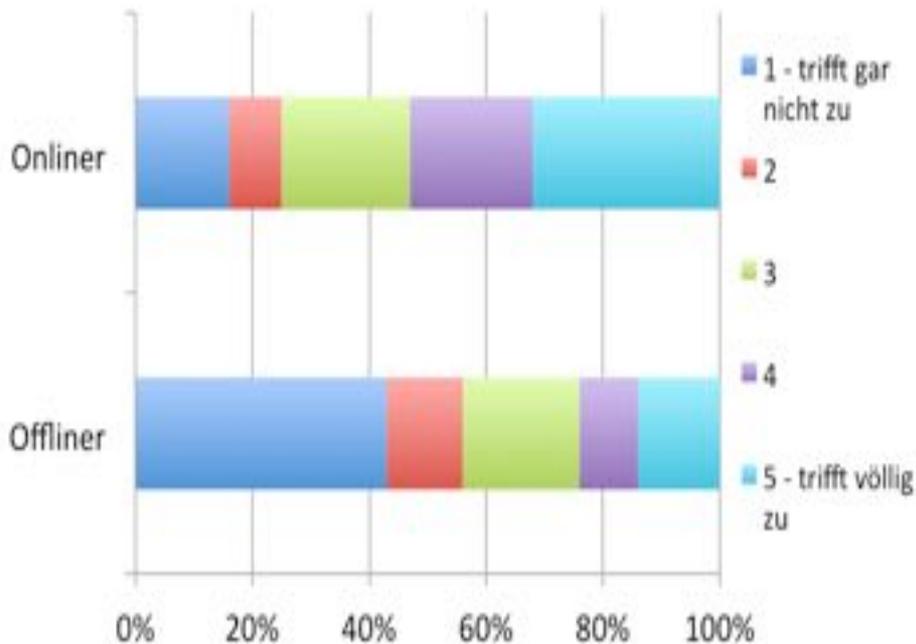


Einfluss des Internets auf die Alltagsgestaltung

Alexander Seifert¹ and Hans Rudolf Schelling¹

Table 3. Multiple Linear Regression to Predict Agreement With the Statement “The Internet Allows Me to Stay Independent Longer Into Old Age.”

Predictors	Onliners (n = 626)				Offliners (n = 411)			
	β	SE	Beta	p	β	SE	Beta	p
	$F(9, 541) = 8.429, p < .000; R^2 = .123$				$F(9, 290) = 4.345, p < .000; R^2 = .119$			
Age ^a	-.001	0.012	-.002	.964	-.008	0.013	-.037	.547
Gender ^b	.060	0.133	.448	.654	-.117	0.195	-.038	.549
Education ^c	.118	0.101	.050	.246	-.428	0.135	-.188	.002
Income ^d	.016	0.099	.007	.876	-.033	0.151	-.013	.829
Living alone ^e	.051	0.140	.016	.718	-.158	0.188	-.054	.400
Subjective independence ^f	-.091	0.124	-.031	.462	-.010	0.082	-.139	.403
Subjective health ^g	.069	0.069	.042	.324	-.010	0.072	-.008	.890
Affinity for new technical devices ^h	.331	0.051	.294	.001	.288	0.070	.250	.001
No life without technical devices ⁱ	.108	0.049	.097	.028	.056	0.058	.965	.335



Aussage „Das Internet ermöglicht es mir, im Alter länger selbstständig zu bleiben“



Alexander Seifert¹ and Hans Rudolf Schelling¹

Table 2. Attitudes Toward the Internet Among Older Adults (N = 1,037).

Statements ^a	All respondents	Onliners (n = 626)		Offliners (n = 411)		t statistic	One-way between-subjects ANOVA
	Percentage who agree ^b	Average	SD	Average	SD	t/df/p	F(df: between/within)/p
A: General attitude							
I do not fear becoming addicted to the Internet	70.9	4.13	1.27	3.96	1.53	1.887/987/.059	3.56 (1/987)/.059
The older generation should use the Internet	63.5	4.15	1.13	3.20	1.35	11.754/967/<.001	138.16 (1/967)/<.001
The Internet is not a waste of time	58.3	4.07	1.19	3.25	1.49	9.450/969/<.001	89.30 (1/969)/<.001
The Internet saves a lot of legwork	56.1	3.77	1.38	3.09	1.59	6.815/936/<.001	46.44 (1/936)/<.001
If the Internet were better suited to the elderly, they would use it more	53.3	3.59	1.36	3.34	1.44	2.628/897/.009	6.90 (1/897)/.009
The Internet is stimulating and fascinating	52.3	3.75	1.27	2.83	1.54	9.797/947/<.001	95.97 (1/947)/<.001
The Internet facilitates contact with other people	47.3	3.49	1.49	2.83	1.55	6.462/967/<.001	41.75 (1/967)/<.001
You have to use the Internet to have a say	26.6	2.62	1.51	2.13	1.40	5.068/978/<.001	25.68 (1/978)/<.001
B: Coping with everyday life (in old age)							
The Internet allows me to stay independent longer into old age	42.6	3.44	1.43	2.41	1.48	10.425/925/<.001	108.68 (1/925)/<.001
The use of the Internet gives me more freedom in shaping my own life	28.7	2.91	1.45	2.08	1.34	8.653/940/<.001	74.87 (1/940)/<.001
The use of the Internet gives me more control over my own life	26.0	2.77	1.40	2.16	1.41	6.277/921/<.001	39.39 (1/921)/<.001
The use of the Internet gives me more security	21.4	2.56	1.38	1.94	1.29	6.846/936/<.001	46.86 (1/936)/<.001

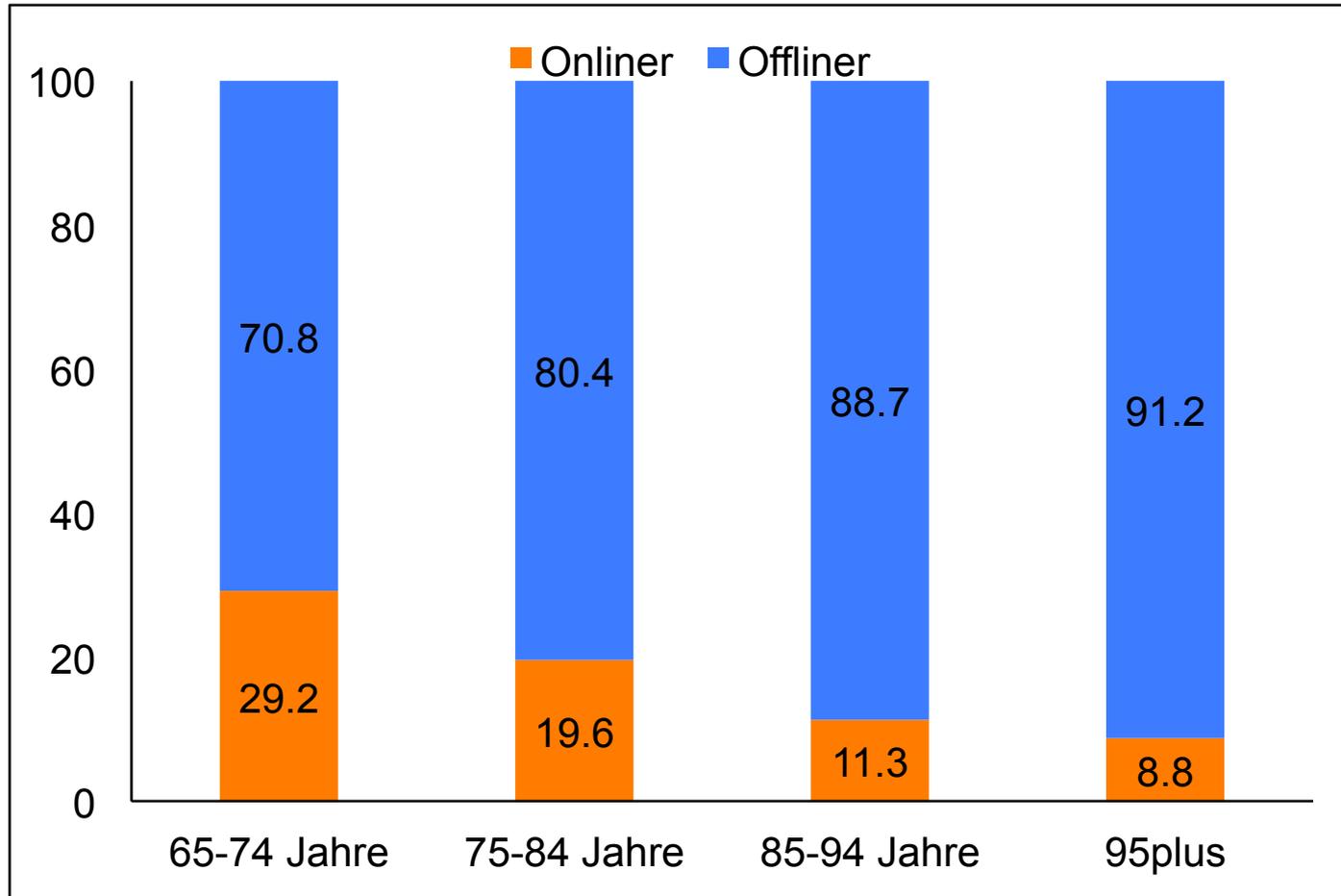
^aStatements in order of frequency. Participants were asked to respond on a scale from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 5 (*strongly agree*).

^bPercentage of participants responding with 4 (*agree*) or 5 (*strongly agree*).



Exkurs: Internetnutzung in Altersheimen (Alterszentren)

Seifert (2017); 24 Altersheime der Stadt Zürich (N = 1212), Befragung Mai 2016



Die Unterschiede zwischen den Altersgruppen sind signifikant (Cramer-V = .145, p = .000).



They also do it: Internet use by older adults living in residential care facilities

Alexander Seifert ^{a,b}, Michael Doh^{c,d}, and Hans-Werner Wahl^{c,d}

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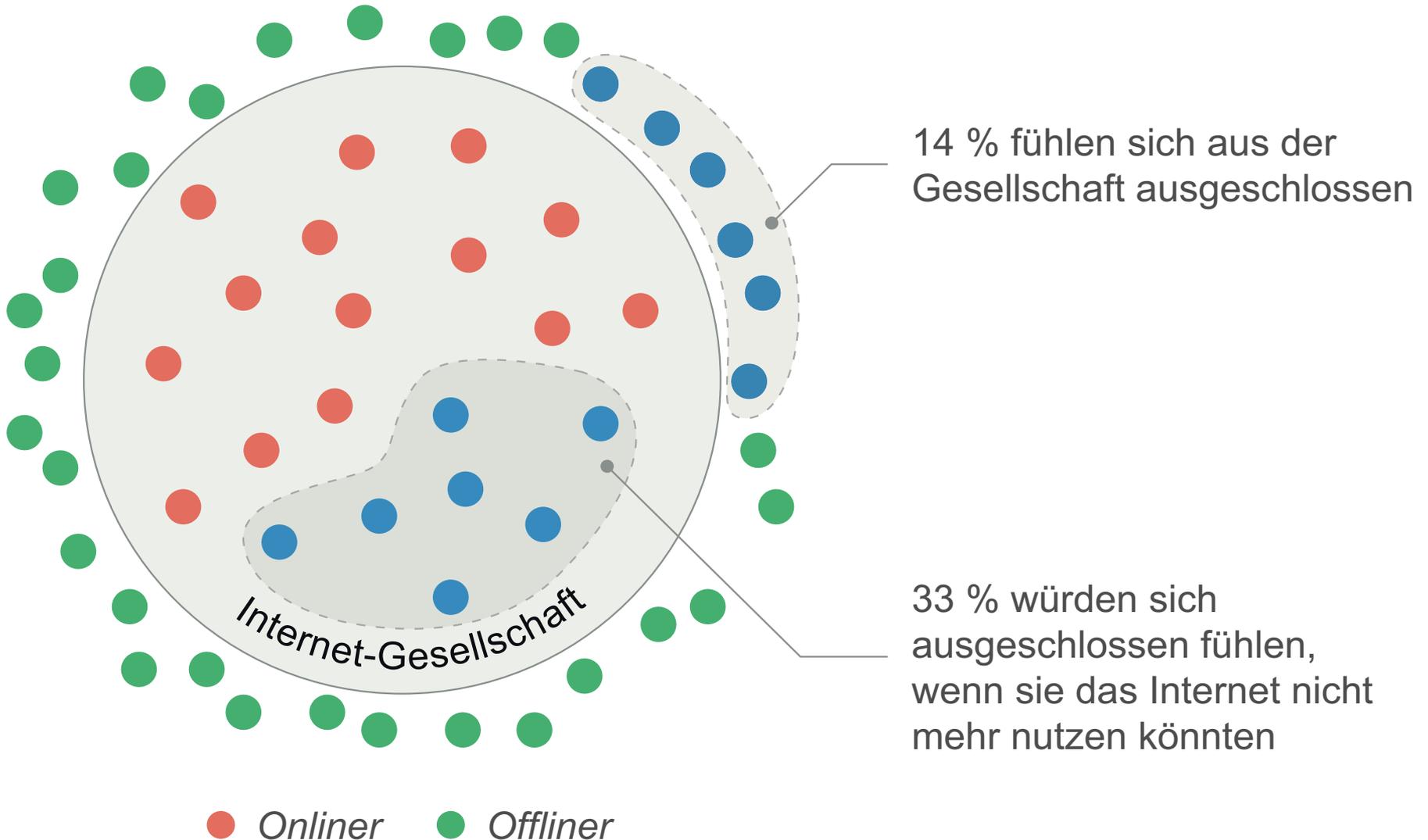
ABSTRACT

The Internet has gained much importance as a resource for older adults during recent years, for example, as a resource for maintaining lifelong learning. However, available studies targeting the adoption of the Internet have mostly focused on young-old, healthy, and community-dwelling adults. To our knowledge, no study has yet examined Internet use among individuals living in residential care facilities (RCF), that is, old-old adults with a range of functional impairments. We provide data on the Internet use in a large sample of 1,212 residents (mean age, 87.9 years) living in 24 RCFs in Zurich, Switzerland. We found that 14% of residents used the Internet, a very similar proportion as previously reported in a Swiss survey of older adults in private households. However, when stratified according to age, individuals aged 65–84 years in RCFs had lower Internet use compared with community-dwelling older adults (21% versus 65%, respectively). No difference was observed among individuals aged ≥ 85 years. Compared with non-users, Internet users were more likely to be younger, male, living for a shorter duration in RCF, not living alone in the institution, and healthier and functionally unimpaired. Internet users also described themselves as having higher autonomy and satisfaction with life. In conclusion, Internet use has reached (at least in Switzerland) the long-term care sector and appears to play a significant role in the lives of a considerable portion of RCF residents.

Table 3. Prediction of Internet use based on binary logistic regression analysis^a.

Predictors	Scale	Gross Models	Overall Model		
		OR (p)	Wald	p	OR
Gender	Female (Ref.)				
	Male	3.147 (.000)	21.788	.000	3.011
Age	Years (65–104)	.941 (.000)	7.687	.006	.954
Length of Living in RCF	>5 years (Ref.)				
	1–5 years	1.367 (.151)	.559	.455	1.222
	<1 year	1.862 (.005)	.454	.421	1.213
Living Arrangement	Living alone (Ref.)				
	With partner	2.229 (.000)	.648	.421	1.230
Nursing Care	Care (Ref.)				
	No Care	2.680 (.000)	9.030	.003	2.001
Subjective Health	Very bad /Bad (Ref.)				
	Good	1.461 (.101)	.179	.672	.871
	Very good	2.733 (.003)	.225	.635	1.257
Subjective Autonomy	Very bad /Bad (Ref.)				
	Good	16.932 (.000)	5.296	.021	6.302
	Very good	27.338 (.000)	7.176	.007	7.432
Satisfaction with Own Life Situation	Not satisfied (Ref.)				
	Satisfied	1.900 (.076)	2.890	.089	2.970
	Very satisfied	3.602 (.001)	5.951	.015	5.209

^aDependent variable: onliners = 1, offliners = 0. Model accuracy: Chi square = 95.781, $p < .000$, $df = 12$, Nagelkerke's $R^2 = 0.196$. $n = 848$; confidence level = 0.05; significant differences in italics; OR, Odds Ratio; ref., reference category.





Ausblick



Suche in P3, der SNF Forschungsdatenbank...



Erweiterte Suche

1 / 40

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Projekt

Older Adults' Experienced and Subjectively Perceived Sense of Social Exclusion from the Digital World

Titel Englisch	Older Adults' Experienced and Subjectively Perceived Sense of Social Exclusion from the Digital World
Gesuchsteller/in	Rössel Jörg
Nummer	183264
Förderungsinstrument	Digital Lives
Forschungseinrichtung	Soziologisches Institut Universität Zürich
Hochschule	Universität Zürich - ZH
Hauptdisziplin	Soziologie
Beginn/Ende	01.11.2018 - 30.04.2020



IKT-Welt

Informelle Settings

- Niederschwellige Lernangebote, z.B. *“Technikbotschafter”*
- Soziale Unterstützung durch Familie, Freunde und Nachbarn

Formelle Settings

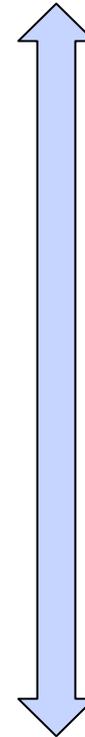
- Kleine flexible Gruppen mit individueller Lerngeschwindigkeit und Lernsettings
- Z.B. ‘Story’ - Lernen
- Mobile Geräte zum Einstieg

Sozialer Auftrag

- Alternative Zugänge gewährleisten
- Soziale Unterstützung

Forschungsbedarf

- Vulnerable / 85 + Gruppen
- Alltagsrelevanz und Längsschnittstudien



Technik-ferne Gruppen



Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

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