

CPCE Health Conference 2017

HEALTHCARE DELIVERY AND FINANCING REFORM

Breaking the Digital Divide for the Elderly through Service Learning and Data Analytics: A proposal

Adam Wong, Jack Wu, Kelvin Lo
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Agenda

- Background
- Objective
- Methodology
- Moving Forward...

Background

Aging Population

- Government prioritises elderly care (Lam, 2016)
- “In 2014, Hong Kong's elderly population, now defined as those aged 65 or above, stood at 1.07 million, representing 15% of our total population.”
- “By 2034, the elderly population will double to 2.28 million, accounting for 30% of the population.”



Background

Social Isolation, Mental Health

- Cornwell & Waite (2009) found indicators of **social isolation** that pose health risks:
 - Living alone; Having a small social network; Infrequent participation in social activities; and Feelings of loneliness

Cornwell, E. Y., & Waite, L. J. (2009). Social Disconnectedness, Perceived Isolation, and Health among Older Adults. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 50(1), 31–48.

- World Health Organization (2016) reported that **mental health** has an impact on **physical health** and vice versa:
 - For example, untreated depression in an older person with heart disease can negatively affect the outcome of the physical disease.

World Health Organization. (2016). *Mental health and older adults*. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs381/en/>

Background

Digital Literacy

- It is the ability to understand, evaluate and integrate information from the Internet through various digital devices.
- It is crucial for the mental health of the elderly in this modern information society. It is needed for the elderly to:
 - Expand their social network
 - Receive timely information
 - Engage in online activities

Background

Digital Divide

- Helping the elderly to integrate in an increasingly digital world is important.
- The society should provide an **Age-friendly Environment**.
- **Digital Divide**
 - It refers to the issue of the difference in the amount of information received through digital channels between those who have effective access to the Internet and those who do not.

- The **digital divide** among the elderly is larger in HK than in other developed countries.

TABLE 1
The rates of personal computer use (including desktop computer, laptop, notebook, netbook, tablet, palm top, and personal digital assistance) and Internet use in Hong Kong

Year	Personal computer use rate (%)			Internet use rate (%)		
	Age 15 to 24 years	Age ≥65 years	Mean	Age 15 to 24 years	Age ≥65 years	Mean
2003	94.3	2.2	56.2	91.9	1.9	52.2
2004	95.8	4.0	59.5	94.0	3.0	56.4
2005	97.2	3.2	58.8	96.2	2.6	56.9
2006	98.1	5.3	62.9	97.4	4.2	60.8
2007	98.9	6.7	66.4	98.6	5.8	64.8
2008	99.2	7.8	68.2	98.8	7.0	66.7
2009	99.4	9.4	70.2	99.1	8.8	69.4
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	99.3	13.7	72.8	99.5	13.1	72.9
2013	99.5	18.4	74.9	98.2	18.0	74.2

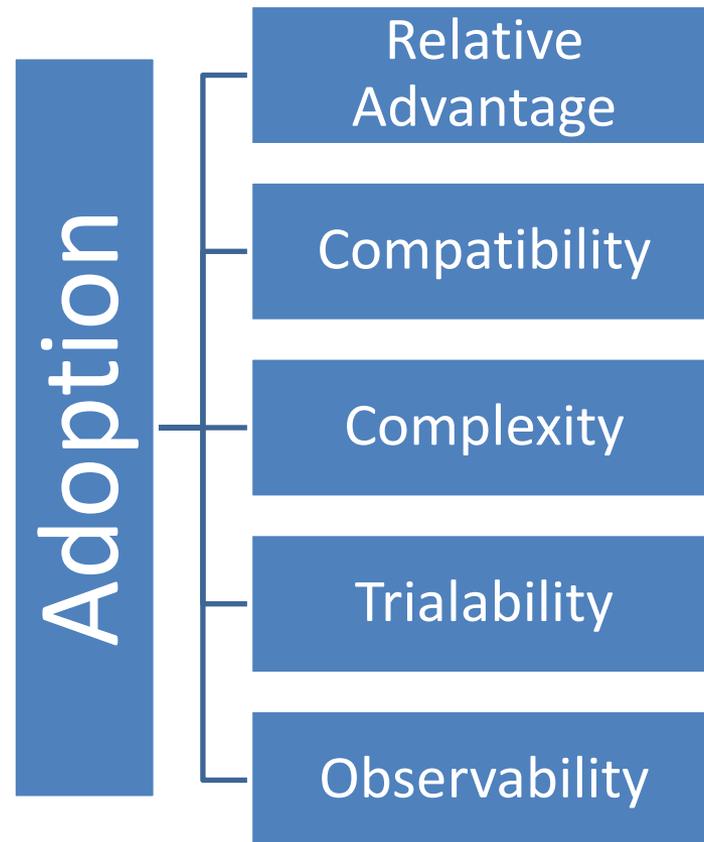
TABLE 2
Reasons for not having personal computer at home in Hong Kong

Reason	No. (%) of households
Not knowing how to use computer	338 700 (70.4)
No specific application	213 200 (44.3)
Can access computer at other places	56 200 (11.7)
Lack of interest in using computer	30 200 (6.5)
Cost too high	34 300 (7.1)
Not knowing how to select suitable computer model	19 600 (4.1)
Already having plan to purchase computer	7 200 (1.5)
Others	6 500 (1.4)

Objectives

- To bridge the digital divide for the elderly through **service learning**
- To identify elderly with special needs with **data analytics** methods
- To help more elderly become digital literates through **diffusion of innovation**.

Diffusion of Innovation (Rogers, 1995)



Methodology

- In a **service learning** subject, students will design and delivery training programs specially designed for older adults
 - Identifying the **needs** of the Elderly
 - Understanding their **abilities and limitations**
 - Preparing the teaching and learning **materials**
 - **Delivering IT classes** to the Elderly
 - **Uniqueness:** When one student is delivering the class, others can act as the facilitators.

Possible Training Contents

- **Internet surfing:** entertainment (online TV programs), newspaper, search engine, transportation, government services, healthcare information, hospital services and email
- **Social media and instant messenger:** basic functions, privacy and safety issues, netiquette and information literacy
- **Mobile and tablets:** communications, basic privacy settings, photo-taking, video-shooting. apps download and use of apps (leisure, newspaper, transportation, government, and emergency services)
- **Web and multimedia authoring:** use of free online apps to design personal web, photo- and video- editing
- **Chinese processing:** Chinese typing

Methodology

- Data are collected through **observations** and **surveys** during training:
 - Number of typing errors made
 - Time needed to complete a task
 - Ability to follow instructions to operate the digital devices
 - Attitude in the learning process
 - Emotional expression in the learning process
- **Data analytics** can be used to identify those elderly with special needs

Processing of Data

- Examples of data collected:

No. of errors made	Time needed to complete task	Ability to follow instructions (1 – 5)	Attitude (1 – 5)	Emotion (1 – 5)	... (other measurements / observations)
5	10 min	5	3	2	...
2	7 min	3	2	4	...
12	25 min	1	4	5	...

- Clustering of the data can be performed
- Outliners (special cases) can be identified

Moving Forward...

- We have:
 - proposed the Service Learning subject to the PolyU SPEED for approval in Oct 2016.
 - obtained agreement from a centre for the elderly
- What we will do (if approval obtained):
 - Deliver course contents to students using a **blended** approach
 - Supervise the students in training the elderlies
 - Analyse data and apply findings

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