

An Integrated Model Of Cell Phone Use Acceptance In Argentinean Older Adults

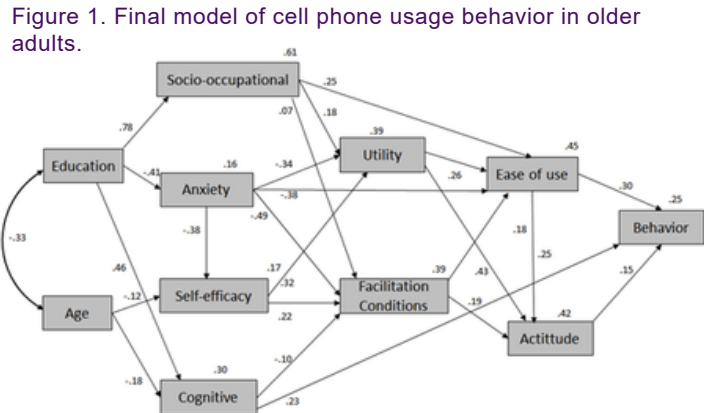
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Revollo Sarmiento, A.¹; Vivas, L.; Cupani, M. ²

¹Institute of Basic and Applied Psychology and Technology, National University of Mar del Plata/CONICET, Argentina

²Psychology Faculty, National University of Córdoba, Argentina

When older adults find mobile phones easy to use and maintain a positive attitude, digital engagement acts as a mental workout—keeping their brains sharp, building cognitive reserve, and helping reduce the risk of dementia.

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REFERENCES
Technological advances have transformed everyday life, and their adoption by older adults depends on psychosocial factors such as attitudes and anxiety (Bertolazzi et al., 2024). Technological acceptance promotes continuous learning, strengthens cognitive health, and acts as a protective factor against dementia. The objective of this study is to evaluate a new model adapted to the Argentine population, analyzing their perceptions and culture 	 200 older healthy adults (aged 60-90) with an average age of 75 Instruments: • Questionary of Senior Technology Acceptance Model(STAM; Chen & Chan, 2014), • Questionary of Smartphone Acceptance Model for Chinese Older People (SAMCOP; Ma et al., 2016) To evaluate the proposed new design, Structural Equation Modeling, employing maximum likelihood estimation. The model integrated cognitive, psychosocial, sociodemographic, and behavioral variables based on STAM and SAMCOP.	Anxiety acted as the primary negative disruptor, significantly reducing self-efficacy, facilitating conditions, and technology acceptance metrics. Mobile Phone Usage Behavior was directly and positively driven by three key factors: Ease of Use ($\beta= 0.30$), Cognitive Performance ($\beta= 0.23$), and Attitude ($\beta= 0.15$). Education showed a strong protective role, boosting both cognitive performance ($\beta= 0.46$) and reducing anxiety ($\beta= -0.41$) Figure 1. Final model of cell phone usage behavior in older adults. 	The results indicate that mobile phone use among older adults depends on perceived ease of use and attitude. Better cognitive performance and positive technological perceptions foster digital participation, which acts as a cognitive stimulation strategy, promoting the maintenance of cognitive function, continuous learning, and the development of cognitive reserve, potentially contributing to a reduced risk of mild cognitive impairment and dementia.	Chen, K., & Chan, A. H. S. (2014). Gerontechnology acceptance by elderly Hong Kong Chinese: a senior technology acceptance model (STAM). <i>Ergonomics</i>, 57(5), 635-652. Ma, Q., Chan, A. H., & Chen, K. (2016). Personal and other factors affecting acceptance of smartphone technology by older Chinese adults. <i>Applied ergonomics</i>, 54, 62-71. CONTACT aracelirevollosarmiento@mdp.edu.ar  I P S I B A T 