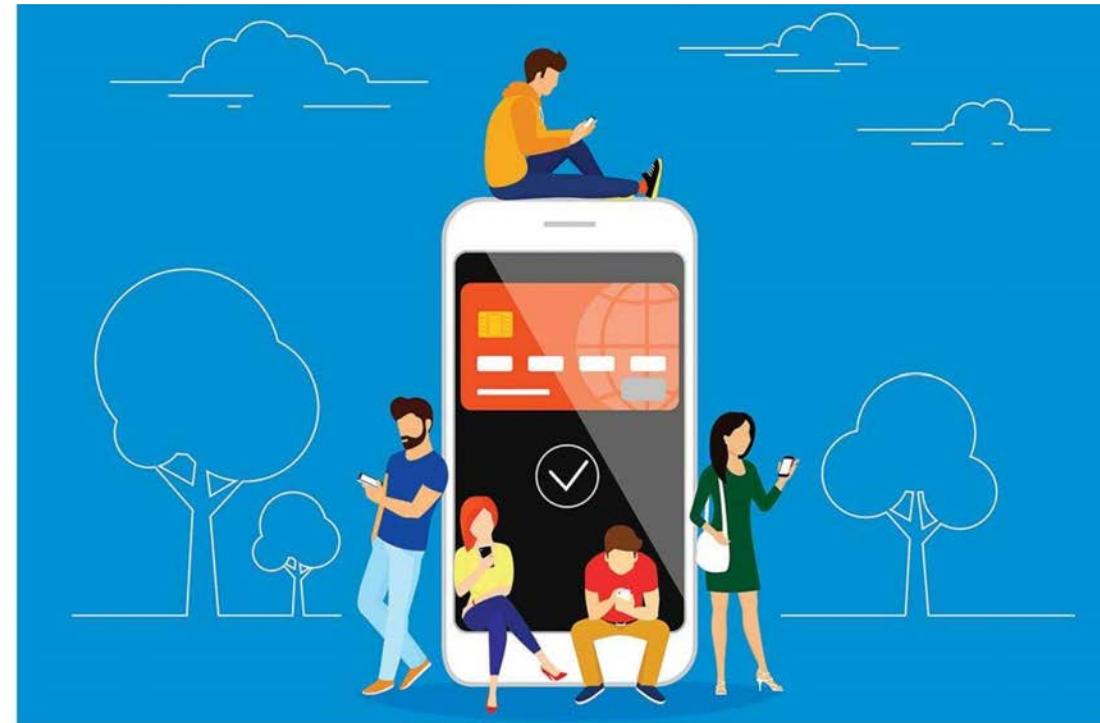




Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Bundesamt für Sport BASPO



EHSM
Eidgenössische
Hochschule
für Sport
Magglingen

Einflüsse des Smartphonegebrauchs auf Lernen und Leistung

Daniel Birrer, EHSM Ressort Leistungssport



Warm-Up

In 2-er oder 3-er Gruppen diskutieren:

Welche Arten von Smartphone Gebrauch gibt es?

Welche Aspekte sind beim Smartphone Gebrauch zu bedenken?

Was sind positive Aspekte des Smartphone Gebrauches?

Was sind negative Aspekte des Smartphone Gebrauches?

Was ist Nomophobie?



Smartphonegebrauch (Digitale Medien)



Arten von «Smartphone» Gebrauch

Inhaltliche Befriedigung

- Nachrichtenseiten
 - Entertainment (Filme, Musik)
 - Entertainment (Gamen)
 - Produkte (Shoppen)



Soziale Befriedigung

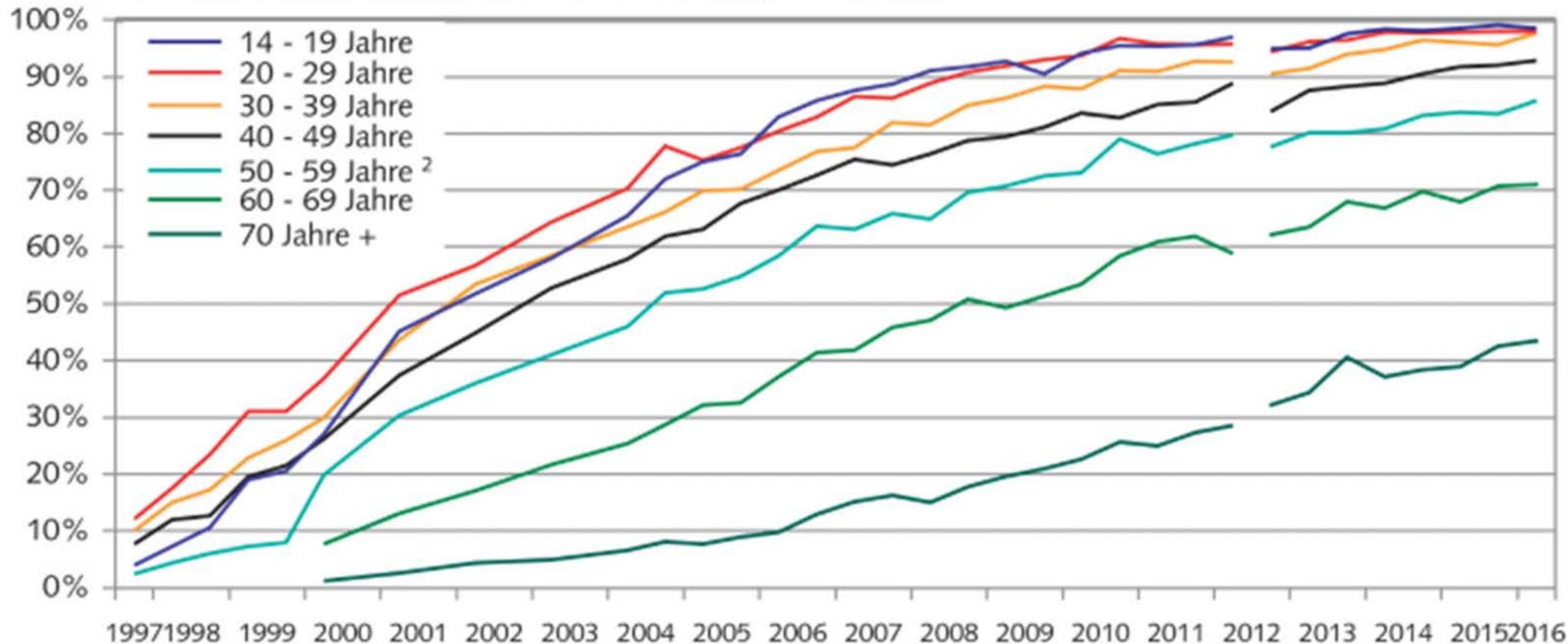
- Chatrooms
 - Messaging
 - Blogs
 - Soziale Netzwerke (Facebook, Instagram etc.)

Aktiv Passiv



Veränderung Internethaltung nach Alter

Engerer Nutzerkreis Internet (ENK). In % der Bevölkerung ab 14 Jahren



¹ Halbjährliche Angaben (Durchschnitt von April bis September und von Oktober bis März). Neue Serie ab dem zweiten Halbjahr 2012

² 50 Jahre und mehr für 1997-1999

Quelle: MAMet: Net-Metrix-Base

© BFS



Wie nutzen Schweizer Jugendliche digitale Medien?

Kooperationspartnerin



Zürcher Hochschule
für Angewandte Wissenschaften



JAMES

Jugend | Aktivitäten | Medien – Erhebung Schweiz

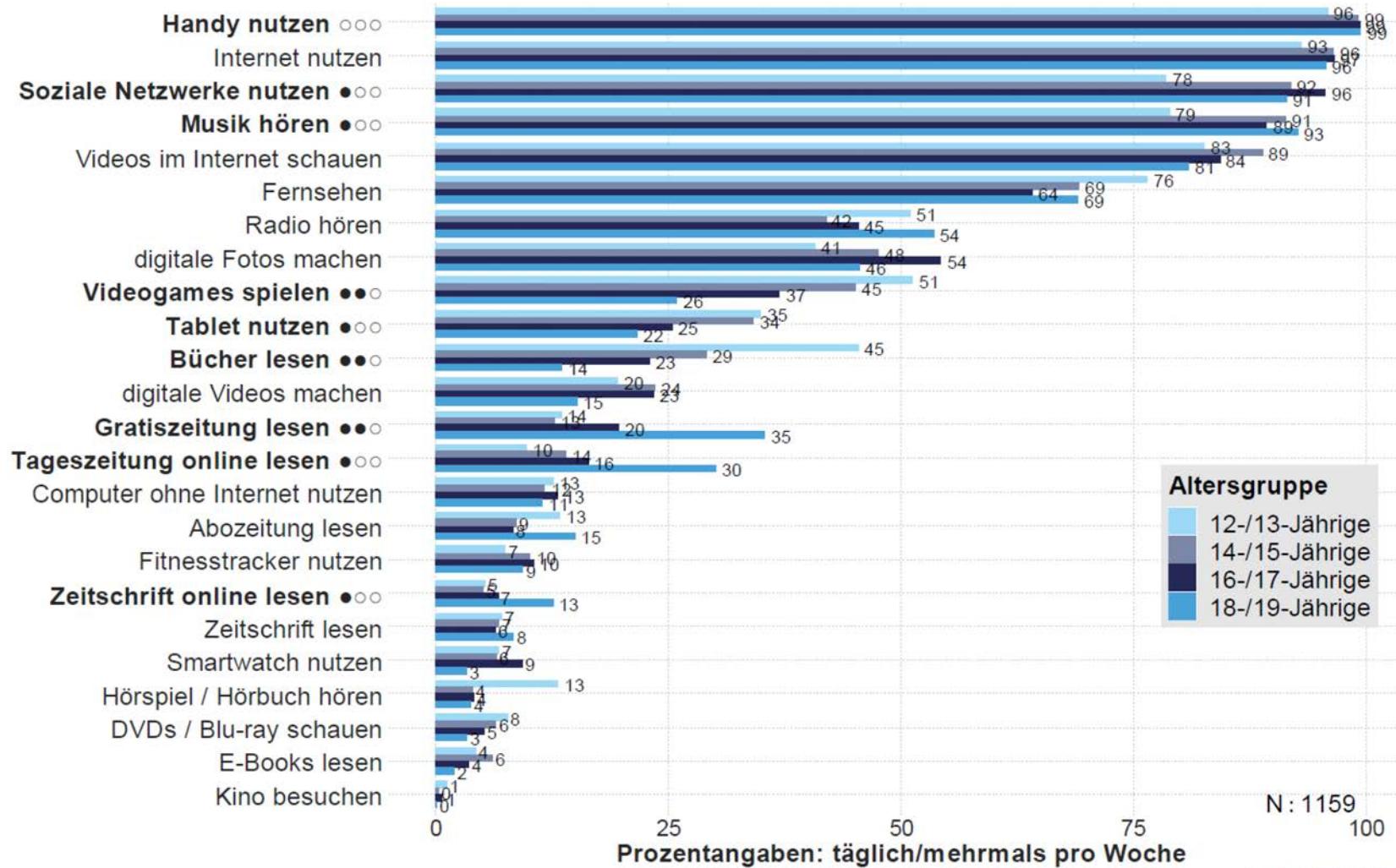


Abbildung 22: Freizeit medial nach Altersgruppen



JAMES Studie 2018: Veränderung Mediennutzung seit 2012

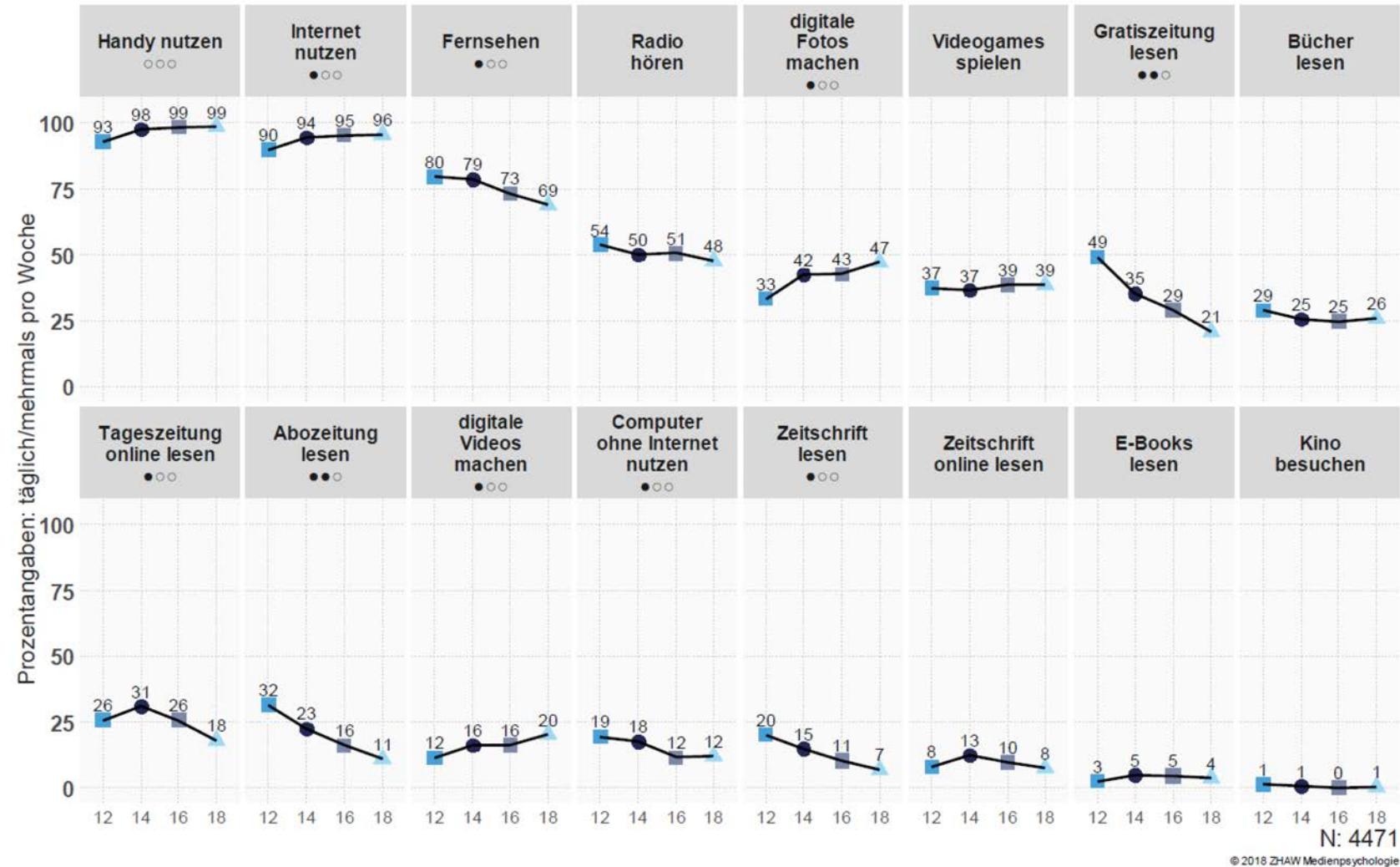


Abbildung 24: Freizeit medial im Zeitvergleich 2012-2018



JAMES Studie 2018: Was schauen CH Jugendliche?



Abbildung 25: Beliebteste Serien

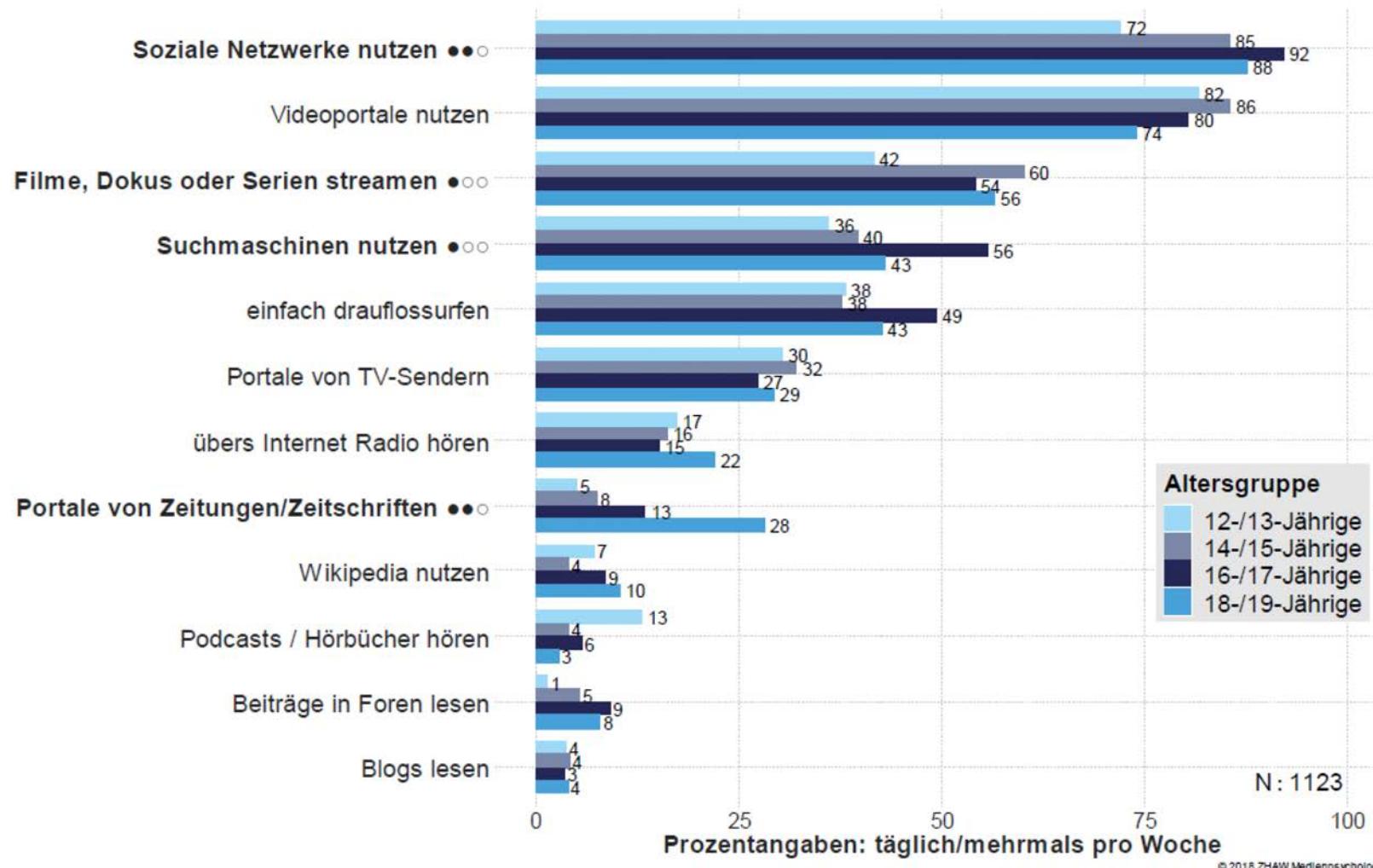


Abbildung 30: Unterhaltung im Internet nach Altersgruppe

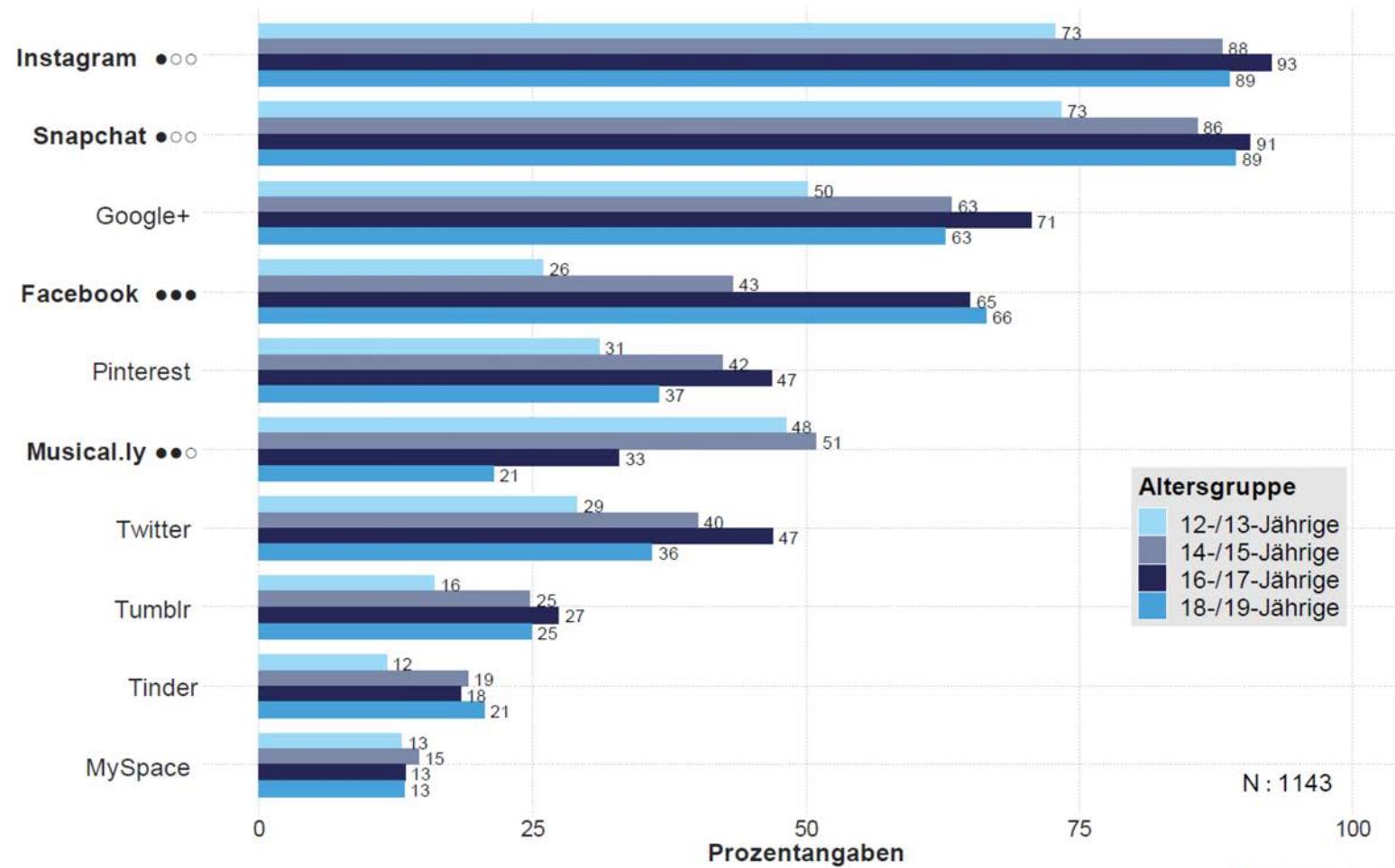


Abbildung 37: Mitgliedschaft bei sozialen Netzwerken nach Altersgruppe



JAMES Studie 2018: Veränderung der Nutzungshäufigkeit

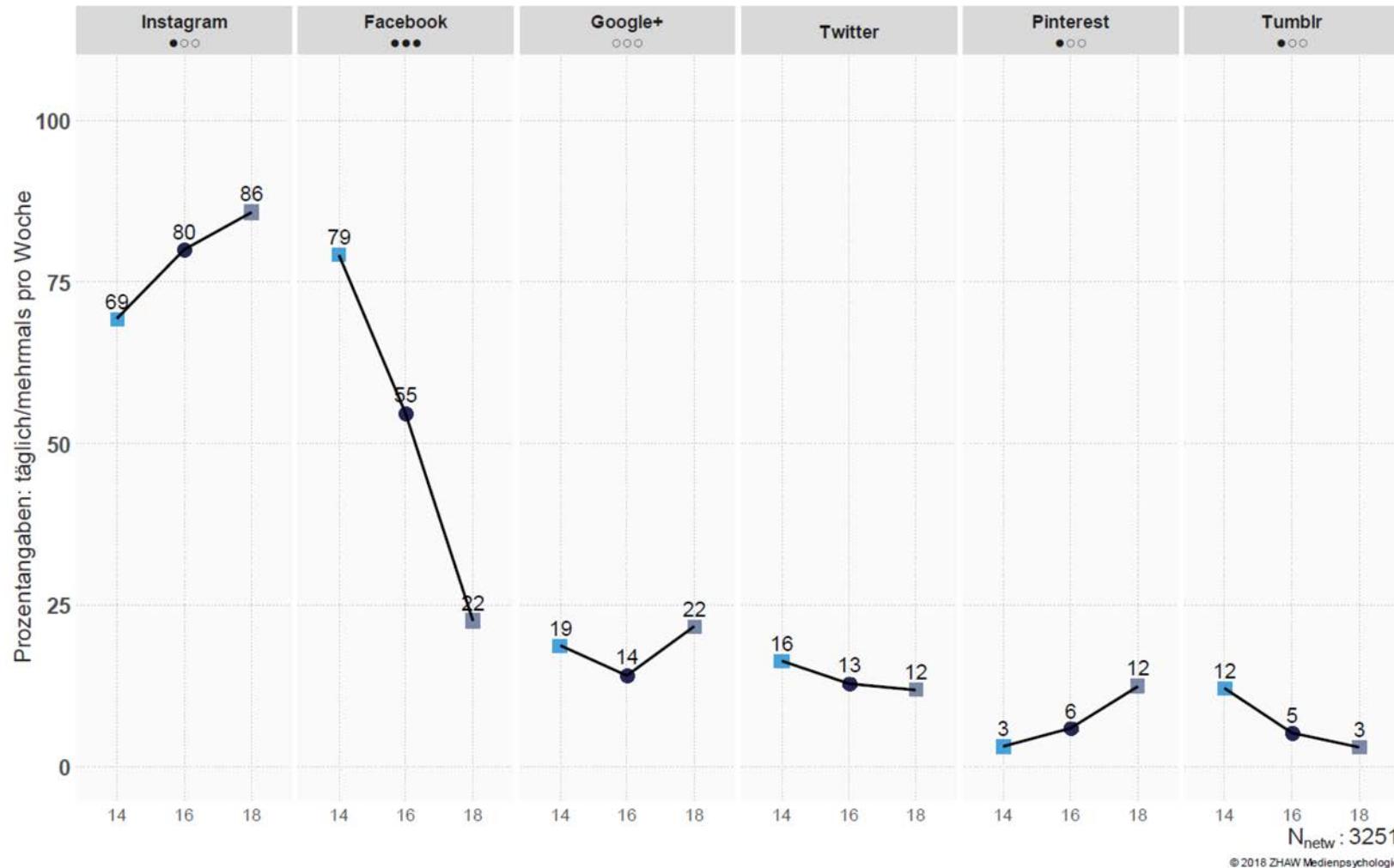


Abbildung 42: Nutzungshäufigkeit sozialer Netzwerke im Zeitvergleich 2014-2018

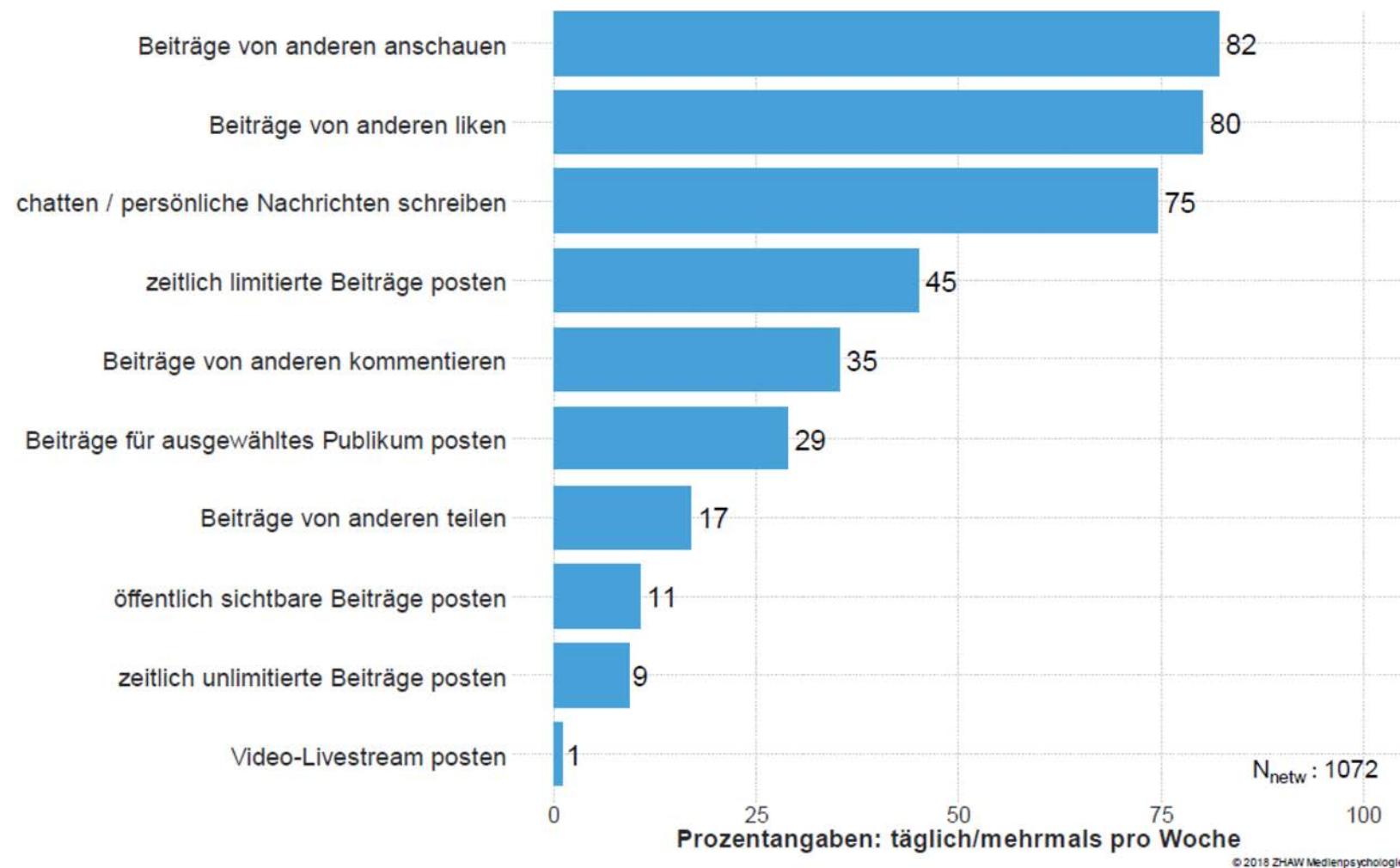


Abbildung 43: Tätigkeiten in sozialen Netzwerken



JAMES Studie 2018: Welches sind die Lieblings-Apps CH Jugendlicher?

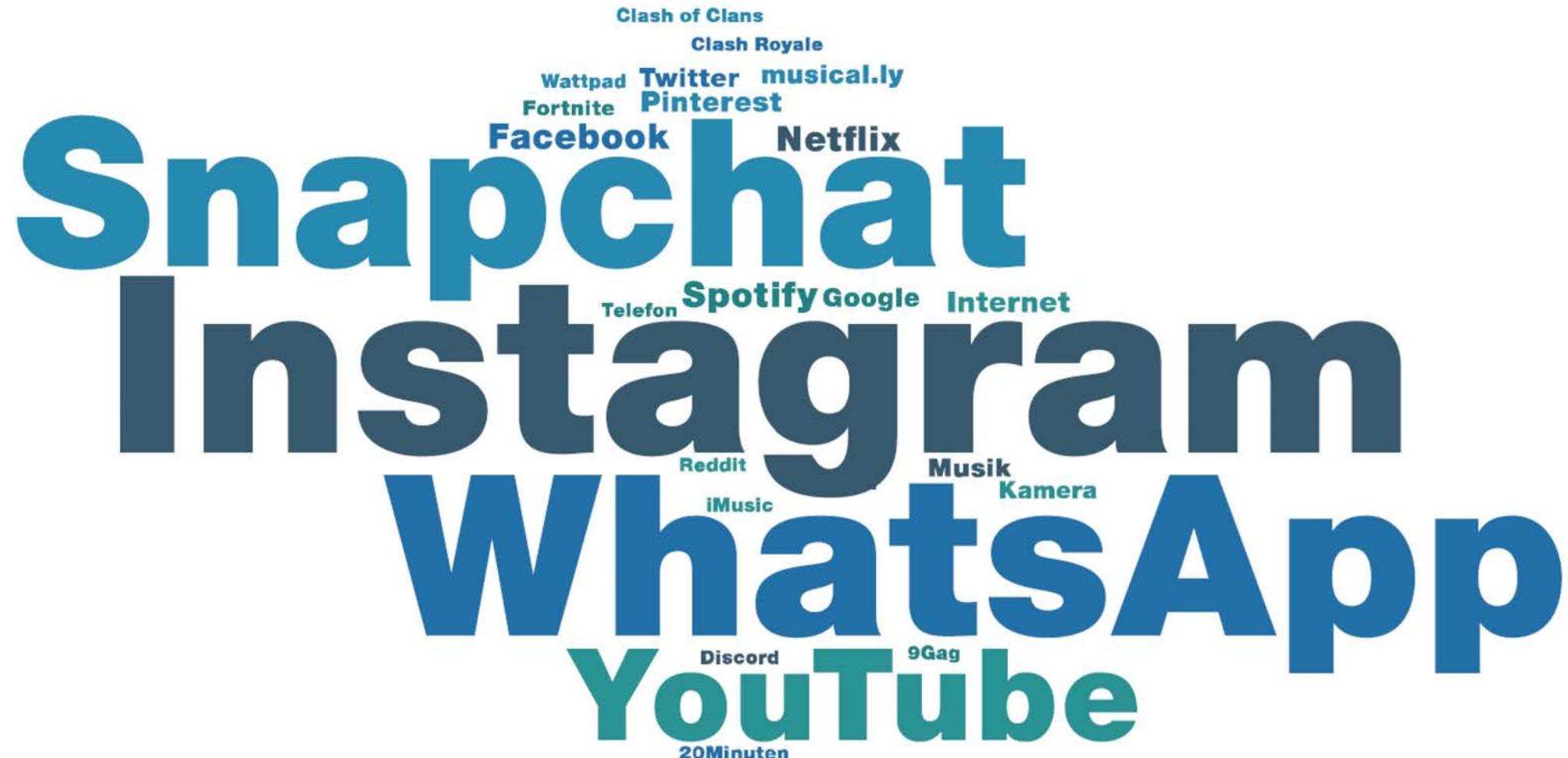
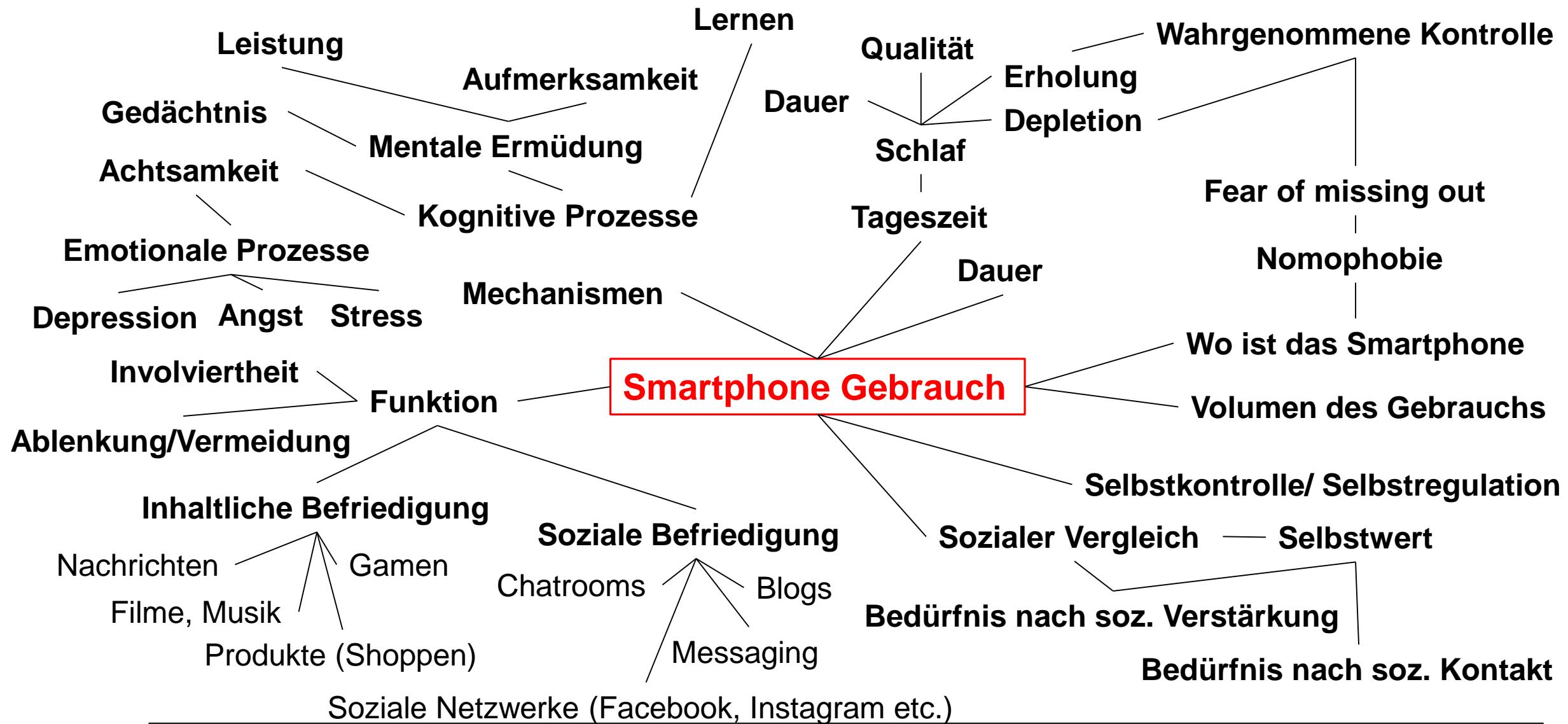


Abbildung 60: Lieblingsapps

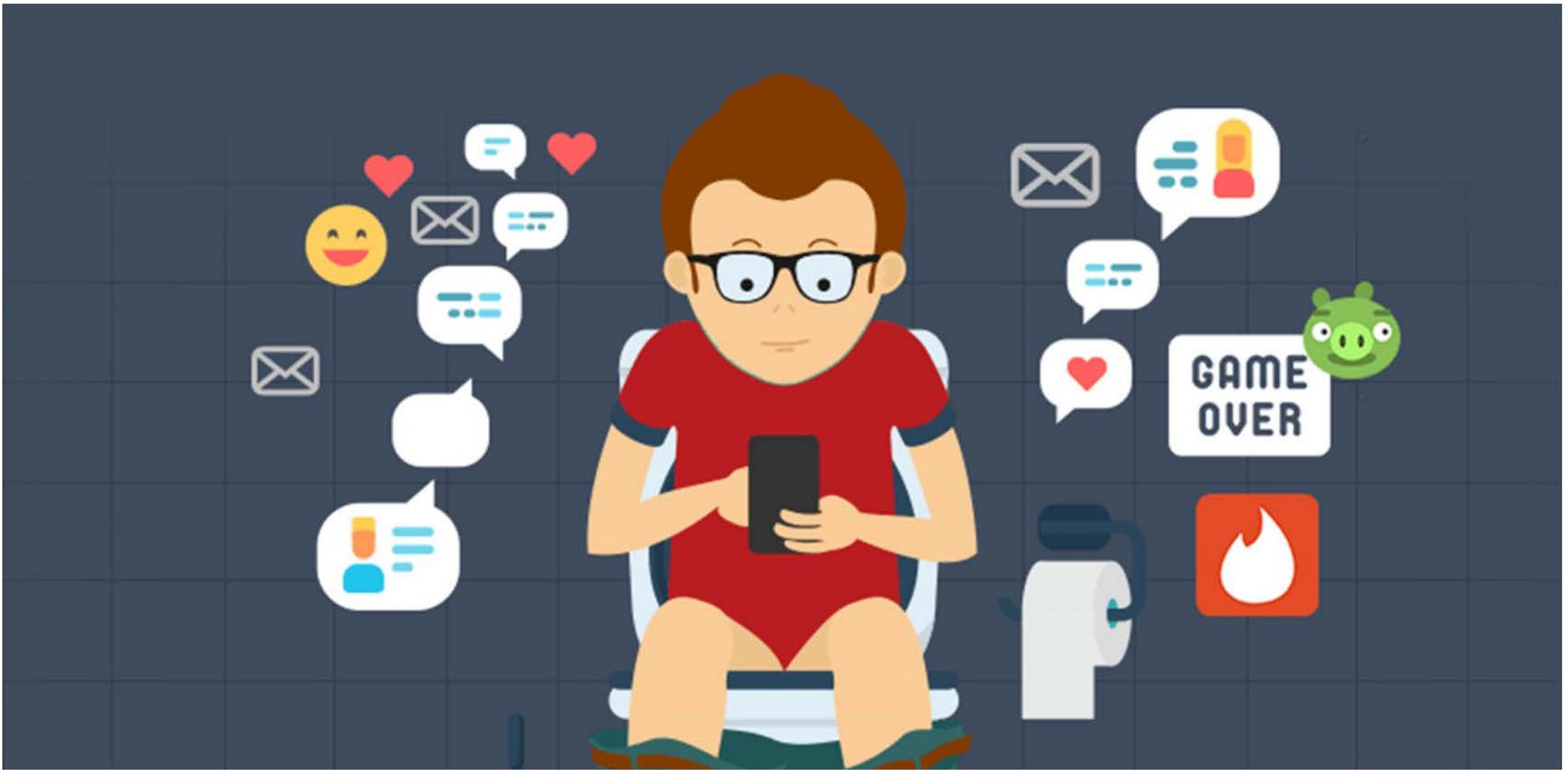


Aspekte des Smartphonegebrauchs (Digitale Medien)





Smartphonegebrauch und psychische Gesundheit





Smartphonegebrauch und psychische Gesundheit

- **Depressions**ausmass signifikant mit Smartphonegebrauch (problematisch und allgemein) verbunden (Elhai et al, 2017)
- **Angst**symptome signifikant mit Smartphone Abhängigkeit/Gebrauch verknüpft (Elhai et al., 2017; Vahedi & Saiphoo, 2018)
- Statistisch signifikante Verbindung zwischen Smartphonegebrauch und **Stress** (Elhai et al., 2017; Vahedi & Saiphoo, 2018)
- Statistisch signifikante Beziehung zwischen **Selbstwertgefühl** und problematischem Smartphonegebrauch (Elhai et al., 2017)

Metaanalyse mehr als 21000 Probanden repräsentierend





Smartphonegebrauch und Kognitionen (Wilmer et al, 2017)

Aufmerksamkeit

- Hinweise, dass Smartphonegebrauch **Aufmerksamkeitsverschlechtert**

Gedächtnis

- Smartphonegebrauch scheint mit **schlechteren Gedächtnisleistungen** verbunden zu sein

Aufschub von Belohnungen

- Durch soziale **Aufschub von Belohnungen** stärker scheint Smartphonegebrauch mit **schlechterem Gedächtnis** verbunden zu sein (delay of gratification)

„sche kognitive Prozess

- Smartphonegebrauch, Social Media Aktivität, instant messaging mit **schlechteren Noten** verbunden

Achtung: Allgemein noch zu wenig Studien um Sicherheit zu haben



Smartphonegebrauch und Unaufmerksamkeit

Zheng et al. (2014)

- **Smartphonegebrauch** positiv mit **Unaufmerksamkeit** verbunden



Kushlev et al. (2016)

- Smartphonegebrauch positiv mit **Unaufmerksamkeit** verbunden, wenn Smartphone zur Verfügung und nicht auf lautlos oder Flugzeugmodus (**auch wenn keine Nachrichten kommen**)



Medienkonsum und Ablenkbarkeit (Levine et al., 2007)

TABLE 2. REGRESSION ANALYSIS SUMMARY FOR MEDIA USE VARIABLES PREDICTING DISTRACTIBILITY FOR ACADEMIC TASKS

Variable	B	SEB	β
Read books	-0.319	0.068	-0.347**
Read newspapers	-0.046	0.090	-0.041
Read magazines	-0.145	0.080	-0.145 ^a
Watch television	0.054	0.088	0.050
Internet use	-0.085	0.083	-0.124
Video/computer games	-0.038	0.093	-0.031
Listen to music	0.078	0.046	0.131
Instant message	0.173	0.073	0.290*
Respond quickly to IM?	0.042	0.098	0.033
N people IM with?	-0.086	0.058	-0.114

Note: $R^2 = 0.221$ ($N = 161$, $p < 0.001$).

^a $p < 0.07$; * $p < 0.019$; ** $p < 0.001$.

Lesen von Büchern und Magazinen
→ Weniger ablenkbar

Instant Messaging
→ Mehr ablenkbar



NOMOPHOBIE = No Mobile Phone Phobie

Fear of Missing Out (FoMO)
= **neue Art von Trennungsangst**, weil
man Angst hat soziale Kontakte mit dem
Smartphone wegzulegen/ zu verpassen

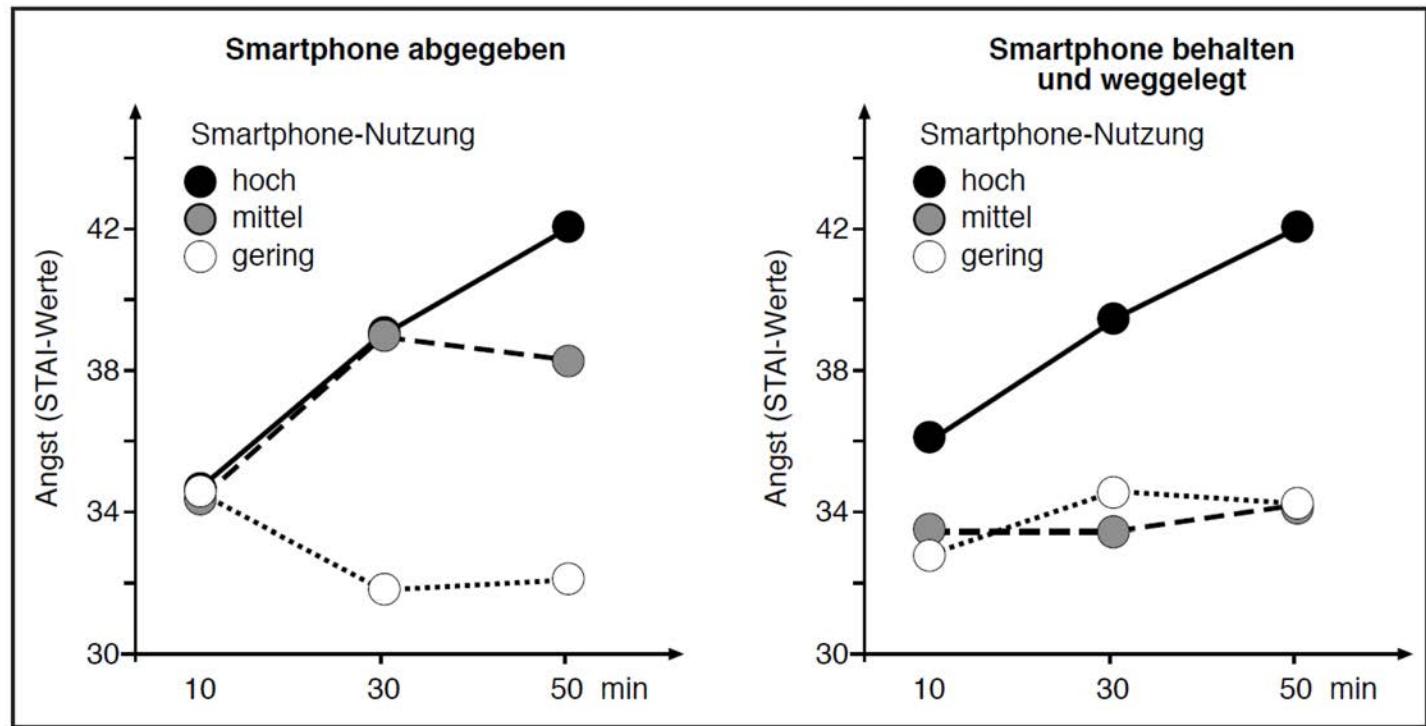


Abb. 4 Angstniveau beim sitzenden stillen Arbeiten ohne Smartphone im Verlauf von 40 Minuten in Abhängigkeit vom Ausmaß der Nutzung („heavy“, „moderate“, „low“) des Smartphones (nach 3; Figure 2) und der Art des Entfernens des Smartphones (Wegnehmen versus Weglegen). Die mittelgradigen Nutzer (graue Punkte) zeigten einen Anstieg ihrer Angst nur dann, wenn man ihnen ihr Smartphone abgenommen hatte (die Dreifach-Wechselwirkung zwischen Nutzung, Art der Entfernung und Angstzunahme war mit $p = 0,014$ signifikant).

Spitzer (2015)



Fear of Missing Out (Leshner & Almond, 2015)

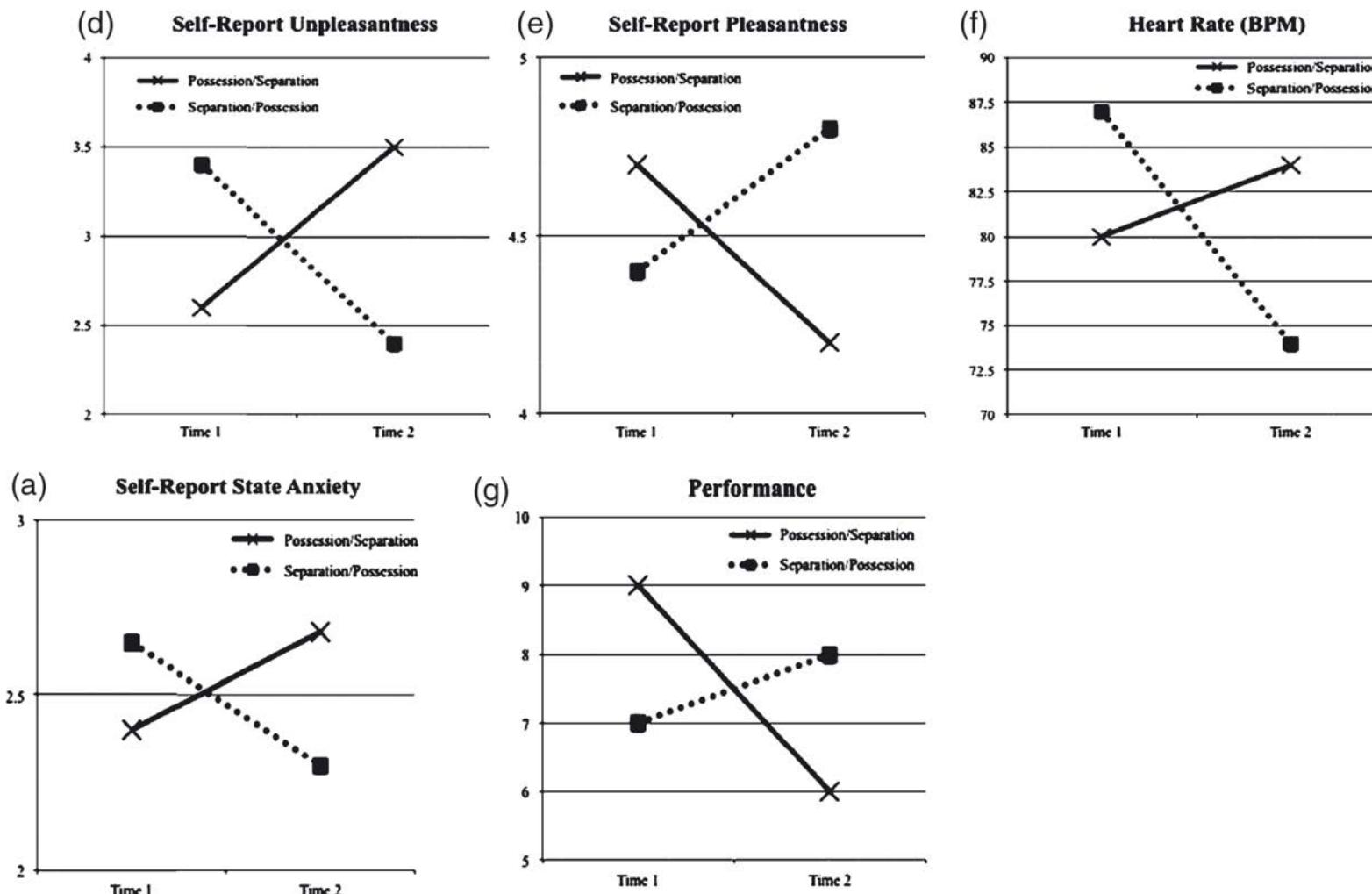
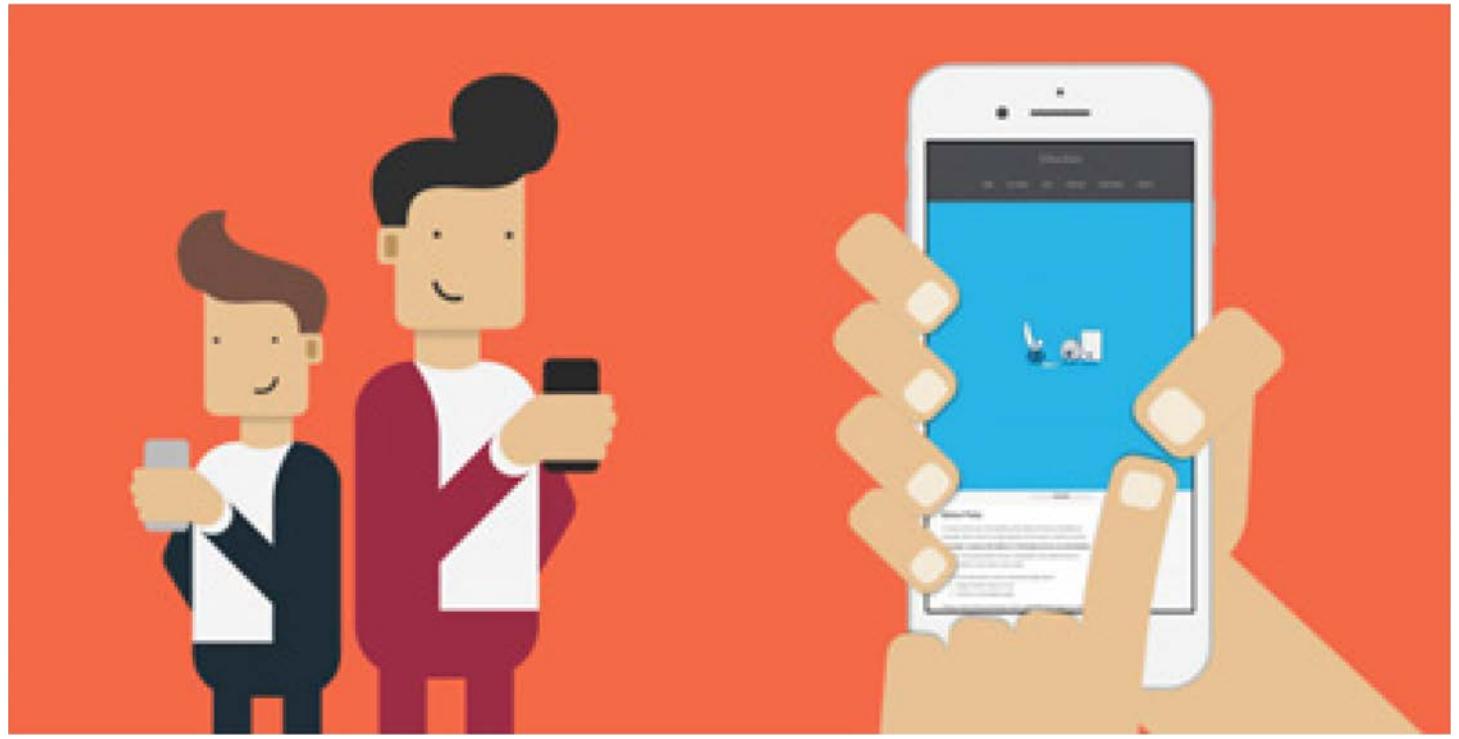


Figure 1 Depiction of dependent variables as a function of time



Hilfe! Wo ist mein Smartphone?





Wo ist mein Smartphone? (Ward et al, 2017)

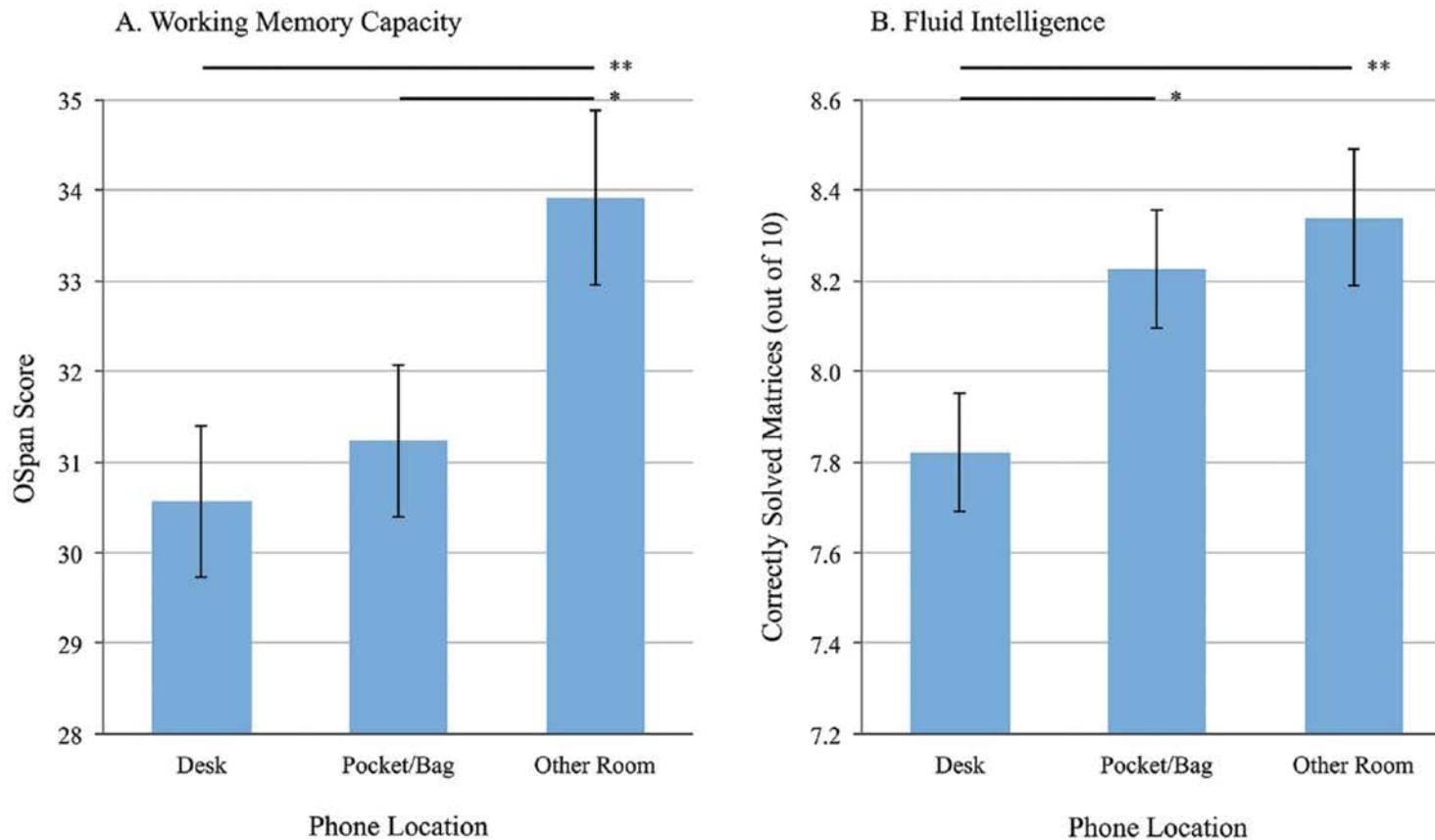


Figure 1. Experiment 1: effect of randomly assigned phone location condition on available WMC (OSpan Score, panel A) and functional Gf (Correctly Solved Raven's Matrices, panel B). Participants in the "desk" condition (high salience) displayed the lowest available cognitive capacity; those in the "other room" condition (low salience) displayed the highest available cognitive capacity. Error bars represent standard errors of the means. Asterisks indicate significant differences between conditions, with $*p < .05$ and $**p < .01$.

Ward et al. (2017)



Wo ist mein Smartphone? (Ward et al, 2017)

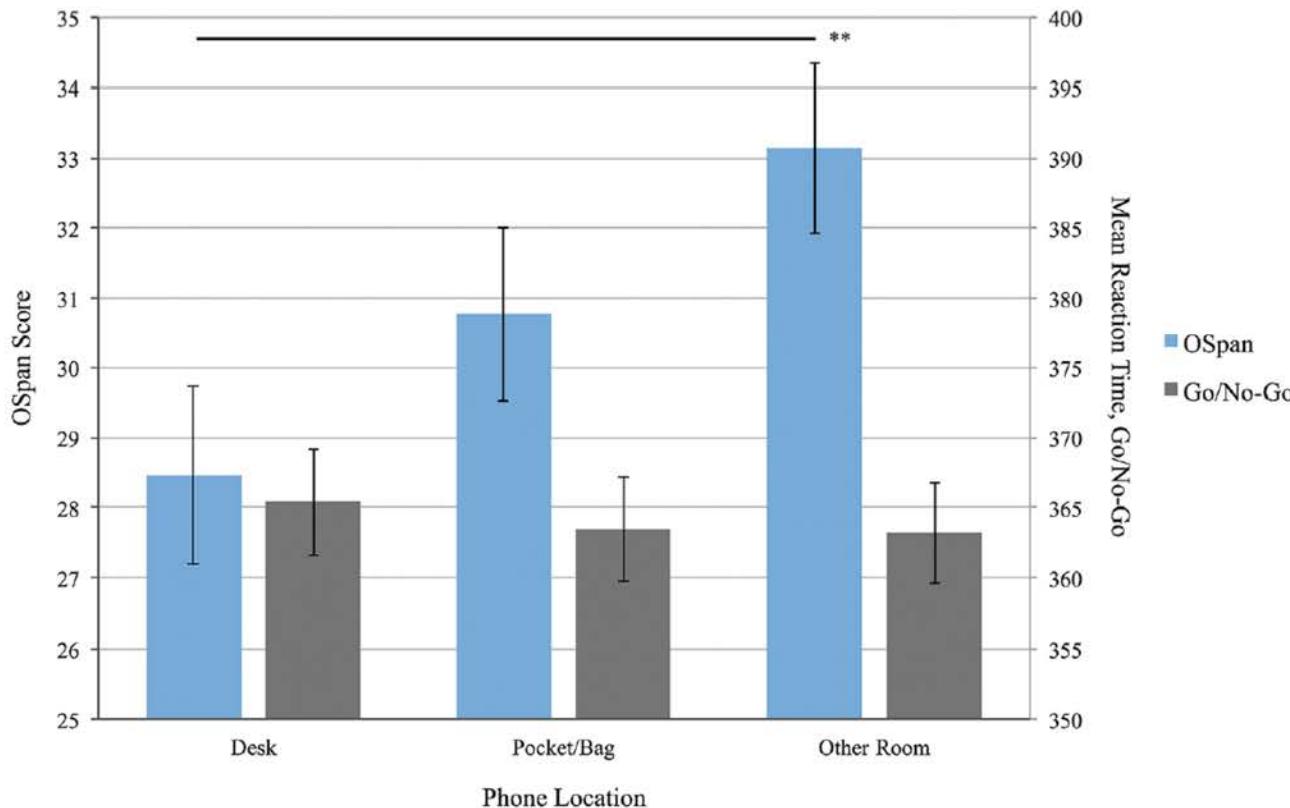


Figure 2. Experiment 2: effect of randomly assigned phone location condition on available cognitive capacity (OSpan Score) and sustained attention (Mean Reaction Time, Go/No-Go). Participants in the “desk” condition (high salience) displayed the lowest available cognitive capacity; those in the “other room” condition (low salience) displayed the highest available cognitive capacity. Phone location did not affect sustained attention. Error bars represent standard errors of the means. Asterisks indicate significant differences between conditions, with $**p < .01$.

Ward et al. (2017)



Wo ist mein Smartphone? (Ward et al, 2017)

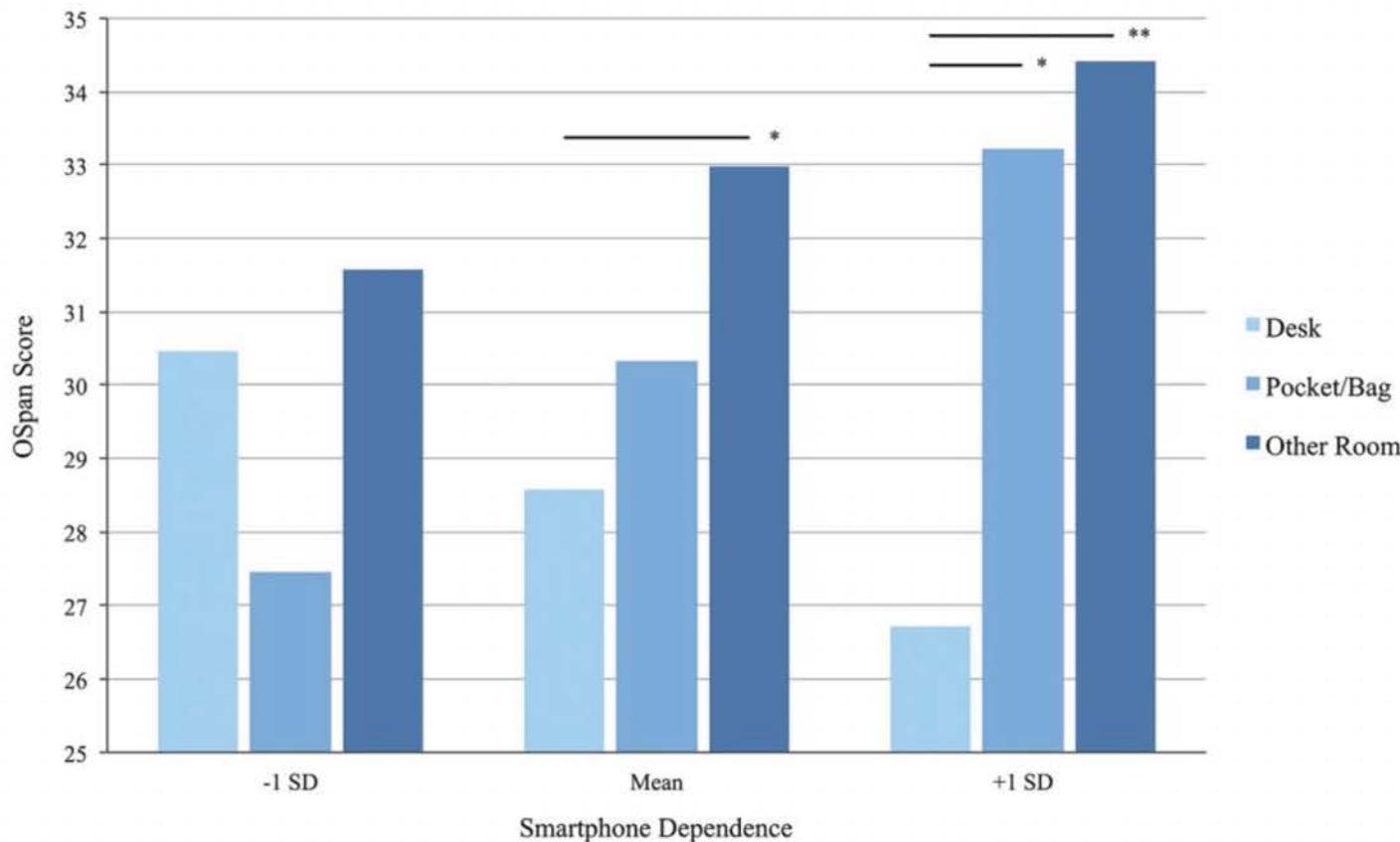
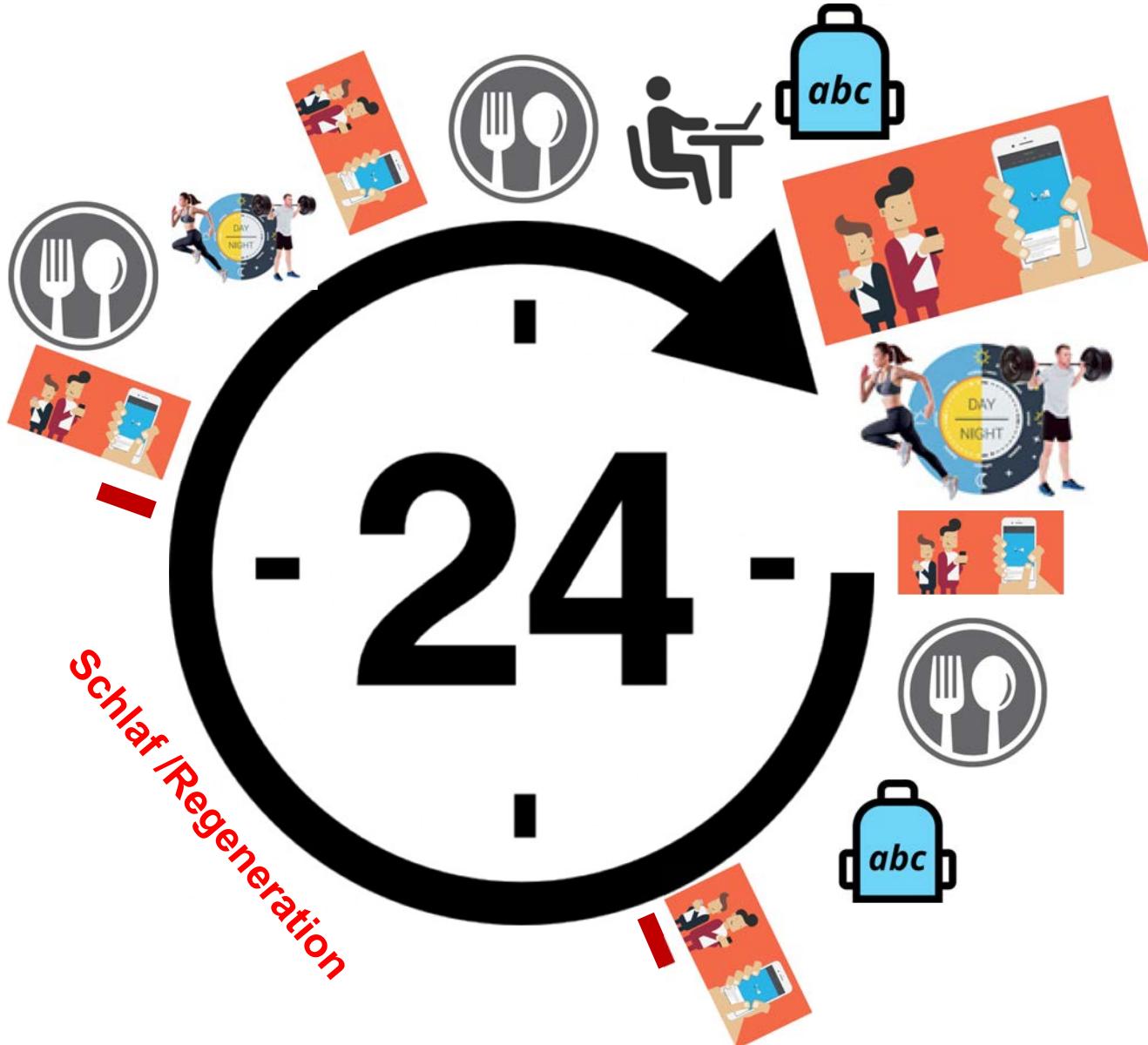
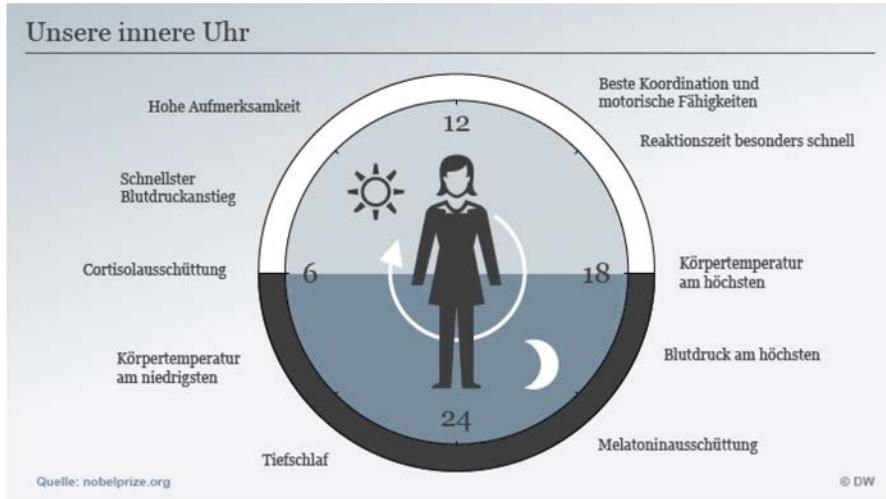


Figure 3. Experiment 2: estimated marginal means representing the effect of phone location on available cognitive capacity (OSpan Score) at low (-1 SD), mean, and high ($+1\text{ SD}$) levels of smartphone dependence. Phone location affects available cognitive capacity at mean and high levels of smartphone dependence, but not at low levels of smartphone dependence. Asterisks indicate significant differences between conditions, with $*p < .05$ and $**p < .01$.

Ward et al. (2017)



Zeitlicher Aspekt: Wann und wie lange werden digitale Medien konsumiert?





Nutzung digitaler Medien und Schlaf



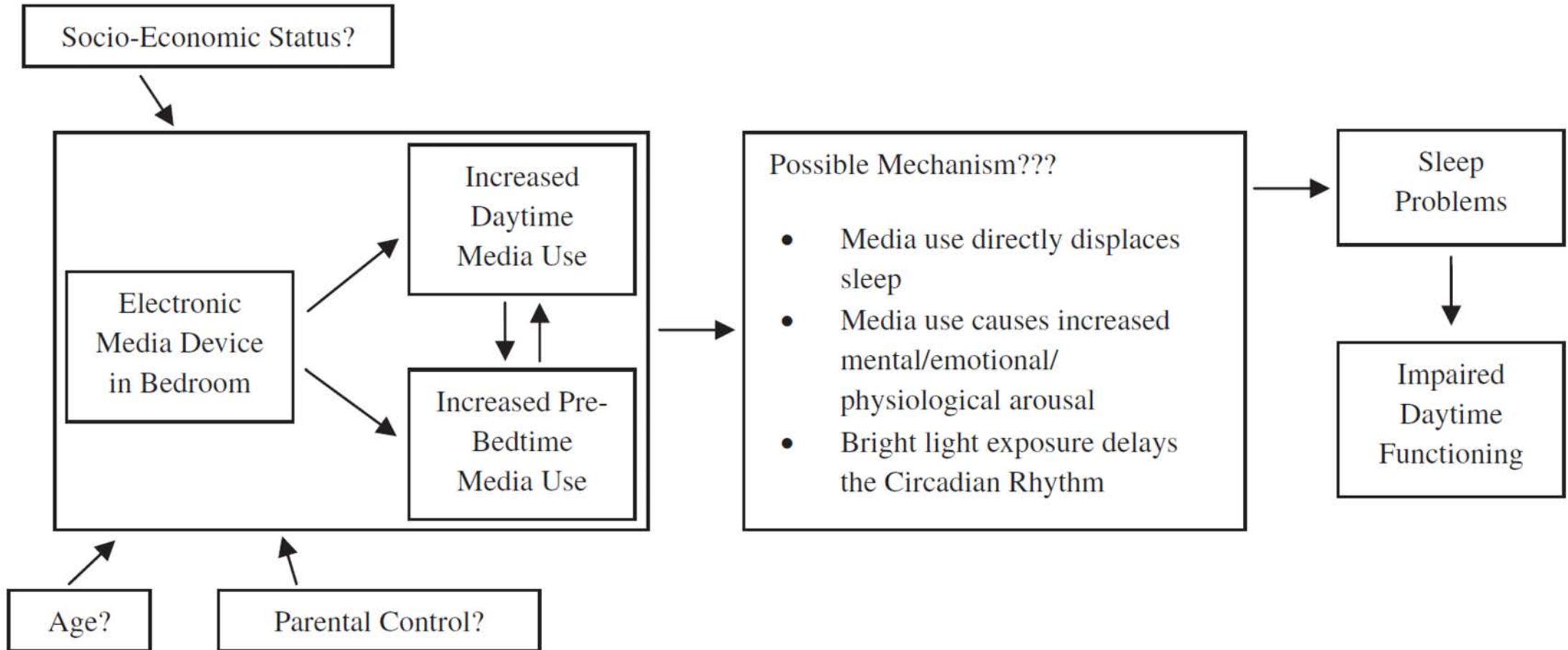


Fig. 1. A graphical representation of the potential impact of electronic media on sleep.



Mediennutzung und Schlaf (Cain & Gravissar, 2010)

- TST = kürzere totale Schlafzeit → Schlafzeit im Sport mit besserer Leistung und Lernleistung verbunden
- TIB = kürzere Zeit im Bett
- SOL = längere Zeit bis zum Einschlafen
- GTB = später ins Bett gehen
- Daytime sleepiness = Tagesschläfrigkeit
- Schlafqualität

Table 3

Relationship between sleep variables and use of computer, internet, or electronic games.

Authors	Age (years)	TIB	TST	SOL	GTB	WUT	BR	SA	Parasomnias	Daytime sleepiness/tiredness	Overall sleep quality
Van den Bulck [19]	12-17	✓			✓	✓				✓	
Gaina et al. [42]	12-15			✓							
BaHammam et al. [33]	6-13			✓							
Eggermont and Van den Bulck [37]	12-17	✓			✓					✓	
Fuligni and Hardway [43]	14-15			✓							
Gaina et al. [29]	12-13			✓							
Li et al. [14]	5-11	✓			✓	X	X	X	X	X	
Mesquita and Reimao [45]	15-18										✓
Punamaki et al. [44]	12-18	✓									
Adam et al. [26]	5-11	✓			✓	✓					
Oka et al. [17]	6-12	✓			✓	✓					
Yen et al. [46]	12-18	✓									✓

Note: ✓ = examined in study (significant relationship between variables); X = examined in study (non-significant); TIB = less time in bed; TST = shorter total sleep time; SOL = longer sleep onset latency; GTB = delayed bedtime; WUT = later weekend wake-up time; BR = bedtime resistance; SA = sleep anxiety.



Mediennutzung und Schlaf (Cain & Gravissar, 2010)



Table 4

Relationship between sleep variables and mobile telephone use.

Authors	Age (years)	TST	SOL	WUT	Evening type	Dissatisfied with sleep	Nap frequently	Daytime sleepiness/tiredness	Subjective insomnia
Harada et al. [49]	13–15	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Van den Bulck [21]	12–17							✓	
Gaina et al. [42]	12–15		X						
Punamaki et al. [44]	12–18	✓							
Van den Bulck [51]	12–17							✓	
Soderqvist et al. [50]	15–19							✓	X
Yen et al. [46]	12–18	X							X

Note: ✓ = examined in study (significant relationship between variables); X = examined in study (non-significant); TST = shorter total sleep time; SOL = longer sleep onset latency; WUT = later weekend wake-up time.

Später Smartphonegebrauch und Arbeitsengagement

Lanaj et al. (2014)

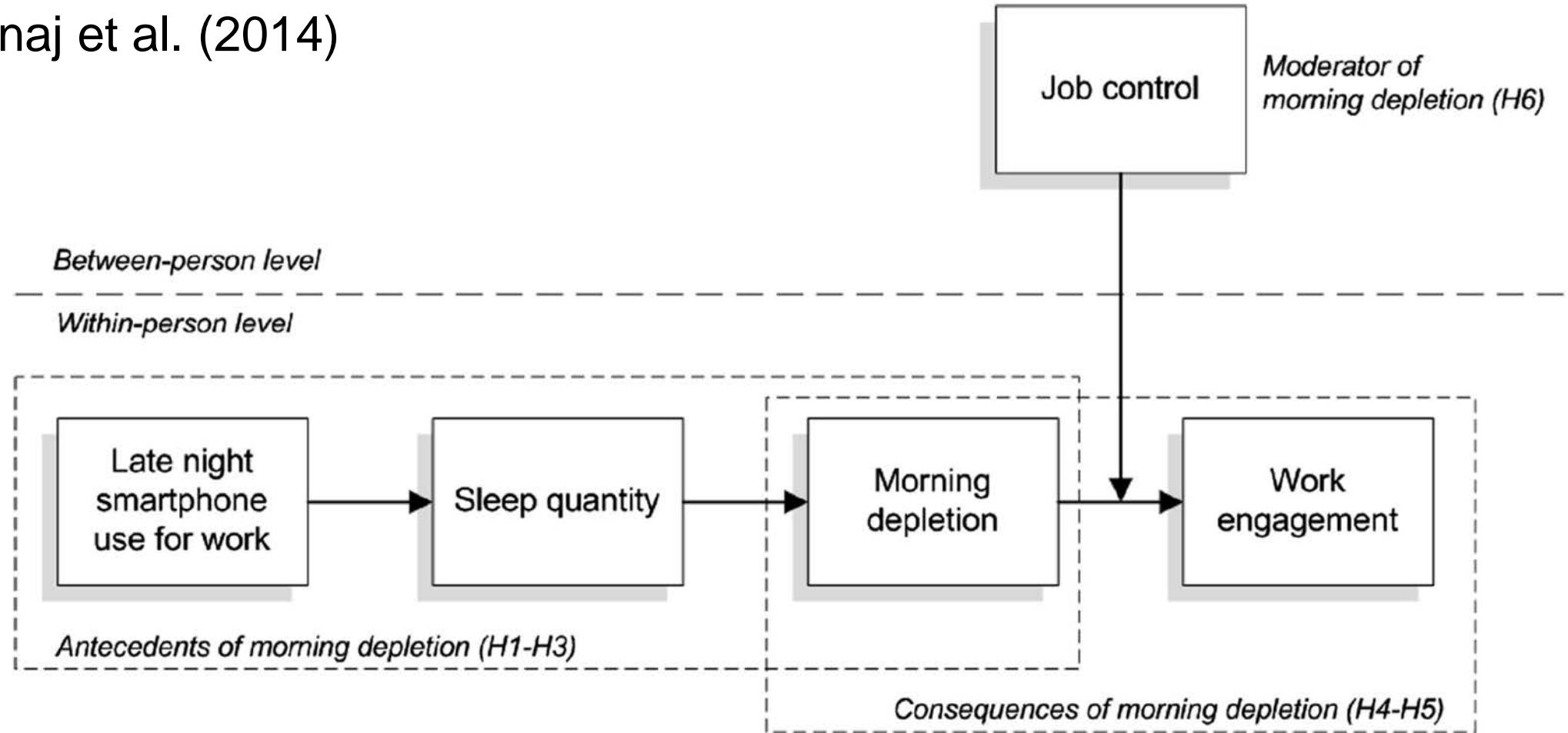


Fig. 1. Theoretical model linking smartphone use for work at night with sleep, depletion, and engagement.



Wegnahme von elektronischen Geräten (Dunical et al., 2017)

Wegnahme der Smartphones für 2 Nächte
→ Keine signifikante Verbesserung der
Schlafparameter

The Effects of the Removal of Electronic Devices for 48h **SLEEP IN ELITE ATHLETES**

By Dunical et al. JSR 2017

Over 6 days and nights, the sleep of 23 elite athletes was monitored during a 6-day training camp



DEVICE-RESTRICTED
All electronic devices were removed on
days 3 & 4 (i.e. for 48 hours)

VS

CONTROL
Permitted to use their devices
throughout the camp

RESULTS

Removal of electronic devices on
Nights 3 & 4 did not significantly
change any sleep-related
measure between the groups

The participants increased their sleep
duration by delaying wake time, only when
such an opportunity is presented, as was the
case on the final day of the training camp

SIMILAR



1 The removal of electronic devices for a period of 48 h has little effect on time of sleep onset and sleep duration of elite athletes, at least under circumstances where training schedules precluded the athletes from delaying their next-morning wakeup

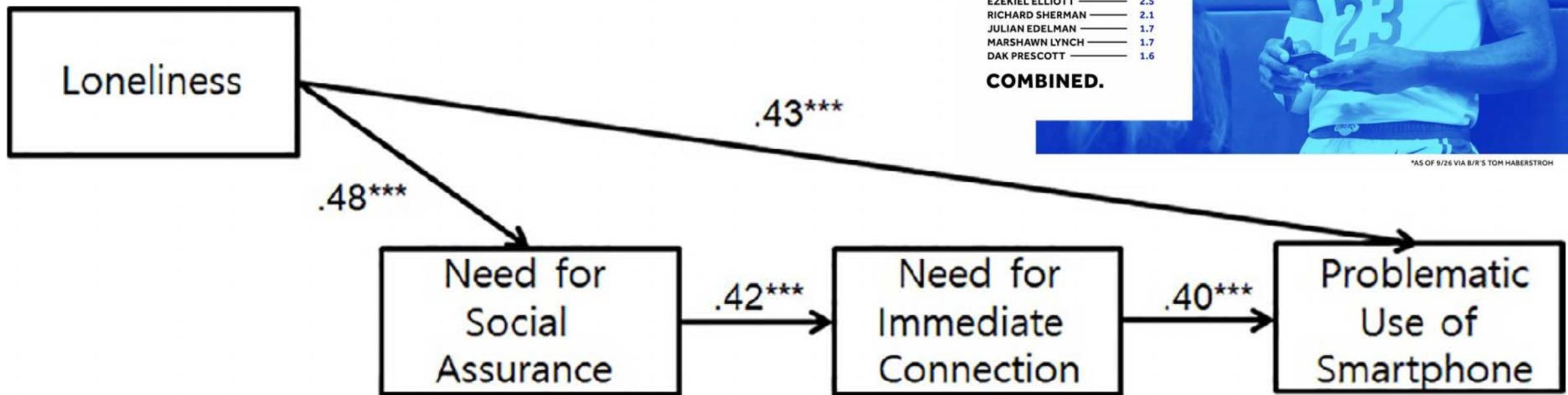
2 This study also demonstrates the difficulty in increasing sleep duration by providing an environment more conducive to sleep in the evening

3 Young adult athletes are able to increase sleep duration by delaying wake time, but only when such an opportunity is presented



4 The scheduling of training camps should be designed to consider sleep and recovery in order to support sleep-related optimisation and efficacy of the training and the consolidation of skills

Sozialer Vergleich



*AS OF 9/26 VIA B/R'S TOM HABERSTROH

Fig. 2. Standardized coefficients for the hypothesized model. Note. N = 615. ***p < .001.



Sozialer Vergleich





SMARTphone Gebrauch und sportliche Leistung

(Forte et al. 2019)

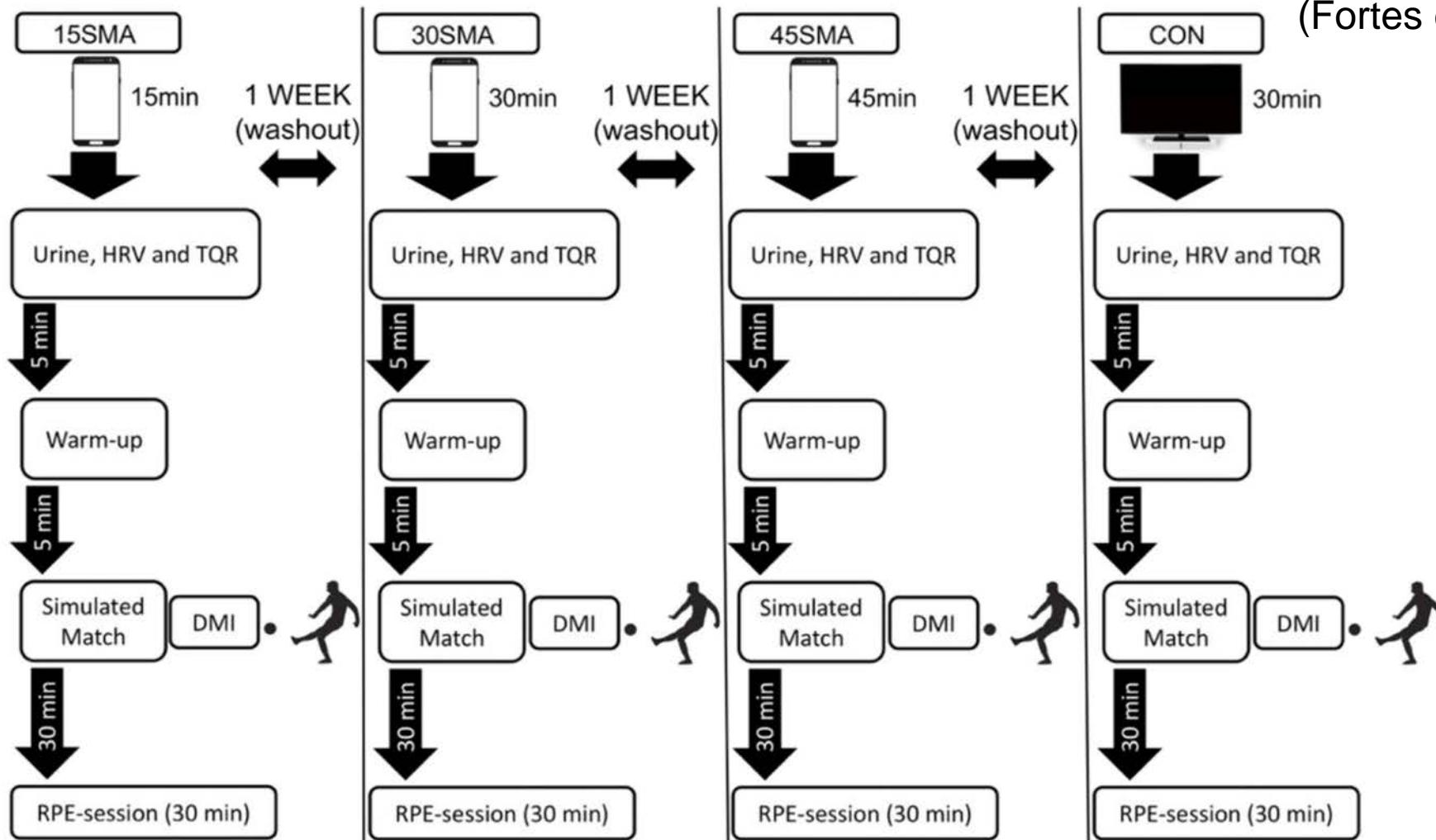


Fig. 1. Experimental design, Note. SMA = smartphone; CON = control; TQR = Total Quality Recovery; HRV = heart rate variability; DMI = decision-making index; RPE = rated perceived exertion.



SMARTphone Gebrauch und sportliche Leistung

(Fortes et al. 2019)

30 (45) Minuten social media Konsum führt zu schlechteren Passentscheiden

Wirkmechanismus:

Social Media Konsum \geq 30 Minuten \rightarrow erhöhte mentale Müdigkeit

Erhöhte mentale Müdigkeit \rightarrow schlechtere Leistung (Passgenauigkeit, Ausdauer (Rad; Laufen))

Table 2

Mean and standard deviation of DMI according to condition (15SMA, 30SMA, 45SMA, and CON).

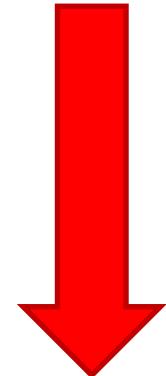
Variables	15SMA	30SMA	45SMA	CON	Effect	F	p
DMI first half (%)	57.5 \pm 10.7	52.1 \pm 8.2*,#	50.6 \pm 9.5*,#	60.3 \pm 8.4	Group	32.8	.001
ES (between conditions)	0.7						
DMI seconf half (%)	60.4 \pm 11.1	54.3 \pm 7.5*,#	52.8 \pm 10.9*,#	57.6 \pm 9.8	Group	25.3	.01
ES (between conditions)	0.5						
DMI game (%)	59.9 \pm 9.9	53.8 \pm 8.6*,#	51.4 \pm 10.1*,#	58.0 \pm 9.2	Group	30.5	.001
ES (between conditions)	0.6						

Note. Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation; DMI = decision-making index; CON = control condition; 15SMA = 15-min smartphone; 30SMA = 30-min smartphone; 45SMA = 45-min smartphone; *p $<$.05 different from CON; #p $<$.05 different from 15SMA; ES = effect size.



Digitaler Medienkonsum: psychologisches Erleben & Verhalten

	Emotionen	Kognitionen	Verhalten
Selektion	Stimmung → Inhalte	Einstellungen → Inhalte	Verhalten → Auswahl/Präferenz
Rezeption	Erleben beim Konsum	Aufmerksamkeit, Verarbeitungstiefe	Verhaltensreaktionen auf Konsum
Wirkung	Folgen der Nutzung für Emotionen	Einfluss auf Einstellungen	Einfluss auf Verhalten



Involviertheit

Trepte & Reinecke (2012)



Smartphonegebrauch und negative Folgen: Involviertheit

- Persönliche Vereinnahmung
- Bestimmung des täglichen Lebens
- Selbstregulation
- Funktion des Gebrauchs
- Zusammenhang mit aktueller Tätigkeit
- Multitasking





Smartphonegebrauch und Smartphone Involvement

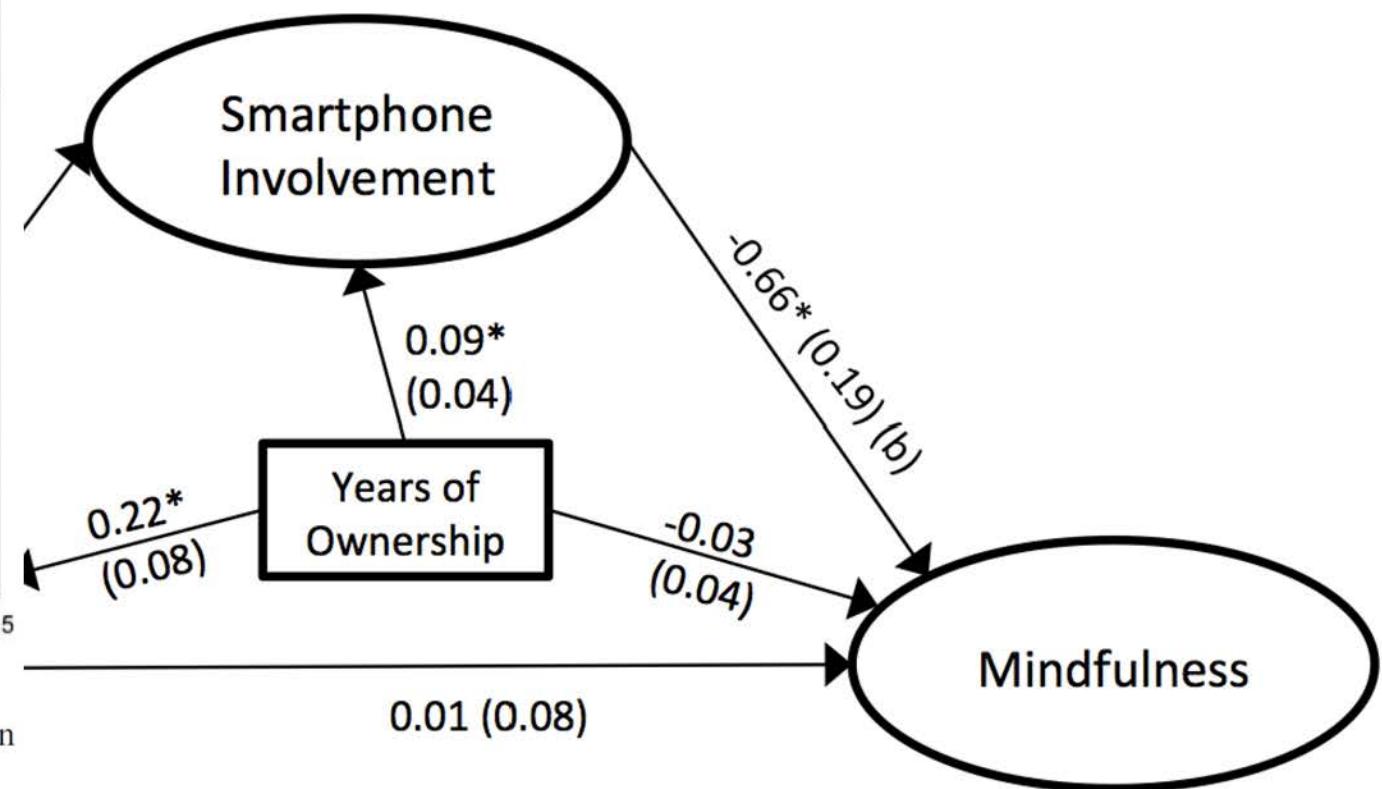
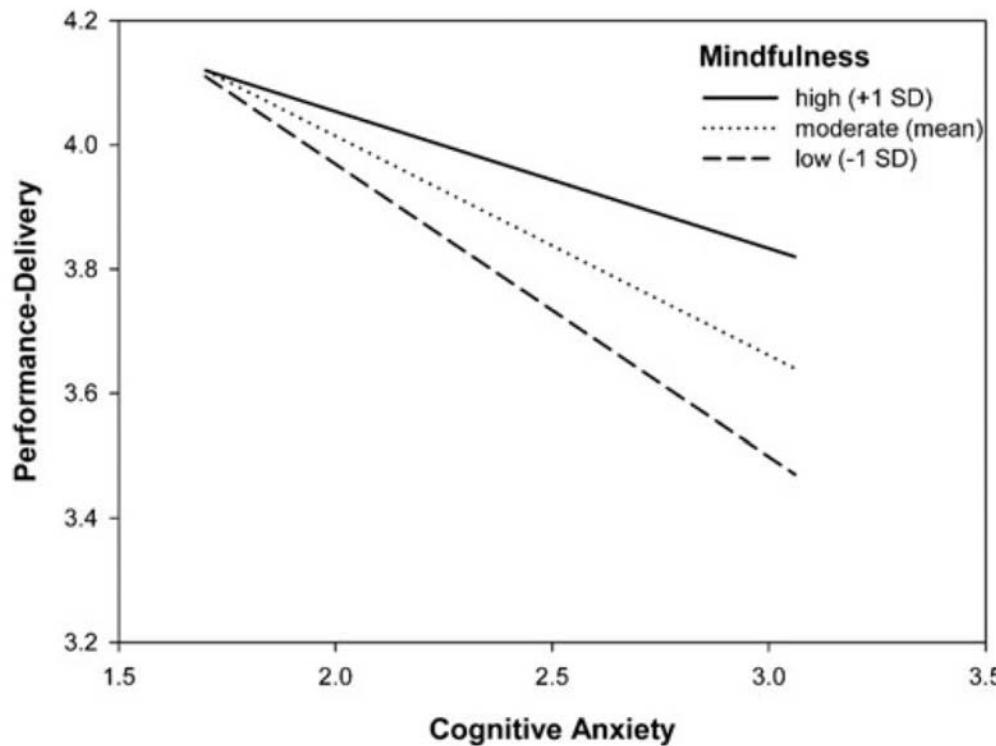


Fig. 1 Moderation of the effect of cognitive competition anxiety on performance-delivery in demanding situations by trait mindfulness

(Röthlin et al, 2016)

*Figure 3.4. Structural Model for Testing Study 2 Mediation. Indirect effect was significant (a^*b) = -0.25, [BC] 95% CI [-0.90, -0.05]. Unstandardized factor loadings (standard errors) shown. Disturbances not shown.*

(Woodlief, 2017)



Social Media Gebrauch an Grossanlässen: Herausforderungen und Vorteile (Hayes et al., 2019)

N = 57 australische Athleten an internationalen Grossanlässen

Table 4 Time Spent on Social Media

	Several times a day	Daily	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Never
Everyday use						
Twitter	7.55%	13.21%	5.66%	9.43%	9.43%	54.72%
Facebook	62.26%	24.53%	7.55%	3.77%	0.00%	1.89%
Instagram	73.58%	16.98%	3.77%	1.89%	0.00%	3.77%
Snapchat	43.40%	16.98%	5.66%	5.66%	0.00%	28.30%
others	5.66%	3.77%	5.66%	3.77%	0.00%	81.13%
Intended event use						
Twitter	3.77%	16.98%	3.77%	9.43%	3.77%	62.26%
Facebook	41.51%	37.74%	9.43%	5.66%	0.00%	5.66%
Instagram	49.06%	32.08%	9.43%	5.66%	0.00%	3.77%
Snapchat	28.30%	26.42%	5.66%	3.77%	0.00%	35.85%
others	3.77%	9.43%	1.89%	5.66%	0.00%	79.25%
Actual event use						
Twitter	7.55%	13.21%	7.55%	1.89%	0.00%	69.81%
Facebook	54.72%	24.53%	11.32%	3.77%	0.00%	5.66%
Instagram	64.15%	26.42%	5.66%	0.00%	0.00%	3.77%
Snapchat	35.85%	24.53%	7.55%	3.77%	0.00%	28.30%
others	7.55%	7.55%	5.66%	3.77%	0.00%	75.47%





Social Media Gebrauch an Grossanlässen: Gründe des Gebrauchs (Hayes et al., 2019)

N = 57 australische Athleten an internationalen Grossanlässen

- Kommunikation mit Supportern und Fans
- Werbung / Promotion
- Informationen sammeln
- Informationen teilen





Social Media Gebrauch an Grossanlässen: Nutzen des Gebrauchs (Hayes et al., 2019)

N = 57 australische Athleten an internationalen Grossanlässen

- Gefühl der Verbundenheit
- Positive Verstärkung
- Entspannung und Flucht





Social Media Gebrauch an Grossanlässen: Herausforderungen des Gebrauchs (Hayes et al., 2019)

N = 57 australische Athleten an internationalen Grossanlässen

- Angstgefühle
- Gleichgewicht des Social Media Konsums
- (Umgang mit negativen Posts)
- (Ablenkung)



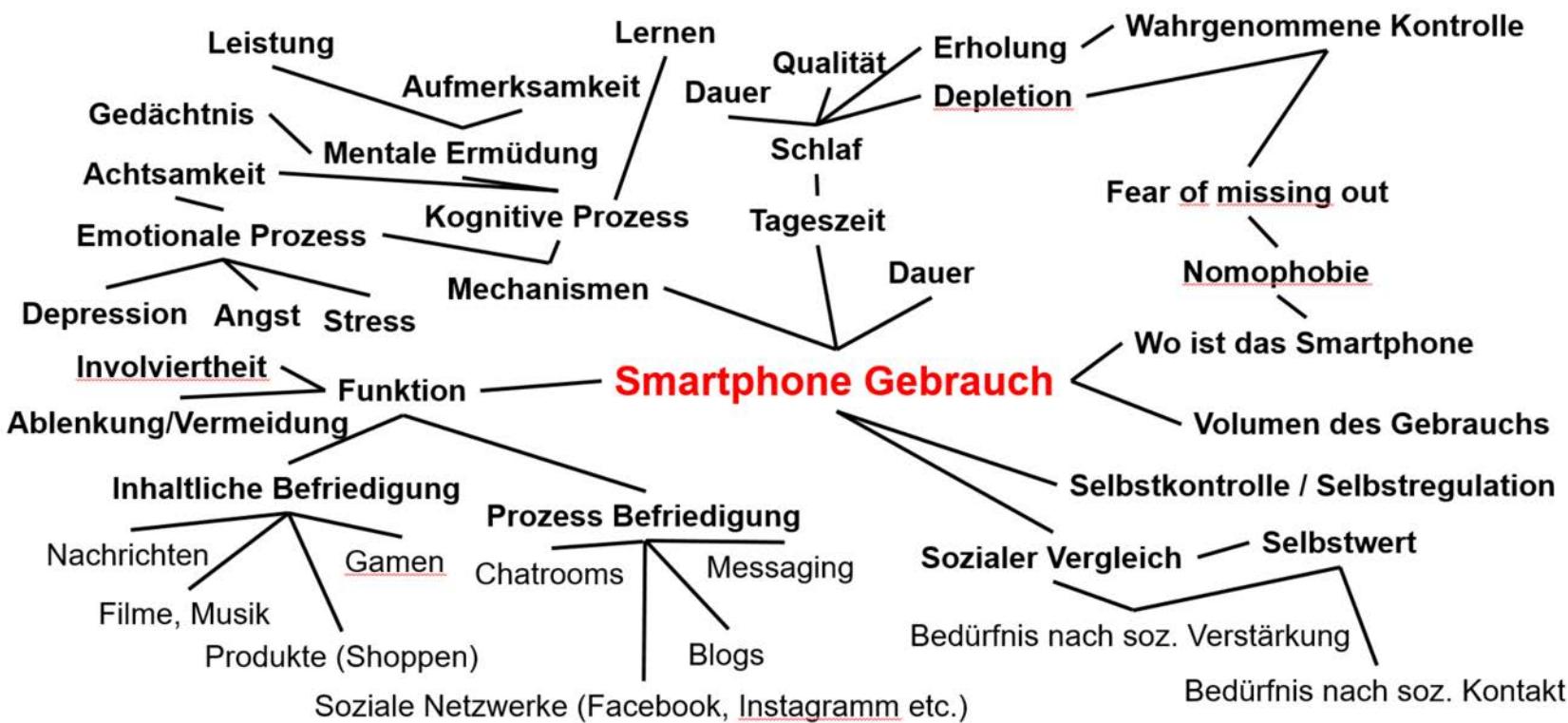


Cool-Down

Welches sind die praktischen Konsequenzen für den Sportalltag?



Aspekte des Smartphonegebrauchs (Digitale Medien)





Besten Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit!





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