**How do Socio-Economic Factors Influence the Intention to Use Eldercare-Technology in South Korea?**
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**Purpose** The main purpose of this study is to analyze how Korea's socio-economic factors influence the intention to use Eldercare-Technology among Korean older adults, and to provide policy and practical implications in order to reduce the obstacles to the use of the devices by older adults. **Method** This study focuses on eight Eldercare-devices that are designed to help older adults live independently at their homes rather than moving to nursing-home facilities. Conducting Focus-Group interviews (FGI) and using the Technology acceptance model, this study figures out socio-economic factors which may affect the intention to use the elder-care tech devices among Korean older adults (Kim, 2018; Davis, 1989). For FGI, 15 seniors (three groups, five seniors for each group) were recruited from three Senior Community Centers in Seoul and Gyunggi Metropolitan Areas through advertisement. Inclusion criteria follows: 1) age 65 and over, 2) living at home, 3) non-cognitive impairment evaluated by the telephone interview for cognitive status (KDSQ-C) (Yang, Jo, Choi, Kim & Kim, 2002; Hofstede, 2011), 4) no experience with using more than two eldercare devices for 6 months or more. Eight Tech devices were selected for the study by our research team: 1) video communication 2) AI (smart) speaker, 3) Emergency Alarm device (necklace or phone), 4) Motion detection monitoring device, 5) Location tracking device with GPS, 6) Smart watch with personal health monitoring device, 7) Social Robot (Pet Robot), 8) Devices for entertainment and sport such as Wii or VR. **Results and Discussion** The results of the study show that four social factors and two economic factors in Korea mainly influence older adults' usage of Tech devices. Social factors include (1) Confucian social desirability that children should take care of their parents, and not eldercare-devices, (2) Fear of Tech solutions that gives priority to relationships with people rather than machines, (3) Ageism that makes older adults reluctant to use Elder care-technology (Hofstede, 2011), (4) Collectivism that encourages older adults to use Elder care-technology based on prioritization of the group over themselves (Cheng, Chi, Fung, Li & Woo, 2015, p. 613-26), and (5) Trust in government that allows older adults to easily use Eldercare-technology provided not by a private company but by the government (Baum, 2009). Economic factors are composed of following two: (1) High poverty rate that expands the use of Eldercare-technology in the welfare system and (2) Immature pension system that restrains older adults using Eldercare-technology (Hofstede, Hofstede & Minkow, 2005). Findings suggest that Technology devices for older adults originating from western countries need to be adjusted to the cultural situation in Korea in order to maximize the original purpose of eldercare-technology (increased independence and reduced social isolation of older adults). To reduce cultural barriers Korean older adults face, Tech devices need to be linked to human services that provide practical care services and help them use tech devices. Also, regular public monitoring service is needed to ensure that older adults are using technology appropriately.

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