

What is Said about Elderly People in Chile: An Analysis of Topics from Most Influential Broadcasters on Twitter

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Abstract

Chile is one of the most ageing countries in South America. By 2050, the population over 60 will be 31.2% reaching 6.9 million older adults. Another significant increase in the past five years has been the use of social media. According to data from 2020, the use of social networks has grown between 180-200% since the pandemic. This study explores which topics are related to older adults and what is said about them on massive media Twitter accounts and from influential broadcasters. Our analysis platform is Twitter, and the method of analysis is a Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA). With this method, we search for topics related to older adults in the past four years in Chile using keywords. This exam was possible thanks to LDAtweetsES, a graphical interface for topics that analyses tweets in Spanish. The results indicate a total of nine different topics included in 10.139 tweets. These topics were classified into different categories associated with older adults: violence, opinion, economics, and COVID-19. The interpretation of the topics led to an emotional analysis including eight emotions: anger, anticipation, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, and trust. Results exposed a strong presence of trust and fear in all the topics, with 18% of the existence of fear in pandemic-related topics and 32% of the company of trust in pension-related topics. This was made possible through searching for terms linked to each emotion in the study of tweets.

Keywords

Twitter, Latent Dirichlet Allocation, Elderly, social media, and Chile.

1. Introduction

Ageing countries have been a phenomenon affecting developing countries in the past decades. This demographic change results from lower fertility rates and high life expectancy. According to population gets older, technological changes have been increasing. The technologies and developments are something that we see daily. In particular, Chile is a country with a population of 19,23 million, with 17,7 million Internet users. (DataReportal,2022). This implies that the Internet penetration in the country is 92%. The same website, a year ago, showed that the population was 19,16 million, and the Internet users reached 15,78 million. Users boost 12,2% in 2021. Currently, people older than 65 belong to 13,2% of the population, and it's been estimated that in the year 2050, this age group will reach 31,2% of the population. Also, it's estimated that by 2031, the number of older adults will exceed the population of people younger than 15 years (INE 2018).

In line with technological changes, more people are born, people that can be considered "Digital Natives" because practically they have been raised using technology. On the other hand, elderly people are considered "Digital Immigrants" because they must learn how to use digital technology since they use much more analogical technology. In this context. ¿How do we refer to elderly people? This generational gap can be measured by checking how we communicate because the use of language can leave emotional traces. This hard work of sorting out information according to human emotions was delegated to software. Specifically, for the effect of this study, we search about what is said about older adults in massive communication media. We choose to work with Twitter because the information you find corresponds to a live reflection of what is trending, and the tweets can't be modified.

On the other hand, Twitter has investigation tools that allow analysing of large volumes of data. We searched tweets from the past four years in Chile (2018 to 2021); that way, we can notify changes due to the COVID-19

pandemic. This analysis inquiries about accounts of influential broadcasters on Twitter, such as communication media and leaders of opinion, among the search of keywords related to older adults. With this information, we detect topics using the Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) technique to process data and achieve an emotional analysis from these determined groupings.

2. Literature review

Older adults belong to an essential part of our society that many times are unnoticed or is made invisible to the younger population. It is fundamental to define concepts that will help us better understand the problem and development of this investigation. Starting with the relationship between older people and new technologies and the generational gap and ageism that this age group receives.

2.1 Older people and digital technologies

In their gerontology dictionary, Chilean National Elderly People Service (SENAMA by its Spanish initials) decided to apply the term “Elderly People” to refer to persons over 60. “From SENAMA it’s been promoted to use the term elderly people, just as senior people, in replacement of third aged persons, old man, grandfather, old, senescent that can be used in a pejorative way and are associated with a negative, discriminative and biased of getting older”. (SENAMA 2004). Older adults have witnessed technological changes but have not necessarily participated in them. For different reasons, access to technology has arrived late, or even they haven’t been exposed to this progress such as younger generations. This creates distance between skilled people and those who are just coming in the use of these new digital tools.

1.2 Digital natives and immigrants

A generational gap exists between digital natives and immigrants. This first group is formed by people who have been developing and creating along with the technological changes. In other words, they are people raised in a world with communication and information technologies. All this progress related to the Internet, digital communication, and all that imply; they resemble nature inside their environment. Therefore, they relate and interact with the world through these technological tools. On the other hand, there are digital immigrants, who were adults when the new technologies and ways to communicate development started. As the name indicates, digital immigrants must adapt and learn to use technologies that are shown as something new in their lives.

Marc Prensky is one of the first investigators that analyse the generational gap “And while some Digital Immigrants are afraid of the new technology, and others may question its value, the Natives are never going back, en masse, to the old ways.”(Prensky 2004). For instance, people who used phones in their houses moved to the use of cell phones, and in the past decade to the use of video calls. For Natives, using cameras and chats seems like an everyday thing, but Immigrants went through an adoption and learning process. Both generations have different behaviours, indicating that they use technology differently with other spaces “Today norms and behaviours are changing much faster than in the past because the technology changes rapidly and the Digital Natives are programmed to – and want to – keep up with it. For adults, some new Digital Native behaviours may be worth immediately imitating and adopting, others will seem strange, others will seem strange, and others will forever be out of reach and impossible to adopt.” (Prensky 2004)

1.3 Ageism

In current times, racism and sexism acts appear condemnable, and they are types of discrimination towards other people. There is another way to segregate, and that’s due to age; it’s called ageism. Presented in 1973 by Butler and Lewis as a “Process where elderly people are systematic stereotyped, by the fact that they are older, the same way that racism and sexism act, in both cases due to skin colour and gender” (Ibanez 2011). Young people have a rejection ageist seniors, due to remembering the inevitable pass of time, deterioration and death (Campillay et al. 2021). While in the collective imaginary, positive and negative elements related to old age, negative tend to predominate. This can be seen even in information channels, and which told about elderly people. “Meanwhile massive media can favour change strategies showing more positive than negative images and experiences about old age”.(Campillay et al. 2021)

1.4 Netnography

With the arrival of 2.0 webs, the Internet turned into a collaborative network where users could search and share about a topic of their interest in forums and blogs. This brought a new concept that has been evolving with time, online communities. In 1993, Howard Rheingold defines them as “Social groups that emerge on the web when and enough number of people start... public discussions for sufficient time with enough human feelings, to form personal relationship networks in the cyberspace”. (Rheingold in (Belk et al. 2015)).

A study about this community indicated that this even started online cybercultures, which gathered different disciplines as an analysis element. Netnography is defined as “Online marketing investigation technique to get insights of the consumers. Netnography is Ethnography adapted to online communities study.”(Kozinets 2002). It has its origins in research linked to marketing, there’s been adaptations of new techniques to bring this methodology to other investigation fields. In this work, a study of topics related to elderly people was realized, related to Twitter influential profiles. “Depending in how we define our terms, there are at less 100 million, or even 1 billion of people around the world that participate in online communities as part of a regular and continue social experience.” (Belk et al. 2015). This technique uses tools that select data provided from Internet, without necessarily interviewing with people, as an interview, for example, would do. Netnography uses information that is public available in online forums to identify and understand decision and influence needs.”(Kozinets 2002). For this investigation, our online community was influential Chilean twitter accounts. Opinion leaders and broadcasters that bring news to thousands of users daily. “Social network analysis is an analytic method that is focused on structures and patters from the relations between social actors in a network.” (Berkowitz en (Kozinets 2015))

3. Methodology

This study has an exploratory nature with qualitative reach. Quantitative methodologies were used to realize the emotions and netnographic analysis. “Netnographies always focus on social communication media and techno culture. Usually, relapse in social media data, and frequently extend them.” (Irawan 2021). Next, we detail our investigation steps.

Step 1: Research question definition. Our research question is the following: How mass media and influential broadcasters perceive elderly people on Twitter?

Step 2: Identification and selection. We defined to work an analysis on Twitter, in a time between the years 2018 to 2021 in Chile. We selected this social because it can gather big volumes of information (Imran, Mitra, and Castillo 2016). For this research a total of 10.139 tweets was analysed, because we made an accounts and key words filter.

Step 3: Information gathering. At the beginning of the year 2022, Twitter metrics indicated that in Chile there are 2,9 million of users gathered in the social network (Kemp 2021). For this stage, we searched Twitter accounts belonging to communication media and Chilean opinion leaders. These accounts must be actives for all that time and must have more than 900.000 followers: considering Chile’s universe of users from approximately 3 million users. “Influencers will serve as a loudspeaker and channel of messages from the brands, but also from the mass media and even from political parties. (Gómez, Hernández-Santaolalla, and Sanz-Marcos 2018). These profiles correspond to mass communication media and salient journalists from these media, these last acted like influencers for the media where they worked, because having mediatic presence turned them into opinion referents “Social Media use a very similar space as traditional mass media such as press, radio or television, so influencers can get to use them as a content diffusion platform.”(González in (Gómez, Hernández-Santaolalla, and Sanz-Marcos 2018). In the same way, key words related to elderly people were selected. The selected words for an analysis in Spanish are selected according to the root, that way we could find more variants of a word.

Step 4: Data analysis and interpretation of findings. Step 4 is composed of 3 stages that will be described below.

4.1 Topic modelling based on LDA. LDA stands for “Latent Dirichlet allocation and corresponds to a not supervised statistic method that helps to process big amounts of information. It was introduced to reduce heavy workloads and unbalanced data. (Zhou et al. 2021). Is a non-supervised algorithm that models every document as a combination of topics in order to create automatic summaries based on the odds of every topic. (Zhou et al. 2021). This method generates a big corpus where analyses in which percentage texts (in this case, tweets) belong o don’t to a certain topic. The number of topics and their names are determined by the investigators. Because being a not supervised method, investigators won’t indicate about which part of the corpus to search for, the algorithm will search for everything and will classify according to the odds that certain information belong to a semantic topic. For the realization of this investigation, we used a software called LDAtweetsES, for this task, three resource packs were used to help modelling the information. The first package, corresponds to topics model, which helps to the operation of the LDA algorithm (Grün and Hornik 2011). Second resource pack, called LDAtunning was utilized to evaluate the quality of the algorithms aggrupation’s. (Nikita & Nikita, 2016). Third resources package corresponds to LD Avis, which helps to visualize the information. (Sievert and Shirley 2014).

4.2 Analysis of emotions and feelings. Just at it name says, the emotions and feeling analysis is linked to detect, extract, and categorize human feeling in the text that a software analyses (Montoyo et al., 2012). Currently, this labour is realized by studying large amounts of information and applying the LDA methodology. (Mohammad et al. 2015). LDAtweetsES needed from a compliment that realized that function, Syuzhet (Jockers 2015) which recognizes eight basic emotions, based in the Plutchik proposal: Anger, anticipation, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise and trust. (Plutchik 2001) This recognition is calculated by the search of key words that deliver belonging to a certain emotion that others. We determined that the optimal amount of topic due that the algorithm in its interface, made a graphic about how much information required and how many different topics could detect, just as you can see in Figure 1. The bigger number of possible topics was searched, utilizing the smaller number of needed information. We made this election because, as more homogeneous a group is, needs more information. This intersection point is the X axis of 9 topics, according to the CaoJuan2009 metric, with 0.2 on the Y axis.

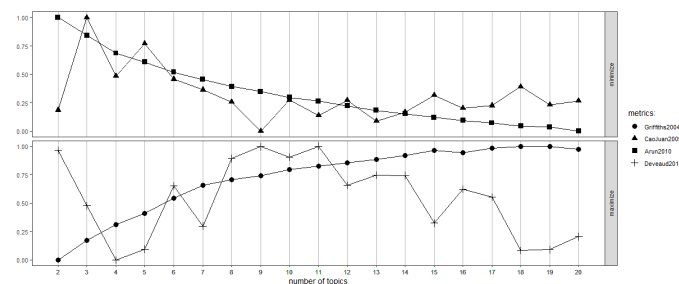


Figure 1. Number of topics

4.3 Discussion and interpretation of findings. This investigation team includes two engineers and a journalist. These different visions helped to shape the results. A very important step in the construction of this investigation was to name and organize nine topics thrown by the LDA analysis. Our main criteria to group topic was according to thematic reasons.

Step 5: Research findings report. The research findings are presented below, arranged according to the nine topics the analysis of emotions and feelings.

4. Results

For this investigation, key words that helped the algorithm to proceed were searched. Originally, these words were searched in Spanish and were the following: *adulto mayor, adulto, mayor, abuelo, abuela, ancianos, tercera edad,*

personas mayores, adultos mayores. This is a list of the same words, translated: elder people, adult, elderly, grampa, grandma, seniors, third age, old people, elderly people.

Figure 2 shows the tweets distribution from 2018 to 2021. Certain hikes can be seen and correspond to specific events.

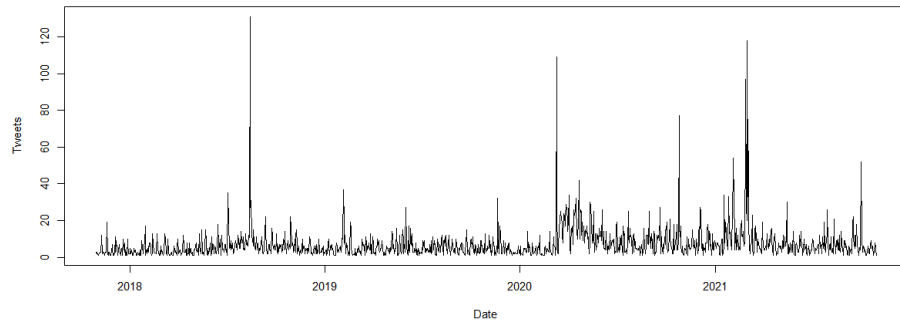


Figure 2. Tweet timeline between 2018 and 2021

For this investigation, mass media profiles were searched, and influent broadcasters in Twitter with more than 900.00 followers. Table 1 shows these selected profiles.

Table 1. Selected Twitter profiles

Account	Name	Role	Millions of followers
@24HorasTVN	24 horas	Television channel	3.9
@Alvarez_monse	Montserrat Álvarez	Journalist	0.9
@Biobio	BioBioChile	Communication media	3.5
@Canal13	Canal 13	Television channel	2.5
@CNNChile	CNN Chile	Television channel	3.6
@Cooperativa	Cooperativa	Communication media	3.1
@Emol	Emol.com	Communication media	2.0
@Jumastorga	Juan Manuel Astorga	Journalist	0.9
@Latercera	La Tercera	Communication media	2.0
@Meganoticiascl	Meganoticias	Television channel	2.0
@Mxperez	Mónica Pérez	Journalist	1.3
@SoledadOnetto	Soledad Onetto G.	Journalist	1.9
@T13	T13	Television channel	3.6
@TV_Mauricio	Mauricio Bustamante	Journalist	2.1
@TV_Monica	Mónica Rincón González	Journalist	0.9
@TVN	TVN	Television channel	3.3

Table 2 shows the results obtained by making the topic analysis in the graphic interface LDAtweetsES. These nine topics were organized in four groups, thematically: **COVID-19:** Pandemic (1), COVID outbreaks inside nursing homes (9); **Economic lack:** Fee reduction on public transportation (2), Pensions (3); **Violence:** Violence news related with elderly people (4), Fire inside a nursing home in Chiguayante(5), Tomás Bravo case (8); and **Opinions:** Seniors (6), Live TV comments (7). In the second column of Table, nine identified topics can be seen; in the following columns, eight emotions can be seen: anger, anticipation, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, and trust. For each emotion, the higher percentage of representation is marked in bold font, and the lower percentage

is underlined. In the appendix there are examples of tweets from every topic, in Spanish. The examples are organized in decreasing order. With higher percentage, the higher the belonging to a certain topic.

Table 2. Emotions and topic analysis results

	Topics	Anger	Anticipation	Disgust	Fear	Joy	Sadness	Surprise	Trust
	COVID-19								
1	Pandemic	0.069	0.158	0.045	0.186	0.100	0.167	0.052	0.223
9	COVID outbreaks inside nursing homes	0.073	0.126	0.067	0.168	0.073	0.128	0.048	0.318
	Economic lack								
2	Fee reduction on public transportation	0.117	0.135	0.084	0.160	0.097	0.129	0.052	0.226
3	Pensions	0.070	0.153	0.051	0.124	0.133	0.096	0.046	0.328
	Violence								
4	Violence news related with elderly people	0.150	<u>0.102</u>	0.089	0.171	0.081	0.136	0.062	<u>0.208</u>
5	Fire inside nursing home in Chiguayante	0.098	0.103	0.088	0.157	<u>0.063</u>	0.152	0.061	0.278
8	Tomás Bravo Case	0.120	0.116	0.101	0.170	<u>0.063</u>	0.135	0.040	0.257
	Opinions								
6	Seniors	0.096	0.127	0.062	0.151	0.102	0.147	0.055	0.260
7	Live TV comments	<u>0.054</u>	0.225	<u>0.042</u>	<u>0.074</u>	0.211	<u>0.074</u>	<u>0.033</u>	0.287
	TOTAL	0.100	0.134	0.072	0.153	0.101	0.129	0.049	0.259

Results according to our research question “How mass media and influential broadcasters perceive elderly people on Twitter?” Responds to media agenda in the past four years in Chile. In the first place, “Trust” stands out, with more than 20% on every topic, reaching 31,8% and 32,8% on topics 9 and 3 “COVID outbreaks in nursing homes” and “Pensions”. On the other side, the least present emotion on this analysis is “Surprise”, that reached a maximum of 6,2% on topic 4 “Violence related with elderly people”, and its lower percentage is 3,3% on topic 7 “Live TV comments”. On the category “COVID-19”, in both topics 1 and 9, “Pandemic” and “COVID outbreaks in nursing homes”, there was a predominance of the emotions “Fear”, “Sadness” and “Anticipation”: with a presence of 18,6%, 16,7% and 15,8% for topic 1; and 16,8%, 12,8% and 12,6% for topic 9. Continuing with this category, least present emotions on topics 1 and 9 were “Disgust” and “Surprise”, with a 4,5% and 5,2% presence for topic 1; and 6,7%, 4,8% on topic 9. For the second category, called “Economic lack”, on topics 2 and 3 “Fee reduction on public transportation” and “Pensions”, “Trust” stands out with 22,6% and 32,8%. On topic 2 a high presence of “Fear” and “Anticipation” with 16% and 13,55% On topic 3, there is the presence of “Anticipation” and “Joy” with 15,3% and 13,3%. The least present emotions for these topics were “Disgust” and “Surprise” with a presence of 8,4% and 5,2% for topic 2; and 5,1% and 4,6% for topic 3. The third category, “Violence”, includes three topics: 4,5 and 8, called “Violence news related with elderly people” (4), “Fire in nursing home in Chiguayante” (5) and “Tomás Bravo case” (8). There was a big presence of “Anger”, “Fear” and “Sadness” on these topics, reaching 15%, 17,1% and 13,6% on topic 4; 9,8%, 15,7% and 15,2% on topic 5; 12%, 17% and 13,5% for topic 8. In the same category, the least present emotions were “Joy” and “Surprise” for the three topics. These emotions ponder 8,1% and 6,2 for topic 4; 6,3% and 6,1% for topic 5, and finally 6,3% and 4% on topic 8. Fourth and final category, “Opinions”, includes topics 6 and 7, called “Seniors” and “Live TV comments”. In both topics there is a strong presence of “Trust”, that reached 26% on topic 6 and 28,7% on topic 7. For topic 6, other emotions stand out, corresponding to “Anticipation”, “Fear” and “Fear”; with the respective percentages of 12%, 15,1% and 14,7%. On topic 7, the emotions that stand out are “Anticipation” and “Joy”, with percentages of 22,5% and 21,1%. In this category, “Opinions”, least present emotions were “Disgust” and “Surprise”, reaching 6,2% for topic 6; and 4,2% and 3,3% for topic 7.

5. Discussion

Twitter is a social network that allows to check information in real time. It has become a powerful tool, because it's a public space where users can publish their opinions and influence on others. This edge has been used in the past decades as a political and ideological tool that has become analysis material (Gómez, Hernández-Santaolalla, and Sanz-Marcos 2018). On the same way, tendency analysis of the mass media is something that's in constant study (Tejedor Calvo, Jaraba Molina, and Cervi 2017). In the XXI century, with the arrival of digital communications and the opportunity of studying large volumes of information, a new field of investigation was opened, an unprecedented event that has changed communications in the last 20 years. Chilean reality about Twitter has been analyzed in the sights of the communication media, and its most influential broadcasters (Alberto López-Hermida Russo 2011). Currently, there are not much Chilean investigation relating elderly people with Twitter, that made comparisons rare. But at the same time, opens a new edge of an investigative field that just gain strength.

By realizing this investigation as a netnographic analysis, we found an online community that is governed by acts that worry about the elderly people, such as health, pensions, and violence. There is a speech focused through fragility, the lack of resources, and even caring about the elderly people in emergencies like the pandemic. In general terms, this is predominant speech in the utilized tweets, and left aside new opportunities or integration for elderly people in our society. The mass media speech and how they treat information, how they create a reality is a fact that is usually investigated, especially in areas like social communication. For this investigation, a combination of techniques gave a result that in some way or another showed the negative look that exist about the elderly people in Chile. Appoint elderly people as fragile beings, that need caring doesn't seem like a negative on the first sight, because inevitably, with the passage of time, human beings precise of more health care. Our finding, based on the analysed information indicates that for the mass media, elderly people seem like persons that only need caring, because some way or another, they seem retired from society, and from new tendencies. Most of the revised news, corresponded to police news, terrible cases that affect elderly people's lives, even fire cases and the death of seniors. On the topics, we didn't find anything related to active aging, or anything that gives elderly people a new chance to reintegrate into society; in

almost every new, they seem like fragile people that only need health attention. Ageism present in tweets and emotional analysis, described elderly people as fragile beings that only needed care; as part of a society that is exposed to violence, injustice, and diseases. This age discrimination can be seen in the media's speech, the information that is considered as a news and mainly on the importance that is given to tragedy, above more positive news. This proves certain concern by the public agenda regarding elderly people, starting with the fact that there are certain topics focused on improving elderly people's lives in terms of pensions, and the price of public transport; granddaddy's – as they were referred in some publications- are members of the society that we should care more about, but by some reason, they seem far away from the decision making, or from the topics that can affect us all. They only appear in the news as neither person, rather than active members of our society; considering that Chile's and the world's life expectancy is increasing. It's surprising to read that the predominant emotion in the topics is "Trust", specially speaking about pensions (32,8%). Maybe as a society, we want to make changes to improve elderly people's lives, but we haven't agreed yet on how to improve it. We wish that this and other investigations help to overthrow existing prejudices against elderly people, and we started to integrate them in our society, even more.

6. General, social, and academic contributions

The study results indicate the public agenda topics in the last 4 years related to the elderly people, along with sentiments linked to each of them. This information can be very useful, because with it, it can be defined what do we worry about elderly people, and what is affecting them. The netnographic analysis, and the utilized method for this investigation, as the use of the LDA methodology, and the Spanish emotion analysis, itself is one innovation that helps to inspect big amount of information in a simple way. We delegated into the hands of a software a very difficult task, that would take a lot of time for a single person to realize manually. For further investigations, it could be improved the implementation of this software at the moment of making LDA analysis, which could give more specific results every day, that could help to decree tendencies and problems, due to what are the users publishing in their social media. The emotion recognition behind what some could call simple tweets, contributes on knowing which subjects are affecting elderly people, and can give the chance to make a speech analysis. This extra step indicates to us the emotional plane that exists behind simple text interactions, which could close the generational gap between users.

Regarding the communications field, a more exhaustive news analysis, could have delivered more details about the work that the media are doing is correct or not if the media should change their editorial lines. Because whatever mass media is giving coverage of has a bias, or a certain look that can change with time. If we speak about the changes that can generate having investigations of this kind, we can speak about detecting tendencies, problems and situations that affect a determinate society group, based on the information that stays latent on social media. With an optimistic approach, this can even reside in the solutions to problems such as public transportation fee and violence. This could even move to the interest in creating new public policies that could improve life's quality.

7. Conclusions, limitations, and future studies

Although the prevailing news in this investigation focused on problems, above solutions and opportunities for the elderly people, the emotion analysis from these tweets indicated a preponderance of the "Trust" emotion in almost all topics. A future investigation line more sociologic could focus on this emotion and how it is reflected in people. On the same way, mass media cover information and refer to situations according with their editorial lines, which can change if it is demonstrated that they could be wrong, or if they are affecting the population. The fact that their cover certain themes is not in discussion, but the how do they refer to the theme. What we can question is why they are not covering at the elderly people as people with integrity that can have new opportunities in our society. Listen to the older people's opinion or seeing them taking new actions is not a very common thing that you can perceive on the mass media. Maybe this could change, so the people can start little by little having a new notion of the elderly people; not just as a fragile person, but as someone who can still have much more to give us.

Realizing this Twitter investigation limited us in certain aspects, starting with the fact that the Chilean universe doesn't reach more than 3 million Twitter users, which is very remote to the national population. On the same way, every tweet has a base of their own that we couldn't measure or take away from. For a future investigation on this platform, we could increase the number of key words. In this work, we didn't consider nicknames that are used to refer to our

senior citizens, such as “Tata” or “Nona”, because they belong to a more informal language that is away from the one that mass media usually uses. Further investigations could consider those nicknames, and the Chilean Twitter users, to obtain a much bigger information corpus. On the same way, a similar analysis of what has been done here regarding other age groups could indicate different tendencies about ageism. Possible investigation lines could search for tendencies and problems related to other members of the society.

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Appendix: Tweets examples by topic

Topic	Gamma	Tweet	Date	User
#1	0,991	El Director Nacional (s) del Servicio Nacional de Adultos Mayores explicó las nuevas medidas tomadas por el Gobierno para frenar el Coronavirus Covid-19, buscando proteger los grupos de riesgo en el cuál se encuentran los adultos mayores. https://t.co/dHYKRf1sAg	03-16-2020	24HorasTVN
#1	0,990	Comenzaron a llegar los primeros adultos mayores para participar del proceso de vacunación en la región de Coquimbo. Se podrán inocular las personas mayores de 85 años entre las 9:00 hasta las 15:00 hrs. El municipio de La Serena cuenta con 12.000 dosis de la vacuna. @24HorasTVN https://t.co/Uf0nlzVpiz	02-03-2021	24HorasTVN
#1	0,990	La ocupación UCI de mayores de 70 ha aumentado, de 338 personas el 1 de mayo (10,36%) a 479 personas hoy (15%)... ¿pero cómo si están vacunados? No sabemos si esos internados tienen esquema completo y 163 mil personas mayores de 70 años no han recibido vacuna. @Cooperativa https://t.co/0th3bsVeA5	06-16-2021	Cooperativa
#2	0,991	[📺] Presidente Sochimi: Tras el personal de salud, la vacuna debe ir lógicamente a los grupos de riesgo, sin duda los adultos mayores; pero debemos encontrar una vacuna que esté estudiada en adultos mayores, que es uno de los problemas de Pfizer #CooperativaEnCasa	12-18-2020	Cooperativa
#2	0,990	👉 Avanza el plan de vacunación contra el Covid-19: adultos mayores entre 78 y 80 años serán inculados esta jornada. Según lo señalado por el Presidente Sebastián Piñera, la próxima semana se vacunará a los adultos mayores de 65 años https://t.co/0caiBjd0HI https://t.co/F6A52ZCQ08	02-09-2021	latercera
#2	0,987	"A partir del 12 octubre, los adultos mayores que se encuentran en Fase 2 hacia adelante podrán recibir visitas dos veces a la semana con 2 personas como máximo" Primera Dama Cecilia Morel EN VIVO » https://t.co/PCkeQussdr https://t.co/1C72Xncpfn	08-10-2020	T13
#3	0,990	🔴 #Nacional La estafadora solicita 200 mil pesos para iniciar los supuestos trámites y así ayudarlos a acceder a beneficios y bonos del Estado. Mujer se hace pasar por trabajadora social para estafar a adultos mayores. Más detalles ↓ https://t.co/EOc3aIz7SM https://t.co/NPrMcIm8dC	07-20-2021	24HorasTVN
#3	0,990	🕒 Presidente Piñera: "Hemos decidido iniciar un reforzamiento de la vacunación de todas aquellas personas que ya han recibido sus dos dosis de la vacuna Sinovac. Este proceso se iniciará el próximo miércoles 11	08-05-2021	latercera

Topic	Gamma	Tweet	Date	User
		de agosto, y vamos a comenzar con las personas mayores de 55 años" https://t.co/ZXCrWfakiY		
#3	0,989	Presidente Piñera: "También debemos avanzar hacia un Nuevo Sistema de Pensiones, que mejore las pensiones de todos, pero muy especialmente la de las mujeres, la clase media y los adultos mayores" #AgendaAntiabusos EN VIVO 📺 #T13Móvil » https://t.co/Dyk7eAskbM https://t.co/MzvtY5wFUV	12-10-2019	T13
#4	0,992	📍 #Regiones De acuerdo a la información proporcionada por la PDI, el hombre fue encontrado por su familia y vivía solo. Llevaba casi dos meses muerto: Hallan cuerpo de adulto mayor al interior de su casa en Osorno. Más detalles ↓ https://t.co/Oxcjnp7v5w	08-04-2021	24HorasTVN
#4	0,992	🌐 #Nacional María, de 64 años y con una pensión de \$45 mil pesos que le dejó su pareja ya fallecida, sufrió de un incendio que le arrebató su casa. Adultos mayores claman por ayuda tras perder sus casas en un incendio Más detalles ↓ https://t.co/13oTJHg8EM	10-16-2021	24HorasTVN
#4	0,989	📍 #Regiones Según los antecedentes entregados por Brigada de Investigación Criminal de La Unión, la víctima era un hombre de 81 años, con una data de muerte de 4 a 6 horas. La Unión: Encuentran muerto a adulto mayor en sitio eriazo Más detalles ↓ https://t.co/OrfhXLLnS5	08-09-2021	24HorasTVN
#5	0,990	AHORA: Carolina Gacitúa, directora regional (s) SML Concepción, confirmó que en menos de 72 horas, las 10 adultas mayores fallecidas en incendio de la Casa de Reposo Santa Marta de Chiguayante, fueron reconocidas por ADN. Mañana termina entrega de cuerpos @Cooperativa https://t.co/kfdirmXj25	08-17-2018	Cooperativa
#5	0,990	A través de un comunicado, el Hogar Italiano para adultos mayores de Ñuñoa confirmó la muerte de dos residentes por COVID-19, mientras que hay 24 personas confirmadas con Coronavirus (18 adultos mayores y 6 funcionarios). @Cooperativa https://t.co/xGNSj5TRCH	04-11-2020	Cooperativa
#5	0,989	A consecuencia del reportaje de @Cooperativa que dio cuenta que el Hogar de Ancianos Santa Marta de Chiguayante (10 adultas mayores fallecidas) estaba fuera de norma contra incendios, Seremi de Salud Biobío ordenó regularizar los 44 recintos autorizados en plaza fatal de 30 días https://t.co/98HjPCu0zN	09-11-2018	Cooperativa
#6	0,987	Don Jorge Rodríguez, un hombre de 84 años, desapareció hace algunos días. En tiempos de pandemia, las medidas de precaución por el COVID-19 han afectado, con singular dureza, a las personas de la tercera edad #ReportajesT13 EN VIVO 📺 #T13Central » https://t.co/imCyQJqlCo https://t.co/OyMpFVmlgZ	11-19-2020	T13

Topic	Gamma	Tweet	Date	User
#6	0,986	Conaset sobre ley que prohibirá que bicicletas circulen por las veredas: Las excepciones son los niños menores de 7 años con sus padres; los menores de 14 años, que pueden circular solos; personas con movilidad reducida o de tercera edad https://t.co/QJNFZrvAay #CooperativaPM	04-13-2018	Cooperativa
#6	0,986	Un joven que necesita de la ayuda de su padre ausente para poder estudiar. Y conoceremos a Estrella, una mujer de la tercera edad que vive su vida al máximo. Revive aquí el capítulo de Carmen Gloria a tu servicio de hoy. 📺 https://t.co/V9rAIYnYGt https://t.co/noq6miPfAQ	12-25-2018	TVN
#7	0,994	#ENVIVO El 67% de las personas mayores de 65 años ya han recibido la primera dosis de la vacuna contra el COVID-19. #24HorasCentral 📺 Sigue la señal en vivo #24Play → https://t.co/mi3yDUstrf △ Señal de YouTube en vivo → https://t.co/iSuEMVEQ0x https://t.co/sIcyQUwEgi	02-21-2021	24HorasTVN
#7	0,994	#ENVIVO En esta cuarta jornada de vacunación nacional, miles de adultos mayores recibieron su primera dosis de Coronavac. #24HorasCentral 📺 Sigue la señal en vivo #24Play → https://t.co/mi3yDUstrf △ Señal de YouTube en vivo → https://t.co/iSuEMVEQ0x https://t.co/6SCpOq9nCM	02-06-2021	24HorasTVN
#7	0,994	#ENVIVO Ministro Paris: "Para nosotros es un orgullo que más de 20 mil adultos mayores de 90 años hayan concurrido a vacunarse" #24HorasCentral 📺 Sigue la señal en vivo #24Play → https://t.co/mi3yDUstrf △ Señal de YouTube en vivo → https://t.co/lfKva0D6SF https://t.co/oVbm3Qbegi	02-04-2021	24HorasTVN
#8	0,992	🇳🇵 #Nacional Además, durante esta jornada se espera que el Servicio Médico Legal haga entrega del cuerpo del menor de tres años a su familia. Tío abuelo de Tomás Bravo será formalizado este martes por "homicidio simple". Más detalles ↓ https://t.co/dMBCWVZH4	03-02-2021	24HorasTVN
#8	0,992	🇳🇵 #Nacional Además, durante esta jornada se espera que el Servicio Médico Legal haga entrega del cuerpo del menor de tres años a su familia. Tío abuelo de Tomás Bravo será formalizado este martes por "homicidio simple". Más detalles ↓ https://t.co/ThD0Dsi1CQ	03-02-2021	TVN
#8	0,990	[Video] Caso Tomás: La salida del tío abuelo de la Defensoría Pública de Talcahuano, donde fue llevado luego de ser puesto en libertad tras la orden de la Corte de Apelaciones de Concepción. Tribunal sostuvo que no hay pruebas que acrediten su participación en la muerte del niño https://t.co/DOHcYsdQvG	03-04-2021	Cooperativa

Topic	Gamma	Tweet	Date	User
#9	0,987	Hay 78 ancianas y ancianos contagiados con covid-19 en hogares de adultos mayores, solo en la región Metropolitana, aumentando la preocupación por los brotes que siguen apareciendo en distintos recintos. https://t.co/A4r9HeqgrH	04-14-2020	24HorasTVN
#9	0,986	📺 #MeganoticiasActualiza Denuncian brote de coronavirus en hogar de ancianos de La Florida. Los detalles en vivo con Rodrigo Ugarte 📡 Señal en vivo » https://t.co/WW6n2RKnvN https://t.co/AFp45ZYsID	04-24-2020	meganoticiascl
#9	0,986	#ReportajesT13 - Solo hasta el domingo, 276 contagios de COVID-19 se reportaron en residencias para adultos mayores de la región Metropolitana. ¿Cómo se está viviendo esta crisis al interior de los asilos de nuestro país? EN VIVO 📺 #T13Central » https://t.co/hh1mxkJ21N https://t.co/hswBSH9yzk	05-01-2020	T13

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