

12-month period. Findings demonstrate the importance of having a complete solution for falls and a fall detection solution in place in an assisted living environment. Ideal environments for residents, families, staff, and those working in the facility with regard to smart tech are considered. It is important to consider how can these solutions empower residents and afford people autonomy and safety through dignified technology.

RISK PERCEPTION AND COMMUNAL COPING IN FAMILIES AFFECTED BY TYPE 2 DIABETES

Jielu Lin,¹ Melissa Zajdel,¹ Melanie Myers,² and Laura Koehly,¹ 1. *National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, United States*, 2. *Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, United States*

Despite a recent decline, rates of type 2 diabetes remain high among older adults. Preventing and delaying the onset of the condition with lifestyle changes is key to reducing disease burden in the population. Type 2 diabetes is a complex disease, likely a result from the joint effect of genetic, socio-environmental and lifestyle risk factors that are clustered in families. As such, the prevention of type 2 diabetes is a communal coping process, where individuals communicate about risk and establish routines to facilitate one another's health habits and compliance with therapeutics. This poster investigates how such a process is affected by one's perception of risk based on his/her knowledge about family health history (FHH). We collected family network data from families of different racial backgrounds in the greater Cincinnati area (28 white and 17 black/ African American households; 127 participants). The analysis focuses on how the density of diabetes diagnosis in one's FHH affects communication about shared risk for type 2 diabetes and encouragement to maintain or adopt a healthy lifestyle. Results suggest a higher concentration of diabetes diagnosis in one's FHH is associated with a higher number of risk communication ties in all families. With regards to encouragement ties, high rates of diabetes diagnosis in FHH are associated with an increased number of encouragement ties only in families of black/African heritage. The findings highlight the need and promise of using FHH to motivate co-encouragement to maintain/adopt a healthier lifestyle in families of black/ African heritage.

THE EVALUATION OF SMART SPEAKER SKILLS FOR CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT OF OLDER ADULTS

Melissa Pighin,¹ and Yong Kyung Choi,² 1. *University of California, Davis, Sacramento, California, United States*, 2. *University of California Davis School of Medicine, Sacramento, California, United States*

A voice-activated smart speaker is an emerging technology that presents unique opportunities to support the chronic disease management of older adults. We identified the available health-related smart speaker skills in Amazon Alexa platform that support chronic disease management and assessed their functionalities to inform the development of a home-based lifestyle intervention program for older adults with cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes. From January to March 2021, we searched Alexa Skills using keywords related to diabetes, medication, blood pressure and nutrition management. Our search produced total 156

potentially relevant skills (63 diabetes, 57 medication, 11 blood pressure and 25 nutrition related), of which 22 skills met inclusion criteria. Apps were excluded if it was only informational, not relevant to the topic, had zero user rating, available in language other than English, and required an external device or a subscription to a specific health plan or service. 22 skills (4 diabetes, 8 medication, 3 blood pressure and 7 nutrition) were evaluated with Echo Show 8 device. The skills were evaluated using the modified version of IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics app functionality scores and the score (0 to 11) was calculated accordingly. The median number of functionalities was 3.5 and 68% of skills (15/22) had 4 or fewer functions. The highest rated skill was a medication management app named myNurseBot having 6 out of 11 functionalities. The poor functionality score highlights a need for a more robust and comprehensive smart speaker skill to support the health management of older adults.

Session 9125 (Poster)

Civic Engagement and Voluntarism

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN RETIREMENT AND THE SOCIOEMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE OF PANDEMIC TIME

Boroka Bo, *University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California, United States*

This research integrates literature from the sociology of the life course, sociology of emotions and the sociology of time to examine how Socioeconomic Status (SES) influenced retiree civic engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. I find that SES framed both the social experience of time and the prevalent emotions experienced by retirees while physically distancing during the early days of the pandemic. These individual-level experiences translated to markedly different blueprints for civic engagement. High-SES retirees were more likely to 'go global', organizing to advocate for their interests. Conversely, low-SES retirees were more likely to 'turn in', minimizing their civic engagement. My findings reveal how existing sociopolitical inequalities may become further entrenched in public health crises. Policies aimed at combating inequalities in later life also need to consider socioemotional and sociotemporal factors.

INTERNALIZED AGE STEREOTYPES AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN VOLUNTEERING AND PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH FOR ADULTS 50+

Andrew Steward,¹ Leslie Hasche,² and Julie Anne Laser-Maira,² 1. *University of Denver, Lone Tree, Colorado, United States*, 2. *University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, United States*

The productive aging literature describes a wide range of psychosocial benefits of volunteerism for older adults. A growing, compelling body of literature drawing from stereotype embodiment theory identifies significant, negative public health impacts of internalized age stereotypes. Yet, little research has explored which activities may reduce internalized ageism and enhance psychosocial health as people age. This cross-sectional study examined whether internalized age stereotypes mediate the relationship between