

M = 70.51, SD = 5.88) adults were randomly assigned to view COVID or non-COVID news articles, followed by measures of analytical reasoning, affect, and news consumption frequency. Comparable across young and older adults, fake news detection accuracy was higher for news unrelated to COVID, and non-COVID fake news detection was predicted by individual differences in analytic reasoning. Examination of chronological age effects further revealed that detection of fake news among older adults aged over 70 years depended on interactions between individual CISDA components and news content. Collectively, these findings suggest that age-related susceptibility to fake news may only be apparent in later stages of older adulthood, but vulnerabilities are context dependent. Our findings advance understanding of psychological mechanisms in fake news evaluation and empirically support CISDA in its application to fake news detection in aging.

#### **FALLING BETWEEN THE CRACKS: EXPERIENCES OF BLACK DEMENTIA CAREGIVERS NAVIGATING U.S. HEALTH SYSTEMS**

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In addition to numerous care responsibilities, family caregivers are expected to navigate health systems and engage in healthcare management tasks on behalf of their persons living with dementia (PLWD). These challenging tasks pose additional difficulties for Black dementia caregivers. Due to the centuries-old, disadvantaged social history of Black Americans, several unique stressors, vulnerabilities, and resources have emerged which inform and affect Black dementia caregivers' experiences and well-being. Focus groups were held with Black caregivers (N = 19) from the United States (U.S.) to explore the unique experiences and perspectives of this population navigating the U.S. health system on behalf of their PLWD. Five overarching themes were developed during thematic analysis: Forced Advocacy, Poor Provider Interaction, Payor Source Dictates Care, Discrimination, and Broken Health System. Black dementia caregivers unanimously concurred that the health system that they experience in America is "broken." Gaps in the health system can lead to people [as one caregiver passionately expressed] "falling between the cracks," in terms of care, services, and resources needed. Caregivers agreed that class, sex, utilizing public health insurance, and being a "person of color" contribute to their difficulties navigating the health system. Caregivers perceived being dismissed by providers, forcing them to advocate for both themselves and their PLWD. Healthcare providers and researchers can utilize these findings to improve the experiences and healthcare outcomes of Black patients with dementia and their caregivers. Additionally, these findings can lead to the development of culturally tailored caregiver education programs.

#### **FEAR, RESISTANCE, OR ANTICIPATION? OLDER TRUCK DRIVERS' REACTIONS TO THE ADOPTION OF AUTOMATED VEHICLES**

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The forecasted adoption of autonomous vehicles (AVs) will lead to major changes to the job of truck driving. These changes may be particularly challenging for drivers, as the population of truck drivers skews much older than that of other occupations. In this study we sought to understand truck drivers' attitudes towards AVs and the longevity of their job. We conducted focus groups with truck drivers, their supervisors, and upper-level managers of trucking companies. We relate supervisors' and managers' experiences working with drivers through the rollout of new technologies to further understand drivers' initial reactions to automation and how their attitudes may develop. Based on qualitative open coding our analysis uncovered two overarching themes. The first theme is the unknown. With AVs, companies expect that experience will be less important, so they can hire younger workers. In response, drivers have expressed fear of being displaced and anxiety over the uncertainty of not knowing how their jobs will be affected. The second theme is adaptability, and desire to adapt. Older drivers have expressed resistance to adapting to AVs and to their job changing. Concerningly however, managers envision the need for a driving workforce that has experience working with technology and is adaptable. Our study identifies key challenges concerning older workers' reactions and career decisions in response to automation. Accounting for driver reactions to AVs is necessary not only to build theory and understanding on worker reactions to automation, but also for workforce planning and to support employees, particularly older workers.

#### **FEASIBILITY, ACCEPTABILITY, AND IMPACT OF A SELF-GUIDED E-LEARNING MEMORY PROGRAM FOR OLDER ADULTS**

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Clinician-led memory interventions have been shown to increase knowledge, reduce anxiety, promote memory-strategy use, and increase brain-healthy lifestyle behaviours in older adults with normal age-related memory changes. A self-guided, e-learning version of the Baycrest Memory and Aging Program® was recently developed to increase accessibility to memory interventions. The objectives of the current study were to assess program feasibility (retention rate), acceptability (satisfaction), and participant-reported impact (memory concerns, behaviour change, goal attainment). As part of a larger study, participants were 139 healthy older adults (mean age: 73±7, 73% female). Ninety-two individuals completed the program (retention rate=66%). Anonymous feedback data indicated a high level of satisfaction with the program overall (98%), the pace and clarity of the learning modules (100%), and the organization and navigation of the interface (92%). Suggested improvements included offering more interaction with others and addressing minor platform glitches. There was a decrease in the level of concern about memory change, with 64% expressing concern at a level consistent with the Jessen et al. (2014) criteria for Subjective