and having someone checking on their progress. Least enjoyable aspects of the study included frequency of EMA questionnaires, apprehension of missing EMA questionnaires, carrying the smartphone, and difficulty wearing the activity monitor. Almost all participants (95%) expressed interest being contacted for future studies. Implications for future technology-based research regarding minority older adults' activity-related behaviors will be discussed.

EXPLORING TECHNOLOGY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS TO USE IN OLDER ADULTS

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By the year 2035, the older adult population is expected to expand to 78 million in the United States. Advancing technology has made aging in place a more accessible possibility; however, understanding what is preventing this population from adopting the advancing devices remains to be a challenge as the presence of a digital divide continues to exist. A 34-question survey adapted from the Technology Proficiency Self-Assessment Questionnaire, and the National Technology Readiness survey was administered to 101 participants over the age of 50 across five local senior centers. The average age range was 70-79 and most were female (79.2%), white (69%), and owned or had access to technology such as a computer or cell phone (93%). Examples of findings include 86% felt technology limited human interaction and 69% felt the use of technology could lead to security risk and a breach of privacy, while 79% felt technology could improve their quality of life. Results found 60-69-year-olds were significantly more likely ($p<.05$) to have or use technology versus 80-89-year-olds. Correlation between perception and intent to use technology among older adults was positive with a coefficient value of .59($p<.01$). Showing a relationship between perceptions and behavioral intentions to use technology, specifically in 60-69-year-olds. This study found access to technology (i.e. computers, cell phones, internet) was not a driving factor of usage among the older population attending a senior center. To increase understanding further exploration of perceptions and intentions to use technology is warranted in the older adult population.

FEASIBILITY TO TRAIN OLDER ADULTS IN INDIA TO USE SMART-PHONE TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN DAILY ACTIVITIES

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Though 60% of 104 million older adults own a smart phone in India, up to 85% of these individuals find challenging to use smart-phone during daily activities. This is problematic because inability to use smart-phone limits their ability to participate in daily activities such as, managing their health, paying bills, shopping and communicating with their loved ones, resulting in social isolation and dependence on others. The purpose of this study was to examine the feasibility of training older adults to use smart-phone to increase participation in daily activities. This preliminary study was conducted over two phases. In phase-I, we used the principles of stakeholder engagement to interview 12 older adults to identify the barriers associated with the use of technology using a brief survey. Based on the results of Phase I, we implemented a single education and training session for 42 participant (> 60 years) in using smart-phone based applications in Phase II. Older adults were trained to use smart-phone based applications to manage money using banking apps, pay bills, shop, manage health to monitor vitals and medications and communicate with their loved ones. All participants rated their satisfaction with the program, 70% participants showed the ability to use the applications independently. Seventy five percent rated the program extremely useful, and 70% rated it extremely relevant to them. It is feasible to train older adults in using smart-phone based applications. Future studies need to focus on providing follow-up sessions to increase retention and carry-over to increase participation in daily activities.

IT IS NOT FOR ME: WHY AGE MATTERS IN TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

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During 2017-2019, we conducted a randomized stepped-wedge cluster trial of an online program to increase ease of access to information and support for caregivers of a person living with dementia in rural Australia. The program, called Virtual Dementia Friendly Rural Communities (Verily) Connect, was innovative; it consisted of a custom-designed website and mobile application (app) in Android and iOS, use of videoconferencing for peer support, chat forum and use of volunteers to build technological skills and confidence for online users. The program overcame barriers experienced by rural Australian caregivers, particularly geographical distance from services and other caregivers, stigma, and lack of localized supports. Although participants identified that Verily Connect program afforded several benefits, including increased flexibility in accessing support, easier access to localized dementia-related information, and more opportunities for attaining support, uptake of the program was disappointingly low. A strong theme in the program evaluation, which used the Consolidated Framework of Implementation Research, was that although the program was perceived as advantageous, adaptable, of high quality, and easy to implement, engaging participants failed because the target users, people over 65 years, eschewed involvement with online technology. Our future research plans include finding ways to offer hybrid online/face-to-face support programs specifically designed for older adults, so that older adults have equitable opportunities to access technological innovations. Older adults ought not to be disadvantaged because it is difficult to keep pace in a rapidly changing world.

NOVEL ANALYTIC APPROACHES TO INVESTIGATE MINUTE-LEVEL ACTIGRAPHY AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH PHYSICAL FUNCTION

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