

(N = 310, aged 66-90, 51% women) who completed an online survey. The attitude towards using gerontechnology was measured with two questions from the Senior Technology Acceptance Model (Chen & Chan, 2014), asking whether using technology is a good idea and whether they like the idea of using technology. Social participation was assessed by asking whether the participants engage in social or community activities on a scale of 1–10. Frailty status was determined based on the Korean Groningen Frailty Indicator (K-GFI). Covariates were age, gender, marital status, employment status, education level, and household income. Results from regression analyses showed significant interaction between frailty status and social participation on attitude towards using gerontechnology. Specifically, social participation was associated with positive attitude towards using gerontechnology among non-frail older adults. This association was not significant among frail older adults. Our findings suggest that the relationship between social participation and attitude towards using gerontechnology might differ by physical health status. Among older adults who are physically healthy and actively participate in social activities, the attitude towards using gerontechnology might be more positive due to greater exposure to new technology-related information. Future studies need to address alternative ways to enhance technology-friendliness among older adults with poor physical health.

TECHNOLOGY ANXIETY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS TECHNOLOGY: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF AGE-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT

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The purpose of this study was to examine the moderating effect of an age-friendly environment on the relationship between technology anxiety and attitude towards technology among Korean older adults. We collected data by online surveys in February 2021, and the sample was 324 Korean older adults aged 65 and above. The dependent variable was the attitude towards technology, which meant the appraisal about using a wearable robot for exercise. The independent variable was technology anxiety, meaning an individual's apprehension of using a wearable robot. The moderating variable was age-friendly environment, which comprises domains of the physical environment, social environment, and municipal services. The higher the score is, the more age-friendly the environment was perceived. Control variables were age, sex, education, household income. The moderation effect was estimated by bootstrapping and PROCESS macro. Results showed that when older adults showed a higher level of technology anxiety, their attitude towards technology was less positive. Moreover, the moderation effect of an age-friendly environment was significant. Concretely, in the case of living in a less age-friendly environment, older adults with a higher level of technology anxiety were more likely to report a less positive attitude towards technology. However, the effect of technology anxiety on attitude towards technology was not significant among older adults living in a more age-friendly environment. It suggested that a practical intervention to

reduce the level of technology anxiety is in need in order to promote a positive attitude towards technology, especially for older adults living in a less age-friendly environment.

TECHNOLOGY USE, COMFORT, AND INTEREST: A COMPARISON BETWEEN CAREGIVER AND OLDER ADULT POPULATIONS

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Remaining community-dwelling is a goal for most aging adults; however, this may necessitate assistance from caregivers. To reduce burden and improve adult autonomy, recent technological advancements have provided various supports. These advancements may improve quality of life (QOL) while also enhancing psychological/physical well-being for adults and caregivers. To investigate relationships between technology, QOL, and caregiver burden, needs assessments with focus groups were utilized. Four older adult focus groups (N=20) and three caregiver focus groups (N=12) were convened. Older adult participants, aged 64-83 years (M=73.1,SD=5.3), were 50% female and generally white (90%). Caregiver participants, aged 31-78 years (M=61.9,SD=12.6), were majority female (83%) and generally white (92%). Because of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, focus groups were conducted via Zoom video-conferencing. Thematic analyses revealed major themes of privacy, transportation, and interest in streamlined technologies. Throughout groups, privacy was consistently described; participants were either 1) apathetic, noting absence of privacy or 2) hyper-vigilant about security, citing privacy as a major barrier to utilization. Transportation, specifically self-driving/enhanced vehicles, emerged as a focus for future technologies as a means to reduce care burden and improve personal autonomy/QOL. In general, participants noted that major barriers to technology use included complexity and cost; persons expressed interest in simpler/cheaper devices. This study indicates varied interest in technology while exposing barriers to use. Additionally, the methodology demonstrates the utility of technology (e.g., Zoom) in accessing vulnerable and/or isolated populations. Overall, understanding barriers to technology use and adoption informs upcoming developments and may improve accessibility and usefulness in future systems/devices.

THE ROLE OF AGE-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT BETWEEN COGNITIVE ABILITY AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERONTECHNOLOGY

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This study examined the impact of the age-friendly environment on the association between cognitive ability and the attitude towards gerontechnology. The participants were 277 Korean young-old age 65 through 74. The data were collected by an online survey conducted in February 2021. The dependent variable was the attitude towards gerontechnology