

during the COVID-19 pandemic, with participants 35 to 49 having a significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) use frequency than other groups. Regarding factors influencing the decision to use mobile technology, 64.1% of respondents aged 50 to 64 identified the necessity of using this technology during the pandemic as a significant factor, and 64.0% of participants in age 65 or older reported that the availability of functions on mobile devices is critical. Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic led to a significant increase in mobile technology use with people in different age groups differentially valuing the factors that affected their user behavior.

THE IMPACT OF HCBS USE PATTERNS ON OLDER ADULTS' PHYSICAL FUNCTION AMONG CONTINUOUS SERVICE USERS

Ya-Mei Chen,¹ Shih-Cyuan Wu,¹ Kuan-Ming Chen,² Chen-Wei Hsiang,³ Shiau-Fang Chao,⁴ Ming-Jen Lin,¹ Ji-Lung Hsieh,⁵ and Yu-Hsuan Chou,¹ 1. *National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)*, 2. *National Bureau of Economic Research, CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, United States*, 3. *National Taiwan University, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)*, 4. *National Taiwan University, Taipei City, Taiwan (Republic of China)*, 5. *Graduate Institute of Journalism, Taipei City, Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)*

Background Taiwan, one of the fastest aging countries in the world, provides home-and community-based services (HCBS) care recipients through the second 10-Year Long-Term Care Plans (LTC Plans 2.0). The current study aimed to examine the impact of continuous use of HCBS offered by LTC plan 2.0 on older adults' physical function change overtime. Methods This study used the LTC Plan 2.0 database and the National Health Insurance Plan claim dataset, and included 157,682 clients who had applied for and were evaluated for LTC services for the first time from 2018 through 2020 and continuously used any LTC Plan 2.0 services for six months. Outcome variables were measured by activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) between baseline assessment and the assessment after the six months of service utilization. Latent class analysis and generalized estimating equations were used to investigate the influences of different service use patterns on the changes in physical functions. Results Three subgroups of LTC recipients with different use patterns, including home-based personal care (home-based PC) services ($n = 111,976$; 71.01%), professional care services ($n = 31,584$; 20.03%), and community care services ($n = 14,122$; 8.96%) were identified. When compared to care recipients in the community care group, those in the home-based PC group improved more in IADL scores, and the professional care group improved more ADL scores. Conclusion Those receiving more professional services made more progress in ADL ability, but those in home-based PC made more progress in IADL ability.

THE IMPACT OF SUPERVISOR SUPPORT ON THE JOB SATISFACTION OF IMMIGRANT AND MINORITY LONG-TERM CARE WORKERS

Frances Hawes,¹ and Shuangshuang Wang,² 1. *University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, United States*, 2. *Shandong University, School of Public Health, Cheeloo*

College of Medicine, Jinan, Shandong, Shandong, China (People's Republic)

The need for long-term care workers (LTCW) will grow significantly as the American population ages. Understanding the factors that impact job satisfaction of this workforce has important implications for policy and practice. Previous research has demonstrated the effect of supervisor support on the job satisfaction of these workers; however, much less is known about how this effect differs among different race/ethnicity or immigration groups. This study examined how supervisor support mediates the associations between race/ethnicity, immigration status, and job satisfaction among nursing assistants (NAs). Data of 2,763 NAs were extracted from the National Nursing Assistant Survey (2004). Race/ethnicity groups included White (54%), African American (30%), Asian (2%), Hispanic (10%), and others (4%). Immigration status included U.S.-born citizens (87%), naturalized (7%) and resident/alien (6%). Bivariate analyses showed that Asian NAs perceived higher levels of supervisory support than other races, whereas U.S.-born NAs reported lower levels of supervisory support than naturalized and residents/aliens. Findings from multivariate analyses indicated that non-Hispanic Asians and Resident/Alien workers reported significantly higher levels of job satisfaction than their counterparts, and the associations were fully mediated by NAs' perceived supervisor support. These findings support prior research that supervisor support is important to improving job satisfaction and contribute to the literature that Asians/Residents/Aliens long-term care workers may be more sensitive to supervisory support and may be more grateful if they received support from supervisors. Managers should be aware of these racial differences and by being supportive they may improve NAs job satisfaction and reduce turnover rates.

THE ROLE OF RELATIONSHIP QUALITY FOR SOLITUDE EXPERIENCES DURING THE PANDEMIC

Yoonseok Choi,¹ Theresa Pauly,² Elizabeth Zambrano Garza,¹ Tiana Broen,¹ Denis Gerstorff,³ and Christiane Hoppmann,⁴ 1. *University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada*, 2. *University of Zurich, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland*, 3. *Humboldt University of Berlin, Humboldt University of Berlin, Brandenburg, Germany*, 4. *University of British Columbia, University of British Columbia, British Columbia, Canada*

As time spent at home has significantly increased during the pandemic, reports of household conflict has also risen among people living with others (Usher et al., 2020). One solution to alleviate the potential stress of increased time with others could be carving out time to oneself. The present study investigated how living conditions (e.g., with others vs. alone) are associated with everyday desire for solitude and whether daily solitude experience comes with improved daily emotional well-being in people living with others. Furthermore, it also explored whether relationship quality is associated with solitude experience in a similar manner as living conditions. To do so, we used repeated daily life assessments from a lifespan sample ($N = 215$; M age = 38.3 years, SD age = 17.5; 78 % female) collected during the early pandemic (April to August 2020). Findings indicate that neither living conditions nor relationship quality were