technologies (ICTs). Further, interactions and relationships with people in their immediate social networks might have implications for whether or not older adults adopt ICTs. In two studies of individuals (N=595 participants; Mage=67.09; 56% Female; 69.2% White) and couples (N=542 couples; Mage=63.65; 50% Female; 83.9% White), I examined individual and dyadic predictors of technology adoption among older adults. Among a wide array of individual difference constructs, the most reliable predictor of technology adoption in both individuals and their spouses was need for cognition (.08 ≤ r ≤ .23). The results will be discussed in the context of how individual differences modulate adoption and the benefits accrued from ICTs across the lifespan.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF DIGITAL SOCIAL INTERACTIONS FOR OLDER ADULTS' EXPERIENCES OF WELL-BEING IN DAILY LIFE

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Digital communication technologies expand opportunities for social interactions and as a result have the potential to either amplify or dampen the coupling of social interactions with well-being in daily life. We use data from the 100-day Personal Understanding of Life and Social Experiences project (n = 99, age = 50 – 88) to examine variation in the sensitivity of older adults' daily reports of well-being to the quality of social interactions with their five closest social partners across digital (email/social media) and analogue (in person/by phone) interactions. Digital interactions were more common among less-close social partners. Multilevel random coefficient models showed days with more digital interactions than normal to be characterized by a) lower well-being and b) less sensitivity in well-being to the quality of social interactions with close social partners on that day. The implications of our findings are discussed within a lifespan perspective of social relationships and well-being.

SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT THROUGH VIDEO CHAT FOR OLDER INDIVIDUALS WITH AND WITHOUT COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Social engagement is a fundamental component of health and quality-of-life outcomes. However, there is a prevailing view that older adults primarily want to engage socially with current family and friends – that they are not interested in developing new relationships. That is an overgeneralization. We have found that older adults are interested in the opportunity to engage in social interactions with people who have shared interests. Technology can facilitate these interactions. We will describe our research with OneClick.chat, a web-based video chat system. We explored potential benefits of use by adults aged 70-85, including those with mild cognitive impairment (MCI), as well as barriers and facilitators

to adoption. Participants saw value of this online social engagement platform and were able to use it with some initial training. They envisioned using OneClick not only for conversations but also for learning and doing activities with like-minded individuals.

SESSION 555 (SYMPOSIUM)

ONDRI: A PROVINCIAL INITIATIVE TO UNDERSTAND THE HEALTH SYSTEM IMPACT OF AGING AND NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

Chair: Susan E. Bronskill, *Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES), Toronto, Ontario, Canada*
Co-Chair: Colleen J. Maxwell, *University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada*
Discussant: Nathalie Jette, *Department of Population Health Science and Policy, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, United States*

As populations worldwide are living longer, the impact of neurodegenerative diseases on health resource utilization is expected to increase. Providing care to older adults with neurodegenerative diseases is challenging, and requires adequate supports across multiple health sectors including community, acute care and nursing home settings to allow individuals to maximize their quality of life. The Ontario Neurodegenerative Disease Research Initiative (ONDRI) is a collaborative research program that aims to improve diagnosis, treatment and management of neurodegenerative diseases including Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, Parkinson's disease, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS), and Vascular Cognitive Impairment. Using population-based linked health administrative and clinical databases--covering over 14 million individuals residing in the province of Ontario, Canada-- the ONDRI health services research platform will address knowledge gaps regarding the health service utilization and outcomes of older adults with neurodegenerative diseases and impacts on family and care partners. Access to over two decades of historical health administrative data on a large population of older individuals uniquely positions our collaborative to examine trajectories of health system use as well as rare neurodegenerative diseases which have been previously understudied. The health services research platform is embedded within a larger ONDRI network of biomedical researchers, provincial decision-makers and health system stakeholders. Our research findings will inform health system planning and interventions to support older adults to live independently in the community. This session will explore how health administrative databases may be used to address knowledge gaps regarding health service utilization and outcomes in older persons with neurodegenerative diseases.

TRAJECTORIES OF HEALTH SYSTEM USE AND TRANSITIONS IN OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA

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