

technology and geriatric content experts provided initial feedback; all experts agreed the materials would be helpful to teach Veterans about mental health apps. We subsequently interviewed older Veterans ($M = 78.5$ years) who evaluated the materials. Over 50% of Veterans found the guides clear, articulate, and useful; 83.3% noted they would recommend to others. Lastly, providers who see older Veterans regularly rated the materials; 79% of providers rated the materials as helpful, with an average rating of 4.3 (1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree). Providers viewed the materials and apps as useful supplements to psychotherapy and especially useful for individuals who are unable to return to clinic. Overall, both providers and Veterans found the materials easy to understand and valuable for those new using mobile apps or devices. Findings from the evaluation process suggest the design of the materials may be vital to increasing the use of mental health mobile apps among older Veterans.

THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGY ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND AGING IN PLACE

George Mois,¹ Tiffany R. Washington,¹ and Jenay M. Beer¹,
1. *University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States*

Many of the challenges that often accompany longevity can affect older adults' quality of life (QOL). Adoption of an assistive technology ecosystem presents the potential to alleviate these challenges and improve QOL. An assistive technology ecosystem refers to the use of multiple assistive technologies to address a set of challenges affecting single or multiple characteristics of older adults' QOL. However, little is known how technology can influence characteristics of older adult's QOL. The purpose of this study was to investigate how using technology can improve older adults QOL. Data from the 2016 wave of the National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS) were analyzed using four logistic regression models. The sample included are older adults age 65+ ($N=5,488$). The dependent variables used in this study were QOL indicators such as self-confidence, continue improving life, likes living arrangement, and self-determination. The variables used to measure technology included computer, cell phone, tablet, and internet use. Older adults who used the internet had significantly higher odds of reporting self-determination ($OR=1.68$), like living arrangement ($OR= 1.97$) and continue improving life. Tablet users had significantly higher odds of continuing to improve their life ($OR= 1.249$) and increased self-determination ($OR= 1.174$). Cellphone users had significantly higher odds of having self-confidence ($OR= 2.814$). These findings support the need for a network of resources accessed through an ecosystem of technologies to address the challenges encountered by older adults aging in place. This study's findings can inform technology education programs, interventions, and assist with the development of support networks.

THE UNCANNY VALLEY REVISITED: AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCE AND THE EFFECT OF FUNCTION TYPE

Yun-Chen Tu,¹ Sung-En Chien,¹ Yueh-Yi Lai,²
Jen-Chi Liu,² and Su-Ling Yeh¹, 1. *Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei City, Taiwan*, 2. *Intelligent Vision System Division, Electronics*

and Optoelectronics System Research Laboratories, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan

Due to declined birthrate and the increased aging population, solving the problem of labor shortage has become important. Introducing robotic labors could effectively help older adults' daily lives. However, older adults' acceptance of robots was lower than younger adults. Robot's appearance might be one of the reasons. The Uncanny Valley (UV) refers to the phenomenon that people rate more positively as robots become more humanlike, but only up to a certain point; as it approaches near-perfect similarity of human appearance, likeability drops and forms an uncanny valley. Nonetheless, previous results supporting the UV were mainly from younger adults. We examined whether the UV is also applicable for older and middle-aged adults. We also examined whether the acceptance of function (companion vs. service) would change based on robot appearance, and whether robot-induced traits have any relation with the acceptance of robot function. We asked younger ($N= 80$, age 18-39), middle-aged ($N= 87$, age 40-59), and older ($N= 88$, age 60-87) adults to view each picture of 84 robots and evaluate their impression of each robot and intention of use regarding robot function. Contrary to the UV found for younger and middle-aged adults, older adults did not show UV—they preferred humanlike over non-humanlike robots, regardless of the robot function. Scores on each trait—except for authoritativeness—showed positive correlations with the acceptance of functions. These findings imply that the design of assistive robots should take UV into consideration by customizing robots' appearances and functions to different age groups.

CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON OF INTERNET USE AND DEPRESSION BY GENDER: THE ROLE OF INTERGENERATIONAL FACTORS

Hyunju Shim,¹ Jennifer A. Ailshire,² and Eileen Crimmins³,
1. *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, United States*, 2. *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*, 3. *Davis School of Gerontology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, United States*

Technology may offer one approach to reducing depression as it provides medium to maintain connections (Cotton et al., 2014). Yet, depression, internet use, gender roles, and expectation of intergenerational interaction all differ across countries. Using nationally representative data from the U.S (Health and Retirement Study: HRS) and South Korea (Living Profiles of Older People Survey: LPOPS), the study examines 1) association between internet use and depressive symptoms by gender in two countries; 2) and whether intergenerational factors moderated this association. In the U.S., more than half of men and women aged 65+ used the internet, while approximately 30% of women and 47% of men used the internet in Korea. Using the internet was associated with lower depression for those living far from the closest child for women in the U.S., and for men in Korea. The findings indicate that the association of internet use on depressive symptoms can be influenced by intergenerational factors that may differentially affect men and women depending on the sociohistorical contexts.