sharing of information. Findings suggest that older adults do not have significant privacy concerns for VAS use, but requested additional regulations. Future research can compare VAS privacy concerns between age groups.

OLDER ADULT USER FEEDBACK ON DESIGN AND FUNCTIONALITY OF ENGAGE, A VOICE-ACTIVATED EXERCISE PROGRAM


The EngAGE Alexa app is a socially motivated exercise program targeting older adult-caregiver dyads to promote mobility independence. EngAGE provides exercise routines that older adults can perform in the home in conjunction with a messaging component to facilitate motivation from caregivers and a tracking component to monitor progress. This presentation will describe the qualitative results that have informed the app’s design and evaluation of its feasibility and functionality following a 14-week feasibility study in 10 dyads of older adult exercisers and their caregivers. The presentation will cover the perceived benefits of EngAGE’s older adult users (including “real world” clinically relevant improvements, the comprehensiveness of the exercises, and exercise knowledge gained), as well as likes and dislikes that contributed to our assessment of the app’s functionality. Finally, we will discuss how the feedback contributes to future directions in the development of the app’s features, supporting materials, design, and content.

COMFORT AND DATA SHARING WITH ARTIFICIAL COMPANION ROBOTS AMONG AN ONLINE COHORT

Yuanjin Zhou,1 Julie Robillard,2 Nora Mattek,3 Sarah Goat,1 Jeffrey Kaye,1 and Clara Berridge,1 1. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States, 2. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 3. Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon, United States

Results from a June 2020 survey on comfort with two forms of artificial companion (AC) robots in normal compared with pandemic times will be presented. 1,082 adults age 21-92 (mean 64) completed the online survey for a response rate of 45%. Significantly greater comfort is reported with small AC robots relative to larger human-shaped robots in both normal and pandemic times. In bivariate and adjusted models, younger age and male gender were most commonly associated with greater comfort with AC robots. Most participants (68.7%) did not think an AC robot would make them feel less lonely. About half (52.8%) of the participants reported that they probably or definitely would want their facial expressions to be read, while a minority (15.0%) were at least somewhat comfortable with AC robots recording their conversations. The most common person participants wanted these data types shared with is themselves, a spouse/partner, and medical provider.

BRIDGING AGE-FRIENDLY HEALTH SYSTEMS INTO THE COMMUNITY

Chair: Erin Emery-Tiburcio Discussant: Rani Snyder

As the Age-Friendly Health Systems initiative is implemented across the country, building bridges into the community assures that older adults live safely, enjoy good health and stay involved in their communities. In this symposium, we present innovative approaches that bridge the Age-Friendly Health Systems initiative into the community. Each presentation explores how the 4Ms concepts are integrated into their programs and enhance community with older adults. CATCH-ON Connect provides free cellular-enabled tablets and individual training to older adults to help them do What Matters to them by using their tablets. Rush@Home is a home-based primary care program that addresses the 4Ms in the comfort of an older adult’s home. Social Connections was co-designed with older adults to decrease loneliness by connecting older adults to each other. The Caregiver Initiative identifies and supports caregivers of older adults by meeting the 4Ms health needs of both caregiver and care recipient. Dementia Friendly Communities engage community stakeholders in a process to become educated, creating safe and respectful environments for individuals with dementia. By exploring these approaches, we can bridge the Age-Friendly Health Systems initiative into the community to support older adults outside the four walls of the health system.

CO-DESIGNING A SOCIAL CONNECTIONS PROGRAM WITH OLDER ADULTS

Jasmine Chandy,1 Padraic Stanley,1 Grisel Rodriguez-Morales,1 and Erin Emery-Tiburcio,2 1. Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois, United States, 2. Rush University, Chicago, Illinois, United States

Loneliness presents a higher risk for mortality than smoking 15 cigarettes per day. COVID-19 has exacerbated loneliness for many older adults, without access to family, friends, and community. Friendly caller programs utilizing volunteers to talk with older adults who are lonely can be helpful, providing much-needed contact. However, few lasting connections have formed in these programs. To enhance our social connections program, we systematically engaged a group of older adults who struggle with social isolation to co-design a program to meet their needs. This group met virtually twice for two hours to (1) identify contributors to their isolation, generate ideas for ideal program components, and how best to connect older adults to each other; and (2) to refine the multi-component program created by staff based on the first discussion. Group process and themes will be presented, along with a discussion of key issues in program co-design with older adults.

CATCH-ON CONNECT: A PROGRAM TO INCREASE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS AMONG OLDER ADULTS DURING COVID-19

Erin Emery-Tiburcio,1 Robyn Golden,2 Salvador Castaneda,2 Michelle Newman,2 and Janis Sayer,2