FRAILTY STATUS MODERATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND THE INTENTION TO TECHNOLOGY USE
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This study examined how the status of frailty moderated the association between the self-efficacy about gerontechnology use and the intention to use gerontechnology (IUG) among Korean older adults. In this study, gerontechnology devices referred to exoskeleton robots for exercise. The data was collected through an online survey in February 2021, and 324 Korean older adults aged 65 and above were included in the analysis (Women: 50.9%, Men: 49.1%). The results of this study implied that poor health conditions lead to an increased need for exoskeletons. The results of this study also suggested that exercise and social participation work as facilitating factors in the context of gerontechnology acceptance. Results of subgroup analyses suggested that influencing factors on IUG can vary depending on the physical functional status.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ONLINE HEALTH-RELATED SEARCH BEHAVIORS AMONG OLDER ADULTS
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Nearly 60% of older adults use the internet for health-related reasons. Some studies have demonstrated differences in the frequency at which men and women perform various online activities. However, few studies have investigated gender differences in health-related search behaviors (HRSB). The purpose of this study was to examine differences in self-reported HRSB between older men and women. A total of 47 older adults (M age = 66.6, 55% female, 87% White) completed a survey assessing perceived usefulness and trust in the internet for health-care information, types of websites used, and reasons for looking up health information. Independent samples t-tests revealed that, compared to women, men regard the internet as more useful in helping them make health care decisions (t (45) = 2.24, p’s < 0.05) and as a more trustworthy source (t (45) = 2.24, p’s < 0.05). Men were more likely to get health information through sources affiliated with educational institutions (χ2(1) = 3.9) and government agencies (χ2(1) = 8.8), whereas women were more likely to use social media (χ2(1) = 4.3, p’s < 0.05). Lastly, men were more likely to use the internet to learn about information on medical procedures (χ2(1) = 5.1), while women were more likely to learn about alternative treatments (χ2(1) = 4.9, p’s < 0.05) online. As 72.3% of participants indicated the internet as their first source for health information, interventions geared towards enhancing HRSB for older adults are needed, especially for older women whose HRSB may make them particularly vulnerable to misinformation.

HUMAN FACTORS LINKED WITH INITIAL AND CONTINUOUS TRUST IN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS: A LITERATURE REVIEW
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This study aims to find relevant factors influencing the intention to use exoskeletons for exercise (IEE) among older adults and to analyze the moderating effect of frailty. The sample of this study is 310 people (65 or older) without cognitive impairment who completed an online survey. The intention to use exoskeletons was measured with three questions from the Senior Technology Acceptance Model (STAM). Potential relevant factors comprise sociodemographic characteristics, physical and psychological health, exercise, attitude towards aging, and social relationship. Linear regression analyses showed that depressive symptoms, regular exercise, attitude towards aging, and social participation were significantly related to IEE. People with more depressive symptoms and a negative attitude towards aging are more likely to have a higher level of IEE. People who exercise regularly and actively participate in social activities showed a higher level of IEE. Subgroup analyses were performed based on the frailty status measured with Korean Groningen Frailty Indicator (K-GFI). Among people without frailty (N=177), regular exercise, and social participation were positively related to IEE. The number of chronic diseases and social participation was positively related to IEE among people with frailty (N=133). The results of this study implied that poor health conditions lead to an increased need for exoskeletons. The results of this study also suggested that exercise and social participation work as facilitating factors in the context of gerontechnology acceptance. Results of subgroup analyses suggested that influencing factors on IUG can vary depending on the physical functional status.