behaviors (e.g., handwashing, mask-wearing, etc.) in response to the pandemic compared to younger age groups. In the first and second surveys, the Baby Boomer generation reported less intense worry than other generations, especially regarding their socioemotional health and family members’ health. For younger generations, worries tended to increase from March to June—especially those related to socio-emotional health and COVID-19 in general. In the third survey wave, older generations self-reported better psychological wellbeing, less personal burnout, and better cognitive health compared to younger generations. Willingness to get the COVID-19 vaccine did not vary by generation in this sample; however, implications of this (including additional factors that may be influential such as psychological wellbeing) will be discussed.

**PERCEPTIONS AND IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON FAMILY CAREGIVERS**
Alexa Balmuth, MIT AgeLab, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States

For many family caregivers, COVID-19 has presented new obstacles to providing elder-care while balancing additional responsibilities such as work or childcare. Three survey waves explored impacts over the course of the pandemic. Family caregivers demonstrated resilience, taking a variety of measures to care for and protect family; caregivers were also more confident in their ability to protect loved ones age 60+ from contracting COVID-19 than non-caregivers. However, COVID-19’s toll on caregivers was evident. Caregivers reported higher personal burnout than non-caregivers, and across all three survey waves, consistently reported greater degrees of worry in regards to COVID-19 in general, as well as its impacts on domains including the health and wellbeing of themselves and family members, and near and far term finances. This presentation will highlight how caregivers’ perceptions and impacts of COVID-19 have evolved over the course of the pandemic, and implications of these findings for life tomorrow.

**THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON TECHNOLOGY USE AND EXPERIENCE ACROSS GENERATIONS**
Chaiwoo Lee,1 Shabnam Fakhri Hosseini,2 and John Rudnik,1 I. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States, 2. MIT AgeLab, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States, 3. MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States

Among its many downstream effects, the COVID-19 pandemic has influenced how people think about and interact with technology. With limitations and restrictions around in-person interactions and use of public spaces, people are increasingly relying on technology to support everyday activities including work, communication and care. Results from the survey series showed an increased adoption of and interest in home, health and communication technologies. The changes may be long-lived, with the majority of the new adopters saying that they will continue to use the technologies that they started using in response to the pandemic. A generational comparison showed that while baby boomers and the silent generation were less likely than younger adults to have made recent adoptions, the older generations did not significantly differ in terms of interest in using new technologies. This presentation will also report on how COVID-19-related changes in technology experience varied by other demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

**THE INFLUENCE OF COVID-19 ON RETIREMENT AND LONGEITY PLANNING: A MULTIGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**
Julie Miller,1 Martina Raue,2 and Lisa D’Ambrosio,3 1. MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States, 2. MIT AgeLab, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States, 3. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States

For many, the COVID-19 pandemic has painted a new economic picture of longevity. Results from the series demonstrated that younger generations surveyed—Gen Xers, Millennials, and Zoomers—generally reported elevated levels of worry about how the pandemic would affect their long-term finances. Baby Boomers, by comparison, evinced significantly less worry. And, although the pandemic has had a disproportionate economic impact on lower-income individuals, a higher income did not appear to confer freedom from worry. When it comes to planning for longevity, worry can be paralyzing. Zoomers were the generation most likely to agree that the future is too uncertain for them to even think about planning financially for retirement, and this sentiment applied for other generations as well. This presentation will also describe other ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic had influenced respondents’ perceived longevity preparedness and attitudes across a variety of demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

**Session 1320 (Symposium)**

**UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FROM TWO ONLINE PSYCHOSOCIAL RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIALS**
Chair: Carol Musil Co-Chair: Britney Webster Discussant: Rachel Pruchno

Research aimed at testing readily delivered online psychosocial interventions for addressing the needs of custodial grandfamilies (CGF) has been scarce. This symposium reports on two NIH-funded randomized clinical trials (RCT) involving fully online interventions: Study 1 (S1)-dyadic social Intelligence training for custodial grandmothers and their adolescent grandchildren, and Study 2 (S2)-4 week resourcefulness training with daily journaling intervention for grandmothers only. We presented here on the unique advantages and challenges of online RCTs as they apply to CGFs and similar hard-to-reach populations. First, in a cross-study collaboration, Jeaneblanc et al. report data from both studies on how COVID-19 influenced coping habits, grandchild’s remote learning, household conflict, uncertainty, and finances. Second, Castro et al. investigate how baseline positive and negative affect were reported in daily diaries completed by both grandmothers and grandchildren across 14 days at pretest in S1. Third, Musil et al. describe the challenges and benefits of using an entirely online design.