into fields from clinical investigation to medical practice to capital markets and startup activity to consumer-facing goods and services, regulations, laws and policies and the general wellness-conscious public. These are still early days, and there is uncertainty and a lack of awareness about the shape and activities of this rapidly growing and evolving community. This presentation will attempt a high-level survey of the current landscape in the hope of promoting awareness and collaborations among diverse, multiple initiatives that can accelerate the field.

TRANSLATIONAL GEROSCIENCE: HUMAN MODELS OF HEALTHY AGING AND LONGEVITY

Sofiya Milman, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York, United States

While insulin like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) is a well-established modulator of aging and longevity in model organisms, its role in humans is less well understood. Previous ambiguities in part have been attributed to cohort characteristics and unawareness of interactions between age and IGF-1. Centenarians have emerged as an ideal model of healthy aging because they delay the onset of age-related diseases and often remain disease free for the duration of their lifespan. In cohorts of centenarians and generally healthy older adults, we demonstrated that reduced IGF-1 is associated with extended lifespan and health-span. Additionally, we confirmed that IGF-1 interacts with age to modify risk in a manner consistent with antagonistic pleiotropy: younger individuals with high IGF-1 are protected from dementia, vascular disease, diabetes, cancer, and osteoporosis, while older individuals do not exhibit IGF-1-associated protection from disease. These findings offer evidence for IGF-1 modulating health-span and lifespan in humans.

Session 3140 (Symposium)

POLICY SERIES: THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT, THE AGING NETWORK, AND THE PANDEMIC

Chair: Brian Lindberg

This session provides insights into how the pandemic challenged the capabilities and ingenuity of the Older Americans Act (OAA) programs and the aging network and what it means for in-home and community aging services now and in the future. Speakers will include key aging network stakeholders, who will discuss the overnight evolution of programs serving often isolated older adults.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT MEALS PROGRAMS: RESPONDING TO THE PANDEMIC

Katie Jantzi, Meals on Wheels America, Arlington, Virginia, United States

This session provides insights into how the pandemic challenged the capabilities and ingenuity of the Older Americans Act (OAA) programs and the aging network. Speakers will include key aging network stakeholders, who will discuss the overnight evolution of programs serving often isolated older adults.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT SUPPORTS AND SERVICES: ADAPTING TO THE PANDEMIC

Amy Gotwals, USAging, Washington, District of Columbia, United States

This session provides insights into how the pandemic challenged the capabilities and ingenuity of the Older Americans Act (OAA) programs and the aging network. Speakers will include key aging network stakeholders, who will discuss the overnight evolution of programs serving often isolated older adults.

Session 3145 (Symposium)

THE TIES THAT BIND: HOW ONLINE AND OFFLINE INTERACTIONS AFFECT SOCIAL SUPPORT AND QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OLDER ADULTS

Chair: Shelia Cotten

Though a digital divide still exists, older adults are increasingly using a range of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – smartphones, apps, tablets, and computers – to communicate and engage with social ties. This symposium focuses on modalities of interaction – whether online or offline – that older adults use to interact with social ties. The research projects detailed examine the frequency of different interaction modalities, as well as impacts of these interaction modalities on older adults’ perceptions of social support and quality of life. Kadylak and colleagues focus on social robots and how older adults may engage with this evolving technology to improve social engagement and aging in place. Kim and Fingerman investigate whether daily social media use is associated with same-day negative or positive mood in later life. Xie and colleagues examine older adults’ patterns of both online and offline social interaction during COVID-19, and how older adults perceive these interactions. Schuster and Cotten, using a national sample of individuals aged 65 and older, examine whether social media use may be related to a range of quality of life indicators. Each of these studies provides additional insights into the ways through which older adults interact and communicate with social ties, and potential impacts of the different ways through which they interact, which may provide insights into groups seeking to increase social engagement among older adults in general and during times when social isolation may be exacerbated due to societal stressors, such as pandemics.

OLDER ADULTS’ ONLINE AND OFFLINE SOCIAL INTERACTIONS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Bo Xie, Kristina Shiroma, Atami De Main, and Nathan Davis, 1. The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States, 2. The University of Texas at Austin, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas, United States, 3. School of Nursing, the university of texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States

During the COVID-19 pandemic, much of our social interaction has transitioned from in-person to online. This study examined older adults’ social interaction during COVID-19, online and offline. Participants were recruited from community-dwelling older adults in Central Texas. Data collection took place via the telephone during June-August 2020 (N = 200; age range: 65-92 years; Mean: 73.6; SD: 6.33). Participants used a variety of communication modes, including phone or texting (used by 99% of the participants); email (44%); in person (35%); video chat (31%); social media (24%); and postal mail (4%). Most participants (77%) used more than one communication mode.
Participants discussed their preferences for and challenges of technology (i.e., smart phones) and its applications (i.e., video chat, telehealth, and social media). Participants’ self-reported experiences ranged from positive (50%), mixed (35%), to negative (15%). These findings will inform policy and community interventions to promote older adults’ social interactions during the pandemic.

WELL-BEING FACTORS THAT RELATE TO FACEBOOK- USING OLDER ADULTS’ PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT ON FACEBOOK
Amy Schuster,1 Travis Kadylak,2 and Shelia Cotten,1
1. Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, United States, 2. University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, Champaign, Illinois, United States

The majority of literature on Facebook use and well-being focuses on younger demographics. The number older adults using Facebook continues to increase. Facebook use by older adults has been found to increase well-being and decrease feelings of depression. This study investigates the effect that perceived social support on Facebook may have on loneliness, depression, social support (offline), and fear of missing out (FOMO) for older adult Facebook users. Older adults aged 65 and older in the U.S. completed a Qualtrics survey (N=798). Participants were, on average, 74 years old. Perceived social support on Facebook had a positive association with social support, depression, and FOMO. The results suggest that among Facebook using older adults, higher levels of perceived social support on Facebook were associated with higher levels of social support, feelings of depression, and FOMO. Future research should investigate the possibility that depression could be driving perceived social support on Facebook.

DAILY SOCIAL MEDIA USE, SOCIAL TIES, AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING IN LATER LIFE
Yijung Kim, and Karen Fingerman, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States

Research has seldom explored older adults’ daily social media use and its interface with ‘offline’ social ties. Using data from the Daily Experiences and Well-being Study (N = 310; Mage = 73.96), we investigated whether more daily social media use was associated with the same-day negative or positive mood in later life, and how these associations varied with older adults’ daily social encounters and social network structure. More daily social media use was associated with less same-day negative mood. Additionally, more daily social media use was associated with less negative mood on days with more in-person encounters, compared to the days with fewer in-person encounters. More daily social media use was also associated with more positive mood for individuals with a relatively small social network, but not for their counterparts. Post-hoc analyses supported a compensatory function of social media for those older adults lacking social connections in their daily lives.

EXPLORING SOCIAL AND ASSISTIVE DOMESTIC ROBOTS FOR OLDER ADULTS: ROBOT SOCIABILITY, TRUST, AND ACCEPTANCE
Travis Kadylak,1 Megan Bayles,2 and Wendy Rogers,2
1. University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, Champaign, Illinois, United States, 2. University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, Illinois, United States

Older adults prefer to age in place, to live independently while maintaining social connection and engagement with the community. Though older adults can encounter barriers to these goals, social and assistive domestic robots hold promise for promoting independence and online/offline social engagement. However, social robots must be designed to meet their needs and preferences. Open questions remain regarding how to facilitate the development of trust and acceptance in robot support. We investigated the associations between robot social characteristics, sociability, trust, and acceptance for instrumental activities of daily living. We used an online survey to assess older adults’ perceptions towards social and assistive robots. Robots with more social abilities were rated as more acceptable and trustworthy across different task types. We discuss design implications that may promote the development of robot trust and acceptance by older adults, and ultimately help enable aging in place and social engagement.

Session 3150 (Symposium)

THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL RELATIONS OF KOREAN AND KOREAN AMERICAN OLDER ADULTS AND THEIR WELL-BEING
Chair: Meeryoung Kim
Co-Chair: Nan Sook Park
Discussant: Michin Hong

Various relationships are important for the well-being of older adults. This session focuses on the vertical and horizontal relations of Korean and Korean American older adults and their well-being. The purpose of this session is to highlight the importance of intergenerational relations and social involvement of Korean and Korean American older adults. For vertical relations, two studies focus on intergenerational relationships and solidarity. The first study investigated whether intergenerational relationships and social support mediated the distressing consequences of life events, and how this improved the psychological well-being of Korean older adults. The second study developed a standardized measurement tool for intergenerational solidarity because intergenerational conflicts caused by rapid socioeconomic changes have highlighted the importance of strengthening intergenerational solidarity. The third and fourth studies focus on horizontal relations involving social isolation and social involvement. Guided by the double jeopardy hypothesis, the third study examined the health risks posed by the coexistence of social and linguistic isolation in older Korean Americans. As the opposite of social isolation, social involvement was an important factor of social integration of older adults. The fourth study examined volunteering as an example of social involvement by focusing on older adults’ volunteering on the social integration and role identity. Implications of this study suggest not only the importance of social involvement but also the intergenerational relationships on older adults’ well-being.

INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG KOREAN OLDER ADULTS
Yooumi Lee, and Janet Wilmoth, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, United States