it have been tested for usability and acceptance with older adults with long-term mobility disabilities. Throughout the tool, we present examples from the TechSAge Tele Tai Chi study as a case study to provide helpful insights on developing a Telewellness program. The tool includes guidance on selecting a software, safety considerations, class organization and logistics, social time, and tech support. The contents of the tool provide insights for research and design regarding telehealth technology, as well as health and wellness interventions.

ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL OF DIGITAL HOME ASSISTANTS TO SUPPORT OLDER ADULTS WITH MOBILITY DISABILITY
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Digital home assistants (e.g., Amazon Echo devices) hold great potential for supporting older adults in completing a wide range of daily living activities and improving their overall quality of life. As these devices can wirelessly connect with other smart technologies to increase their capabilities (e.g., environmental control), digital assistance technologies may benefit older adults who need support within their home such as those living with mobility disabilities. However, research is needed to better understand the facilitators and barriers of using these technologies by these individuals, as well as the resources that best support their onboarding and continued use. To assess the potential efficacy of integrating smart and connected technologies into the homes of older adults with mobility disability, we are conducting a field trial to understand how best to introduce these devices and support their use. Design considerations and initial findings are discussed.

SMARTBATHROOM 102: STUDYING BATHING TRANSFER PERFORMANCE
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Age-related changes in functional ability, particularly among people aging with long-term disabilities, can impact safe performance of toilet and bathtub transfers and severely limit their ability to successfully age-in-place. The SmartBathroom is a state-of-the-art bathroom laboratory that features mechanically adjustable features and an array of sensors that can measure walking performance, location of feet and hands, and forces applied to the bathroom surfaces and fixtures. To complement the SmartToilet system, TechSAge recently developed the SmartBathing Transfer Testbed prototype that will enable us to study how different bathing environment configurations can impact transfer performance. The testbed consists of a height adjustable tub wall and three-wall, height and angle adjustable grab bars with integrated sensors to measure hand location and grip and load forces. This session will describe the SmartBathing Testbed and present results of studies with individuals both with and without ambulatory impairments performing simulated transfers within the testbed.

SESSION 4170 (PAPER)

SOCIAL SUPPORT

OLDER INDONESIAN WOMEN’S EXPERIENCE TO MAINTAIN INDEPENDENCE IN FOOD-RELATED ACTIVITIES
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The ability to conduct food-related activities such as cooking, eating, and cleaning are central to older adults’ health. Such ability is especially critical for older women who are more likely to live alone or become caregivers for their spouses and other family members. We investigated the experience of older Indonesian women, an understudied population in aging research, when engaging in food-related activities. Using the grounded theory approach, we examined the challenges and adaptive behavior of twelve community-dwelling older women in Indonesia (60+) when conducting food-related activities at home. We employed two data collection strategies: photo and video elicitation, followed by an interview. Through photo and video elicitation, participants took photos and videos of the space where they conducted food-related activities to provide physical environmental data. In the interview, participants explained their routine, activity challenges, and adaptation strategies in food-related activities. We discovered that participants’ view of their role in cooking food for the family is central to their sense of identity. When faced with age-related challenges, participants accepted assistance from others for activities less connected to food production, such as sweeping, mopping, or cleaning the kitchen. However, they are less likely to accept assistance for cooking activities. Instead, they adapted by modifying the physical environment, simplifying the tasks, and adjusting the method to remain engaged in cooking. Older Indonesian women’s cultural identity influenced their strategy to face age-related challenges and maintain independence. This finding highlights the importance of a culturally sensitive approach when planning support for older adults.

TRANSITIONS IN SOCIAL SUPPORT EXCHANGE PROFILES OVER TIME AMONG OLDER ADULTS
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Despite increasing interest in social support exchanges among older adults, little is known about the interplay between giving and receiving social support, how social support exchanges change over time, and factors associated with such
change. Using data on 1,305 older Singaporeans participating in two waves of a national, longitudinal survey conducted in 2016-2017 and 2019, we investigated (1) distinct social support exchange profiles that comprise different types of giving and receiving social support, (2) transitions in social support exchange profiles over time, and (3) association of sociodemographic characteristics and health status with such transitions. Gender-stratified random intercept latent transition analysis (RI-LTA) produced three main findings. First, we identified four social support exchange profiles—multi-exchange, provider, receiver, and low exchange—for both males and females at both waves, although the distribution of profiles varied by gender and waves. Second, males were more likely to transition from the multi-exchange profile to other types, whereas females were relatively more likely to transition into the multi-exchange profile over time. Third, among males, those older, of ethnic minority, unmarried, employed, and with depressive symptoms were more likely to transition into the receiver profile from other types. Females who were younger, of ethnic majority, married, and less educated were more likely to transition into the multi-exchange type from low or receiver profiles. The findings capture the temporal dynamics in social support exchange profiles and their gendered characteristics. Policy interventions should focus on older adults who lack social support exchanges and those who lose social support exchanges over time.

WHEN LOVE HURTS: AMBIVALENT TIES INFLUENCE THE LINK BETWEEN FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS AND WELL-BEING
Misha Haghighat, 1 and Meng Huo, 2, 1. University of California, Davis, Davis, California, United States, 2. University of California, Davis, Davis, California, United States

Functional limitations may co-occur with worse emotional well-being in older adulthood. Research has found that this association likely varies by social factors, with social support buffering well-being from physical declines, and strain exacerbating it. Yet, older adults’ functional limitations may contribute to more ambivalence in their social relationships, which involves both support and strain. Such ambivalence may exacerbate older adults’ emotional well-being in the face of physical limitations, but we know little about whether and how this occurs. The current study innovatively examined how older adults’ overall ambivalence moderates the association between functional limitations and depressive symptoms, and captured emotional mood among older adults with functional limitations when they had encounters with ambivalent partners throughout the day. Study participants (N = 313; ages 65+) were from the Daily Experiences and Well-being Study. Participants reported on functional limitations, depressive symptoms, and relationship quality with each social partner in a 2-hour in person interview, followed by reports of social encounters every 3-hours across 5-6 days. We observed a significant moderating effect of overall ambivalence on the association between functional limitations and depressive symptoms, such that this association was more salient among older adults with more ambivalent social networks. Further, only unpleasant encounters with ambivalent social partners, but not those with non-ambivalent social partners, compromised mood among older adults with functional limitations. These findings may advance our understanding of older adults’ ambivalent ties in the context of physical declines, and help identify therapies that may enhance well-being for older adults with health limitations.

WITHIN-FAMILY DIFFERENCES IN INTERGENERATIONAL CONTACT: THE ROLE OF GENDER NORMS IN A PATRILINEAL SOCIETY
Jeremy Lim-Soh, 1, Dahye Kim, 2, and Kyungmin Kim, 3, 1. Duke-NUS Medical School, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore, 2. National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore, 3. Seoul National University, Seoul, Seoul-tukpyolsi, Republic of Korea

Intergenerational contact is important for older adults’ quality of life. However, few studies have examined older adults’ patterns of intergenerational contact across multiple children and whether these patterns are gendered within families, which has been a distinct characteristic in countries with patrilineal traditions. A sample of older adults aged 65 and above with mixed-gender children (N = 3,228) from the 2006 Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing reported the frequency of meeting and communication with each of their children (N = 14,110). To identify “within-family” patterns of contact, we applied latent profile analysis to three family-level indicators of contact across children: (a) family means, (b) family standard deviations, and (c) gender differences between sons and daughters. Multinomial logit regression was estimated to examine differences in parents’ characteristics between the derived patterns. Nearly half of parents exhibited gender-balanced patterns of meeting across children: “equally high contact” (14%) and “equally low contact” (34%). We also found two gendered patterns of contact: “more frequent contact with daughters” (13%) and “more frequent contact with sons” (39%). Communication also exhibited similar four patterns across children with a higher proportion of “equally high contact” (77%). The derived patterns of contact differed by parents’ age, education, marital status, employment situation, and depressive symptoms. The results highlighted substantial within-family differences in older parents’ contact with their children, revealing more frequent contact with sons. This points to the enduring nature of patrilineal traditions as well as the lack of frequent physical contact in some Korean families.

SESSION 4180 (SYMPOSIUM)

STORIES FROM THE INSIDE OF DEMENTIA: CONSTRUCTING IDENTITIES AND RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH THE DISCOURSE OF EXPERIENCE
Chair: Kate de Medeiros Co-Chair: Pamela Saunders

Dementia is often characterized as a time of decline and loss. The grand narrative (i.e., the biomedical narrative) of dementia describes it as a time of meaninglessness given the inevitable loss of memory and language, fraught with difficulties recognizing familiar faces, recalling autobiographical events, and orienting to time and place. This unfortunate depiction negatively positions people living with dementia as living a ‘social death’ and overlooks the potential of forming meaningful relationships and experiencing a sense of community. Elements often overlooked can be found in the careful reading and analysis of individual interactions that make up

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