of enhancements may have public health implications in that the subgroup who may most-immediately benefit from the enhancement and may be in the market for only non-invasive enhancements. It is not clear if such enhancements, however, could be delivered via a pill or other non-invasive forms.

IDENTIFYING CARE ACTIVITIES THAT WERE SUPPORTED BY AMAZON ECHO FOR CARE PARTNERS AFTER ONSET OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT
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There are several important challenges when addressing the needs of older adults with cognitive impairment and their care partners including the potential for diminishing emotional well-being and loss of autonomy, which could potentially lead to a lower overall quality of life for both care partners (CPs). The motivation of this study was to identify the care activities that were supported by home based technology for care partners after the onset of cognitive impairment. This work was done through gathering multiple sources of qualitative and quantitative data, including mobile application dialogue history logs, pre and post interviews, user feedback groups and home visits. The technology deployed in the home of the care partners was a Voice User Interface Intelligent Agent, specifically the Amazon Echo with its intelligent agent “Alexa.” This technology was selected because it was not built from a traditional care model, yet embodies functions that could be used for all potential forms of care, including those that achieve a higher level of quality of life goals for care partners. From this study, we can further our understanding of how to deploy and design technology that shifts the perspective from “cure to care” with a focus on the older person and their lived experience, monitoring wellness, and not just addressing illness. Results and findings indicated that daily care activities of dyads that are seemingly fundamental are actually complex care activities that emerge from using the technology that support the care partners on multiple levels in satisfying multiple needs.

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE OLDER ADULT TECHNOPHOBIA SCALE AND SMARTPHONE CHALLENGE TASK
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Older adults are especially prone to anxiety if they are unable to keep pace with technological advances and are generally more technophobic than their younger counterparts. Older adults tend to limit their use of technology, if not avoid it altogether, such as using a smartphone for calls and text messages only, while eschewing more advanced functions. Currently, there is no measure of technophobia in older adults that captures fears and concerns about the use of these up-to-date technological tools. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the psychometric properties of a new scale of technophobia and corresponding smartphone challenge task in a sample of older adults. Community-dwelling older adults (N = 42, 81.0% female, Mage = 77.3) completed the following: the Older Adult Smartphone Challenge Task (OASCT), Older Adults’ Technophobia Scale (OATS), Older Adult Social Anxiety Scale, Computer Anxiety Rating Scale, and the IPIP Five Factor Personality Domains. Preliminary data indicate good internal consistency for the OATS (α = .87) and the OASCT (α = .86). The OASCT was negatively correlated with age, computer anxiety, and OATS anxiety/avoidance scores, but positively correlated with education. The OATS scores were positively correlated with social anxiety, social avoidance, and computer anxiety, but negatively correlated with extraversion. To keep pace with the contemporary world, older adults must achieve a level of comfort with the use of technological devices. Administering the OASCT and OATS could be a valuable first step in identifying older adults with technology-related deficits and anxiety for individual and/or community-wide intervention.

USE OF TECHNOLOGY BY FOUR DIVERSE COHORTS OF OLDER ADULTS: FINDINGS FROM THE CART STUDY
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Early studies of technology adoption and computer use identified a “digital divide” between older adults and the general population. As that gap has narrowed, other demographic variables have been identified as continuing to foster disparities in access to and use of computers and related technologies. For example, gender, socioeconomic status, education, and ethnicity have been recognized as predictors of computer use among community living older adults. The ORCATECH Collaborative Aging (In Place) Research Using Technology (CART) initiative was designed to develop and validate an infrastructure for research utilizing technologies to facilitate healthy and independent aging. The CART program tests innovative technology applications in four diverse populations: residents in low income, section 202 housing in Portland; isolated, rural veterans in the Pacific Northwest; urban African American seniors in Chicago; and socially isolated, ethnically diverse low income seniors in Miami. As part of their participation in the CART project, older adults complete an annual survey of health and technology use. A total of 214 participants were enrolled and agreed to have their homes instrumented with the CART platform of monitoring technologies. Across all four cohorts 166 answered the technology survey thus far: 82 - 97% of participants own a cell phone; 64 - 78% perform some online banking activities. There were no differences among cohorts in computer use or cell phone ownership, or in other measures of technology use. Inclusion of ethnically and economically diverse populations in future technology research will be critical in the development of effective digital health interventions.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING IN LATER LIFE
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Social well-being is important to health, but maintaining social relations often becomes difficult in later life due to...