

perceptions in terms of benefits, uses, and stakeholder interests. Older adults found smart speakers useful in four main areas: assistance with daily tasks, feeling connected, safety measures, and emotional wellbeing. The two other groups showed a broader interest in the use of the smart speaker device, such as residential management tools and communication channels in addition to its potential use as safety and wellness tools. Older adults experienced significant difficulty setting up desired functions or finding instructions, which restricted utilization of the technology to a limited set of tasks. All stakeholder groups addressed a need for formal training or personalized tech support for older adult users. Findings indicate the importance of developing deployment strategies tailored to the needs and characteristics of the target user group.

#### VOICES OF CAREGIVERS: KEY DEMANDS TOWARDS AI-DRIVEN HOME MONITORING IN COMMUNITY-BASED DEMENTIA CARE

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While most people with dementia prefer to live at home for as long as possible, this also puts more pressure on both their informal and formal care network. To provide support in home-based dementia care, there is growing interest in technology that allows caregivers to remotely monitor health and safety of people with dementia. Novel generations of these technologies are using non-wearable, pervasive sensors coupled with algorithms to continuously collect and model meaningful in-home information. However, while these self-learning monitoring systems develop rapidly, their target users' views and demands are still insufficiently mapped out. To identify possible barriers to acceptance and ways to overcome these, we conducted a scenario-based study, including semi-structured interviews with informal caregivers (n=19) and focus groups with home care professionals (n=16) of community-dwelling people with dementia. Inductive qualitative content analysis revealed that both groups of caregivers were concerned about the informational privacy of their care recipient with dementia, information overload, and ethical issues related to dehumanizing care. Identified demands mainly centered around how to overcome these barriers. We identified several demands related to specific functionalities, user experience factors, services surrounding the technology, and integration into the existing work context. Most notably, caregivers highlighted the importance of introducing AI-driven in-home monitoring technologies in a way it prevents them from feeling undervalued. In conclusion, our findings can help to inform the development of more acceptable and unobtrusive in-home monitoring technologies to support home-based dementia care.

#### WHAT FACTORS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH FACILITATING CONDITIONS TO USE GERONTECHNOLOGY?

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The purpose of this study is to explore relevant factors associated with facilitating conditions to use gerontechnology among Korean older adults. The sample was 310 Korean older adults aged 65 and above without cognitive impairment who participated in an online survey. The facilitating conditions to use gerontechnology were measured by the sum of five questions about basic knowledge, available help, financial resources, accessibility, and social influences of using gerontechnology from the Senior Technology Acceptance Model (STAM). Possible relevant factors comprised socio-demographic characteristics, physical and mental health, environmental factors, and social relationships. The results from the linear regression analyses showed that employment status, household income, cognitive function, social activity participation, and support from friends or neighbors were significantly associated with facilitating conditions to use gerontechnology. Older adults who are employed, have higher household income, have better cognitive functions, participate more in social activities, and receive higher levels of support from friends or neighbors tend to be in more facilitating conditions to use gerontechnology. The findings from this study imply the necessity of facilitating conditions to use gerontechnology as social policies for older adults who are unemployed, have lower household income, have worse cognitive functions, and have fewer social resources. This study is meaningful in that it has empirically explored various factors related to facilitating conditions to use gerontechnology for older adults based on the STAM. Future studies are needed to explore significant factors associated with facilitating conditions to use gerontechnology via various contexts.

#### WHO MATTERS FOR THE SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS TOWARD GERONTECHNOLOGY?

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The present study aims to investigate how personal relationship satisfaction moderate the associations between types of social support providers and the subjective perceptions toward gerontechnology among Korean older adults. Data were collected by an online survey in February 2021. The sample was 256 older Koreans who have a partner and children (N=109 older adults with low personal relationship satisfaction, N=147 older adults with high personal relationship satisfaction, Age: 66-88, M=69.91, SD=4.19). The dependent variables for the subjective perceptions toward gerontechnology were attitude toward using gerontechnology and anxiety for gerontechnology. Independent variables were four types of social support providers (spouse, children, siblings/relatives, and friends/neighbor). Personal relationship satisfaction was a binary moderator, dividing the sample into low and high personal relationship satisfaction groups. We applied multigroup structural equation modeling. The results showed associations between social support providers and subjective perceptions toward gerontechnology differed