

the aging population. Multifamily senior housing properties benefit from reductions in resident turnover; EMS providers aim to improve community health and minimize unnecessary and low-priority callouts. Developing partnerships between the two service sectors can help both meet their individual goals while reducing health system costs. Drawing on experience with the R3 initiative, this study describes how a partnership between EMS providers and supported housing sites has led to reductions in ambulance transfers to hospitals and reinforced falls reduction programs within senior housing. The R3 program represented an effort to work closely with EMS providers and, by doing so, provides an example of how collaboration between the two sectors can work to the advantage of both parties by identifying residents who would benefit from intervention.

THE IMPACT OF THE R3 PROGRAM ON SERVICE UTILIZATION, COSTS, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Marc A. Cohen,¹ Jennifer Hefele,² Edward Miller,² Pamela Nadash,² Natalie Shellito,² and Elizabeth Simpson,²
 1. *University of Massachusetts Boston Gerontology Institute, LeadingAge LTSS Center @UMass Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*, 2. *University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

Relatively few housing with services evaluations employ rigorous multiple group quasi-experimental designs rather than simple before/after research designs. This study employs a pre-post experimental design with a comparison group to analyze whether the R3 program led to reductions in certain key utilization measures, including emergency department visits, inpatient hospitalizations, ambulance usage, and skilled nursing facility admissions, over 18 months. Also examined is whether resident quality of life indicators changed over the period. Data derive from assessments with 410 residents in four intervention sites and 227 residents in five comparison group sites. Also obtained was data on emergency department transfers from first responder services and Medicare fee-for-service data from the local quality improvement organization. Results suggest that the program has positive implications for service utilization, costs, and quality of life. Early detection and intervention inherent in the R3 program may improve resident quality of life while lowering service utilization and costs.

SESSION 3575 (SYMPOSIUM)

PERSONALITY AND COGNITIVE AGING

Chair: Eileen K. Graham, *Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, United States*

Co-Chair: Stacey B. Scott, *Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States*

Discussant: Avron Spiro III, *Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

Understanding when, how, and for who, cognitive decline occurs is essential to understanding how to optimize quality of life among aging adults. It is well known that there is large variation in cognitive change: the pace and direction of change differs greatly across individuals. Personality traits are one key factor that account for some of these individual differences. Individuals with high levels of certain

characteristics are more or less likely to engage in lifestyle behaviors that may put them at greater or less risk of decline over time. The goal of our symposium is to present novel research in this area and discuss the implications for understanding personality and cognitive decline. First, Scott and colleagues will demonstrate a novel approach to personality measurement, and the extent to which there is longitudinal measurement invariance in these measures. This is an important first step in the study of change processes. Second, Terracciano and Sutin will test associations between personality traits and verbal fluency in aging adults, and whether these associations replicate across multiple large panel studies. Third, Graham and colleagues will investigate trajectories of cognitive decline, specifically whether personality is associated with decline both before and after a diagnosis of dementia. Fourth, James and colleagues will discuss the extent to which personality is associated with discordances between dementia diagnosis and neuropathology. All talks will focus on open science, reproducibility, replicability, and generalizability, consistent with GSA's efforts toward these goals. Discussant Avron Spiro will contextualize these new findings and propose next steps.

EVERYDAY MARKERS OF PERSONALITY IN ADULTHOOD

Stacey B. Scott,¹ Andreas Neubauer,² Joshua Smyth,³ and Martin Sliwinski,³
 1. *Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States*, 2. *DIPE, Frankfurt, Hessen, Germany*, 3. *Penn State, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States*

Personality should manifest everyday as behaviors, affective states, and thoughts. Trait personality measures require retrospection and appraisal, processes affected by cognitive changes. Ecological momentary assessments (EMA), however, may identify sensitive everyday personality markers. We analyzed data from 178 individuals aged 20-79 who completed 3 EMA measurement bursts. Each burst, participants rated positive affect (PA), negative affect (NA), negative thoughts (URT), total social interactions, and interaction pleasantness up to 5x daily for 7 days. We tested for measurement invariance across bursts in a confirmatory factor analysis using 4 indicators of Neuroticism (N; a trait measure of N from BFI and 3 EMA-based indicators: mean NA, standard deviation NA, mean URT) and 4 indicators of Extraversion (E; trait E from BFI and mean PA, mean interactions, mean pleasantness). Strict measurement invariance held, indicating that the association among these indicators remained stable across the 18 month observation period.

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND VERBAL FLUENCY IN 10 COHORTS

Antonio Terracciano,¹ and Angelina R. Sutin,¹
 1. *Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, United States*

Personality traits are associated with cognitive outcomes across the lifespan, including cognitive function in young adulthood and risk of cognitive impairment and dementia in old age. This study examined the association between the Five Factor Model personality traits and verbal fluency in 10 cohorts (11 samples) that totaled more than 90,000 participants (age range 16-101). Meta-analysis indicated that