

traits were associated with trajectories of cognitive decline, and whether the associations were different before and after dementia diagnosis. The data were analyzed using linear mixed effect regression models. Across study aims was a focus on replicability and generalizability. Each question was address in four independent longitudinal studies (EAS, MAP, ROS, SATSA), and then meta-analyzed using random effects meta-analysis, providing estimates of heterogeneity. As expected, we detected evidence for cognitive decline in all four samples. Results also indicated that neuroticism and openness were associated with total cognitive function. and openness was associated with decline post dementia diagnosis.

#### ASSESSING PERSONALITY IN DAILY LIFE: VARIABILITY BETWEEN AND WITHIN PERSONS

Giselle Ferguson,<sup>1</sup> Giancarlo Pasquini,<sup>2</sup> Andreas Neubauer,<sup>3</sup> and Stacey Scott,<sup>2</sup> 1. *Stony Brook University, Stony Brook University, New York, United States*, 2. *Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States*, 3. *Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education, Frankfurt, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany*

Trait personality measures may not be able to detect subtle personality changes and fluctuations which may be indicative of cognitive impairment. Measuring personality in daily life may allow sufficient sensitivity to capture this within-person variability. Eighty-six older adults from the Einstein Aging Study completed items assessing daily extraversion and neuroticism for a median of 17 days. Using separate unconditional models, we calculated the proportions of variance in daily extraversion and neuroticism that were due to between-person and within-person variability. Variability in daily extraversion was relatively evenly related to between-person differences and within-person fluctuation (Intra-Class Correlation [ICC] = 0.576), but the majority of variability in daily neuroticism was at the between-person level (ICC = 0.730). Thus, although these daily assessments were sensitive enough to capture within-person variability in personality in daily life, different traits may exhibit more or less of this variability.

#### THE ROLES OF GENERAL AND DOMAIN-SPECIFIC PERCEIVED STRESS IN HEALTHY AGING

Jing Luo,<sup>1</sup> Bo Zhang,<sup>2</sup> Emily Willroth,<sup>1</sup> Daniel Mroczek,<sup>1</sup> and Brent Roberts,<sup>3</sup> 1. *Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, United States*, 2. *Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, United States*, 3. *University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, Illinois, United States*

Theoretical and empirical evidence suggests the existence of a general perceived stress factor overarching different life domains. The present study investigated the general perceived stress relative to domain-specific perceived stress as predictors of 26 diverse health outcomes, including mental and physical health, health behaviors, cognitive functioning, and physiological health indicators. A bifactor exploratory structural equation modelling approach was conducted in two samples from the Health and Retirement Study. Across the two samples, perceived stress was well-represented by a bifactor structure where there was a robust general perceived stress factor representing a general propensity towards stress perception. Meanwhile, after controlling for the general factor, specific factors representing perceived stress in different life domains were

still clearly present. The general perceived stress factor was the most robust predictor of the majority of health outcomes. Age, sex, personality traits, and stressor exposure were found as possible diathesis underlying the general perceived stress factor.

#### PERSONALITY AND SOCIOECONOMIC PREDICTORS OF MIDLIFE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN MEXICAN-ORIGIN ADULTS

Katherine Lawson,<sup>1</sup> Angelina Sutin,<sup>2</sup> and Richard Robins,<sup>1</sup> 1. *University of California, Davis, California, United States*, 2. *Florida State University College of Medicine, Tallahassee, Florida, United States*,

The present study aims to identify personality and socioeconomic (e.g., education, per capita income, economic stress) factors that contribute to midlife cognitive functioning across middle adulthood. Specifically, we examined how the growth trajectories of personality and socioeconomic factors across 12 years predict subsequent cognitive functioning, using data from a large sample of Mexican-origin adults (N=1,110; median age at Time 1=37 years, age range at Time 1=26-65). Personality was assessed using the Big Five Inventory, which assesses the Big Five domains as well as specific facets of each domain; economic stress was assessed using measures of negative economic events (e.g., job loss) and economic hardship (e.g., difficulty paying bills). Cognitive functioning was assessed using the NIH Cognitive Toolbox with measures of memory, language, and executive function. Findings from this work will help identify intervention targets for promoting healthy cognitive aging in midlife and beyond in Mexican-origin adults.

#### Session 1040 (Symposium)

##### BENCHMARKING AGE-FRIENDLY UNIVERSITY PRACTICES: AFU INVENTORY AND CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY (ICCS) STUDY INSIGHTS

Chair: Joann Montepare

Co-Chair: Nina Silverstein

The Age-Friendly University (AFU) initiative endorsed by GSA's Academy for Gerontology in Higher Education (AGHE) provides institutions of higher education with guiding principles for addressing the needs of aging populations. Benchmarks are now needed for assessing age-friendly academic, workplace, and physical campus environments, perceptions of campus constituents, and recommendations for advancing age inclusivity. This symposium will discuss what the AFU Inventory and Campus Climate Survey (ICCS) administered to a national sample of colleges and universities is revealing about the study of age-friendliness in higher education. The sample includes data from over 10,000 faculty, staff, students, and older learners surveyed in 2020-21. Whitbourne will introduce the conceptual model that served as the foundation for the ICCS, with special attention to the need to assess and compare "objective" age-friendly practices with "subjective" perceptions of these practices. Bowen will describe the utility of examining age-friendliness across institutional units with different functions: outreach-engagement, personnel, physical environment, research, services-resources, student affairs, and teaching-learning. Beaulieu will present data demonstrating the importance of assessing perceptions