

playing, and greater personalization is achieved via post-training Zoom meetings with trainees and the Savvy training team staff.

## Session 3520 (Symposium)

### EVALUATING HOW AND WHY THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT SHAPES THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE ADULT LIFESPAN

Chair: Omar Staben Co-Chair: Frank Infurna Discussant: Eileen Crimmins

There is a long-standing literature that has documented the importance of both the immediate and distal context in impacting mental and physical health across the adult lifespan. The goal of this symposium is to bring together a collection of papers that target the extent to which the immediate and distal context as measured through objective and subjective indicators relate to pertinent outcomes of mental and physical health. Staben and colleagues use an intensive longitudinal design in middle-aged adults to show that objective and subjective indicators of the neighborhood are associated with higher levels of and are protective against the impact of monthly adversity on mental health and well-being. Munoz and colleagues evaluate associations between objective and subjective early-life neighborhood contexts and whether they play a role in cognitive function at midlife. They find that poorer age-five self-report conditions were associated with lower working memory. Osuna and colleagues examine how both neighborhood and housing conditions play a role on psychological well-being. They find that housing and neighborhood safety conditions are associated with depressive symptoms over time. Piazza and colleagues examine associations between daily financial thoughts, SES, and indices of emotional and physical health. They find that individuals who reported more daily financial thoughts also reported more negative affect and physical symptoms. The discussion by Crimmins will integrate the four papers by highlighting the importance of how different forms of context can impact development in adulthood and old age, particularly in relation to health and well-being and consider future routes of inquiry.

### DO OBJECTIVE OR SUBJECTIVE NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS PROTECT AGAINST ADVERSITY ON MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING?

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The neighborhood context through which individuals interact is shown to be associated with mental and physical health across adulthood. Much less is known regarding potential underlying reasons why, such as protecting against the deleterious effects of stress. This study explores whether objective and subjective neighborhood factors are associated with maintenance of mental health and well-being in the context of monthly adversity. We use longitudinal data from a sample of midlife ( $N = 362$ ) who completed monthly questionnaires for two years. Results show that experiencing a monthly adversity was associated with poorer mental health and well-being. Living in a neighborhood with more disorder was associated with stronger declines in mental health and

well-being when a monthly adversity was reported. Our discussion focuses on why the neighborhood context is relevant for middle-aged adults and the various ways through which neighborhood context has the potential to shape the course of development in adulthood.

### THE EFFECT OF EARLY NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXTS ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN MIDLIFE

Heewon Yoon,<sup>1</sup> Jean Choi,<sup>2</sup> Giancarlo Pasquini,<sup>3</sup> Alexa Allan,<sup>4</sup> Martin Sliwinski,<sup>5</sup> Stacey Scott,<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth Munoz,<sup>6</sup> 1. *University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States*, 2. *The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States*, 3. *Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States*, 4. *Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States*, 5. *The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States*, 6. *The University of Texas at Austin, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas, United States*

We evaluated associations between objective and subjective early-life neighborhood contexts and cognitive function at midlife. Study participants grew up in different addresses but resided in the same urban zip code at the time of data collection thus controlling for concurrent neighborhood contexts. Participants provided their home address when they were five-years-old and recalled their age-five neighborhood conditions (Mage = 40.59 (7.91);  $n = 130$ ). Age-five addresses were geocoded and linked with harmonized longitudinal Census tract boundaries and variables. Predictive models with a self-reported neighborhood conditions score, an objective neighborhood deprivation indicator, and other sociodemographic covariates indicated that poorer age-five self-reported neighborhood conditions were significantly associated with lower baseline (Cohen's  $d = -.24$ ) and average daily ( $d = -.21$ ) working memory performance. There were no associations with objective age-five neighborhoods. Results contribute to a growing literature on the role of psychosocial neighborhood contexts on cognition that may extend back to childhood neighborhoods.

### DAILY FINANCIAL THOUGHTS AND INDICES OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH: THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Jonathan Rush,<sup>1</sup> Eric Cerino,<sup>2</sup> Jacqueline Mogle,<sup>3</sup> Robert Stawski,<sup>4</sup> Susan Charles,<sup>5</sup> David Almeida,<sup>6</sup> and Jennifer Piazza,<sup>7</sup> 1. *University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada*, 2. *Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, United States*, 3. *Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States*, 4. *Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States*, 5. *University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California, United States*, 6. *Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States*, 7. *California State University, Fullerton, California State University, Fullerton, California, United States*

The current study examined the associations between daily financial thoughts, socioeconomic status (SES), and indices of emotional (positive and negative affect (PA/NA)) and physical health (physical symptoms and cortisol). Participants ( $N = 782$ ) from the National Study of Daily Experiences, a subsample of the Midlife in the United States Refresher survey, completed daily diary interviews and provided saliva