

Environmental Psychology

SYMPOSIUM

2958

Context-dependent drivers of sustainable behaviour: Social psychological research and interventions

Chair: Mauro Bertolotti Catholic University of Milan, Italy

Although discussions of environmental sustainability often focus on technology and economics, it is increasingly clear that people's beliefs, attitudes and intentions to act on sustainability often depend on the context in which they find themselves. The speakers in this symposium will present new research that uses a range of methods to explore how different contexts (physical, digital, social, organisational, informational) can subtly but powerfully influence individual perceptions, attitudes, intentions, and behaviours. The symposium begins by looking at factors that influence climate change risk perceptions - and adaptation intentions - and then explores the question of what leads people to take mitigation action.

The first paper examined the social psychological antecedents of risk perception of natural hazards, crucial for adaptation, using a meta-analytic approach. Results showed that factors related to the relationship between the individual and the community have significant impact, over and above other factors. The second paper analysed the social-psychological drivers of societal acceptance of sustainable energy technologies using a meta-analysis and a survey. Results showed that perceived features of the adoption context act as predictors of attitudes. The third paper examined the individual social-psychological characteristics associated with pro-environmental behaviours and the effects of differently worded messages encouraging the adoption of such behaviours. Results showed that different normative frames (both injunctive and descriptive) can be effective in promoting individual pro-environmental attitudes and intentions. The fourth paper tested a mobile app intervention to promote sustainable seafood consumption and found that awareness-based, knowledge-based, or combined messages had different effects (both short- and long-term) on participants' attitudes and behaviours. The fifth paper examined the impact of organisational communication in a cross-cultural study and found that perceived injunctive and descriptive norms can indirectly influence pro-environmental outcomes.

The discussion focuses on the potential application of these findings in promoting sustainable behaviours in different contexts.

The social-psychological antecedents of risk perception of natural hazards: A meta-analytic approach

Annalisa Theodorou (1), Milani Alessandro (1), Dessi Federica (1), Xie Mei (1), Bonaiuto Marino (1) 1. Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Involving people is crucial to ensure better preparedness and response to natural hazards. Among the determinants of individuals' actions to protect themselves, both before and after a natural hazard, is risk perception (van Valkengoed & Steg, 2019). A conspicuous number of studies investigated the antecedents of risk perception; nevertheless, there are no meta-analyses of the available research. This contribution aims to (1) meta-analytically estimate effect sizes of different potential antecedents of risk perception and (2) investigate the effect of possible moderators of such relationships. A query string was used on Scopus, Web of Science, and PsycINFO, and a final number of 121 records (127 studies) was included based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Results of the first aim showed that, among thirty-two predictors identified, nineteen reported significant effect sizes. They can be organised into three clusters (Bonaiuto & Ariccio, 2020): (1) factors related to the relationship individual-risk, (2) factors related to the relationship individual-community, and (3) individual factors (i.e. sociodemographic and dispositional factors). The first cluster showed the highest number of variables with the strongest effects ($\geq .30$). Overall, an effect of publication bias and study heterogeneity was observed. Regarding moderators, the type of natural hazard considered and the level of risk area of the sample proved to be relevant in some cases. Existing research is scanty regarding some natural hazards (e.g. landslides, drought); thus, future studies may consider studying risk perception antecedents concerning these understudied natural hazards. Policymakers should consider the three clusters of antecedents. This represents a novel attempt to quantitatively summarise the available literature on the determinants of risk perception, considering interdisciplinary studies, a broad range of natural hazards, including grey literature, and with no limits in terms of publication date.

How can beliefs and attitudes influence the social acceptance processes of sustainable energy technologies

Alessandro Milani (1), Dessi Federica (1), Bonaiuto Marino (1) 1. Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

New sustainable and renewable energy technologies play a pivotal role in mitigating the

impacts of climate change (e.g. by embracing renewable sources like solar energy), and in facilitating adaptation (e.g. through geo-engineering). The surge in studies examining the societal embrace of these technologies underscores the necessity of amalgamating research into a coherent perspective to harness the collective knowledge in this domain. For this purpose, two studies were conducted (two meta-analyses and a survey), aiming to scrutinise the primary social-psychological, contextual, and technological determinants influencing the social acceptance of such technologies, thereby fostering a comprehensive comprehension of the phenomenon. In Study 1, two meta-analyses delve into the intricate interplay of beliefs surrounding social-psychological, technological, and contextual facets, influencing the social acceptance of renewable and sustainable energy technologies. The findings underscore that the convictions held by adopters regarding social-psychological aspects, contextual considerations, and technology-related beliefs exert a more substantial impact on social acceptance compared to individual cognitive or socio-demographic variables. Building upon the insights gleaned from Study 1, Study 2 consists of a survey that, through different methodological approaches, investigates the characteristics of individuals most likely to embrace these technologies. It also probes into the influence of social-psychological, contextual, and technological beliefs on the social acceptance of these technologies. Specifically, the survey scrutinises the pivotal role of these beliefs in shaping attitudes, subsequently fostering behavioural intentions towards acceptance. Lastly, the survey illuminates both similarities and disparities in the social acceptance processes between mitigation and adaptation technologies. The outcomes of this research contribute to an enhanced understanding of how beliefs impact the social acceptance of renewable and sustainable energy technologies. Such knowledge holds practical implications for potential interventions aimed at managing these influential beliefs.

An exploratory mobile app intervention to promote sustainable seafood choices

Patrizia Catellani (1), Carfora, Valentia (1) 1. Catholic University of Milan, Italy

Using an exploratory mobile app intervention, we tested messages focusing on environmental awareness and/or environmental literacy to promote sustainable seafood choices. 348 volunteers (M age = 44.30, SD = 14.46; females = 189; males = 154; other = 5) participated in the study. First, participants completed a questionnaire about their previous purchase of sustainable seafood and their attitudes and perceived behavioural control in relation to it. Then, over 36 days, participants



received via the app either: (a) environmental awareness messages (i.e. about the environmental impact of seafood production); (b) environmental knowledge messages (i.e. how to recognise and prepare sustainable seafood); (c) combined messages (i.e. a combination of the previous two messages); (d) no messages. Finally, we measured participants' attitudes towards purchasing sustainable seafood, their perceived behavioural control over purchasing sustainable seafood, seafood choice selection using a choice task, and self-reported purchase. Results showed that participants who received the environmental awareness messages reported more positive attitudes and higher perceived behavioural control after the intervention than participants in the other conditions. These improvements remained stable at follow-up (1 month after the intervention). The environmental literacy messages also led to an increase in positive attitudes, perceived behavioural control and purchasing behaviour, although the purchase of sustainable seafood decreased at follow-up. The combined messages improved attitudes and perceived behavioural control as well as the purchase of sustainable seafood at follow-up. The discussion will focus on how these results contribute to our understanding of which messages can effectively promote sustainable seafood choices.

Message framing and personalised communication to promote sustainable individual behaviour

Mauro Bertolotti (1), Elli Sara (1), Catellani Patrizia (1) 1. *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*

Communication to promote environmentally sustainable behaviours is often designed to provide universal recommendations aimed at a broad, non-specific audience. However, there is growing evidence that a more personalised approach may be more effective, as messages that consider the psychosocial characteristics of recipients are more likely to capture their attention and motivate them to adopt these behaviours. In a series of studies, we examined the psychosocial antecedents (personality traits, temporal orientation, regulatory focus, and environmental identity) of sustainable behaviours and whether message framing (in terms of gain, non-loss, non-gain, or loss) can be used to target individuals with different characteristics and increase their intention to engage in these behaviours. In a correlational study ($N = 250$), we first examined the relationship between individual psychosocial characteristics and behaviours such as reducing energy and water consumption and choosing sustainable modes of transport. In an experimental study, participants ($N = 450$) took part in a brief mobile app intervention in which they provided pre- and post-test self-reports on individual psychosocial characteristics and previous pro-environmental attitudes

and behaviours and were exposed to experimentally manipulated messages promoting the same behaviours. Results showed that the effect of message design on participants' intention to engage in sustainable behaviour was moderated by participants' characteristics, such as their temporal orientation and personality profile. We discuss the potential application of message interventions that dynamically adapt message framing to individual audience characteristics.

Cross-cultural examination of the impact of Corporate Environmental Responsibility in Italy & China

Uberta Ganucci Cancellieri (1), Bonaiuto Flavia (1) Mura Alessandro (1), Cicero Lavinia (1), Liu Xiaotian (1), Sarrecchia Annalisa (1), Mao Yanhui (1) Xie Mei (1), Bonaiuto, Marino (1) 1. *Università per Stranieri Dante Alighieri, Italy*

Organisations play a pivotal role in the ecological transition. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) encompasses voluntary actions undertaken by companies to minimise environmental impact during their operations and to promote these efforts through effective internal and external communication. Grounded in the Focus Theory of Normative Conduct, this research explores how injunctive and descriptive norms related to CER contribute to a collective sense of efficacy and commitment to organisational environmental issues, positively influencing attitudes and intentions toward simple (e.g. recycling, sustainable mobility) and challenging behaviours (e.g. acceptance of new energy technologies), both in the workplace and at home. The research also investigates the impact of such injunctive and descriptive norms on specific individual variables related to climate change, seeking to understand whether working in a context that supports pro-environmental norms (and behaviours) can reduce feelings of stress and uncertainty related to climate change. Finally, the moderating role of norm tightness/looseness in influencing the relationships between CER norms (considered as independent variables) and outcome variables is analysed. This study involves Italian and Chinese workers (mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong) from public and private organisations. The research is a cross-sectional, correlational study, and the relations between variables are analysed through a path model. Any similarities and differences between the two samples are investigated through multigroup analysis. Conducting a cross-cultural study concerning these constructs is relevant because the intercultural (East-West) dimension may be crucial in increasing the generalizability of the study. In fact, in contexts such as China, where adherence to norms appears to be tighter than in Western countries (Gelfand et al., 2011), it is

interesting to understand whether the influence of these norms acts can be stronger. The results of the study will be discussed in light of both theoretical and practical relevance.

ORAL PRESENTATION

4392KA

Amplifying women's voices in environmental justice and culturally informed climate adaptation strate

Erinn C. Cameron *Harvard University and Stellenbosch University, United States of America and South Africa*

Climate change disproportionately impacts women and is a critical social determinant of health associated with increased disease prevalence, poverty, socioeconomic inequalities, and violence. Combined with other intersecting factors, gender inequalities increase the severity of the climate crisis for women globally. Rather than focus on how women are more vulnerable to environmental degradation, my talk will address this topic from a strengths-based and feminist perspective. A feminist theoretical lens is crucial for understanding the effects of climate change from an environmental justice and human rights perspective, including a clearer understanding of how women are already addressing the climate crisis through action, policy, leadership, empowerment, knowledge, and representation contexts. The status and education of women are determining factors in societal and environmental well-being. Empowering women and amplifying their voices is crucial for developing effective climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

4265

Investigating the impact of different levels of upcycled ingredients on consumer purchase intentions

Ernest Kwan (1), Irene R. Lu (1), Lei Li (1), Yalda Fadaeiresketi (1) 1. *Carleton University, Canada*

Upcycled food gives new life to what would typically be wasted by repurposing undervalued or surplus food ingredients into products of greater value. This practice offers a dual solution to environmental issues and food scarcity, supporting the growing trend towards more sustainable consumption and production of food. Despite its advantages, consumers may hesitate to buy upcycled foods due to perceived risks and unfamiliarity with the concept. A deep understanding of these perceptions could enhance consumer acceptance of upcycled foods. The primary objective of the study is to explore how different levels of upcycled ingredient content in a food products affect consumer purchase intention, a topic that has yet to be thoroughly explored. Specifically, through a

between-subject experimental design, we randomly assigned participants to conditions with different levels of upcycled ingredient content in a food product. We investigated a parallel mediation model, considering perceived risk and product familiarity as mediators, to determine their impact on purchase intention. The findings from a sample of over 200 Canadian general public, sourced from a market research firm, reveal that both perceived risk and product familiarity significantly mediate the relationship between the level of upcycled content and purchase intention of upcycled foods. The implications of this research are valuable for environmental psychology, as it illuminates the cognitive mechanisms that influence sustainable consumption. Specifically, this study advances our understanding of how perceived risk and familiarity with upcycled food products can impact purchase intention. Additionally, the findings offer strategic marketing insights that could mitigate consumer concerns and enhance the appeal of upcycled foods, thereby promoting their acceptance and supporting environmental sustainability.

4190

Role of enculturation in inducing self-regulatory behaviour towards climate change mitigation

Gurupreeti Chouhan (1), Bal Krishna Upadhyay (1) 1. Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh, India

This study delves into the impact of the enculturation process on the acquisition of cultural knowledge and values, and its influence on self-regulated climate change behaviour among both tribal and non-tribal youths in a large state in central India. The investigation explores how enculturation shapes the attitudes and actions of youth concerning climate change mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, it examines how cultural contexts either facilitate or hinder the development of climate-ready behaviour (CRB). Emphasising the significance of understanding the role of culture in climate change behaviour, the study employs the stage model of self-regulated behaviour change (SSBC) and the concept of enculturation to elucidate the transformative impact on responsible behaviour among youth—the bearers of values and culture for a progressive future. The findings contribute valuable insights for designing culturally sensitive interventions aimed at enhancing sustainable practices and building resilience in the face of climate challenges.

4113

The social impact of energy transition in Europe: Psychological factors

Ricardo Garcia Mira University of a Coruna, Spain

Background: One of the main objectives of the EU is to accelerate the energy transition, decarbonising the energy sector. This paper discusses how to manage this process in regions still heavily dependent on fossil-fuel-based industries and explore the social processes characterising the transition currently ongoing in Europe. The de-territorialisation process in Coal and Carbon-intensive regions has raised critical constraints for management, because of the progressive weakening of the tie between a community and its territory. **Objectives:** The main objective of this research was to analyse the social aspects of the transition to clean energy, focusing on developing a theoretically-based and empirically-grounded understanding of cross-cutting issues related to social and human aspects. The specific objectives consist of: (a) producing a detailed knowledge of the social aspects of the transition to clean energy in 13 regions; (b) developing a better understanding of the problems and the coping strategies they have developed; (c) co-creating a set of policy recommendations. **Method:** We used a survey to evaluate the social impacts of the closure of coal-related industrial units on well-being and the socio-psychological factors related to the de- and re-territorialisation regions; change of identities and coping strategies were also explored. **Results:** Stress and perceived economic hardship lowered life satisfaction and further increased people's intention to relocate. Transformative leadership of the region's population growth and GDP/per capita had a negative effect on stress and perceived economic hardship. The employment rate had a positive association to life satisfaction and a negative one to intention to relocate. Place identity and place rootedness lowered the intention to relocate and stress. **Conclusion:** The uncertainties around the future and a high level of place attachment created perceived psychological stress. People had a high sense of territorial identity and dependence, which increased their resilience capacity and potential for reinvention.

3836

Ideal or obligation?: Regulatory focus and environmental behaviour in simulated society.

Toshikatsu Kakimoto Gunma University, Japan

The study looks into the role of a psychological factor that may lead to environmental behaviour: Regulatory focus (Higgins, 2000). An experiment was conducted to test whether this factor would predict the size of environmental-conscious behaviour. To observe long-term engagement of such behaviour, the author used a simulated society game named SIMINSOC, where about 40 players survive for seven game years while pursuing their own goals including wealth, power,

and popularity. The game is known for provoking a good sense of reality. In response to the COVID-19 crisis, its computer-based version was used where the players' actions, transactions, and conversations were electronically recorded in the game system. Based on the regulatory focus theory, it was hypothesised that the promotion focus would lead to an interest and engagement in environmental behaviours. 69 students participated in the game as part of their course requirements and were randomly assigned to either of the two conditions: the promotion focus or the prevention focus. In the former condition, participants were required, before logging in to the game, to type in their ideal state in their life for three periods: high school days, present time, and after graduation. In the latter condition, participants were asked to type in their obligation instead. There were three dependent variables: The amount of money "to be donated next year" to the Environmental Protection Fund at the end of the third (index 1) and the sixth Game Year (index 2), and the sum of money donated (index 3). There were statistically no differences in index 1 (log-transformed $M_s = 0.57$ vs. 0.48) and index 2 (log-transformed $M_s = 0.70$ vs. 0.50). However, as predicted, promotion focus tended to lead to a larger amount in index 3 (log-transformed $M_s = 1.06$ vs. 0.99). The results were discussed in terms of the game reality.

3576

"Don't say vegan": Using positive labels to promote food choices without meat and dairy.

Patrycja J. Sleboda (1), Wandi Bruine de Bruin (2), Kayla de la Haye (2), Tania Gutsche (2), Joseph Arvai (2) 1. Baruch College, City University of New York, USA; 2. University of Southern California, USA

Reducing the overconsumption of meat and dairy is healthy and environmentally sustainable, but plant-based food labelled as "vegan" is relatively unpopular. It has been suggested that the "plant-based" label may be preferable, though positive labels emphasizing the benefits of vegan food ("healthy" or "sustainable") may be even better. Here, we examined whether using the positive label "delicious," either alone or combined with other labels, may increase choices for food without meat and dairy. A representative U.S. sample of 8,317 participants chose between one food basket without meat and dairy and another with meat and dairy, which were available from an actual online store. Participants were randomly assigned to one of nine conditions, in which the food basket without meat and dairy was labeled "vegan," "plant-based," "healthy," "sustainable," "delicious," "delicious vegan," "delicious plant-based," "delicious healthy" or "delicious sustainable." Ten randomly selected participants received the food basket they chose. Only 23% chose the

food basket without meat and dairy when it was labeled “vegan” and 32% when it was labeled “plant-based.” This number increased when the label said “healthy” (46%) or “sustainable” (47%) with the “delicious” label performing similarly (41%). Adding “delicious” to vegan or plant-based labels did not significantly increase the percentage of participants choosing the food basket without meat and dairy (respectively 27% and 32%). Neither did adding “delicious” to healthy (46%) or sustainable (46%) labels. Labelling effects were consistent across socio-demographics groups and among self-proclaimed red meat eaters. Labels provide a low-cost intervention for promoting healthy and sustainable food choices.

3477

Can we prime sustainable food choices?

Qiuyan Liao (1), Meijun Chen (1), Yuyi Chen (1), Ruoxi Qi (1), Janet Hui-wen Hsiao (1), Wendy Wing Tak Lam (1)
1. *The University of Hong Kong, China*

Promoting sustainable diets is consistently documented to be beneficial to health, the environment, and long-term food security. However, behavioural engagement with sustainable food choices and consumption remains low. One important reason is that when making food choices, consumers pay more attention to the proximal attributes of food choice such as taste and prices than to the distant attributes such as health, nutrition and environmental sustainability, which are less mentally accessible at the moment of food choice and consumption. Priming intervention is to use minimal stimuli to activate the mental associations of the desirable behaviours with a distant goal and thereby promote compliance to the desirable behaviours. To test the effects of priming on sustainable food choices and understand the psychological mechanisms of the effects, we conducted two experimental studies. The first one was a discrete choice experiment (DCE) nested within a randomised controlled trial conducted among an online sample to test the effects of three priming interventions: health-benefit priming (HP), environment-benefit priming (EP), and co-benefit priming (CoP), versus a control condition, on the importance of different attributes that determine food choice. We found that while EP increased the relative importance of an “ecolabel” attribute, CoP increased the relative importance of an “organic” attribute, in determining food choice. EP and CoP also reduced the importance of price in determining food choice. The second experiment combined priming interventions and eye tracking in a randomised control trial. It found that CoP significantly increased participants’ dwell time on foods with an ecolabel, which increased their subsequent choice of sustainable foods. Our study findings suggest that priming with environmental benefits or the co-benefits of

sustainable diets can be a promising strategy to be incorporated into real-life food choice environments to support more sustainable food choices.

3429

The impact of blue, green, and urban spaces on acute stress levels: A psychophysiological perspective

Ruth Coetzer (1), Nicoleen Coetzee (1), David J. Maree (1)
1. *University of Pretoria, South Africa*

Stress is an ever-increasing feature of daily life. Particularly, repeated exposures to acute stress can result in multiple poor psychophysiological outcomes. These multiple poor outcomes can be operationalised as chronic stress. If the impact of acute stress can be managed, the longer-term impacts of chronic stress can be mitigated. Research has shown that exposure to green and blue spaces is beneficial. However, the existing literature on specifically the psychophysiological stress-relieving effects of blue, green, and urban spaces is scarce. This study therefore aimed to assess the extent to which urban, green, and blue spaces impact acute stress, measured psychophysiological. Furthermore, an integrated psychophysiological model was integrated with evolutionary psychology, the biophilia hypothesis, and stress reduction theory, to form a theoretical point of departure. A four-group, pre-test–post-test control group experimental design was employed, in which 118 participants were exposed to either a blue, green, or urban space video, following exposure to an acute stressor. The control group sat for the same length of time as the treatment groups’ videos. Psychological measurement instruments included the Perceived Stress Scale, Nature Relatedness Scale, Restoration Scale, and four self-developed follow-up items. Physiological data that were captured included blood pressure, heart rate, cardio stress index, and electrodermal activity. Overall, the results of two-way mixed ANOVAs, multiple regression, and a single-sample t-test demonstrated that urban areas have the poorest impact on acute stress when compared to green and blue areas. Green and blue spaces did not differ significantly from each other in their ability to impact acute stress, but blue spaces were found to be perceived as the most restorative. These results imply that exposure to green and blue spaces promotes acute stress recovery and should be considered a viable treatment option for acute stress relief.

3274

The relative strengths of affective and cognitive regret in promoting pro-environmental behaviours

Shu Tian Ng (1), Sarah H. Chan (2), Angela K. Leung (1)
1. *Singapore*

Management University, Singapore; 2. Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Objective: Regret entails both affective (negative affect towards harm) and cognitive (counterfactual thoughts on “what might have been”) components. Although a common emotion, it has seldom been examined in environmental contexts. This research investigated whether people feel more affective or cognitive regret towards environmental destruction and the relative impacts of both types of regret in motivating pro-environmental behaviour. Method: We conducted three studies among U.S. residents using diverse study designs. Study 1 ($N = 235$) was a cross-sectional survey that examined the levels of affective and cognitive regret experienced in response to environmental destruction, as well as the associations between regret and pro-environmentalism. Study 2 ($N = 257$) was a between-subjects experiment which manipulated information exposure to anthropogenic, naturally caused, or no environmental destruction. Levels of affective and cognitive regret, as well as pro-environmental behaviour was then examined. Study 3 ($N = 393$) was a between-subjects experiment that manipulated regret focus through a writing task to elicit affective, cognitive, or no regret toward environmental destruction. Differences in pro-environmental behaviour were then compared between the different regret focus conditions. In both Studies 2 and 3, environmental destruction was specified in the context of mangrove forests—a highly neglected ecosystem to many people. Results: Results showed that participants experienced both cognitive and affective regret in response to environmental destruction, particularly when it was attributed to anthropogenic causes. Although participants tended to feel stronger cognitive regret than affective regret in response to anthropogenic environmental destruction, it is affective regret that more strongly predicted pro-environmental intentions and policy support. Conclusion: The findings have important theoretical and practical implications for understanding the role of regret in framing climate-related messaging—by examining feelings toward past events, it may be possible to motivate behaviours for a more sustainable future.

3251

Emotions in flood victims’ climate change mitigation behaviour: Applying the value belief norm model

Suzanna A. Bono (1), Winnie Cheah (1), Mageswary Karpudewan (1), Mohamad Shaharudin Samsurijan (1)
1. *Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia*

Climate change has caused a significant increase in annual rainfall in the east coast region of Peninsular Malaysia. Although the obvious impact of climate change can be

observed in Malaysia, studies have shown that people in the country lack motivation to take preventive or protective action. Direct experience significantly influences mitigation risk perception, learning, and action. In addition, studies have shown that emotions guide subsequent behaviour, including climate change mitigation behaviour. However, the Value-Belief-Norm (VBN) model, a model that is widely used in examining the psychological causal processes that drive pro-environmental behaviours, does not focus on emotions. The cross-sectional study investigated the mediating roles of fear and worry in the relationship between values, beliefs, norms, and climate mitigation behaviours between flood and non-flood victims. The study recruited 384 flood victims (Male = 151, Female = 233, and Mage = 39.8) who were affected by the devastated flood in December 2021 and 384 non-flood victims (Male = 114, Female = 270, and Mage = 25.6). The data was analysed via partial least squares structural equation modelling. Results report the mediating effect of fear and worry in the mentioned relationship. However, causal effects of the mediators cannot be reported as the current nature of the study only examines the correlations between the variables. This study contributes to understanding the psychological factors that affect the decision-making process of climate change adaptation and mitigation among flood and non-flood victims.

3175

Adolescents' agency toward climate change questionnaire: Development and content validity

Jennifer S. Cunha (1), Juliana Martins (1), Pedro Rosário (1) 1. University of Minho, Portugal

According to Albert Bandura, people are “not just products”, they are “contributors to their life circumstances” (Bandura, 2006, p. 164). In other words, individuals can be agents as they can intentionally influence their functioning and the course of life by their actions. The climate change emergency is an example of how individuals must be proactive and take action to mitigate this environmental problem through three modes of agency: individual, proxy, and collective. This is even more relevant for adolescents, given that this younger generation will most suffer its consequences. However, based on the literature review, there is no instrument purposefully developed to assess adolescents' agency toward climate change theoretically grounded on Bandura's proposal. Hence, the current work aimed to (i) develop the AGENCY Toward Climate Change Questionnaire (AGENCY2-Q) for adolescents and (ii) examine the content validity. The instrument development followed four main steps: (i) literature review; (ii) item generation, formulation, and response format; (iii) evaluation by expert judges; and (iv) initial pilot evaluation by the

target population. Five experts were invited to examine each item of the three agency modes (17 items per mode) regarding their relevance, clarity, simplicity, and ambiguity. Overall, the instrument showed an appropriate level of content validity. The item-level content validity index of the three agency modes ranged between .80 and 1.00, and the scale-level content validity index of the three agency modes ranged between .92 and 1.00, which indicates excellent content validity scores. The content validity index of the instrument using the universal agreement approach ranged between .71 and 1.00 for each agency mode. Hence, the adolescents' agency modes toward climate change seem to be comprehensively sampled by the items of the AGENCY2-Questionnaire.

3173

Meditation in the Woods: Is there a return effect?

Jason A. Kaufman Minnesota State University, Mankato, USA

Decades of empirical evidence suggest that immersive experiences in Nature can promote psychological health. Research similarly demonstrates the ability of contemplative practices such as guided visual imagery to facilitate health and healing. We consequently sought to explore the potential of a synergy between these two lines of evidence. Informed by the combined literature and guided by a previous pilot study, we took twenty-two college professionals to the woods for a five-day immersive experience to leverage the synergistic potential of Nature and meditation to foster improved well-being in a non-clinical eco-therapeutic manner. The results of the study were statistically robust and contextually verified by the responses to a brief set of open-ended questions. We specifically demonstrated that the immersive field experience resulted in (a) improved thinking, (b) a more positive mood, (c) a less negative mood, and (d) a deeper connection with Nature. However, the longer-term results were murkier one month after a return to home and work. The data suggest that the subjects were doing worse across our metrics than they did at the time of pretesting on the first day in camp. We suggest two competing hypotheses, either or both of which might prove explanatory of the follow-up results. Regardless, the results from the field demonstrated a meaningful and statistically significant effect of guided visual imagery immersed in a natural setting on thought, mood, and human growth learned over a mere handful of days.

3172

Should we change the term we use for climate change? Evidence from a US national wording experiment
Wandi Bruine de Bruin (1), Laurel Kruke (1), Gale M. Sinatra (1), Norbert Schwarz

(1) 1. University of Southern California, USA

“Climate change” and “global warming” have long been used to describe the climate impacts of increasing atmospheric anthropogenic greenhouse gases. To increase public concern, alternative terms suggested by climate change communicators include “climate crisis,” “climate emergency,” and “climate justice.” Psychological theories of attitude formation suggest that wording may affect public responses, but the alternative terms may not be familiar. Here, we report on a national survey-based experiment in the U.S., in which participants were asked to rate the familiarity, concern, willingness to support climate-friendly policies and willingness to eat less red meat, as associated with each of five terms: Global warming, climate change, climate crisis, climate emergency, and climate justice. Participants were randomly assigned to questions about each of the five terms. We also examined whether responses to terms varied between Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. Our sample consisted of 5,168 U.S. residents, who were recruited through nationwide random address sampling for the Understanding America Study (UAS). If needed, individuals were provided with internet access and equipment to participate so they could join the UAS. In our national U.S. sample, “global warming” and “climate change” were rated as most familiar, most concerning, and most urgent, and “climate justice” the least. Rated willingness to support climate-friendly policies and eat less red meat were less affected by the wording, but, again, lowest for “climate justice.” Republicans reported lower concern and perceived urgency than Democrats and Independents across all terms. However, independent of the terms used, at least half of Democrats, Republicans, and Independent/other voters indicated supporting climate-friendly policies. We conclude that in the U.S. changing the term used for “climate change” is likely not the key solution for increasing public concern, or, more importantly, promoting climate action. We therefore discuss alternative communication strategies that have shown promise for promoting climate action.

3113

Character strengths, ecological socio-moral climate and ecological emotions: proposing a multi-level
Alexis Gay (1), Vincent Angel (1), Cécile Dantzer (1) 1. University of Bordeaux, France

In the environmental context, understanding organisational change in the ecological transition has become an important goal. Organisations are one of the main contributors to environmental degradation and are considered to be the tipping point for a liveable future. Therefore, it's interesting to better understand



the determinants of employees' environmental behaviour. This study examines how environmental behaviour is influenced by both individual and collective organisational factors. We examine the relationship between employees' character strengths and the company's socio-moral climate on ecological behaviour. Furthermore, the mediating and moderating mechanisms of ecological emotions, ecological climate, and ecological empowerment are examined. The approach to the implementation of model development is deduced as the research employed a quantitative research design and survey administration. Multilevel data were collected from respondents working in small and medium-sized private organisations in France. The results show positive and statistically significant effects of the mediation of the main and secondary variables in environmental behaviour. Finally, we propose a practical model to be tested in organisations to increase ecological behaviour.

3007

The role of mindfulness in sustainable dietary choices: A preliminary systematic review

Valentina Carfora (1), Sara Pompili (1)
1. *Università degli Studi Internazionali di Roma, Italy*

Past research has extensively explored mindfulness within the broader domain of sustainable behaviours. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in understanding its role in sustainable dietary choices. On one hand, some scholars considered how mindfulness could predict sustainable dietary choices. On the other hand, some scholars posited that mindful eating, which is the practice of being fully present during meals and appreciating food's sensory aspects, might potentially increase sustainable dietary choices. To synthesise the existing body of literature, we conducted a preliminary systematic review to identify studies investigating mindfulness and mindful eating in relation to sustainable food choices. Google Scholar and Connected Papers databases were searched. Of 19 potentially relevant studies found, 11 research papers were included in the review. The present review showed that most of the existing evidence on the topic relied on cross-sectional designs, which found that mindfulness and mindful eating were associated with preferring organic food consumption, having a plant-based dietary pattern, consuming more greens and beans, and reducing the consumption of animal protein. Furthermore, three studies found a relationship between mindfulness and the intention to choose a vegetarian diet and to support food waste efforts. Instead, only a few studies implemented mindfulness-based interventions, showing that they had significant effects on awareness, attitudes, and intentions to consume more sustainable foods, but not on changing actual food consumption behaviours. All

in all, this review suggests that mindfulness and mindful eating seem to be promising in promoting healthier and more sustainable food choices. However, the reviewed studies exhibited significant heterogeneity in the utilised instruments, practices, and sample compositions. Furthermore, most of them conceptualised mindfulness or mindful eating as an individual's disposition assessed by self-reported measures, instead of an active practice experience. The field is nascent, and we discuss its limitations and future research directions.

2989

A multi-behaviour longitudinal study for predicting sustainable clothing purchasing

Valentina Carfora (1), Giulia Buscicchio (2), Patrizia Catellani (3)
1. *Università degli Studi Internazionali di Roma, Italy*; 2. *Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research, Department of L, Luxembourg*; 3. *Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy*

Previous research investigated the impact of psychosocial predictors (e.g. attitude, social and moral norm, perceived behavioural control, intention) on sustainable clothing purchasing behaviour. To date, no studies have considered whether pro-environmental self-identity moderates the effects of these predictors on behaviour. In this study, we adopted an intrapersonal approach to examine the effects of pro-environmental self-identity on different behaviours and a longitudinal design to assess the moderating role of pro-environmental self-identity in predicting intentions and behaviours, controlling for past behaviour. 250 participants completed the first questionnaire designed to measure the Theory of Planned Behaviour constructs related to three different sustainable clothing purchase behaviours. One month later, the participants completed a second questionnaire in which they assessed their self-assessment of these behaviours. The results showed that for all behaviours, affective attitude influenced behaviour positively, while cognitive attitude had a negative influence. The influence of previous behaviours increased with a decrease in pro-environmental self-identity.

2886

Unravelling the relationship between risk perception, environmental commitment, and meaningfulness

Marine Cerantola (1), Nimrod Waehner-Levin (1), Jonas Masdonati (1)
1. *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

Research shows that meaning in life and meaning in studies moderate the association between climate change risk perception and willingness to act for the environment among university students. Surprisingly, meaningful life

and studies tend to weaken the relationship between risk perception and willingness to act. We carried out an explanatory sequential mixed method study to explore these counter-intuitive results in greater depth. The aims of the study were (1) to test whether the moderation model also applies to a population of high school students and (2) to gain a deeper understanding of how students articulate their perception of the risks associated with climate change, their willingness to act for the environment, and the meaning of their lives and studies. First, analyses of data collected on a sample of 644 high school students confirmed that meaning in life and studies moderate the association between risk perception and willingness to act. Second, we conducted semi-structured interviews with nine students who had filled in the questionnaire and who manifested little, moderate, or high concern for the environment. Initial thematic analyses suggest that, unlike what is assumed in the literature, the meaning young people give to their lives is mostly self-centred and does not always include a dimension of self-transcendence. While all interviewees were aware of the global environmental challenges, participants with a high level of meaningfulness reported that, since their lives already had meaning, they felt less compelled to commit to the environment. On the other hand, those who adopted more pro-environmental behaviours claimed that their actions were inherently sources of meaning in their lives. These results confirm those of previous research and challenge the literature emphasising the pervasive benefits of meaningfulness.

2772

A dual process model of pro-environmental behaviour

Ece C. Akkaya (1), Gülden Sayılan (1)
1. *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Türkiye*

Human activity is recognized as the leading factor contributing to ecological degradation associated with climate change. To mitigate climate change, individuals must take action. Accordingly, examining the mechanisms that drive pro-environmental behavior is crucial for promoting such actions. Individuals' general attitudinal orientations, beliefs about environmental justice as well as their concerns about the environment, have a role in the backdrop of pro-environmental behavior (PEB). However, they are not studied together in a single model. This study tests the effects of attitudinal orientations (i.e. right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and ecological dominance orientation), environmental justice beliefs, and environmental concern on pro-environmental behaviour in Türkiye ($N = 293$). The model explained 21% of variance ($F(5, 287) = 15.41$, $R^2 = .21$, $p < .05$) in PEB. Results indicate that neither right-wing authoritarianism nor

social dominance orientation directly predicts PEB. Among the mediators, firstly, ecological dominance orientation mediates a negative relationship between right-wing authoritarianism ($B = -.01$, $SE = .006$, $p < .05$, 95% CI $[-.0263, -.0002]$), social dominance orientation ($B = -.02$, $SE = .03$, $p < .05$, 95% CI $[-.0491, -.0001]$), and pro-environmental behaviour. Additionally, environmental concern mediates a positive relationship between right-wing authoritarianism and pro-environmental behaviour ($B = .03$, $SE = .01$, $p < .05$, 95% CI $[.0193, .0636]$), whereas it mediates a negative relationship between social dominance orientation and pro-environmental behaviour ($B = -.04$, $SE = .01$, $p < .05$, 95% CI $[-.0767, -.0161]$). Notably, environmental justice belief does not mediate the links between right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and pro-environmental behaviour. In sum, these results suggest that right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation did not directly predict pro-environmental behaviour but through mediators, it had indirect effects.

2601

Exploring the law of contagion in the context of sustainable consumption

Irene R. Lu (1), Ernest Kwan (1), Lei Li (1), Yalda Fadaeireshketi (1) 1. *Carleton University, Canada*

A repurposed product is made from an old product that currently serves a different function. If a flowerpot is made from an old coffee mug, for example, the flowerpot is a repurposed product. Accordingly, repurposed products reduce waste by extending the lifespan of used or discarded products. Repurposed products have become a popular form of environmentally sustainable consumption in recent years (e.g. a search on Etsy has revealed more than 65,000 repurposed products for sale in Canada). The purpose of our study is to explore how the law of contagion can be applied to make repurposed products more appealing to consumers. The law of contagion refers to the belief that some essence of a person could be transferred to objects through physical contact. This belief can explain, for example, why the possessions of historical figures or celebrities are regarded as special or collectible. Repurposed products are typically hand-made by an identifiable maker or craftsperson. Thus, according to the law of contagion, consumers may believe that a repurposed product can be imbued with some essence of its maker. Through a series of experiments, we explore how a positive or desirable attribute of the maker could contribute to the appeal of a repurposed product through the consumer's belief in essence transfer. Our study answers the call for more research into the phenomenon of positive contagion. That is, researchers have identified a lack of understanding with regard to how

or why an admirable characteristic of a person could be transferred to the objects touched by the person. Our study further contributes to the marketing of sustainable consumption. That is, we explore how repurposed products may be more effectively promoted through advertisements that communicate the profile of their maker to prospective consumers.

2533

Cross-cultural measurement invariance of the climate change hope scale in Filipino and Indian youth

Patricia D. Simon (1), Shubham Pandey (2), Saumya Chandra (2), Akanksha Srivastava (2), Aishwarya Jaiswal (2) 1. *The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*; 2. *Banaras Hindu University, India*

Objective: Constructive hope is deemed important to increase youth's engagement in solving environmental problems. While climate change is a global problem, some countries disproportionately suffer from its grave consequences. This study intends to assess climate change hope in the Philippines and in India, two countries identified to be most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. Specifically, we aimed to examine the psychometric properties of the 11-item Climate Change Hope Scale (CCHS; Li & Monroe, 2017) among Filipino and Indian secondary school students. Given the lack of cross-cultural studies in the environmental domain (Tam et al., 2021), we aimed to assess the cross-cultural measurement invariance of the CCHS among Filipino and Indian youth. Establishing invariance is intended to allow the generation of valid comparisons between the two countries. Methods: Data were gathered from Filipino and Indian secondary students from private and public schools with the help of teachers and school administrators. The survey was distributed online through a link or a QR code, and Qualtrics was used as the platform for data collection. Results: The scales achieved adequate reliability and discriminant validity in both contexts. Confirmatory factor analysis showed that the scale adequately fits into a three-factor solution—personal-sphere will and way, collective-sphere will and way, and lack of will and way. Items were dropped in the process to improve model fit. Test of measurement invariance of CCHS between India and the Philippines yielded partial invariance at the configural and metric levels. Conclusions: The CCHS can be used in studies that compare levels of climate hope in Filipino and Indian youth. A psychometrically sound tool to measure climate change hope is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of educational programs in empowering the youth to help solve complex environmental issues, especially in countries most impacted by climate change.

2024

Mental health, stigma, and well-being in inhabitants of arsenic affected middle Gangetic plain

Das Ambika Bharti (1), Anjana K. S. (1) 1. *Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, India*

Background: Groundwater arsenic contamination poses serious public health issues for the inhabitants of the middle Gangetic Plain. Mental health and well-being, an equally important aspect of impacted communities has been unintentionally overlooked in favour of the physical health impacts of chronic arsenic exposure. Objectives: To assess the mental health, stigma, and psychological well-being of arsenic-affected diseased inhabitants. To explore mental health problems and stigma in understanding the well-being of this population. Methods: A cross-sectional, comparative, and correlational design was used to conduct this study with 382 inhabitants (age range 20–60 years) of the middle Gangetic plain from India. Out of these 202 were arsenic-affected diseased inhabitants and 180 were their comparative healthy counterparts. Psychological well-being scale, Brief symptom inventory and stigma scale for chronic illness were used to assess well-being, mental health problems and stigma respectively. Results: Significantly poor well-being was reported in the diseased inhabitants when compared to their healthy counterparts, especially on dimensions of autonomy ($t = 13.31$, $p < .01$), environmental mastery ($t = 25.06$, $p < .01$) and personal growth ($t = 27.51$, $p < .01$). Stigma (t -value = 30.76, $p < .01$) and mental health problems were significantly high in the diseased [viz. somatization ($t = 19.07$, $p < .01$), obsession compulsion ($t = 19.6$, $p < .01$), interpersonal sensitivity ($t = 25.9$, $p < .01$)]. Mental health problems and stigma have significant predictive value for the well-being of this population. Conclusions: Groundwater arsenic contamination has a psychological health impact on the inhabitants of the arsenic-affected middle Gangetic plain. Diseased inhabitants are affected more. Mental health problems and stigma have a strong impact on the well-being of diseased inhabitants. Implication: Highlights the psychological health impact of groundwater arsenic contamination, that needs more targeted interventions. Calls for policies and programs to enhance stigmatisation, mental health support, and community-based activities for the well-being of this population and to attain the UN sustainable development goal 3- good health and well-being for all.

1594

Nature exposure and mental health: The mediating effect of positive body image

Maria Isabel A. Samonte (1), Roseann Mansukhani (1), Patricia Simon (1) (2)



1. *De La Salle University, Philippines;*
2. *The University of Hong Kong, Philippines*

The increasing prevalence of mental disorders is a cause of concern because of its potential social, political, and economic implications; thus it is important to identify protective factors. Studies have shown that nature exposure is associated with mental health. However, there is still a dearth of studies exploring the mechanisms behind this association. This study examined positive body image as a pathway that could mediate the effect of nature exposure on mental health. An online questionnaire survey, which included Nature Exposure Scale, Body Appreciation Scale, and Positive Mental Health, was administered to 432 participants (78.2% female) in the Philippines aged 18–26 years old ($M = 22.71$, $SD = 2.36$). The mediating effect of positive body image on the relationship between nature exposure and mental health was examined using structural equation modelling (SEM). Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was also used to verify the factor structure of the variables. Results showed a significant indirect association between nature exposure and mental health. Positive body image fully mediates the relationship between nature exposure and mental health. These findings indicate that nature exposure influences the mental health of Filipino young adults by promoting positive body image. Implications of the findings will be discussed in terms of the Biophilia hypothesis and nature-based interventions.

1187

Predicting ecological favouritism through ecological and social dominance orientation

Seher Karasu (1), Hilal Peker-Dural (2) 1. *Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye;* 2. *Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Türkiye*

This study aimed to predict the resource allocation behaviour among ecological species using the variables of ecological dominance orientation (EDO), social dominance orientation (SDO), and human/environment-centred attitudes. The participants were given a hypothetical scenario and asked to distribute the resources among species. It was hypothesised that the EDO, SDO, and human/environment-centred attitudes would predict ecological favouritism behaviours (EFB). The researchers of this study use the concept of ecological favouritism as human behaviour to distribute a certain resource among species in the ecological system (human-animal-nature). The measurement of the distribution behaviour of allocating a specific resource among species in the ecological system (human-animal-nature) was inspired by the Tajfel Matrix. A Hierarchical Regression Model was conducted to predict ecological favouritism behaviours in a sample of 370

Turkish participants (age, $X = 27.34$, $S = 7.85$). The results showed that while SDO did not predict EFB ($\beta = -.06$, $t = -.115$, $p > .05$), EDO was negatively associated with favouring animals over humans ($\beta = -.10$, $t = -1.99$, $p < .05$). Individuals with human-centric attitudes tended to allocate resources to favour the human species when caught between human and animals ($\beta = -.11$, $t = -2.26$, $p < .05$) and nature-human categories ($\beta = .14$, $t = 2.62$, $p < .01$). Namely, individuals with human-centric attitudes showed ecological favouritism behaviours that prioritised humans over animals and nature. Those with environmental-centred attitudes, on the other hand, tended to favour nature over animals ($\beta = .19$, $t = 3.63$, $p < .001$) and showed a preference for the animal species over humans ($\beta = .14$, $t = 2.74$, $p < .01$). These findings suggest that EDO and environment/human-centred attitudes are crucial in changing EFB. These findings show the importance of emphasising that individuals are also a part of the ecosystem and activating an environment-oriented mentality in the fight against climate change.

623

Mind-set for sustainability and pro-climate action through India's mission LiFE

Parul Rishi *Indian Institute of Forest Management, India*

Human behaviours and lifestyles have left long-term cumulative influences on the sustainability of ecological systems. In general, there has been overwhelming attention attached to technological solutions for climate/sustainability promotion. However, it is a behaviour-centric approach as recommended by psychological and behavioural sciences, which can lead to behavioural transformation. For humans to effectively cope and adapt to the changing climate scenario, they need to alter their mindsets and lifestyles, which has been well reflected in India's Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment). To ensure the well-being of the planet as well as its habitats, we have to move from 'wanting change' to actually 'working for change'. A live demonstration of all the above is Dayalbagh, an eco-village and a temple of learning, which has made it possible to achieve the targets of 15 of the 17 SDGs. Extending compassionate care to inhabitants of planet Earth is an integral part of sustainable behaviour. Effective adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by all individuals, societies and nations following the Dayalbagh Eco-village model can help in the mitigation of climate change largely. A positive, pro-climate and sustainability-oriented mind-set and action (even if it means sacrificing some of the luxuries of life) is desirable at the global level for which mass efforts of behavioural and social scientists around the globe are needed as propagated under Mission LiFE. Multidisciplinary approaches integrating natural and behavioural sciences are

warranted in this regard, to give policymakers an insight into the various behavioural challenges and barriers to fortify policies for climate change and sustainability. Large-scale adoption of such behavioural choices can, in turn, inspire, push and motivate a good number of people to inculcate best behavioural practices for managing climate change and sustainability as being widely practised in Dayalbagh and tribal village clusters of Rajabourari.

595

Humanising Nature

Nicola Schutte (1), Belinda Flannery (1), Natasha Loi (1) 1. *University of New England, Australia*

Humans may have a need to affiliate with nature. This need has been termed biophilia. Humanising nature may connect to this need. An experimental design with 167 participants tested the hypothesis that a humanised description of the functioning of trees that focused on similarities between tree and human functioning would have a greater impact than a description of purely biological functions of trees. Participants randomly assigned to the humanising nature condition had higher mean scores for positive affect and empathy related to the target aspect of nature as well as greater pro-environmental intention than participants in the control condition. A MANOVA showed that the humanising nature condition had a significantly greater overall impact than the control condition. Positive affect and empathy were significantly different between groups. A serial mediation analysis found that positive affect and empathy connected humanising nature intervention with pro-environmental intention. Humanising nature holds promise as an approach to meeting biophilia needs.

429

Examination of intention-behaviour gap of protective actions in the face of earthquake disaster

Shoji Ohtomo (1), Reo Kimura (2) 1. *Kanto Gakuin University, Japan;* 2. *University of Hyogo, Japan*

People fail to take appropriate protective actions when natural disasters occur. Previous study indicates that the intention-behaviour gap is a psychological tendency that keeps people away from desirable behaviours. This study examines whether people's intentions lead to protective actions in the face of an earthquake during actual daily behavioural contexts. This study conducted an ecological momentary assessment to measure protective actions in a hypothetical earthquake. Participants received 3 random assessments (morning, daytime, night) per day on two consecutive days on weekdays and weekends. The study measured variables of behavioural contexts (e.g. time of occurrence of an earthquake, accompanying persons), protective reactions, evacuation behaviours, and intention to take protective

actions during a hypothetical earthquake. A total of valid 707 responses were returned from 153 participants. As a result, most people took motionless protective reactions (e.g. looking for further information about the earthquake) rather than physical reactions (e.g. opening the door to secure the way) when earthquakes occurred. Participants with accompanying persons were more likely to take motionless protective reactions than those without them. And most participants did not choose evacuation behaviours. Although participants with accompanying persons were less likely to take evacuation behaviours, participants without them decided on different choices depending on the time of occurrence of an earthquake. Participants without accompanying persons were less likely to take evacuation behaviours at night than in the morning. Participants had some degree of intention to take protective actions regardless of behavioural contexts. In conclusion, this study indicates that people are less likely to act according to their intentions of protective actions. Especially, people's decisions of protective actions are vulnerable to the influence of time and accompanying persons. This study suggests an intention-behaviour gap in protective actions depends on the intra and inter-personal factors of behavioural contexts in the face of disaster.

POSTER PRESENTATION

4392

Amplifying women's voices in environmental justice and culturally informed climate adaptation strategies

Erinn C. Cameron *Harvard University and Stellenbosch University, South Africa*
 Climate change disproportionately impacts women and is a critical social determinant of health associated with increased disease prevalence, poverty, socioeconomic inequalities, and violence. Combined with other intersecting factors, gender inequalities increase the severity of the climate crisis for women globally. Rather than focus on how women are more vulnerable to environmental degradation, my talk will address this topic from a strengths-based and feminist perspective. A feminist theoretical lens is crucial for understanding the effects of climate change from an environmental justice and human rights perspective, including a clearer understanding of how women are already addressing the climate crisis through action, policy, leadership, empowerment, knowledge, and representation contexts. The status and education of women are determining factors in societal and environmental well-being. Empowering women and amplifying their voices is crucial for developing effective climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

4191

Role of enculturation in inducing self-regulatory behaviour towards climate change mitigation

Gurupreeti Chouhan *Indian Institute for Forest Management, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India*

This study delves into the impact of the enculturation process on the acquisition of cultural knowledge and values, and its influence on self-regulated climate change behaviour among both tribal and non-tribal youths in a large state in central India. The investigation explores how enculturation shapes the attitudes and actions of youth in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, it examines how cultural contexts either facilitate or hinder the development of climate-ready behaviour (CRB). Emphasising the significance of understanding the role of culture in climate change behaviour, the study employs the stage model of self-regulated behaviour change (SSBC) and the concept of enculturation to elucidate the transformative impact on responsible behaviour among youth—the bearers of values and culture for a progressive future. The findings contribute valuable insights for designing culturally sensitive interventions aimed at enhancing sustainable practices and building resilience in the face of climate challenges.

4021

Meat-related cognitive dissonance study: Motivation for diet change by documentary exposure

Linda I. Marušáková (1) (2), Lea Jakob (3) *1. Charles University, Czechia; 2. University of New York in Prague, Czechia; 3. Charles University, 3rd Faculty of Medicine, Czechia*

The study included individuals who watched "Svědectví: Pravda, která měla zůstat skryta" documentary on a streaming service (between December 2021–2023) and agreed to complete a series of questionnaires exploring emotional reactions, defence mechanisms, motivation to refrain from consuming animals and their parts. The documentary included scenes of pain and animal abuse, including dehorning, teeth clipping, castration, calf weaning, and other painful routines, as well as slaughter. Based on the Meat-related cognitive dissonance theory, we have studied viewers' emotional responses after exposure to the content and the presence of commonly used unconscious defence mechanisms. The results include answers from 137 Czech speakers (64% women, *Age* = 27 years), with a balanced proportion of the sample being flexitarians, vegetarians, vegans, and conventional dieters. After watching the documentary, the strongest reported emotions were regret, disgust, sadness, and anger. Participants felt strongly motivated to change their approach to animals and food by the video content

(89%), 33% of respondents reported a desire to stop consuming all animal products, and 17% wanted to stop consuming meat after watching the documentary. Fear, surprise, and shame were strong predictors of motivation to change ($p < .001$), followed by anxiety and disgust strength ($p < .01$). Overall, we have found the motivation to remove all animal products and meat, specifically in flexitarians. Motivation to remove all animal products was lowest in individuals with higher Splitting defence mechanisms. Motivation to remove meat from the diet was more likely in individuals with higher Rationalisation, Displacement, and Isolation defence mechanisms. Future steps in this project will be presented, along with the longitudinal data collection focusing on the longitudinal effects of the documentary on motivation, and practical implications are discussed.

3954

Assessing environmental activism among young adults: Development and validation of the YA-EAS scale

Laura Prislei (1), Erica Molinaro (2), Stefano Livi (1) *1. Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy; 2. Florida Gulf Coast University, USA*

In response to the ongoing climate crisis (Hopkins, 2020), young adults have become a significant force advocating for environmental causes, engaging in a range of actions from moderate activities like sit-ins and marches to more extreme forms such as blocking traffic and symbolic artefact destruction (Arya & Henn, 2021). Understanding the extent of environmental activism among young adults is therefore crucial to channelling this passion. Although measures like the Environmental Action Scale (Alisat & Reimer, 2015) exist to assess environmental activism, many of these instruments primarily target general populations without specific consideration for young adults. Given the unique challenges this demographic faces regarding environmental issues, there is an urgent need to develop and validate measurement scales tailored explicitly to their context. This research aims to address this gap by introducing the Young Adults Environmental Activism Scale (YA-EAS), a comprehensive tool designed to measure environmental activism specifically among young adults (age 18–26). The YA-EAS aims to differentiate between extreme and non-extreme behaviours. In Study 1, an exploratory factor analysis involving 300 participants revealed a reliable scale with two factors: "extreme activism," representing engagement in radical actions, and "non-extreme activism," indicating moderate or conventional involvement in environmental causes. Additionally, to assess the scale's structural validity, participants evaluated the relevance of YA-EAS items to environmental activism and the perceived extremism of the mentioned behaviours. In Study 2, using a new



sample of young adults ($N = 300$), a confirmatory factor analysis validated the two factors identified in Study 1. Furthermore, correlations were examined between the two YA-EAS subscales and relevant variables to evaluate the scale's convergent and discriminant validity.

3854

The role of nature and its beauty in enhancing psychological well-being in adolescents

Ekaterina Kornilki *University of Crete, Greece*

There is growing evidence that contact with nature is associated with physical and psychological well-being. Time spent in natural environments increases self-esteem and positive affect, reduces mental fatigue, relieves stress, and improves concentration and the ability to perform demanding cognitive tasks (Kaplan, 2001; Keniger et al., 2013; Maller, 2009). Despite these benefits children and adolescents are often deprived of contact with nature as most of their activities are taking place indoors. This study aims to explore the relationship between nature contact, appreciation of beauty in nature, and nature connectedness. We also tested the hypothesis that nature connectedness and the appreciation of beauty in nature are associated with subjective and eudaimonic well-being. 80 adolescents living in urban environments were asked to complete the Nature Exposure Scale (Kamitsis & Francis (2013), the Appreciation of Beauty Scale (Diessner et al., 2008), the Connectedness to Nature Scale (Mayer & Frantz, 2004), the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (Tennant et al., 2007) and the Life Satisfaction Scale (Diener et al., 1985). The results showed that the relationship between nature exposure and connectedness was partially mediated by the appreciation of beauty in nature. Nature connectedness and the appreciation of beauty were associated with life satisfaction and mental well-being. The results suggest that encouraging nature connectedness and exploring beauty in nature can promote well-being in young people.

3510

Assessing pro-environmental behaviour in China: A study on the simplified PEBT paradigm

Rui Zheng *Institute of Psychology, CAS, China*

Accurate measurement of pro-environmental behaviour is crucial for advancing research in environmental psychology. This study seeks to evaluate the suitability of the Pro-Environmental Behavior Task (PEBT) paradigm within the Chinese context, addressing the limitations of current methods. While Lange and Iwasaki validated the PEBT in Belgium and Japan (Lange & Iwasaki, 2020; Lange et al., 2018), it is imperative to extend its applicability to Chinese samples, considering

China's global importance in tackling environmental challenges. This research aims to contribute valuable insights into the measurement of pro-environmental behaviours, enhancing our understanding of individuals' eco-friendly actions within the unique socio-cultural context of China. In this research, we engaged 299 Chinese university students as participants in our experiment. We made adjustments to the experimental parameters, including the manipulation of time differences and a reduction in the number of trials. The modified experiment maintained the anticipated effects, underscoring the significant influence of manipulated behaviour costs and environmental benefits on participants' choices. To validate the ecological validity of the experimental outcomes, we incorporated measurements of participants' carbon footprints, revealing a noteworthy correlation. Additionally, to assess the longitudinal stability of our measurement tool, we re-contacted participants from the initial experiment four months later, with 71 individuals participating in the retest. The results indicated that the stability of the experiment across two sessions exceeded that of traditional questionnaire measurements. This study contributes valuable insights into the robustness and applicability of the Pro-Environmental Behavior Task (PEBT) paradigm in the Chinese context, shedding light on the connection between experimental outcomes and real-world environmental behaviour.

3440

The walking focus group approach: A pilot study

Oriana Mosca (1), Emanuel Muroli (2), Eleonora Sottile (2), Ester Cois (3), Ivan Bleicic (2) *1. University of Cagliari, Italy; 2. Department of Civil, Environmental and Architecture Engineering, Italy; 3. Department of Political and Social Sciences, Italy*

The strategic initiatives proposed by the European Commission, such as the Green Deal, emphasise the need for policies facilitating behavioural transitions, particularly in the field of active mobility. There is a growing interest in experimenting with various tools and multi-disciplinary methodologies to observe, interpret, and represent urban spaces and social practices related to walkability and pedestrian accessibility. In this context, we propose an operational approach that applies psycho-socio-spatial research methods to analyse walkability, mobility patterns, and social practices in the use of space. Our goal is to explore the intricate relationship between the objective qualities of urban space (e.g. balance, safety, comfort, accessibility, interest, order, cleanliness) and inhabitants' and city users' perceptions, attitudes, and relations with that space. Employing a "multi-angulation method," we extracted insights from fieldwork conducted in a case-study area in Cagliari,

Italy, in the neighbourhood of Is Mirrionis. We examined university students' interdisciplinary experience during an international summer school dedicated to walking in cities, held at the University of Cagliari in the summer of 2023. Using a "multi-angulation method," insights were gathered from fieldwork in a case-study area in Cagliari, Italy. Additionally, a Walking Focus Group (WFG) was employed as a novel method to integrate students' findings through quantitative analysis methods, contributing to the final interpretive synthesis. The results underscored the WFG's effectiveness in data collection and its role in formulating design policies, hypotheses, projects, and actions to enhance urban environments for walking and active mobility. The discussion highlights practical and methodological implications for the study area, project execution, and policy proposals.

3275

Human-Object interaction, connectedness with nature, and well-being

Hiroko Kamide (1), Arai Tatsuo (2)

1. Nagoya University, Japan; 2. The University of Electro-Communications, Japan

This study aimed to explore the relationship between interactions with common objects (such as stationery, clothing, and tools) and their impact on an individual's sense of connectedness with nature, environmentally conscious actions, and overall life satisfaction. While prior research has primarily delved into the link between awareness of and behaviours related to nature through direct education and experiences in the natural environment, our focus was on the origin of the objects that constitute our daily surroundings, all of which are inherently rooted in the natural world. To investigate this relationship, we conducted an online survey involving 1,102 Japanese participants. They completed a measure assessing interactions with everyday objects based on two dimensions: care and learning. Additionally, participants were assessed on their levels of connectedness with nature, pro-environmental behaviours, and life satisfaction. The results revealed significant associations between interactions with everyday objects, characterised by care and learning, and the individuals' sense of connectedness to nature, pro-environmental behaviours, and life satisfaction. This study underscores the idea that interactions with commonplace items are not isolated occurrences but are connected to a broader awareness of and actions toward the natural world, influencing individual life satisfaction. Therefore, it is important to recognize that environmental consciousness and actions can extend beyond direct experiences with the natural environment and encompass day-to-day interactions with objects. Future research endeavours could explore how cultural factors shape

the relationship between human-object interactions, the connection to nature, environmentally conscious behaviours, and overall life satisfaction.

3171

The psychology of sustainable everyday life: Case studies from EU-funded projects in Italy

Giuseppe Carrus (1), Lorenza Tiberio (1), Federica Caffaro (1), Eugenio De Gregorio (2), Chiara Massullo (1), Stefano Mastandrea (1) 1. Roma Tre University, Italy; 2. Link University, Italy

We present the results of a case study conducted in Italy, in the context of the EU-funded HORIZON 2020 research project titled "Energy Efficiency through Behaviour Change Transition Strategies - ENCHANT". ENCHANT has reviewed and assessed previously available knowledge about behavioural interventions targeting energy consumption, and designed, conducted, and tested intervention strategies via RCT-like field experiments in six European countries (Norway, Austria, Italy, Germany, Romania, and Turkey). We present and discuss here the preliminary results of a field study testing the efficacy of an information-based behavioural intervention in Italy. The intervention was conducted through the active support of an Italian non-profit foundation devoted to the preservation of the natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage in central Italy, (the Fondazione Roffredo Caetani). The Fondazione Caetani is the organisation responsible for the management and conservation of the Ninfa Gardens, one of the most known natural sites and gardens in the world, which is usually visited by more than 80.000 visitors every year, and which is also designated as a natural monument by the Italian Republic. Results of our case study ($N = 1114$) showed that an intervention based on the provision of climate-related information, presented during the visit to such an aesthetically pleasant natural and historical setting increases individual willingness to donate money for renewable energy projects. Also, our results suggested that feelings of connectedness to nature predict beliefs in global warming, through the mediation of discrete emotions such as guilt and happiness. We also present the preliminary results of the Italian case studies conducted under the JPI-Solstice funded project "CleanCultures", aimed at promoting sustainable lifestyle change in real-life contexts such as residential neighbourhoods in Central Italy and Sardinia. We discuss the theoretical and practical implications of these findings for promoting sustainable lifestyles and environmental education through nature-based solutions.

3112

Using character strengths to support the ecological transition of organisations

Alexis Gay (1), Vincent Angel (1), Cécile Dantzer (1) 1. University of Bordeaux, France

Tackling ecological and social challenges requires a better understanding of individual behaviour within its social context. To this end, social and positive psychology are well-suited, as they offer insights into people's rationale for adopting ecological practices in a working environment. This contribution explores the use of character strengths to promote a virtuous circle between employee well-being, organisational objectives, and ecological transition goals. Mobilising character strengths, can foster ecological transition by strengthening a sense of capability and promoting behaviours conducive to the ecological transition (Karremans, Van Lange, & Holland, 2005; Fraijo et al., 2010; He, Greenberg, & Huang, 2010; Van Lange, 2000; Hargreaves, 2010; Wiesenfeld, 1996; Corral-Verdugo, García, et al., 2010). Character strength mobilisation, conditional to perceived organisational practices, rests on a positive socio-moral climate (Höge, Strecker, Hausler, Huber, & Höfer, 2020). Exploring Seligman and Peterson's taxonomy, we offer a three-step exploration of character strengths. We first provide an overview of different conceptualizations of character strengths by various theories: positive trait theory (Seligman and Peterson, 2004), the broaden-and-build theory (Fredrickson, 2001), the growth mindset theory (Dweck, 2007), the theory of self-determination (Deci and Ryan, 1975), the self-discrepancy theory (Higgins, 1987), and the flow theory (Csikszentmihályi, 1975). We then question the relevance of its conceptualization and use in the business context of ecological transition. Finally, we investigate the practical implementation of this use in organisational support. We conclude by proposing to develop the use of character strengths at work and to develop a positive socio-moral climate to optimise the ecological transition of the organisation.

2829

Japanese neighbourhood association and similar systems in Germany and Taiwan

Takehiko Y. Baba Japan Institute for Group Dynamics, Japan

The operational dynamics of local community units in one's hometown significantly influence the effectiveness in addressing local challenges and improving residents' quality of life. This study focuses on the Neighborhood Association (NA) system in Japan, characterised by an average unit size of approximately 120 families and a population coverage ratio of approximately 80%. NAs predominantly rely on residents' voluntary engagement, concurrently being perceived as quasi-official entities. Importantly, the absence of a public election system for NAs does not diminish their recognition as representative bodies by most

municipal governments. While the Japanese NA structure boasts a history spanning over a millennium, drawing influence from Chinese systems and rice cultivation culture, contemporary NA activities encounter challenges in preserving their original value. Particularly for Japanese citizens, neighbourhood ties are deemed essential for effective disaster management. However, the traditional NA structure is considered antiquated and insufficient in addressing the evolving needs of residents. The author's decade-long investigation of NAs in Japan, coupled with a six-year experience as an executive staff member within an NA, forms the empirical foundation of this study. Beyond the confines of Japan, the research extends its scope to explore analogous local units in Germany, exemplified by Wohnungs-bau-genossenschaft, and Taiwan's Village (Li) System. A comparative analysis reveals both shared characteristics and divergences between these models. Notably, the German system lacks integration with disaster management, whereas the Taiwanese system is founded on a public election framework, rendering it structurally more rational than its Japanese counterpart. In conclusion, the Japanese NA system, hinging on the principle of "full participation," faces contemporary disapproval as an unsuitable civic duty. The study recommends a transformative shift from the classic NA structure to a more responsive and adaptable paradigm. Information regarding your local community unit is welcomed!

2632

Urban greening and social context: Social capital, population, and zoning

Atsuhiko Uchida (1), Taishin Kameoka (2), Takeshi Ise (3), Hidetoshi Matsui (4), Yukiko Uchida (3) 1. Kobe University, Japan; 2. Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences, Japan; 3. Kyoto, Japan; 4. Shiga University, Japan

The benefits of urban greening, such as mitigating extreme temperatures and enhancing public health, have been widely acknowledged. However, the discussion regarding the interactions between greening and individuals' social capital remains insufficient. This study explored the correlation between greening and social capital in neighbourhoods, taking into account demographics and zoning in urban planning. The study focused on the urban area of Kyoto City, Japan, which has a long tradition of landscape policies and neighbourhood associations. Greening was objectively assessed using an automated method: the visibility of greenery in streetscapes from a human perspective was estimated by combining Google Street View images and a machine-learning model. Census and GIS (Geographic Information System) data from the Japanese government were employed for demographics and

zoning, and social capital was evaluated using survey data from the local government. After performing the LASSO (least absolute shrinkage and selection operator) regression model, variables with explanatory power for green visibility were selected. As a result, zoning categories exhibited plausible outcomes for green visibility, indicating that restricting commercial and industrial buildings would promote greening. Several household types and combinations of gender and age were found to correlate with green visibility, suggesting that areas with a relative abundance of plant greenery might be favoured by residents with specific attributes and living arrangements. Notably, the selected social capital variable exhibited a negative correlation with green visibility, in contrast to prior studies. In this case, planting can be construed as conspicuous consumption, visualising economic competition in the neighbourhood and adversely impacting cooperative behaviour. Consequently, the social context of the area should be considered in urban planning for greening, and additional studies are needed to examine the causal relationship.

2431

How to enhance employees' green behaviour and organisational environmental citizenship behaviour?

Ying-Lien Ni (1), Che-Chun Kuo (2), Shih-Chi Hsu (3), Wen Hsin Chang (4), Lung Hung Chen (5) 1. National Chiayi University, Taiwan; 2. National Taiwan University of Sport, Taiwan; 3. Central Police University, Taiwan; 4. National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan; 5. National Taiwan Sport University, Taiwan

The promotion of employees' green behaviour and organisational environmental citizenship behaviour, aiming for environmental friendliness and sustainable practices, has emerged as a critical concern within business organisations, particularly in the academic research domain. Accordingly, this study delves into the interplay between the trait of self-control, green behaviour, and organisational environmental citizenship behaviour, and examines the moderating impact of beliefs in self-control. A sample of 216 employees (130 females and 86 males) from the sports and leisure industry participated in a longitudinal study, completing questionnaires twice over a two-month interval. The participants, with a mean age of 43.37 years ($SD = 11.44$). Educational backgrounds varied, with 146 employees holding a high school diploma or lower, 63 employees having a college or university degree, and 7 employees with a graduate degree or higher. On average, they worked 8.27 hours per day ($SD = 0.81$). The findings indicated a positive correlation between participants' self-control and green behaviour, as well as a positive association between self-control and organisational environmental citizenship

behaviour. Additionally, the results unveiled that the relationship between self-control and green behaviour was moderated by employees' beliefs in self-control. Similarly, employees' beliefs in self-control moderated the relationship between self-control and organisational environmental citizenship behaviour. This research not only broadens the focus of attention on environmental sustainability concerns within sports and leisure organisations but also furnishes specific managerial strategies aimed at fostering employees' green behaviours in the workplace.

2267

Network analysis of noise exposure and mental health outcomes among adult residents

Yu Li (1), Yanan Jiang (2), Ruiliang Zhao (2), Daniel H. Ruan (1) 1. BNU-HKBU United International College, China; 2. Macau University of Science and Technology, China

Objective: Previous work has provided evidence that environmental noise exposure contributes to mental health problems. However, it remains unclear the associations between noise exposure and mental health symptoms. Network analysis, a new approach to exploring symptom-level interactions, can be used to address this question. Using network analysis, this study aimed to investigate which depressive and anxiety symptoms are associated with environmental noise exposure. Methods: The seven-item Generalised Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7) and nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) were administered to 5141 adult residents to estimate their depressive and anxiety symptoms. Participants also self-rated their noise exposure in the past week. Network analysis with graphical LASSO and extended Bayesian information criterion was applied. Results: Noise exposure was directly linked to two depressive symptoms, "sleep" and "fatigue", and two anxiety symptoms, "trouble relaxing" and "irritability", and further indirectly linked to other symptoms through these four. Conclusions: These findings suggest that noise exposure contributes to depression and anxiety by influencing some specific symptoms first. Future studies could examine the generalizability of these findings to other noise measures such as noise annoyance.

2229

The mediating role of neighbourhood attachment on the relationship between city attachment and city

Ebrar Y. Kanık Istanbul University, Türkiye Research on place attachment and place identity has emphasised that relationships between individuals and places can vary in scale from individual residences to the broader national

context. However, there has been limited research on the influence of clearly bounded places, such as neighbourhoods, in shaping these relationships within the urban environment. Thus, this study aims to investigate the mediating role of neighbourhood attachment on the relationship between City Attachment and City Identity among residents of Istanbul. A cross-sectional study was conducted with a sample of 228 participants, (152 women and 72 men) aged 17–64 years, residing in diverse districts of Istanbul. Socio-demographic Information Form, Place Attachment Scale (at both neighbourhood and city levels), and City Identity Scale were administered. A mediator regression analysis was used to assess the mediating role of neighbourhood attachment on the relationship between city attachment and city identity. Results indicated that city attachment explained 22% of the variance in city identity (total effect $\beta = .23, p < .001$). Linear regression for mediation analyses revealed a decrease in the predictive effect of city attachment (total score) on city identity (total score) while controlling for the mediating effect of neighbourhood attachment. This partial mediation was statistically significant according to the Sobel test ($Z = 2.44, se = 0.012, p < 0.05$). The findings indicate that in a metropolis such as Istanbul, places with more distinct boundaries, particularly neighbourhoods, are important in terms of the relationships that are established with the city. Limitations and potential directions for further research are discussed within the relevant literature.

2142

Livestock or loved ones? Validating an open-source animal photo database of livestock and pets

Aleksandra Rabinoviitch (1), Dominika Bartosiak (1) 1. SWPS University, Poland

This study had a correlational design and aimed to develop and validate a database of dual-perspective, face-focused photographs depicting pets (dogs, cats, miniature rabbits) and livestock animals (pigs and cattle). Participants ($N = 268, 82\%$ women, $M_{age} = 28.2, SD = 8.5$) viewed 72 pairs of photographs and evaluated each animal's similarity across two photographs, as well as their valence, typicality, familiarity, cuteness, and dangerousness. The results confirmed that livestock animals received lower ratings in terms of similarity across the two photographs and were perceived as less positively valenced, less typical, less familiar, less cute, and more dangerous compared to pets. Furthermore, individual characteristics were found to be related to the perception of animals. Pet owners rated both livestock and pets more positively valenced and cuter than non-owners. Additionally, the frequency of meat consumption was associated with perceiving livestock animals as less positively valenced, less cute, and more dangerous.

The database provides realistic and valid stimuli, which have the potential to facilitate investigations into animal perception and recognition within the context of human-animal relationships.

2111

Review of psychological parameters as certification criteria for health parks: A preliminary study
Valeria Vitale (1), Marino Bonaiuto (1), Valeria Chiozza (1), Ferdinando Fornara (2), Uberta Ganucci Cancellieri (3), Luisa Langone (4), Francesca Pazzaglia (5), Alessandra Ruberto (4), Claudio Zullo (4) 1. Sapienza University of Rome, Italy; 2. University of Cagliari, Italy; 3. University for Foreigners "Dante Alighieri" of Reggio Calabria, Italy; 4. National Council of the Order of Psychologists (CNOP), Italy; 5. University of Padua, Italy

Numerous studies emphasise the positive impact of natural environments on physical and psychological health. Recent research highlights urban parks as potential interventions for health issues (Keniger et al., 2013). However, not all natural environments offer equal benefits (Herzog et al., 2003). Variations in landscape types, elements, and spatial characteristics determine effects on aesthetic preference, regenerative perception, and health promotion. This work focuses on indicators relevant to parks' effects on users' well-being. After an initial literature review, relevant indicators were identified and for each of them, the following parameters were determined: requirement (necessary quality for certification), critical thresholds (minimum acceptable level), objective (quantifiable design characteristics) and/or subjective measurements (user judgments). Then, an experimental study is conducted on four indicators (blue elements, floral coverage, chromatic biodiversity, faunal biodiversity), using AI-generated images, with the same urban park as a baseline, in which each of the targeted indicators was added singly, creating a new image. Pre-testing in a pilot study confirmed the effective perception of images based on the relative presence of each indicator. The exploratory objective is to examine indicators' effects on place attractiveness, willingness to visit, place perception in terms of pleasantness and relaxation, emotional reactions in terms of valence and arousal, perceived restorativeness, and potential selection of the place for emotion regulation. In synergy with experts from different disciplines, the ultimate goal is to certify parks as "Health Parks", possessing an adequate level of the identified indicators and thus characterised by a high potential for benefits. The associated certification system is promoted by various Italian entities, including Assoverde and Confagricoltura. The study holds significant importance for informing policy-making

and the design/management of both existing and new urban parks to enhance benefits and people-place interactions

1868

Health versus environment in alternative meat adoption: An experiment of communication strategies
Kohei Obama (1), Kazane Itoi (1), Naoko Kaida (1) 1. University of Tsukuba, Japan
 Meat production and supply sectors contribute a considerable amount of GHG emissions in the food supply systems, which account for up to nearly 40% of the total emissions. Like many other countries, meat consumption accounts for Japan's most significant portion of food-borne household GHG emissions. General consumers are unaware of these facts and available options such as reducing red meat consumption and adopting alternative meat such as plant-based meat. While information about the environment is relevant to this issue, health could be more potentially effective as the issue is closely related to daily dietary habits. However, it has been little studied. The present study aimed (1) to identify factors that encourage and discourage meat consumption reduction and alternative meat adoption (i.e. pro-environmental food choice in the climate change context) and (2) to examine the effectiveness of providing persuasive communication information on encouraging these food choices. Five information conditions, namely, general request, recommendation, health-related norm, environment-related norm, and loss aversion, were examined in an online experiment by Japanese consumers ($n = 281$). The unpaired t -test results indicate that both food choice intentions were higher in the recommendation, environmental norm, and health norm conditions than in the control (i.e. no information) condition, with slightly more significant changes in the health norm condition. The multiple regression results suggest that positive attitudes to alternative meat (i.e. better taste and texture, availability, and food preparation) would not only facilitate alternative meat adoption but also reduce red meat consumption. This study suggests that specific information such as food preparation methods and other information to stimulate health considerations effectively encourages pro-environmental food choice.

1808

Predictors of climate change anxiety among South Africa university students

Erinn C. Cameron (1) (2) 1. Harvard University, USA; 2. Stellenbosch University, USA

While the physical effects of climate change and the mental health effects of climate-related disasters have been widely documented, climate change anxiety has been less studied, especially outside of a Western context. Younger generations will be particularly

affected by climate change during their lifetimes. The university setting and its students are uniquely positioned to enact social and cultural change regarding environmental issues. Additionally, anxiety and depression are higher among university students, and worrying about climate change may exacerbate existing mental health conditions, especially in regions thought to be most susceptible to climate change, such as sub-Saharan Africa. South Africa is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, with Cape Town experiencing a severe water shortage, which is projected to intensify. Our study assessed the relationship between several psychological, experiential, and behavioural factors and climate change anxiety among university students studying in the Western Cape, South Africa. The prevalence of climate change anxiety was moderate, while the prevalence of general anxiety and depression was low. Climate change anxiety was higher among students with higher general anxiety, higher depression, higher environmental concern, higher nature-relatedness, higher climate-related information-seeking behaviour and exposure, more pro-environmental behaviours, more climate impacts experienced, and more visits to green space. Correlations with climate change anxiety were highest with climate-related information-seeking behaviour, nature-relatedness, pro-environmental behaviour, and general anxiety. Further research is needed to assess the prevalence and severity of climate change anxiety and predictors to inform the development of prevention and intervention strategies in university settings. Coping, resilience, and cultural implications should also be examined.

1798

Approval of coloured façades among architects and laypersons and their connection to cultural capital

Mateusz Strzałkowski (1), Maria Lewicka (1) 1. Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

Pastelosis is a phenomenon that originated in Poland in the 1990s as a reaction to the grey colour of modernist settlements that dominated communist urban spaces. This is manifested in changing the building façades through the introduction of pastel colours and their compositions. Critics of pastelosis attribute its popularity to the low level of architectural taste among the Polish population. Liking pink, orange, or blue elevations would thus be a sign of low cultural capital and the lack of aesthetic training. The study seeks to investigate (1) acceptance of different levels of pastelosis, (2) whether acceptance of pastelosis differentiates laypersons and experts (people with training in architecture), and (3) whether attitudes toward elevations differing in the level of



pastelosis are related to cultural capital (institutional, material, and embodied). In the experiment, participants ($N = 507$, including 171 experts) evaluated four different façades differing in colour (grey, pastelosis, medium pastelosis, and antipastelosis), and were tested with respect to various measures of cultural capital and socio-demographics. Elevations with pastel colours were generally preferred to traditional grey colours. Experts were more critical of all changes than were the laypersons. More consistent relations between cultural capital and evaluations of facades were found for low than high cultural capital. Popular tastes were consistently positively associated with the acceptance of pastel colours on buildings' elevations, whereas the relationship between high cultural capital and evaluations of facades depended on the type of cultural capital and was less pronounced. This study adds to the existing research on cultural capital, extending it to architectural tastes.

1748

Talking green to be seen - the link between organisational identity and employee green behaviour

Dominika Jurgiel (1), Adrian D. Wójcik (1), Aldona Glińska-Noweś (1)

1. Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland
We explore links between various forms of employee green behaviour (EGB) and defensive and secure organisational identification. The defensive identity (organisational narcissism), stemming from the conviction of one's group superiority, is associated with great care for the group reputation and little concern for well-being of the in-group members. It serves as a way to compensate for one's inferior image. Genuine willingness to benefit the group through one's action is related to a secure identity, which lacks the narcissistic component of the former and its anxiety about the group's image. Previous research reveals that defensive forms of identity are connected to support of greenwashing practices – actions that have little positive environmental impact, but present groups as pro-environmental. In a pilot study, we presented office employees with a list of 160 ways to behave in pro- (or anti-) environmental manner in their workplaces and observed six distinct EGB clusters: reducing, reusing, recycling (3R), saving energy, anti-environmental behaviour and indirect green behaviour (that is purely declarative support of the environmental cause aimed at mobilising others). In two studies conducted on representative samples of Polish office employees ($N = 813$ and $N = 1228$), we replicated those findings in the organisational setting. We found that organisational narcissism was positively associated with anti-environmental behaviour and indirect green behaviour (e.g.

encouraging others to protect nature), but not related to 3R behaviours (recycle, reuse, reduce). On the contrary, secure identification was positively related to 3R and negatively linked to anti-environmental behaviour. The results of the study suggest that organisations that cultivate the belief among employees that their company is exceptional and deserves special treatment may expose themselves to unproductive green behaviours among their workforce.

1508

Indonesia Emas 2045: Hope and psychology for the future

Dr. Arief Budiarto (1), Mulyanto (1)
1. HIMPSI, Indonesia

This paper explores the concept of “Indonesia Emas 2045”, a vision for a prosperous Indonesia by the year 2045. It delves into the psychological aspects that could influence the realisation of this vision, focusing on the role of hope and future-oriented thinking. The paper argues that cultivating a positive psychological environment is crucial for achieving national goals and aspirations. It further discusses various psychological strategies and interventions that could be employed to foster hope and resilience among the Indonesian population. The paper concludes by emphasising the importance of integrating psychological insights into policy-making and planning for a brighter and more prosperous future for Indonesia.

1394

Effect of media exposure on causal attribution of climate change: A cross-cultural comparison

Kaori Ando (1), Tomohiro Ioku (2), Ayumi Kambara (3), Junkichi Sugiura (4), Erika Kanayama (5), Susumu Ohnuma (6)
1. Nara Women's University, Japan; 2. Osaka University, Japan; 3. Kyoto University of Advanced Science, Japan; 4. Keiko University, Japan; 5. Doshisha University, Japan; 6. Hokkaido University, Japan

(1) Introduction: Climate change is increasingly recognized as an issue affecting the entire world and its causal attribution was related to the implementation of environmental behaviours (Ferguson & Branscombe, 2010). Therefore, this study aims to investigate the impact of media exposure on the causal attributions of climate change. Moreover, cross-cultural comparisons are needed because perceptions of climate change differ even among Asian countries (Tam et al., 2023). Hence, this study examines the effects of media exposure on the causal attribution of climate change in the USA, Germany, Korea,

and Japan. (2) Method: We conducted an online survey in 2022 in the United States, Germany, Korea, and Japan simultaneously. We aimed to balance the respondents according to their age and gender. We received a total of 2,516 valid responses (628, 642, 638, and 608 in the United States, Germany, Korea, and Japan, respectively). (3) Results and discussion: The majority of the respondents in Korea attributed climate change to human activity (83%), followed by Germany (79%), Japan (75%), and the United States (62%). Females attributed climate change to human activity more than males. Causal attribution of climate change was related to the implementation of environmental behaviours, consistent with the previous study. Multinomial logistic regression analysis showed that television and online news have impacted the causal attributions in all the countries except for exposure to television in the US. The influence of newspapers and books or magazines varied between countries while social networking services had little or no effect. The contents of online news are expected to be similar worldwide, whereas those of other media would vary in different countries. The results showed that causal attributions of climate change differ according to the media one is exposed to, and that the degree of media influence varies between countries.

1123

The general applicability of 'Ibasho': A survey of Japanese and Chinese adolescents

Liuhi Yang Tokyo University, Japan

'Ibasho', a concept indigenous to Japan, is defined as a place where one feels a sense of acceptance, ease, and comfort. Multiple studies in Japan have verified that Ibasho is essential for one's mental health and well-being. To examine the universality of this concept and clarify the actual situation of Ibasho in adolescence, a questionnaire study was conducted with Japanese middle and high school students ($N = 712$) and Chinese middle and high school students ($N = 1357$). Chinese participants were shown the definition of Ibasho and asked about the number and type of Ibasho they had. Japanese participants were not shown the definition but were asked the same questions. The results showed a high degree of similarity between Chinese and Japanese participants. Regarding the number of Ibasho, around 80% of both groups of participants had one to three Ibasho, while around 2% of participants felt that they had no Ibasho at all. These results suggest that although Ibasho is considered to be a concept unique to Japan, the psychological significance might not be limited to Japan but could provide a useful perspective for psychological research in other countries.