

social density. The suggested role of privacy in perceiving density as crowding further necessitates investigation. **Objective:** This study examined the sequential relationship of residential density on subjective crowding on self-reported aggression. Perceived privacy was hypothesized to mediate the relationship between residential density and subjective crowding. **Materials and Methods:** An online cross-sectional survey was conducted with individuals (n=300) using the crowd-sourcing platform Prolific during the COVID-19 lockdown in June 2020 in the United Kingdom. **Results:** Bootstrapped path analysis examined the hypothesized relationships in three hierarchical models, controlling for age, gender, and employment. The first model showed higher aggression levels for those experiencing higher residential density. In the second model, residential density was associated with subjective crowding, which in turn was (more strongly) associated with aggression. In the final model, perceived privacy significantly mediated the relationship between residential density and subjective crowding. **Conclusions.** Results suggest that when objective living space per person is low, it can affect residents' perceived ability to control privacy, resulting in feelings of crowding and subsequent aggression. Our findings have implications for housing planning and policy shifting the focus away from size to floor plan quality in promoting residents' wellbeing.

Keywords: COVID-19, crowding, housing, privacy, aggression

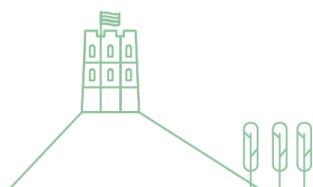
PSI-031

ID-478: UNRAVELING THE SOCIAL STRUCTURING OF COASTAL VISITATION BEHAVIORS TO UNDERSTAND HEALTH IMPACT DISPARITIES

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Coastal destinations are widely recognized for their benefits to tourism and human health, yet limited research has investigated the diverse behaviors exhibited in these environments. This study explored patterns in visitors' activities and social interactions at the coast and examined how these behaviors relate to visit frequency, seasonality, visit duration, and demographic, socio-economic, and health characteristics. We drew data from a cross-sectional survey data of a representative sample of Flemish coastal visitors (N=1302) in Belgium in 2022. The analyses followed the principles of Bourdieu's theory of distinction and applied multiple correspondence analysis and hierarchical cluster analysis to uncover structuring dimensions and typologies. Four dimensions mapped the key variation in coastal visits: (1) visit frequency, (2) preference for natural vs. built environments, (3) visits with family vs. friends/alone, and (4) socialization vs. exploration. Five typologies were segmented: 'Salty Socializers,' 'Family Trippers,' 'Singles In The City,' 'Senior Foodies,' and 'Lone Roamers'. Visitors' exposure to the coast clearly varied with age, household situation, and level of social support. By introducing a new sociological perspective to the field of nature-and-health, we illuminate the pivotal role of citizens' social capital and various other individual characteristics for understanding coastal visitation behaviors and repercussions for health. Future research should not only examine the roles of age, sex/gender, and socio-economic status when assessing the use and effects of restorative environments in the context of health and well-being, but also the role of citizens' social context.



Keywords: blue space, visits, social segmentation, activities, health

PSI-032

ID-672: IDENTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL PREDICTORS OF BRAIN STRUCTURE - A VOXEL-WISE APPROACH

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Urbanisation and population ageing are two defining global trends of the 21st century (United Nations, 2017; 2018) with significant implications for public health. Emerging evidence suggests that living environments, such as urban areas, are intricately linked to brain structure. For instance, exposure to high levels of air pollution has been associated with reduced corpus callosum and amygdala volumes, as well as increased global and local atrophy (e.g., Wilker et al., 2015; Chen et al., 2015; Xu et al., 2023). Conversely, living in green, unpolluted environments and engaging in outdoor activities have been correlated with structural changes in the prefrontal cortex (e.g., Kühn et al., 2022; Kühn et al., 2023; Casanova et al., 2016). However, there are still contradictory results. To address this, we applied a fully data-driven, exploratory framework to investigate how features of the physical and social environment predict brain structure. Using a sample of ~13,000 older adults from the UK Biobank (Sudlow et al., 2015; Miller et al., 2016), we extracted latent environmental features via clustering and factor analysis, and conducted voxel-wise Elastic Net regressions to identify which features best predict grey and white matter volumes. By employing a data-driven, exploratory approach that focuses on the relationship between living environments and brain structure rather than specific environmental features or predefined brain regions, this methodology aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the association between living environments and brain structure.

Keywords : environmental neuroscience, brain structure, feature selection, physical environment, social deprivation

PSI-033

ID-580: EXPLORING HOW PERSONALITY AFFECTS THE WELLBEING BENEFITS OF IDENTIFICATION WITH NATURE, PLACE AND COMMUNITY

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Introduction: The Social Identity Approach to Health (SIAH) suggests that identifying with personally meaningful groups provides access to psychological resources with positive consequences for wellbeing. Historically, SIAH has focussed on the benefits of belonging to social groups, but identification with nature or place may similarly influence wellbeing via SIAH processes. Further, personality may influence the

