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Entry	Date	Article Title	Synopsis (Keyword Search=Use CTRL-F)	Publication	Volume, Issue	Pages
147	2/2/2009	Do eye movements measured across high and low fascination photographs differ? Addressing Kaplan's fascination hypothesis	In a study conducted by Rita Berto and others, Kaplan's fascination study was applied to the concept of soft fascination with regards to natural scenes. The hypothesis tested was that if shown high fascination photographs such as urban and industrial scenes, eye movement would be different than when a participant viewed a low fascination photograph such as a nature scene. Photographs were rated on a scale from high to low fascination and then viewed by graduate students from the University of Padova. An Eye Position Detector System tracked eye movements and results were recorded. These results showed a support for the researcher's hypothesis as well as consistency with Kaplan's fascination hypothesis.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	28, 2	185-191
146	2/2/2009	Engaging with the Natural Environment: The Role of Affective Connection and Identity	Based upon previous research suggesting that experience with natural environments contributes to positive environmental attitudes and behaviors such as recycling, Hinds and Sparks conducted a testing three key hypotheses. The first hypothesis stated that a connection with a natural environment would be a significant indicator of the participant's willingness to engage in a natural environment. The second hypothesis asserted that environmental identity would also be a significant indicator and the third hypothesis stated that participants from rural environments would have higher ratings of affective connection, behavioral intentions, and attitudes. These hypotheses were tested at the University of Sussex using 199 undergraduate social science students. The results of the study show that each predictor variable fell within the acceptable bounds of tolerance with no considerable difference between male and female. The researchers assert that the study offers an insight into the need to view relationships with nature through affective connection.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	28, 2	109-120
145	2/2/2009	Environmental Personalization and Elementary School Children's Self-Esteem	This study, conducted by Lorraine Maxwell and Emily Chmielewski, examines the effect of the physical environment of a classroom upon the self-esteem of children. The role of the physical environment in the development of self-esteem was judged on the adequacy of seven aspects: social spaces, boundaries, privacy, personalization, complexity, scale, and adjacency. The article argues that their environment sends a message to children of whether or not they are worthy of a clean, organized classroom. To test this argument, classrooms were encouraged to allow children to personalize their workspace to increase self-esteem and performance. Following the six week study, it was found that the classrooms that encouraged personalization of space saw a measurable increase in self-esteem scores in students.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	28, 2	143-153
144	2/2/2009	Contact with Nature, Sense of Humor, and Psychological Well-Being	A study conducted by Thomas Herzog and Sarah Streyve examined the possible connection between humor and contact with natural environments and the possible related benefits for psychological well-being. A survey was given to 823 undergraduate college students to study the links between contact with nature and a positive disposition in increasing well-being. Four hypotheses were tested: 1) contact with nature could not fully impact an individual without a sense of humor; 2) either humor or contact with nature is beneficial, but the combination produces no significant additional benefit; 3) the combination of humor and nature each adds its potential benefits; and 4) the combination produces no increase in well-being. As outlined in the article, the benefits were measured under the psychoevolutionary theory (PET) and attention restoration theory (ART). Results from the study were included in the article, but due to problems encountered in the survey process, results were listed as tentative.	Environment and Behavior	40, 6	747-776
143	1/1/2009	The Childcare Environment and Children's Physical Activity	In order to reverse the obesity trend in young American children, these authors have addressed the childcare environment as a tool to promote healthy activity for children at an early age. In this study, they collected information related to environmental and social factors affecting physical activity through observations, interviews, and surveys from 20 childcare centers across North Carolina. Using established scales and measurement tools such as the Environmental and Policy Assessment and Observation tool, the authors were able to make conclusions from the information they obtained. As expected, centers with higher scoring environments yielded higher activity levels in children. Surprisingly, however, the presence of televisions and computers also yielded higher activity levels; this may be related to resources of childcare centers rather than activity itself.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	34, 1	23-29
142	12/23/2008	Objective Versus Perceived Walking Distances to Destinations: Correspondence and Predictive Validity	This study, conducted in Adelaide, South Australia, asked 100 participants to complete a survey related to neighborhood walkability. With 86 responding, researchers discovered connections between perceived distances and actual distances from home in two different neighborhoods. By selecting one neighborhood of high-walkability and one of low-walkability, the researchers made connections between physical activity and neighborhood design. One important discovery suggests that people overestimate walking distances for destinations under 375 meters from home. People correctly estimated distances when destination were between 750 to 1500 meters from home. Interestingly, the high-walkability neighborhood yielded greater overestimation of distances. The authors identify environmental aspects and personal traits to explain some results.	Environment and Behavior	40, 3	401-425

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141	12/23/2008	The Role of Qualitative Methods in Designing Health Care Organizations	In making a case for the importance of qualitative research in healthcare design, Johnson and Barach argue that the complexity of these environments can be understood most effectively through "observations, focus groups, and interviews." Qualitative research allows results to be connected to the "bigger picture," allowing for a stronger understanding of a complex environmental system. The authors describe how qualitative research can be effectively conducted and analyzed to maximize the accuracy and meaning of the results. Participants must be able to trust researchers and researchers must be honest with participants about the meaning of a study. Principles of these guidelines are evaluated in a random study relating to healthcare environments.	Environment and Behavior	40, 2	191-204
140	12/22/2008	Building the Evidence Base for Evidence-Based Design: Editors' Introduction	This short editorial makes a case for the need for evidence-based design in healthcare environments throughout the United States. As hospitals and healthcare environments begin the process of replacing and remodeling old and outdated facilities, evidence-based design needs to be at the forefront of this process of change. The editors point to several statistics that highlight the need for new research to inform design now and in the near future. According to Zimring and Bosch, \$76 billion a year will be spent on healthcare construction projects. Evidence-based design will make this expense effective.	Environment and Behavior	40, 2	147-150
139	12/22/2008	The impact of visual factors on noise annoyance among people living in the vicinity of wind turbines	Noise annoyance affects health outcomes among members of a communities around the world. In Sweden, researchers expanded this concept in their investigation of wind turbines and their effects on the people who live near them. Building on studies in road traffic noise, Pedersen and Larsman sought to understand the relationship between wind turbine visibility and noise annoyance by analyzing survey results from 1095 participants from 12 different geographical areas of Sweden. Several models for visibility and noise annoyance were developed and tested during the study. Attitudes toward wind turbines' visual effect on the landscape seemed to created more noise annoyance than attitudes toward wind turbines in general. Participants in flat landscapes saw greater correlations between visual attitudes and noise annoyance than those in hilly/rocky terrain.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	28, 4	379-389
138	12/4/2008	A Review of the Empirical Literature on the Relationships Between Indoor Environment and Stress in Health Care and Office Settings: Problems and Prospects of Sharing Evidence	Based on previous research, Rashid and Zimring provide a framework of "indoor environmental variables," including noise, air quality, ambient air temperature, and lighting, which may lead to stress in certain individuals. The authors note the importance of individual characteristics in levels of stress: a driven student would be less affected by noise than less-driven students in a classroom. Just as a personal trait may affect stress levels, other contextual aspects such as available time to complete a task and organizational factors also affect stress. Each environmental variable listed above is individually addressed as a potential stressor in both office and healthcare settings. For example, higher temperatures in office settings cause aggression while extreme high temperatures cause lethargy and decreased ability to read emotions.	Environment and Behavior	40, 2	151-190
137	12/4/2008	Trends: Healing Gardens	In this brief article by Clare Cooper Marcus, therapeutic gardens in healthcare environments are discussed so that the reader may grasp an understanding of accepted techniques for the design of these gardens. Marcus suggests a 7:3 ratio of green space to hardscape, connection and visibility to and from important interior spaces such as cafeteria and waiting rooms, and a variety of pathways in therapeutic gardens. While these "guidelines" are suggested by Marcus based on past research, she describes some of her recent observations. Hospitals and institutions are boasting of healing gardens, but many fall short of a true healing garden, causing a need for design certification. The need for landscape architects as designers of these spaces as well as the need for new research in environments other than traditional healthcare are stressed as well.	Contract Magazine	Date 10/6/2008	x-x
136	11/7/2008	Undertaking an Art Survey to Compare Patient Versus Student Art Preferences	Researchers conducted a survey with patients in a hospital, interior design students, and architecture/"building science" students to determine the extent to which each group prefers a certain type of art and how these preferences affect the health of patients in hospital environments. After extensive allusions to past research, the authors explain that participants in their study were asked two questions after viewing individuals art pieces: "How does the art make you feel?" and "Would you put it in your room?" Participants were also allowed to make general comments about the art pieces. Not surprisingly, patients preferred emotionally restorative nature scenes for their room while students selected images for other reasons. The authors boldly state that our own design implications may be interfering with proper selection for art in healthcare environments.	Environment and Behavior	40, 2	269-301

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135	11/6/2008	Design, Landscape, and Health	Steve Mitrione describes that the youngest generation in the U.S. may experience a decrease in longevity for the first time in our history if we do not begin to address the environment we live in as a catalyst for good health. The communities we live in must be designed with the health of the people in mind. Mitrione applies his knowledge of the medical world to the landscape that we live in. People have experience decreased health as a result of a lack of exercise (obesity and/or diabetes) and clean air (asthma). Psychoneuroimmunology, as describe in the article, is an emerging medical field that suggests chronic stress may result in limited recovery from illness. Basic principles of therapeutic design are addressed while Mitrione calls for collaboration among design and medical disciplines and a need for post-occupancy evaluation to inform future designs.	Implications	5, 4	1-8
134	10/23/2008	The Childhood Factor: Adult Visits to Green Places and the Significance of Childhood Experiences	Two similarly conducted studies performed in the United Kingdom have been reviewed and reinterpreted by the authors of this article to address adult access to natural areas and how their childhood experiences affect it. One study addressed the importance of certain green spaces to people and the people or groups that visited them. The second study addressed the effects of green spaces on peoples' well being by investigating the use of green spaces and general feelings toward them. Childhood experiences were not only linked to adult visits to green spaces but the degree to which the adults consider green spaces as physically, emotionally, or spiritually restorative.	Environment and Behavior	40, 1	111-143
133	10/23/2008	Anger and Stress: The Role of Landscape Paintings in an Office Setting	In this study by Roger Ulrich and others, the possibility of anger relief in office settings with paintings (abstract and nature) was applied to 210 college students who completed anger related task on a computer in a setting with or without paintings. Anger (trait and state) and stress have become important topics in office settings because of their links to aspects of decreased productivity as well as physical health. Findings were generally expected, but they found that males were much more influenced by paintings in every scenario, abstract or nature, than were females. Interestingly, males were positively affected by abstract paintings as well as nature paintings. Authors suggested this may be because the abstract art was curvilinear, organic, and "from nature." Results also revealed that stress mediated the levels of state anger in office settings.	Environment and Behavior	40, 3	355-381
132	4/29/2008	Physical Activity and Psychological Well-being Among Hong Kong Chinese Older Adults: Exploring the Moderating Role of Self-construal	This journal article addresses physical activity of older adults in Hong Kong and how it relates to psychological well-being and quality of life displayed through self-construal. Not only has physical activity been shown to improve personal well-being, but it has shown to improve social interaction among older adults. The objective was to compare cross-cultural results of the same studies that have been performed in western cultures. Eastern cultures, in contrast with Western (North American) culture, emphasize collectiveness of groups in society. Participants (102) completed questionnaires regarding physical activity, psychological well-being, and self-construal. Results revealed a correlation between satisfaction of social relationships and physical activity, but no other correlations were discovered; culture may influence benefits gained from physical activity.	International Journal of Aging and Human Development	66, 1	1-19
131	4/22/2008	Comparison of adult physical activity levels in three Swiss alpine communities with varying access to motorized transportation	Three communities, one free of vehicular traffic, were used for this study. The authors sought to understand the connections between transportation access, settlement structure, and basic socio-economic factors and how they relate to physical health. Physical activity in adults is important in maintaining low levels of obesity, and Switzerland is beginning to research this issue. Telephone interviews, related to transportation to work, leisure activity, and shopping activities, with 901 participants were used for data collection and analysis. Results revealed similar levels of vigorous physical activity across all communities, but lower levels of moderate physical activity in communities with access to cars were found. This results in higher total physical activity for people who consistently walk to work or shopping centers, supporting the role of walkability of neighborhoods.	Health and Place	13, 3	757-766
130	4/22/2008	Walkability of local communities: Using geographic information systems to objectively assess relevant environmental attributes	As the authors claim in this study, research involving physical environmental effects on physical activity should be objectively based in order to convince a larger audience of engineers, planners, and public health officials. By documenting aspects of the physical environment of neighborhoods with GIS in Australia, the authors hoped to better understand neighborhood walkability. Proximity and connectivity were described as most important in determining walkability and were used extensively in developing GIS data; datasets displayed: dwelling density, intersection density, land use, zoning and net retail area. High levels and diversity of each contribute to higher walkability. While these aspects of communities are important in determining walkability, there are many undesignated factors that caused "anomalies" in the study (trail networks, green space, etc).	Health and Place	13, 1	111-122

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129	4/21/2008	Do green areas affect health? Results from a Danish survey on the use of green areas and health indicators	A questionnaire was sent to randomly selected people in Denmark and 1200 people responded. The questionnaire focused on activities within and visitation frequency of green spaces as well as quality, proximity, and types of green space. It related these questions to questions of mental health and BMI. Owners of private or semi-private gardens near dwellings were likely to experience lower stress and obesity levels, while inhabitants of major urban centers were likely to experience high levels of stress as a result of longer distances to public green spaces. While frequency of use of public green space improves mental health, the authors suggest proximity is a more accurate predictor of mental health because proximity directly affects frequency of use. Green spaces within neighborhoods, even when not frequently visited by residents, affected overall healthy activity.	Health and Place	13, 3	839-850
128	4/21/2008	Perceived environmental determinants of physical activity and fruit and vegetable consumption among high and low socioeconomic groups in the Netherlands	By investigating the environmental determinants of healthy behavior in areas of different socio-economic status, these authors were able to interpret some environmental differences between high and low socio-economic status that lead to opposing health outcomes. They contacted participants for developing small focus groups to discuss healthy behavior and environmental determinants. A framework was developed for the study that included 4 categories: accessibility and availability (facilities needed for healthy/unhealthy behavior), psychosocial conditions (social relationships), cultural conditions (general values, cultural lifestyle, childhood experiences, etc.), and material conditions (financial problems, housing deprivation, etc.). Results revealed, among many other things, that all levels of socio-economic status benefited from social interaction.	Health and Place	13, 2	493-503
127	4/14/2008	The relationship between leisure, walking, and transportation activity with the natural environment	With several links to prior research, this study focused on characteristics of weather, topography, shade created by trees, and air quality and how they influence walking habits. Using data from previous telephone interviews, the authors were able to draw conclusions about environmental factors in relation to physical activity. Objective environmental data did not relate to trends in physical activity and were disregarded, but perceived aspects of the environment revealed some correlations. Weather conditions affected walking for transport but not for leisure activity. For those who perceived hills as being common in their neighborhood, leisure time physical activity was much lower. Those who perceived a lack of trees as "not a barrier," physical activity was higher. These results suggest that physical activity may influence perceptions of the environment.	Health and Place	13, 3	588-602
125	4/3/2008	Snapshots and snippets: General practitioners' reflections on professional space	In this report, the imperfect spaces that general practitioners use as their personal space at work are addressed as either workspace, re-appropriated space, life space or sacred space depending on the degree of personal influence on the space. Using photographic and biographical (participants' written accounts of a topic) data, the authors were able to formulate conclusions about workspace, relating to medical practice and self-identity, for general practitioners. Twelve participants were selected based on different levels of experience. Generally, practitioners had to "make due" with what they got for work space to personalize them. Sacred space (patient bed or couch area), however, is regarded as professional space where personal items would be immoral. This study reveals a low "self-esteem" among practitioners as they work with what is provided.	Health and Place	13, 2	532-544
124	4/3/2008	Factors affecting place of death in Western Australia	Beverley McNamara and Loma Rosenwax set out to understand statistics and preferences related to place of death in Western Australia. As previous studies discovered, most people prefer to die in their own home and, unexpectedly, many people preferred to die in hospices as well. Many demographic factors influence place of death (age, illness, marital status, place of residence, etc.). For this study, deaths from one of ten different palliative illnesses were recorded in a 30 month period for Western Australia. Of the 26,882 people who died, 48.6% died in hospitals, 35.8% died in their usual place of residence (20.2% private and 15.6% assisted living or nursing care), and 5.5% died in hospice. For those who died of cancer, 17.1% died in a hospice. Future planning should focus on making resources available for people who prefer to die at home.	Health and Place	13, 2	356-367
123	3/31/2008	Destinations that matter: Associations with walking for transport	Recent research has focused on the built environment as a determinant for walking and physical activity levels in adults in many places throughout the world. The built environment at the community level contributes most to transport-walking when land-uses are thoroughly mixed. This concept of mixed land-uses is vague, leading the authors to explore different types of commercial or residential land-uses that may have different effects on different users. Using the PLACE study from Adelaide, Australia, food/retail stores and parks were found to be accessed by foot more frequently than other destinations, such as schools or recreational facilities. Overall, more commercialized neighborhoods (high proportion of stores and workplaces) were more walkable than recreational neighborhoods (high proportion of recreational uses).	Health and Place	13, 3	713-724

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122	3/25/2008	Restorative places or scary spaces? The impact of woodland on the mental well-being of young adults	An increase in mental health problems for adolescents in the last 25 years has led the government of the UK to avert resources for the study and implementation of effective treatment and preventive measures. The present study addresses wooded landscapes and their therapeutic qualities for young adolescents. The authors sought to understand the extent to which adolescents used woodlands for restoration as well as why some adolescents have negative feelings toward wooded landscapes. Woodlands are addressed in terms of early childhood exploration and play, key influences on children's perceptions of woodlands, and the extent to which early experiences affect recreation choices as young adults. Using interviews, woodland walks, and craft sessions, emotions and perceptions of woodlands in adolescents were interpreted.	Health and Place	13, 3	799-811
121	3/19/2008	Perceived health is associated with visiting natural favourite places in the vicinity	While natural settings have been acknowledged as restorative environments, these researchers sought to understand the relationship between self/emotional-regulation and preferred natural settings for alleviation of negative emotions or stress. They predicted that people with certain health complaints (temporary, not overall perceived health) were more likely to visit a "favorite natural setting" and, after visiting, were more likely to experience positive attitude changes and less complaints. The predictions were confirmed by a survey of 211 participants of Helsinki, Finland, but some interesting statistics were revealed as well. Participants noted visiting natural settings alone and doing nothing in particular, supporting the theory of simply observing natural elements for emotional and physical benefit. Other statistics revealed similar preferences among sexes.	Health and Place	13, 1	138-151
120	3/19/2008	Is availability of public open space equitable across areas?	Availability of public open space is important in increasing physical activity and decreasing risk of certain diseases (cardiovascular, diabetes, etc.). Differences in socio-economic status may contribute to differences in availability of public open space and, in return, cause fluctuations in health among neighborhoods. This study sought to test this hypothesis in Melbourne, Australia by using GIS and census information. After statistics were adjusted for population, it was discovered that socio-economic status did not influence the availability of public open space. Physical barriers (major roads, crime, etc.) between residential areas and open spaces and, while defined as green, quality of open spaces were not addressed. As the authors suggest, further research should address quality, type, and aesthetics of public space.	Health and Place	13, 2	335-340
119	3/17/2008	Neighborhood Walkability and TV Viewing Time Among Australian Adults	Walkability of neighborhood environments may be related to residents' engagement in sedentary behavior, TV viewing in this case. Aspects of a walkable neighborhood include high housing density, street connectivity, land-use mix, and significant retail areas. The authors predicted that higher walkability of neighborhoods would lead to less sedentary behavior among residents. Using an existing survey of 2,650 participants from urban areas in Australia, the authors made conclusions about walkability and sedentary activities among inhabitants. While men spent more time in leisure time physical activity, both sexes were associated with equal amounts of TV viewing time. For men, walkability was not associated with TV viewing. Women tended to spend much less time watching television (nearly 30 min./day) in highly walkable neighborhoods.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	33, 6	444-449
118	3/17/2008	Neighborhood Design and Walking Trips in Ten U.S. Metropolitan Areas	This study was designed to designate specific design interventions which influence more extensive walking activity among residents in urban neighborhoods. A previous study suggests higher housing density, mixed land-use, gridded street networks, and shorter block lengths contribute to higher levels of walking activity. The authors also predicted that walking activity would be higher when less street parking is available and in older neighborhoods. Results revealed higher walking rates where business diversity, housing density, and four-way intersections were higher and parking space was lower. While the characteristics of neighborhoods contributed to higher walking rates, more than one characteristic should be present to sufficiently improve walking rates. The authors admit to using less specific, national-level data, for their study.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	32, 4	298-304
117	3/17/2008	Long-Term Physical Activity Patterns and Health-Related Quality of Life in U.S. Women	Physical activity has been extensively studied in terms of quality of life in the recent past; however, studies have not addressed long-term changes in physical activity and their effects on quality of life of individuals. Using the Nurse's Health Study and 63,152 female participants, the authors revealed some trends associated with long-term physical activity and quality of life. Increases in physical activity over a 10-year time period increased quality of life, but decreases in physical activity over the same time period decreased quality of life. Trends relating to social interaction were discovered as more activity resulted in higher levels of social interaction, meaning physical health is not the sole reason for exercise. Quality of life measures included: physical functioning, emotional and physical role limitation, bodily pain, vitality, social functioning, and mental health.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	32, 6	490-499

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115	3/15/2008	Neighborhood Walkability and the Walking Behavior of Australian Adults	This study addresses adult physical activity and environmental factors that contribute to either walking for exercise or for transport in several neighborhoods in Australia. While recreational facilities and aesthetics of activity settings contribute to walking for exercise, proximity and connectivity to destinations contribute to walking for transportation. The authors used prior statistics from a survey study with 2,650 participants. In order for the results to be accurate, socio-economic status was divided into low and high categories. Deprived areas were not compared to wealthy areas and vice versa. While measurement errors may be associated, it was discovered that higher proximity and connectivity were connected to higher weekly walking frequency but not to weekly walking duration. This means people walked more often but for less overall time.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	33, 5	387-395
114	3/13/2008	The Availability of Local-Area Commercial Physical Activity-Related Facilities and Physical Activity Among Adolescents	Not only does access to outdoor space improve physical activity, but access to commercial physical activity-related facilities has also been found to increase physical activity in adolescents. This study addresses the relationship between availability of exercise facilities and self-reported physical activity by 8th, 10th, and 12th grade adolescents in the United States. Adolescent physical activity has been related to preference and cost (monetary, availability, and otherwise). Using existing data from a nationwide survey combined with analysis related to exercise facilities, the researchers revealed small changes in frequent activity among adolescents based on the availability of exercise facilities. Results varied slightly depending on demographic statistics. More facilities would benefit girls, older adolescents, and those with lower socio-economic-status.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	33, 4	292-300
112	3/11/2008	Equitable Access to Exercise Facilities	Physical activity is important in mental and physical health, and exercise facilities are important in the promotion of physical activity among members of a community. This short journal article addresses geographical locations of exercise facilities in England in relation to levels of neighborhood deprivation. The difference was found to be four facilities per 100,000 people between least deprived and most deprived quintiles.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	32, 6	506-508
111	3/11/2008	Neighborhood Social Conditions Mediate the Association Between Physical Deterioration and Mental Health	Neighborhood environments contribute to mental health through individual perceptions and social and physical characteristics. The present study was designed to combine previous theories, models, and research into one theoretical model. Using a previous phone survey related to community health and concern, the researchers were able to gather some information about neighborhood conditions in two Michigan counties. The study yielded two competing models, one more relevant than the other. The more relevant model states that neighborhood deterioration and mental health are mediated by social behavior and neighborhood perceptions. The authors suggest community-level interventions should promote contact among neighborhoods and prevent deterioration altogether to improve mental health.	American Journal of Community Psychology	40, 3 & 4	261-271
110	3/11/2008	Housing for People with Serious Mental Illness: A Comparison of Values and Research	As a part of a larger study, this study contributes to a foundation for a housing program for those with serious mental illness in Ontario, Canada and, in particular, identifies common values that have been advanced for housing services; while not new research in itself, this article provides a framework for research and values of housing programs for those with serious mental illness. Sylvestre, Nelson, Sabloff, and Peddle propose a link between commonly held values and common variables in research on the topic. The authors address a housing program in therapeutic (choice and control, community integration, and quality) and citizenship values (access and affordability, accountability, and housing rights and legal security of tenure). It was concluded that more value is placed on "personal well-being" (therapeutic) than on "collective wellness" (citizenship).	American Journal of Community Psychology	40, 1 & 2	125-137
109	3/11/2008	Sense and Sensibilities: In Search of the Child-Friendly Hospital	Little attention has been given to perceptions of institutional settings like hospitals for children in recent research. For general adult hospital patients, outdoor views and outdoor spaces, hospital noises, smells, light and temperature levels all influence well-being in a certain way. Preferences of children should not be assumed to be similar to adults' as the authors present several studies which reveal a divide between adults and children. A previous study revealed the need for outdoor spaces to provide "things to do"; children enjoy outdoor space to the extent of which they can "play". Other differences between adults were: less desire for natural lighting and less sensitivity to smells, noise, or temperature. Age-related aspects of built space were revealed to be important. Teenagers didn't want to be considered children. Children didn't want to be considered babies.	Built Environment	33,4	405-416
108	3/11/2008	'We Change Lives in Here': Environments for 'Nurturing' in UK Primary Schools	This study takes places in the United Kingdom; nurturing groups are provided for young students with lower emotional, cognitive, and social function in order to return to "mainstream" education as quickly as possible. The design of specific spaces for these groups, as the researchers show, influence the effectiveness of the groups themselves in accomplishing their goals. An observational study included three case study schools in the U.K., and it revealed that most nurturing rooms are treated like an add-on rather a necessity. As an afterthought, these rooms may not fully meet the needs of the children they are meant to assist. Important features of a nurture room, as displayed by school "A", include, but are not limited to: clearly defined internal structure (areas for reading, gathering, and messy activities) and an outdoor garden space for gardening.	Built Environment	33, 4	430-440

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107	2/13/2008	Community types and mental health: a multilevel study of local environmental stress and coping	Using data from a survey of 412 residents of a 50-block area in the US, this study addresses aspects of community environments that contribute to residents' mental health (well-being, depression, and anxiety). Community stressors and resources are explored in different combinations to understand specific influences on mental health. Stressors consist of disorder and fear of crime, while resources include informal ties and formal organizational participation. In order to understand how changes in the combination of stressors and resources affect community health, each city-block was given a different characteristic rating according to its own combination of stressors and resources. Results generally followed the hypothesis, but it was discovered that the informal social ties of advantaged blocks may actually be reversed in poorer blocks.	American Journal of Community Psychology	39, 1 & 2	107-119
106	2/21/2008	A critical examination of home care: End of life care as an illustrative case	In the United Kingdom, end-of-life care within the home of patients has become highly demanded as a result of the home's ability to foster social and emotional relationships. Ideals of home care focus on patient centered care and satisfy physical, psychological, social, spiritual and emotional needs of the dying person and their family. This paper brings new suggestions to the table that reveal negative aspects of home care. New analysis of existing research suggests home care may change the meaning of the home environment. The home, as a result of left-over equipment or memories, may become a place where memories slow healing after a loved one's death. The authors suggest that health planners and professionals should think critically about home care because of the effects it may have on existing relationships and domestic space.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 11	2317-2327
105	2/18/2008	Health inequalities and place: A theoretical conception of neighbourhood	This paper addresses inequalities of health at the neighborhood scale and how access to certain resources may promote health among the community. The Giddens and Godbout theories of structuration and informal reciprocity, respectively, were used to analyze the availability of resources like housing, institutions, or goods. These authors address the social (economic, institutional, community organization, and local sociability domains) and physical environments as two interacting ways of accessing resources that may promote health. The physical environment affects availability of resources depending on proximity. Social environments depend on rules of economic (financial ability to pay for resources), institutional (right of access to certain resources), and informal reciprocity (valued relationships; "gifts") domains for availability of resources.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 9	1839-1852
104	2/18/2008	An exploration of walking behaviour—An interpretative phenomenological approach	It has been suggested, through prior research, that 30 minutes of moderate exercise for five days a week is the threshold through which people will begin to see health benefits. Over half of adults in the United Kingdom do not exercise enough to see these benefits. Interviews based on questions about perceptions of walking were conducted with 10 people between the ages 25 and 35. Many participants felt that walking was not "proper" exercise while others felt that they must be in an outdoor environment away from busy urban centers for maximum psychological benefits. Walking was not seen as a goal in itself but as a means of transport. Some participants noted the slower pace of walking that allows for relaxation and meditation as well as attention to scenery. Lack of time for walking was the most common barrier among this group of participants.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 10	2172-2183
103	2/12/2008	Pathways to obesity: Identifying local, modifiable determinants of physical activity and diet	Recent studies have begun exploring individual characteristics of social and environmental context that may have effects on the health of residents of the local area. This research was conducted in hopes of finding specific factors that could be modified to lower the rate of obesity in the residents. Using past research and data from the Health Survey of England and the Scottish Health Survey, links between social and physical characteristics of neighborhoods and obesity were explored. Neighborhoods with low levels of disorder and "high street facilities" (dentists, pharmacies, etc.) were determinants of decreased rates of obesity. Vacant lots and high crime rates leading to police presence increase fear in residents, leading to less physical activity and higher rates of obesity.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 9	1882-1897
102	2/10/2008	The importance of social context: Neighborhood stressors, stress-buffering mechanisms, and alcohol, drug, and mental health disorders	This research addresses the effects of neighborhood stressors and stress-buffers on the presence of drug, alcohol, and mental disorders in the neighborhoods. Using US census data and other existing sources, the researchers explored 60 US communities (12,716 residents). It was predicted that a greater presence of neighborhood stressors would be related to a higher chance of disorders while neighborhood stress-buffers should reduce disorders. It is important to note that neighborhood stressors considered were specific in nature (violent crime and alcohol availability as opposed to economic context). Results were similar to the hypothesis but they expand on some previous knowledge; findings in this study suggest a need for reform resulting in an arrangement of housing for social interaction and proximity to social support institutions.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 9	1867-1881

Entry	Date	Article Title	Synopsis (Keyword Search=Use CTRL-F)	Publication	Volume, Issue	Pages
101	2/10/2008	Stepping towards causation: Do built environments or neighborhood and travel preferences explain physical activity, driving, and obesity?	This study focuses on the built environment of neighborhoods and its relationship to obesity in residents based on their needs for vehicular travel or their ability to walk in order to reach desired destinations. Using the 2001/2002 Strategies for Metropolitan Atlanta's Regional Transportation and Air Quality, researchers were able to gather survey data relating to neighborhood selection and preference and travel characteristics among residents in the Atlanta, GA area. By combining the existing study with GIS data, the researchers were able to understand resident activity and walkability in neighborhoods. Obesity rates were nearly 15% higher in the least-walkable environment compared to the most-walkable. Neighborhood preference, race, gender, and household income were the most influential characteristics in rates of obesity.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 9	1898-1914
100	2/8/2008	Non-residential neighborhood exposures suppress neighborhood effects on self-rated health	Socioeconomic characteristics of neighborhoods may influence the overall health of their residents. This study, however, focuses on residents' abilities to access non-residential neighborhoods outside of their own neighborhood. It is suggested that people that are "trapped" in their poor neighborhoods may have poorer health than those who can leave their poor neighborhood during daily activities. Using the 2000 US Census data and the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Study, the authors discovered that places of work, worship, medical care, grocery stores, etc. outside of the neighborhood lead to better health outcomes. Four factors were found to influence ability to access higher socioeconomic areas. These include self-selection (only healthy people can get around), exposure to healthier environments, exposure to healthier activities, and reduced overall stress.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 8	1779-1791
99	2/6/2008	A panel multinomial logit analysis of elderly living arrangements: Evidence from aging in Manitoba longitudinal data, Canada	These authors seek to address the financial issues that come with a growing population of elderly people in Canada. Research has revealed that nursing home beds will increase from 283,000 to 473,000 by 2045. By addressing living arrangements of the elderly, we may be able to find new and innovative ways of providing long-term care to people outside of expensive nursing homes. Using the AIM longitudinal study survey, it was discovered that length of time spent in a community was a strong indicator of living arrangements. Past lifestyle, home-ownership, and many socio-demographic factors influence elderly living arrangements, whether they are independent, cohabiting, or living in a nursing home.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 8	2539-2552
98	1/29/2008	Noise and well-being in urban residential environments: The potential role of perceived availability to nearby green areas	Green space in urban areas is important for residents not only because of direct contact with the natural environment but because green space offers a sound barrier which can improve well-being in people who have access to it. Research has shown that noise levels over 55 decibels, similar to traffic noise, causes stress in people that can be unrelated to auditory stress. The present study involved a questionnaire administered to people in urban areas of Sweden. Participants' dwellings had a similar exposure to road noise, but about half of the dwellings had access to a quiet side. This study confirmed the hypothesis as well as past research as access to a quiet side of the home or other green space increased perceived quality of the home and psychological well-being.	Landscape and Urban Planning	83, 2-3	115-126
97	1/29/2008	Who benefits from access to green space? A case study from Sheffield, UK	In urban areas, green space is important because there is a limited amount of it, and it may be the closest that residents get to biodiversity and the restorative qualities of the natural environment. This study focused on the distance between residents in urban areas of the UK and quality public or private green space. Distances between green spaces were measured and the extent to which private green space substitutes for a lack of public green space was investigated. Results revealed an average of 416.8 meters to the nearest green space for urban dwellers in Sheffield, more than 100 meters longer than English Nature advises. While a decrease in public gardens results in an increase in private gardens, private gardens increase at a smaller rate.	Landscape and Urban Planning	83, 2-3	187-195
96	1/29/2008	Environmental context effects of background color in free recall	"Environmental context" is the surrounding context of a focal point or object that is only subconsciously acknowledged. Background color is being treated as a part of environmental context that affects recollection of certain objects in this study. A number of experiments involving around 40 undergraduate students allowed an understanding of relationships between background color and "objects to be remembered." Certain aspects of the experiments were altered, such as background colors, study time, recollection time, and focal objects, so that relationships could be explored. Results showed that alternating colors for different objects improved recollection, but single color series of objects were not found to affect memory. Recollection did not change with study time.	Memory and Cognition	35, 7	1620-1629
95	1/29/2008	Places and health: A qualitative study to explore how older women living alone perceive the social and physical dimensions of their neighbourhoods	Older women living alone represent a majority of the ageing population in Australia because of the longer life expectancy for women. This study was designed to understand the effects of the social and physical aspects of neighborhoods on the health of this group of elderly people. Twenty women between the ages of 75 and 93 took part in two in-depth interviews. Results revealed that the women valued relationships with their neighbors in which neighbors were there when they needed them but also respected privacy and independence. Other women had little contact with their neighbors and had a sense of fear or vulnerability in their neighborhood. It was concluded that independence, social connection and security are important for healthy ageing in these women.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 6	1154-1165

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94	1/22/2008	Off the couch and on the move: Global public health and the medicalisation of nature	Tim Brown and Morag Bell suggest that natural settings promote health not only because of the physical features of the landscape but because of the wide array of physically engaging activities that can take place within them. Nature is addressed as a catalyst for health because people are willing to exercise in an environment that is aesthetically pleasing. This relates to the idea that governmental organizations seek ways to promote health without asking people to exercise. Organizations can promote natural settings as places for leisure activities instead. The authors boldly state that the relationship between nature and health, like nature itself, is a social construct to be debated.	Social Science and Medicine	64, 6	1343-1354
93	1/22/2008	Perception of place and health: Differences between neighbourhoods in the Quebec City region	Perceived problems and social cohesion of neighborhoods contribute to the overall health of their inhabitants. Three "localities" in Quebec (urban, suburban and rural) were used for this study as participants completed a phone survey relating to work, family, local environments, demographic and socio-economic characteristics and their general health status. Results revealed higher perceived social and environmental problems, resulting in lower perceived health, in the urban neighborhoods. Rural neighborhoods showed the most social cohesion, but suburban neighborhoods reflected the highest health perception. The effects of neighborhood problems were surprisingly concentrated to smaller localized areas of one to three city blocks.	Social Science and Medicine	65, 1	95-111
92	1/9/2008	A model of satisfaction with open-plan office conditions: COPE field findings	The study focuses on environmental satisfaction as it relates to job satisfaction within open-office environments. Three factors, privacy, ventilation and lighting, were hypothesized to contribute to environmental satisfaction. The study included 779 employees from nine different office buildings in several Canadian and US cities. While researchers measured the workspace, participants responded to a questionnaire that included demographic and environmental quality scale questions. Both predictions were supported by the research, and the researchers push for further research relating to satisfied workforces.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 3	177-189
91	1/9/2008	Domesticated nature: Motivations for gardening and perceptions of environmental impact	Gardening not only affects the gardener but also those in the neighborhood and the environment. Gardeners develop a sense of identity and improve their mental health because of their exposure to nature, social interaction, and exercise. This study seeks to understand gardeners' motivations for gardening, perceptions of the garden itself, and how these motivations and perceptions reveal themselves in gardening practice. Surveys were administered to visitors at a private nursery and garden center. There were 126 responses. Results showed that spending time outdoors, observing nature, relaxation, and stress relief were the most important reasons for gardening. Susan Clayton emphasized environmental awareness over enhancing property value.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 3	215-224
90	1/9/2008	Landscapes of the lifespan: Exploring accounts of own gardens and gardening	A garden is an important place for psychological restoration because, unlike other outdoor settings (parks, wooded areas, etc.), it is an extension of one's home and a part of one's identity. The authors sought to understand what gardens mean to different people at different life stages. Researchers interviewed 18 people between 18 and 85 years old. Interviews were informal and included some general questions about their garden. Results revealed escapism, ownership and identity, and relationships as unifying elements. These unifying elements differ slightly with age depending on current life experiences. For example, escapism for children means they can be imaginative while older adults may be still and silent. This displays the importance of gardens in one's identity.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 3	225-241
89	1/9/2008	Place attachment and place identity in natives and non-natives	Place attachment describes how someone becomes attached to a place where they feel secure, and place identity describes how someone develops an identity with a place and, as a result, "belongs" to it. These studies attempt to understand the effects of being native to a place on place attachment and identity. Study one had 139 participants while study two had 161, including immigrants. Participants completed questionnaires which included demographic and scale questions about place attachment and identity. As predicted, results showed strong similarities between place attachment and identity for natives, but non-natives tended to lack place identity even if place attachment was present. As expected, natives showed stronger attachment and identity.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 4	310-319
88	1/8/2008	Housing quality, psychological distress, and the mediating role of social withdrawal: A longitudinal study of low-income women	Does poor housing make people mentally ill or do mentally ill people select inadequate housing? This study seeks to understand the relationship between housing characteristics and the mental health of low-income women. Forty-eight women were interviewed before and after they moved from their poor housing to their newly constructed self-help housing. The houses were rated on cleanliness, structural quality, crowding, and hazards. Results of the study confirmed that stress and social withdrawal both decreased after the move. Contrary to the hypothesis, physical housing qualities could not be used as a predictor of psychological distress. Rather, social withdrawal became the mediator between housing quality and psychological distress.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 1	69-78

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87	1/8/2008	Housing environment and mental health outcomes: A levels of analysis perspective	Housing has been acknowledged as an influence on the well-being outcomes of people with serious mental illness but, as described, little is known about specifics. In order to begin to understand the specifics, the researchers conducted the Housing Environment Survey to learn about several housing factors of different levels and how they influence well-being outcomes for the participants. The levels were apartment, neighborhood, and community. Interestingly, results showed that neighborhood level factors explained variance in well-being outcomes better than apartment level factors. Results also showed that community level factors, such as employment rates or availability of education, had little effect on well-being.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 1	79-89
86	1/8/2008	Cold summer weather, constrained restoration, and the use of antidepressants in Sweden	Characteristics of certain environments are important to the degree of restoration it has to offer. When these environments are not available for people who need to reduce stress, depression may set in. In this study performed in Sweden, cold summer weather is the constraining factor. The summer months in Sweden are considered important for outdoor recreation, and many people use this time to recover from stress that has built up over the winter months. This study tests the hypothesis that antidepressant medication is used more as the average summer temperature decreases. By recording the average temperatures for the summer months and purchased antidepressants, the researchers discovered increased medications with lower temperatures.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 2	107-116
85	1/8/2008	The effects of window proximity, partition height, and gender on perceptions of open-plan offices	In this study, researchers attempted to understand employee perceptions of open-office workspace. These workspaces have many disadvantages, but can workers begin to perceive them differently if they are designed intelligently? Questionnaires were administered to every employee of two different companies on the same floor of an office building in Turkey. The questionnaires consisted of 1) general questions about employees and their companies and 2) scale questions regarding the quality of the open-office workspace. Workers with higher perceptions of the open-office environment were near windows, had higher partitions, and were often men. As described in the study, windows and higher partitions greatly improve the negative effects of open-office settings.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 2	154-165
84	1/8/2008	Trait and state emotion congruence in simulated casinos: Effects on at-risk gambling intention and restoration	How does the design of casino environments influence casual gamblers to become at-risk gamblers? The "match-mismatch hypothesis", as they called it, suggests that restorative environments in casinos may cause a false sense of security leading to at-risk gambling for people with certain gambling traits. The study was conducted in Ontario with 484 participants. After viewing videos of restorative (playground) or simple (gaming) casino environments, participants completed several scale questionnaires that would reveal their likelihood to gamble beyond their limits. Some participants were less-likely to be influenced by the environment but the study revealed that others may be influenced by their degree of emotion, type of emotion, and perceived well-being.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 2	166-175
83	1/4/2008	Development of a scale of perceived environmental annoyances in urban settings	In order to develop a sense of environmental quality in French urban areas, questionnaires consisting of demographic and scaled questions were printed in a science magazine. People responded by mail and 926 responses were used for the study. Urban annoyances come from different sources, but they all affect the overall psychological health of the people who live and work in these settings everyday. This study used information from past research to assess the scale to which certain urban annoyances actually affect the people who live in these settings. While this study did reveal some things about city life in France, it is important to conduct separate studies in other countries to account for cultural differences.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	27, 1	55-68
82	12/21/2007	Residential Development Patterns and Neighborhood Satisfaction: Impacts of Density and Nearby Nature	The higher density housing and increased open space of conservation subdivisions have been acknowledged as desirable qualities for smart development. The impacts of this type of development on the residents who live in them have not been extensively studied. This study attempts to understand shared nature areas and neighborhood density as it applies to neighborhood satisfaction. Questionnaires were sent to residents of nine subdivisions of a master-planned community near Seattle, Washington and 261 were returned. The questionnaire addressed shared outdoor spaces, views from the home, neighborhood satisfaction, and demographic factors. It was discovered that bordering shared nature areas and views greatly improved neighborhood satisfaction.	Environment and Behavior	38, 1	112-139
81	12/21/2007	Design Issues in Hospitals: The Adolescent Client	This study hoped to overcome the lack of research directed toward adolescents and their hospitalizations. The hospital environment must be designed in order to promote well-being and reduced stress among all its patients. Participants in the study were 100 junior high school students, ages 12-14. They were asked to fill out a demographic questionnaire which included questions about previous hospital stays. They were then asked to view a set of hospital pictures geared toward either adults or children while selecting certain aspects that they preferred from both. The study found that adolescents prefer privacy, entertainment, access to communication technology, access to snacks, bright color schemes without childish imagery, and lenient visitation policies.	Environment and Behavior	38, 3	293-317

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80	12/21/2007	Space, Choice and Control, and Quality of Life in Care Settings for Older People	Quality of life for older adults includes an available gradation of privacy space, physical and psychological well-being, and strong social relationships. These can be accomplished by designing the assisted-living community to support freedom of choice and designate privacy realms. A sample of 452 residents from several care homes in the United Kingdom revealed that it is very important to incorporate many different types of spaces within a care home as well as allowing residents control. Space for small groups, quiet places for thinking, and stimulating space allow residents to choose their degree of privacy or social interaction. It is important to note, however, that even a wide variety of space is worthless if the resident are not able to access them when they want to.	Environment and Behavior	38, 5	589-604
79	12/21/2007	Memory-making `from below': rescaling remembrance at the Kranji War Memorial and Cemetery, Singapore	Kranji War Memorial and Cemetery in Singapore, originally dedicated for British soldiers who lost their lives in Singapore in the Second World War, has become a site of remembrance and mourning for both British foreigners and Singaporean locals. This paper addresses the change of importance and meaning of the site for locals over time. Kranji was originally thought of as foreign and many locals felt disconnected from a site that was dedicated to soldiers from another continent. However, locals are beginning to see Kranji as a universal memorial site where anyone can visit and pay there respects to the soldiers buried there rather than simply those who have loved ones buried on site. In depth interviews with some visitors help illustrate the importance of Kranji.	Environment and Planning A	39, 6	1288-1305
78	12/20/2007	The Effects of Interior Design on Communication and Impressions of a Counselor in a Counseling Room	Empirical research in Japan, attempted to find the effects of change in lighting and decoration on clients' mental health in counseling-rooms. Participants included 42 male and 38 female psychology students at Nihon University. Perceptions of room and counselor, self-rated mood, and degree of anxiety became the major measured aspects of the lighting and decoration of the room. Through a series of "counseling sessions," it was discovered that variable and dim lighting was a catalyst for self-disclosure. It is also important to note that interior decoration did not affect clients' mental well-being during sessions. It is important to note, however, that the participants of the study were healthy college students. Clients with real problems may have different reactions.	Environment and Behavior	38, 4	484-502
77	12/20/2007	Seeking Restorative Experiences: Elementary School Teachers' Choices for Places That Enable Coping With Stress	The stress experienced by school teachers leads them to search for restorative spaces to help them cope. A questionnaire was sent out in Chicago, and it yielded 71 responses from elementary teachers. Strategies for coping ranged from meditation to exercise and from reading to finding positive distractions. Places for coping included home, nature (outdoors), city places (malls, museums), or church. Did teachers choose these strategies or places because they had superior restorative qualities or simply because they were the closest perceivable option? The author makes a push for including "microrestorative" green spaces in school spaces for the benefit of both the teachers and the students.	Environment and Behavior	38, 4	503-520
76	12/20/2007	Responses to Scenes with Spreading, Rounded, and Conical Tree Forms	This study sought to understand reactions and preferences of 206 participants to different types of tree forms. It was predicted that people would have a preference for the savanna-like spreading form. Participants viewed slides of trees that were digitally enhanced to emphasize the conical, spreading, and rounded tree forms. Measurement tools included preference questions, affective responses, skin temperature, and blood pressure. Results revealed that the spreading form was preferred over rounded and conical forms. It was also important that any tree form was preferred over inanimate objects in an urban setting. Trees, regardless of their shape or canopy density, are essential in urban environments for the well-being of the residents.	Environment and Behavior	38, 5	667-688
75	12/20/2007	To nature or not to nature: Associations between environmental preferences, mood states and demographic factors	The demand for nature fluctuates among individuals and many factors may influence these demands. This study seeks to understand the demand for nature as a result of certain stress levels or demographic factors. Questionnaires were distributed to 417 people of different ages. Results revealed a stronger desire to be in nature when one is relaxed rather than stressed. Even though people desired nature more when relaxed, it is important to remember nature as a stress-reliever. It was thought that demographic traits would have some influence on the desire to be around nature when people are in certain moods. The study revealed, however, that demographics had little influence on the desire to be in nature.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	25, 1	57-66
74	12/20/2007	For better or worse: Exploring multiple dimensions of place meaning	This article focuses on understanding the relationships that people have with places outside of the typical residential landscape because prior research has been focused largely on these residential areas. In depth, qualitative interviews were given to 40 people in the New York metropolitan area in order to understand their emotional connections with places that are important to them. Many participants (23%) revealed that they feel a sense of disconnect in the places where they live. Rather, these people found their comfort in other communities or natural areas. The study reinforced the variability among people's experiences and the places that support them. People can have a collection of experiences or one life-changing event in a place.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	25, 1	67-86

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73	12/20/2007	The monastery as a restorative environment	This study sought to understand the effects of a monastery in Canada on the people who visited for one reason or another. Reasons for visiting Abbaye Saint-Benoit, founded in 1912, include tourism, stress-relief, and spiritual growth. Surveys were administered during the summer of 2003, and the responses of 521 males were used for the study. The survey topics included reasons for going on retreats, the retreat experience, retreat outcomes, and the motivation for guests to return to the monastery. The Attention Restoration Theory became a guiding principle in the study.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	25, 2	175-188
72	12/18/2007	The well-being of aging people living in their own homes	The emotional attachment of aging people with their homes becomes very important in the perceived safety, freedom and comfort that elderly people experience in their homes. The experiences of female aging adults in their homes relate to the quality of life that is likely to be experienced in the home as well. A series of questionnaires were administered to 114 women residing in an elderly community in France. Participants were asked questions regarding physical environment, social background (years in community, etc.), daily activities, and overall health. It was discovered that well-being does not necessarily decrease with age. It was also discovered that well-being was influenced more by the people they were with rather than the activities themselves.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	25, 2	231-243
71	12/18/2007	Exposure to restorative environments helps restore attentional capacity	In this article, restorative environments are addressed as places in which people can recover from mental fatigue. A series of experiments all consisted of administering an attention test, exposing participants to several images of restorative environments, nonrestorative environments, or 2-dimensional geometric patterns, and re-administering the attention test. The 2-dimensional geometric patterns were not effective in restoring mental attentiveness. Reasons may include lack of mystery, complexity, or legibility. The final experiment allowed participants to determine how long they viewed the restorative and nonrestorative images. Scores improved overall as participants were able to avoid nonrestorative images or spend more time viewing restorative environments.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	25, 3	249-259
70	12/18/2007	Fear versus fascination: An exploration of emotional responses to natural threats	Much attention has been given to the positive aspects of nature, but can natural dangers, like venomous animals or lightning, also have a positive effect on people? Variability among individuals' emotional reactions to natural threats are often a result of individuals' personalities. One study asked participants to describe their own dangerous encounters with nature while a second study asked participants to respond to a set of standardized descriptions of dangerous encounters with nature. It was discovered that the environment in which an experience with a natural threat takes place need not be in a remote environment to be negative. Sensation seeking personality and gender were discovered to be the most influential factors in individual responses to natural threats.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	25, 3	261-272
69	12/18/2007	An exploration of place as a process: The case of Jackson Hole, WY	David Smaldonea, Charles Harrisb, and Nick Sanyal explore how people become attached to spaces. These places may have deep meanings that connect people with important life experiences. The authors also explore the emotional needs and feelings that strengthen the attachment to a place and, as a result, the degree to which people are committed to the preservation of the place. The dynamic quality of place attachment is described as "an ever-shifting focus of different kinds of meaning on a particular location." Because of the inherent variability of place attachment, the authors stressed place as a process while interviewing the residents of Jackson Hole, Wyoming.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	25, 4	397-414
68	11/23/2007	Where Active Older Adults Walk: Understanding the Factors Related to Path Choice for Walking Among Active Retirement Community Residents	Anjali Joseph and Craig Zimring discuss the environmental characteristics that decide where older adults walk in their retirement communities. Variable aspects are the intention for walking, demographic characteristics, and the social and organizational context the residents are in. Three retirement communities in Atlanta, Georgia were used for the study. The study revealed that locating destinations on different parts of the path system encourages "instrumental" walking because there are direct walking paths for residents to use. It is also important to make these paths central in the path system. Longer paths with moderate slopes were found to be much more likely to support walking for recreation.	Environment and Behavior	39, 1	75-105
67	11/23/2007	Leisure Life in Later Years: Differences between Rural and Urban Elderly Residents in China	Su, Shen & Wei conducted questionnaires to elderly people (over 60 years of age) in both rural and urban parts of China. They found out that leisure activities varied greatly between the 2 groups. Those living in rural areas were more oriented to working around the house and with grandchildren, while those living in urban areas chose to spend more time on themselves doing recreational activities or traveling. This shows that what someone does in their daily life has a deep effect on what type of leisure activities they enjoy.	Journal of Leisure Research	38, 3	381-397
66	11/23/2007	Older People's Health, Outdoor Activity and Supportiveness of Neighborhood Environments	A questionnaire about outdoor activity was administered to people over the age of 65 from varying regions in Britain. It was found that people who were more active outdoors were perceived to be in better health than those who were not so active. Simple outdoor activities included walking and gardening. It was suggested that walking 15 minutes a day was about the threshold of seeing positive health benefits among the elderly.	Landscape and Urban Planning	83, 2-3	168-175

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65	11/23/2007	Walking and Reading in Landscape	Walking is addressed as a way to read and come to know landscapes through spiritual, aesthetic, and psychological walking. Ben Jacks discusses spiritual walking in a monastery courtyard, aesthetic walking of Richard Long, and psychological walking in a shopping mall. Walking in an environment brings one's mind and body together as a person goes through the process of understanding a place. This walking is all one needs to have an authentic understanding of place. Through reading and understanding places we also understand our own sense of self, identity, integrity, and authenticity.	Landscape Journal	26, 2	270-286
64	11/20/2007	Environment, Design, and Obesity: Opportunities for Interdisciplinary Collaborative Research	By understanding features of our physical environment such as clothing, plates and portions, food environment, natural areas, neighborhood and transportation we can better understand how our environment shapes us physically by diet and physical activity. Buildings are discussed in terms of heating systems and elevators and stairs. Neighborhoods are discussed in terms of walkability. Access to parks and green spaces from one's home is also addressed as an important factor in physical health. These features of the environment as well as traits of a person can predict the amount of intake or physical activity.	Environment and Behavior	39, 1	6-33
63	11/20/2007	Responses to Six Major Terrestrial Biomes in Terms of Scenic Beauty, Preference, and Restorativeness	In order to understand the preferences of major biomes in terms of beauty and restorativeness, 274 college students participated in a study which addressed preferences toward desert, tundra, grassland, coniferous forest, deciduous forest, or tropical forest. It was discovered that coniferous forest and tundra are the two most favored biomes while desert and grassland are the two least favored biomes. It is also important that the more complex images of biomes generally had a better score than the waterless, less complex images. In future studies, attention to several perspectives and factors that influence preferences of landscapes must be addressed in order to better understand the reasons for certain preferences.	Environment and Behavior	39, 4	529-556
62	11/20/2007	Regional Variations in Walking for Different Purposes: The South East Queensland Quality of Life Study	Urban developments offer many opportunities for physical exercise because they are walkable spaces, but new suburban developments are beginning to make healthy choices difficult for their residents. This study included 829 residents and 1,610 residents of a metro region in Australia responding to different surveys. One survey included walking habits while the other was a quality of life survey. This research has revealed that there is no change in walking for exercise between different types of development but people do walk more to their destinations in urban areas. It was also discovered that perceived walkability in participants partially influenced this difference between developments.	Environment and Behavior	39, 4	557-577
61	11/11/2007	Homeward bound: Introducing a four-domain model of perceived housing in very old age	This study seeks to understand four aspects of housing for very old people. Through housing satisfaction, usability, meaning of home, and housing-related control beliefs, housing for the very-old can become a catalyst for healthy living in old-age. Face-to-face interviews in five countries (Germany, Sweden, the UK, Hungary, and Latvia) collected data in terms of the four domains. Important connections were made between all four categories. Data revealed that the four domains are an exceptional way to approach housing design for elderly people.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	26, 3	187-201
60	11/10/2007	The need for psychological restoration as a determinant of environmental preferences	This study attempts to understand the preference for urban or natural environments for people in Sweden who have gone through some sort of stress or fatigue. College-age students participated in the study and were selected by amount of potential stress. More stressful students and less stressful students watched 1 of 2 slide presentations; one involved a progression of slides in the city and the other in a natural forested environment. As expected, results revealed that all participants favored the natural environment while the more fatigued individuals preferred natural environments to a greater degree.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	26, 3	215-226
59	11/8/2007	Creating Environments to Promote Physical Activity Among Older Adults	It is very important for elderly people to maintain physical activity in order for them to remain independent. Because physical activity promotes both physical and psychological health, it has become very important for recent research to focus on the design of activity-friendly residential settings. Architecture, organizational planning, and the social environment all contribute to the quality of activity promotion among older adults.	EDRA proceedings	**	313-314
58	11/8/2007	What's wrong with virtual trees? Restoring from stress in a mediated environment	Are simulations of natural environments an effective alternative for reducing stress when natural environment are not available or accessible? This study tried to answer this by studying people who went through a stressful situation before viewing a video of a restorative environment at different screen sizes. Skin conductance and heart inter beat interval along with self-analysis were used to measure stress levels. It was found that the degree of immersion (screen size or quality) of simulated environments do have a measurable effect on reducing stress, but the results were not exactly what was expected.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	26, 4	309-320
57	11/8/2007	The Impact of Greenways of Property Values: Evidence from Austin, Texas	This article assumes that green spaces not only have health benefits, but also monetary benefits. Three neighborhoods were selected in Austin, Texas; all of which bordered a green space. It was found that the green space did have a positive effect on the green space, mostly on the houses that had a direct view to the space.	Journal of Leisure Research	37, 3	321-341

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56	11/8/2007	The Role of Leisure Style in Maintaining the Health of Older Adults with Arthritis	It's suggested that behavioral factors can reduce effects of disabilities. Studies have shown that the more active one is in their leisure, the healthier they are. In a study, it was found that those who were less active due to their arthritis were more susceptible to depression. Persons were interviewed in malls and senior living centers and filled out questionnaires. The questions were aimed at determining how much arthritis limited leisure activity. The results confirmed that the more one is limited by their arthritis/activities, the lower their level of perceived health. Those who were active during their leisure activities (walking, biking, etc.) experienced benefits in reduced amounts/severity of arthritis	Journal of Leisure Research	38, 1	20-45
55	11/8/2007	Short communication Evaluative responses to five kinds of water features	Thirty residents from Ohio participated in this study that focused on people's responses to both still and moving water features. Color photographs of still, flowing, falling, jet, and a combination of the four were used for the questionnaire and interview because photographs remain constant and do not allow outside factors to influence the results. The study attempted to understand the calming or exciting water features. Results revealed still water as the most calming and jet features as the most exciting.	Landscape Research	28, 4	441-450
54	10/30/2007	Wellness by Design	This study utilized an interactive survey that included blocks and colored shape of which participants were asked to create a space for well-being. The survey, conducted nationwide to about 600 people over a 2-year period, discovered a correlation between verbally expressed values of a space for well-being (fun, peace, spirituality, escape, etc.) and the constructed spaces of well-being. It was hoped, through the results of this survey, that designed spaces would remain true to the findings in this survey in order to better serve their users.	EDRA proceedings	**	304
53	10/30/2007	Nature as a Buffer: Moderating the Impact of Life Stress Among Rural Children	This study focuses on using nature as a tool to reduce stress in children in rural areas. The 337 children (grades 3-5) that were studied revealed that children living near more vegetation (nature) had less life-related stress. Data came from parent-rated stress levels in children and also the global self-worth of the children themselves.	EDRA proceedings	**	307
52	10/30/2007	Positive Physical Features in the Counseling-Rooms: A Relation Between Client's Self-Disclosure and Interior Design	Empirical research in Japan, attempted to find the effects of change in lighting and decoration on clients' mental health in counseling-rooms. Participants included 42 male and 38 female psychology students at Nihon University. Perceptions of room and counselor, self-rated mood, and degree of anxiety became the major measured aspects of the lighting and decoration of the room. Through a series of "counseling sessions," it was discovered that variable and dim lighting was a catalyst for self-disclosure. It is also important to note that interior decoration did not affect clients' mental well-being during sessions.	EDRA proceedings	**	310-311
51	10/29/2007	Social Interactions of the Aged in Depopulated Regions-What Enables Them to Age in Place?	The interactions of elderly people with friends, neighbors, and family members in Japan are studied in terms of aging within their own home. A survey revealed that weekly interactions with their children tend to be frequent if one or more live near them, but telephone interaction dominates when children live faraway. Several factors influence interaction with other people, including weather, ADL, and proximity to visitors. It was also found that public transportation, public gathering space, and designing for encouragement of eye-contact with passersby in individual rooms increases interaction for the elderly.	EDRA proceedings	**	298-299
50	10/29/2007	Impact of Color in Health Care Environments: Knowledge Based or Capricious?	Because of the lack of scientific research and the overall subjective nature of color in creating a space to achieve a desired affect, color has become a problem in designing. What is scientific and what is subjective opinion based on previous personal experiences? This abstract articulates the need for a change in the attitude toward color in the design of hospital areas. There must be both "creative as well as predictive phases" in the development of color schemes. This means color must be addressed in terms of artistry and scientific data relating to psychological effects on users.	EDRA proceedings	**	299-300
49	10/29/2007	Promoting Physical Activity Through the Design and Planning of Public Buildings and Spaces	The design of environments promoting physical activities in regards to public buildings and open space is important to keep people healthy considering the complications and deaths that result from lack of exercise. The role of public agencies in implementing these spaces and also understanding the design process in general were important aspects to this study. Important aspects that prohibit the implementation of projects include: "costs, zoning, regulations, lack of knowledge, and more."	EDRA proceedings	**	303
48	10/28/2007	The Role of Children's Special Places in Facilitating Development and Well-Being	Special places chosen by children may have an effect on the their sense of personal well-being. Janet Loebach studied the relationship in terms of well-being, childhood development, future occupational roles, identity, etc.	EDRA proceedings	**	255-256
47	10/28/2007	The Structure of Care Service to Support Each Elderly Resident with Dementia in Two Facilities with Group Livings	This abstract focuses on a study performed in Japan relating to the care that elderly residents suffering from dementia. Not only should the environment be homelike but, as the study reveals, patients also need to have their needs met by the staff that cares for them. Several facilities were studied in terms of staff and care. The amount of time a patient remains in the care of one staff member relates to the quality of care he or she receives.	EDRA proceedings	**	260

Entry	Date	Article Title	Synopsis (Keyword Search=Use CTRL-F)	Publication	Volume, Issue	Pages
46	10/28/2007	Place-Choice Behavior in "Sampo" Walking of the Elderly-Evaluating Quality of Neighborhood Environment	In Japanese culture, elderly residents take early-morning walks around their neighborhoods called "sampo" walks. Studies found that chosen routes are results of several factors including safety, legibility, familiarity, nature and personal history. The questionnaire also revealed that time and efficiency of such walks take a less important role.	EDRA proceedings	**	267
45	10/28/2007	How Can the Design of a Healthy Office Building be Linked to the Health of the Occupants	The design of a healthy office building considers many human needs and results in healthy and committed workers. The building must be "safe, healthy, psychologically engaging, and include productive workspace." Through complete design in a collaborative team, it is possible to create this sort of environment in the workplace.	EDRA proceedings	**	272
44	10/28/2007	Designing Environments for Children with Autism	An abstract of a workshop aimed at increasing awareness in designing environments for children with Autism. Facilities from hospitals and schools to research centers and home environments have increased awareness autism through environmental design. Research on the topic and information from the workshop applied to design was strongly encouraged. Information included history of autism and medical issues and their relation to spatial design.	EDRA proceedings	**	278
43	10/28/2007	The Relation Between Residential Environment and Subjective Well-Being in the Elderly	With an emphasis on elderly people with low psychological health, a 328 participant study revealed that environmental surroundings have a large impact on people whose self-appointed health levels are lower than their actual health. The study was meant to understand the satisfaction of the environmental surroundings of elderly people in community living.	EDRA proceedings	**	292
42	10/27/2007	Design for Active Living: Transdisciplinary Research Methodologies to Improve Public Health	This abstract explains a symposium that focused on innovative ways to conduct research that can reveal relationships between the built environment and physical activity among its users. The symposium pushed innovations in research to be more specific in the context of the environment and physical activity. It also attempted to increase enthusiasm in researchers to consider this approach to design.	EDRA proceedings	**	241-242
41	10/27/2007	Resident Satisfaction with Homelike Features of Assisted Living Facilities	What make an assisted living resident feel at home? These researchers sought to discover the elements that make residents feel comfortable in this environment. Twenty-five residents from five facilities in Virginia were interviewed with emphasis on both exterior space and individual rooms as well as "space use patterns among residents." It was discovered that older facilities were less homelike, but most residents were satisfied with their facilities. An important discovery was that most residents did not consider these facilities their homes, however.	EDRA proceedings	**	243-244
40	10/27/2007	The Structure of Community Life of the Group Home Based Elderly with Dementia-A Case Study of a Group Home Residents' Outgoing Activities in a Metropolitan Setting	Residents with dementia have good ADL levels which allow them to live in a community outside of assisted living communities if they have some assistance. This study focuses on the design of metropolitan areas outside the group home to accommodate these resident. Investigation of activities in the metropolitan area revealed that activities should take place in a setting where patients can interact with local residents to create relationships.	EDRA proceedings	**	244
39	10/27/2007	The Affordance Characteristics of Naranoha Group Home for the Elderly with Dementia	The Naranoha Group Home accommodates elderly with dementia and is very respected because every aspect has been addressed. Every method from video-recording to interviews was used to understand the spatial qualities of the home. The researchers discovered that there may be some aspects that still need to be addressed even with the complexity it displays. It was hoped that this study would show the importance of design in relation to resident health.	EDRA proceedings	**	248-249
38	10/27/2007	Post-Occupancy Evaluation of the Patient-Room Design for the User-Centered Design	This research focuses on the patients' needs from the point-of-view of patients rather than designers themselves. The authors call for a change in research follows this ideal. Participants of this study included nearly 600 and ranged from patients to nurses from two hospitals in Busan, Korea. Questionnaires and interviews revealed a higher score for physical rather than psychological qualities. These results display a need for thoughtful design in the psychological realm as well as the physical.	EDRA proceedings	**	250
37	10/27/2007	A Case Study of Needs for Senior Housing According to Family Types and Alternative Housing	In Korea, because of a Confucianist ideal, seniors often remain in the care of their families when their health declines. This results in many 3-generation co-habitation. Korea's uniform apartment housing makes it very difficult for families functionally, physically, and socially as problems arise from lack of privacy to difficulty in providing care for the elderly. The authors push for variations in apartment housing to better accommodate the variety of family needs.	EDRA proceedings	**	254

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36	10/25/2007	The Relationship Between Walking and Urban Design	How does the design of neighborhoods encourage walking? This abstract reveals the connections between design intervention and the amount of walking one may do because of it. Topics like safety and convenience are addressed in terms of block length, other pedestrians, invitation of the streetscape, and many more.	EDRA proceedings	**	192
35	10/25/2007	Design Issues in Hospitals	Little attention has been given to the design of hospital environments for adolescents. This abstract addresses the both the need for change and also some things that may accomplish these changes. Studies found that adolescents prefer privacy, entertainment, access to communication technology, and access to snacks. An important result of the study involves the denouncing of paintings of nature in patients' rooms.	EDRA proceedings	**	197-198
34	10/25/2007	Consumer Awareness of and Demand for Healthy Housing Features	A questionnaire survey administered in October of 2002 revealed that there is a gap between age categories and their idea of a healthy home. This study helps to pinpoint the needs of different age groups in term of health in home. While participants differed on the idea of a healthy environment, they did reveal that they all tend to think of health in terms of physical and psychological health.	EDRA proceedings	**	206
33	10/25/2007	Measuring the Quality of North Carolina Childcare Outdoor Environments	The importance of outdoor space has been largely overlooked even though children spend of most their day in childcare centers away from their family. An investigation by Patrick Grahn on the effect of outdoor space on children in childcare units revealed many positives related to both physical and social health. Research by Cosco and Moore involved a baseline survey, on-site assessments, and a post-occupancy evaluation of an Natural Learning Initiative childcare center. The authors' hope was to create awareness of the attention to the quality of outdoor space of childcare centers.	EDRA proceedings	**	208
32	10/25/2007	People and Spaces: Long-Term Care - Living with Quality of Life	Many people have expressed concerns about the quality of life in long-term care centers. This abstract describes a session that focused on quality of life in several different healthcare units across Minnesota. Quality of life issues included: autonomy, privacy, security, spiritual well-being, and comfort.	EDRA proceedings	**	209-210
31	10/25/2007	Performance Improvement in Nursing Facilities Through Environmental Design	This abstract discusses long-term care facilities in terms of organizational culture change. Culture change, referring to realignment of systems and values, may allow for awareness in environmental design that will improve the performance of the facility. Grant describes how evaluations can help facilities improve upon their shortcomings to provide for a better environment for their residents.	EDRA proceedings	**	223
30	10/25/2007	Assessing, Improving, and Sustaining Healthy School Environments	Western Guilford High School in Raleigh, NC is used as a case study to show how additions to schools are used to improve upon the existing environment. Through post-occupancy evaluation including questionnaires and behavioral mapping it was found that the addition was a success. Students and teachers agreed on several important places of social interaction including the cafeteria, courtyard, and entrance hall. The success of this project was successful because of the attention given to users needs.	EDRA proceedings	**	228-229
29	10/25/2007	Study on People-Environment Relationship Through Expressions of "Comfortable Places" in Cities	Japan's urban spaces, while lacking in green space and fresh air, seem to provide "comfortable places" to its users. This study attempts to understand the relationship between workers and their comfortable place with a questionnaire aimed at highlighting the most important comfortable places, how these were discovered, and how users make these more comfortable for themselves. The results were compiled and it was concluded that nature, and way finding are important in designing comfortable spaces. It is also important to note that the Japanese do not strike up conversations with strangers, making private space an important aspect in comfortable place design.	EDRA proceedings	**	229
28	10/25/2007	Using Design/Planning and Public Health Concepts to Investigate the Correlation Between Physical Activity and the Environment	The physical environment is address as a catalyst for physical activity. This concept has been largely overlooked in the design of environments. These authors push for breakthroughs in urban design that promote this physical activity.	EDRA proceedings	**	235
27	10/25/2007	Designing Environments to Increase Physical Activity Among Older Adults in Residential Settings	Designing environments to promote physical activities is important in assisted living institutions even when that physical activity is not intended to be exercise ("walking to a doctor's appointment"). The instigators of physical activity can be the residents themselves or caregivers. Type of resident, types of activity and environment in which the activity takes place become the emphasis of this research.	EDRA proceedings	**	236
26	10/25/2007	Place Unit for Environmental Planning in Facilities for the Elderly	The activities of the elderly in assisted living facilities should maintain variety to help increase health both physically and socially. Design has an important role in designing places within the facility that offer a variety of activities for residents	EDRA proceedings	**	237
25	10/25/2007	Shaping a New Culture of Care in Nursing Homes: The Roles of Design	This abstract of a workshop, through the Promoting Excellent Alternatives in Kansas nursing home initiative, addresses the recent trend for assisted living facilities to be more social by allowing residents more control over their environment and increasing home-like environments. These changes are creating better care quality in nursing homes. Culture change is addressed as an important process in keeping quality of care as high as possible.	EDRA proceedings	**	237-238

Entry	Date	Article Title	Synopsis (Keyword Search=Use CTRL-F)	Publication	Volume, Issue	Pages
24	10/25/2007	A Study on the Relation Between Sleep of the Institutionalized Elderly with Lower Level of ADL and Their Life Patterns	This study involves elderly patients with very low mobility that need assistance with many day-to-day activities. Sleep patterns reveal that adjustable wheelchairs and attention to the facilities environment can increase the quality of life for residents with low ADL levels.	EDRA proceedings	**	240-241
23	10/23/2007	Explaining pro-environmental behavior with a cognitive theory of stress	Homburg and Stolberg address the environmental stress that people must experience before they begin to practice pro-environmental behavior. This stress that is experienced makes people want to fix the problems, resulting in environmentally sensitive actions. Studies were varied in terms of environmental scale (domestic or global), type of pro-environmental behavior (public activism, private action, etc.), and, lastly, type of participant (student or worker). Through the series of questionnaires it was found that there is a direct correlation between the amount of environmental stress and pro-environmental behavior.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	26, 1	1-14
22	10/23/2007	Perceived hospital environment quality indicators: A study of orthopedic units	An emphasis on different types of data shows the importance of points-of-view. Users' perception of environmental quality may differ from the experts'; this discrepancy often tells us that we need to be more sensitive to the needs of our users in the process of design. Users imply a wide spectrum from patients to caregivers and visitors which is often over-looked. Three hospitals in Rome were assessed by experts and users in terms of the environmental qualities they possessed. Results showed that different users can have very different opinions in quality of the hospital environment, making a strong argument for increased attention to detail in order to better serve the users of the environment.	Journal of Environmental Psychology	26, 4	321-334
21	10/21/2007	Recommendations for Treating Depression in Community-Based Older Adults	A panel of researchers met and reviewed methods for treating depression and gave their recommendations for the method's implication into adult health care programs. Depression care management treatment involves a team of health care workers monitoring the level of depression among patients according to one of many established scales for measuring depression. Health care workers perform a variety of tasks from monitoring patients to self-esteem treatment which can all be performed at the home of the patient. Early detection of depression increases the success of treatment so it is important to monitor closely.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	33, 3	175-181
20	10/21/2007	Nature, Role and Value of Green Space in Towns and Cities: and Overview	Researchers in London and the surrounding areas surveyed people to determine the usage of public parks/green spaces and their benefits. Many people used parks on a regular basis for varying reasons (exercise, stress relief, general enjoyment). In conducting the survey, researchers listed educational, health and social benefits of green spaces. These benefits include the increase in creativity, decrease of pollution, and hub for social interaction.	Built Environment	29, 2	94-106
19	10/21/2007	A Changing Understanding of the Role of Greenspace in High-Density Housing: A European Perspective	Many green spaces are being taken over in Europe because they have become run down and poorly maintained and space is needed for housing developments. In Overvecht, Netherlands, the residents were surveyed and the results showed that green spaces were held in high value. One thing they would like to see changed however, is that there be a sense of ownership and responsibility for the space to keep it safe and well maintained. It was also found that some people moved away from the city due to a lack of green spaces, therefore perpetuating urban sprawl.	Built Environment	29, 2	132-143
18	10/21/2007	Promoting the Natural Green Structure of Towns and Cities: English Nature's Accessible Natural Green Space Model	A model for implementing green space across England called the ANGST model promoted the idea of all housing having access to certain sizes of green spaces within certain distances. While this model wasn't followed by all communities, the research yielded findings of what people considered a good green space. Green spaces were more desirable if they had more of a "wild" feel to it (not so manicured). It was also noted that there is a difference in definition of what natural means to different people. To someone who is very concerned with the environment, it relates back to biodiversity, while to the common resident, it is simply something different than that of the urban landscape.	Built Environment	29, 2	157-170
17	10/21/2007	Employees' reactions to nearby nature at their workplace: The wild and the tame	Employees who worked in businesses in Ann Arbor, Michigan were surveyed on how pleased they were with the landscape they could see from their office. Many of the people who responded to the survey described their view as large expanses of mowed grass with some trees. When asked if they had any suggestions to improve their satisfaction in the landscape, one third of the response was to move away from large amounts of mowed grass towards a more "natural" and rougher look. Participants were also shown pictures of landscapes containing elements such as paths, trees, flowers, lawns and parking lots. The pictures with the most positive responses were those without parking lots and less manicured grassy areas.	Landscape and Urban Planning	82, 1-2	17-24
16	10/15/2007	Intentions for the recreational use of public landscaped cemeteries in Taiwan	Shu-Chun Lucy Huang discusses the Taiwanese culture and their understanding of cemetery spaces with research involving citizens thoughts about recreational space being included in public cemeteries. Attitudes towards recreation and intentions to recreate become important points in questionnaires. Analyses were then performed on the information gathered to meet three objectives including: describe attitudes toward recreating in public landscaped cemeteries, describe intentions to recreate in these cemeteries, and how attitudes can help to predict the intention to recreate.	Landscape Research	32, 2	207-223

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15	10/15/2007	Rooted in the home garden and in the nation's landscape: Women and the emerging Hebrew garden in Palestine	In the early 1900's, Hebrew women used gardening not only as a self-esteem builder but also as a self-promotion tool in a society largely run by their farming male counterparts. Tal Alon-Mozes emphasizes the gardens' effect on the women (from climbing society's ladder to rejuvenation of the body and soul) and the women's' quiet effect on the Zionist landscape in Palestine. Women affected the landscape through the Women's International Zionist Organization which provided for agricultural training and also became one of the largest promoters of the home garden.	Landscape Research	32, 3	311-331
14	10/9/2007	A Comparison of Leisure Time Spent in a Garden with Leisure Time Spent Indoors: On Measures of Restoration in Residents in Geriatric Care	Johan Ottosson and Patrick Grahn collaborated to produce this in depth research that focuses on the positive effects of outdoor green space in Sweden for elderly patients suffering from a variety of illnesses. Through a series of 9 different tests (including blood pressure, heart rate, comprehension tests, and others), the researchers were able to measure effects of leisure activity in outdoor green space and indoor space. However small the field of participants, results pointed toward an increasing the availability of outdoor green space to elderly residents in an assisted living environment.	Landscape Research	30, 1	23-55
13	10/9/2007	Restorative Urban Open Space: Exploring the Spatial Configuration of Human Emotional Fulfillment in Urban Open Space	K. Thwaites, E. Helleur, and I. M. Simkins worked together to understand how the intelligent design of urban space can decrease stress and increase the social and psychological health of its users. As they describe, it is important to include directional, transitional and locational aspects in the design of urban space so that users can experience them "holistically." Details such as building facade continuity, number of buildings, and sky exposure remain important but mean less in the absence of a holistic experience. Through the collection of several theories, Thwaites, Helleur, and Simkins expand the idea of restorative urban space.	Landscape Research	30, 4	525-547
12	10/9/2007	A question of value: What do trees and forests mean to people in Vermont?	Elizabeth A. O'Brien briefly describes the value that people put on forested areas of Vermont. Things like personal well-being and quality of life are discussed as they relate to this larger landscape. O'Brien discusses the concern that the people of Vermont have that they may lose this important landscape. The basis of the article becomes an issue of value as O'Brien describes the need for proper management of the forests of Vermont.	Landscape Research	31, 3	257-275
11	10/1/2007	Preserving Historic Urban Districts	This paper discusses cultural changes over time and theories for better design of a community that is responsive to the cultural identity but also to accommodate change. As Kapila Dharmasena Silva describes, "Culture change becomes stressful when the circumstances of the change are unpredictable, and consequently, when that society loses its sense of control over the change." These theories offer clues to the sensitive preservation of a historic urban community that reduces cultural stress in its inhabitants.	EDRA proceedings	**	15-21
10	10/1/2007	Reshaping Behaviors in Nursing Homes by Reshaping Nursing Home Architecture	Migette L. Kaup addresses the importance of thoughtful design as the demand for nursing homes increases. Improving nursing home architecture will help this service as a whole in providing care for the increasing number of residents. Public and private space must not intersect and the nursing home should be "home-like" in that residents are reminded of their homes. Kaup displays how thoughtful design can make residents feel "at home" in a nursing home by being able regulate their private space.	EDRA proceedings	**	98-104
9	9/27/2007	Seeing Landscape Through Cross-Cultural Eyes	Shenglin Chang describes memorial gardens as healing spaces in terms of transcultural design. The article focuses on the differences between American and Taiwanese cultures that result in how these people use places such as memorial parks for healing (internal or external mourning) and recreation. Chang's emphasis on the differences among cultures brings to light the importance of considering cultural barriers in the design process.	Landscape Journal	24, 2	140-156
8	9/25/2007	Creating a Private Haven	Hermann Weis describes his backyard improvement project that results in a series of experiences that often have qualities relating to relaxation and contemplation. He describes the thought process he went through and how he went about installation.	Landscape Architecture Magazine	96, 4	52-61
7	9/25/2007	A View From the Garden	Grady Clay reveals the pleasures and difficulties of gardening in old age. He describes some approaches he has taken to make gardening easier for him and his wife. While the article is short, it is an interesting first-hand account.	Landscape Architecture Magazine	96, 7	118-119
6	9/25/2007	How Gardens Benefit Alzheimer's Patients	This article describes some aspects to garden design that can improve the state of suffering Alzheimer's patients. Stimulation of the senses and reduced stress improve the waning conditions of patients as they use the gardens. Some technical issues such as fencing and locked gates are also addressed. This study was conducted by sociologist John Zeisel	Landscape Architecture Magazine	96, 8	72
5	9/25/2007	Use of Gardens By People with Dementia	A collaboration of researchers discovered something similar to Zeisel's study but also discovered that these gardens could spur memories of past gardening experiences. The Portland Memory Garden is used as an example for this type of garden. Special training for caregivers is described along with important aspects of the space.	Landscape Architecture Magazine	96, 8	73

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4	9/25/2007	For The Missing and Other Victims	Jimena Martignoni describes two memorials in Montevideo, Uruguay. One memorialized victims of the Holocaust while the other remembered those that were reported missing during the military rule of Uruguay and Argentina from 1973-1985. This article describes cultural and historical context relating to the memorials and how the designers remained sensitive to the site and those that were affected by the events.	Landscape Architecture Magazine	96, 9	116-123
3	9/25/2007	Field of Silent Markers	Carol Salus describe a memorial located in Berlin, Germany remembering Jews killed during the Holocaust. Peter Eisenman designed the memorial to remind people of the sorrowful events and also to prevent the same thing from happening again. Some controversy surrounded this simple, geometric design for several years, but Eisenman has accomplished what he had envisioned.	Landscape Architecture Magazine	96, 11	42-47
2	9/24/2007	Reflection on Healing	David Conner and Associates was selected to collaborate with Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum to design a "Cancer Survivors' Park" in Tampa Florida. Interviews were conducted and research revealed feelings and desires of cancer survivors who would use the space. Conner describes the careful consideration for the design and how it was implemented.	Landscape Architecture Magazine	96, 3	34-38
1	9/24/2007	The Garden as a Treatment Milieu	Clare Cooper Marcus describes experimental study involving gardens as a healthcare tool. Patients are put through a program involving these gardens to lower their stress levels and heal their illnesses. The gardens focus on patient activity involving cultivation and also a large meadow for wandering. Participants in the experiments note 100% recovery and most-often return to their job.	Landscape Architecture Magazine	96, 5	26-37

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147	Do eye movements measured across high and low fascination photographs differ? Addressing Kaplan's fascination hypothesis	Rita Berto, Stefano Massaccesi, Margherita Pasini	Elsevier Ltd.	2007
146	Engaging with the Natural Environment: The Role of Affective Connection and Identity	Joe Hinds, Paul Sparks	Elsevier Ltd.	2007
145	Environmental Personalization and Elementary School Children's Self-Esteem	Lorraine E. Maxwell, Emily J. Chmielewski	Elsevier Ltd.	2007
144	Contact with Nature, Sense of Humor, and Psychological Well-Being	Thomas R. Herzog, Sarah J. Strevey	Sage Publications	2008
143	The Childcare Environment and Children's Physical Activity	Julie K. Bower, MPH, Derek P. Hales, PhD, Deborah F. Tate, PhD, Daniela A. Rubin, PhD, Sara E. Benjamin, PhD, Dianne S. Ward, EdD	Elsevier Ltd.	2008
142	Objective Versus Perceived Walking Distances to Destinations: Correspondence and Predictive Validity	Gavin R. McCormack, University of Western Australia; Ester Cerin, University of Hong Kong; Eva Leslie, Deakin University; Lorinne Du Toit; Neville Owen, University of Queensland	Sage Publications	2008

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141	The Role of Qualitative Methods in Designing Health Care Organizations	Julie K. Johnson, University of Chicago and Paul Barach, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School	Sage Publications	2008
140	Building the Evidence Base for Evidence-Based Design: Editors' Introduction	Craig Zimring, Georgia Institute of Technology, GA; Sheila Bosch, Gresham Smith and Partners	Sage Publications	2008
139	The impact of visual factors on noise annoyance among people living in the vicinity of wind turbines	Eja Pedersen and Pernilla Larsman	Elsevier Ltd.	2008
138	A Review of the Empirical Literature on the Relationships Between Indoor Environment and Stress in Health Care and Office Settings: Problems and Prospects of Sharing Evidence	Mahbub Rashid, University of Kansas and Craig Zimring, Georgia Institute of Technology	Sage Publications	2008
137	Trends: Healing Gardens	Clare Cooper Marcus	Nielsen Business Media, Inc.	2008
136	Undertaking an Art Survey to Compare Patient Versus Student Art Preferences	Upali Nanda, American Art Resources; Sarajane L. Eisen, Auburn University; Veerabhadran Baladandayuthapani, University of Texas	Sage Publications	2008

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135	Design, Landscape, and Health	Steve Mitrione, MD, MLA	Informe Design, University of Minnesota	2005
134	The Childhood Factor: Adult Visits to Green Places and the Significance of Childhood Experiences	Catharine Ward Thompson, Edinburgh College of Art; Peter Aspinall; Alicia Montarzino, Heriot-Watt University	Sage Publications	2008
133	Anger and Stress: The Role of Landscape Paintings in an Office Setting	Byoung-Suk Kweon, Roger S. Ulrich, Verrick D. Walker and Louis G. Tassinary	Sage Publications	2008
132	Physical Activity and Psychological Well-being Among Hong Kong Chinese Older Adults: Exploring the Moderating Role of Self-construal	Cecilia Y. Poon and Helene H. Fung	Baywood Publishing Company Co., Inc.	2008
131	Comparison of adult physical activity levels in three Swiss alpine communities with varying access to motorized transportation	Oliver Thommen Dombois, Charlotte Braun-Fahrlander, and Eva Martin-Diener	Elsevier Ltd.	2007
130	Walkability of local communities: Using geographic information systems to objectively assess relevant environmental attributes	Eva Leslie, Neil Coffee, Lawrence Frank, Neville Owen, Adrian Bauman, and Graeme Hugo	Elsevier Ltd.	2007

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129	Do green areas affect health? Results from a Danish survey on the use of green areas and health indicators	Thomas Sick Nielsen and Karsten Bruun Hansen	Elsevier Ltd.	2007
128	Perceived environmental determinants of physical activity and fruit and vegetable consumption among high and low socioeconomic groups in the Netherlands	Carlijn B.M. Kamphuis, Frank J. van Lenthe, Katrina Giskes, Johannes Brug, Johan P. Mackenbach	Elsevier Ltd.	2007
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